high and low density lipoprotein (HDL and LDL) and liver function profiles (Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)). Hepatoprotective activity, Hepatosomic Index (HI) and histopathological changes in liver tissues were also evaluated.

**Results** Animals administered with honey showed significant (p<0.05) decrease on TG, TC, LDL and significant increase (p<0.05) of HDL when compared to HFD. Interestingly, honey supplementation attenuated the hepatotoxic effects as indicated by reduced ALT and AST levels and HI index. Adipocytokines were markedly ameliorated in HFDPH compared to HFD. Adiponectin levels significantly increased in HFDPH (8.13 and 8.22 μg/mL respectively) compared to HFD (6.07 μg/mL). Leptin level (p<0.05) decreased from 8.08 to 5.68 ng/mL for the HFDPH compared to HFD. Histopathological changes were observed in the liver tissue of HFD and HFDPH treated group. The honey supplementation restored all the biochemical parameters significantly (p<0.05), especially the liver function parameters and histopathological changes when compared to HFD or orlistat.

**Conclusions** In conclusion, honey supplementation has positive effects on modulating several biochemical pathways of adipocytokine excretions, lipid profiles as well as hepatoprotective which may potentially be applicable for suppression of obesity and its metabolic complications.

**Clinical Gastroenterology**

**IDDF2018-ABS-0026** PERSISTENCE AND ADHERENCE OF ANTI-TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR (TNF) BIOLOGICS FOR INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD) IN AUSTRALIA

1Li-Chin Wang*, 2Rupert Leong. 1Faculty of Medicine, University of Sydney, Australia; 2Concord Repatriation Hospital, Gastroenterology and Liver Services, Australia

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**Background** Infliximab (IFX) and adalimumab (ADA) induce and sustain IBD clinical remission, but their adherence and persistence are yet to be characterised in the Australian population. These markers are surrogates for treatment efficacy and determinants of cost-effectiveness. We analysed real-world dispensing of IFX and ADA for IBD in Australia using national Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) data.

**Methods** 10 year national PBS data obtained (2005–2015). Non-persistence defined as no ADA and IFX prescriptions for 6 and 7 months respectively. Kaplan-Meier analysis conducted with Cox regression adjusting for age, gender and state. Adherence defined as mean possession ratio (MPR) >0.8, with yearly MPR and Chi-squared analysis. Initiation and maintenance phases determined by PBS codes with dose-intervals corrected.

**Results** Persistence for IFX and ADA: 77% and 79% (6 months), 68% and 69% (12 months), and 50% and 52% (3 years) respectively (IDDF2018-ABS-0026 Figure 1). Kaplan meier curve of persistence for ifx-and ada; no statistical differences in persistence observed (hazard ratio [HR]: 1.03, 95% CI: 0.75–1.43, p=0.84, table 1). Those younger than 20 (HR: 2.08, 95% CI: 1.15–3.74, p=0.02) and older than 61 (HR: 1.99, 95% CI: 1.11–3.59, p=0.02) had double discontinuation risks than reference age (41–50). Patients in Victoria had greater persistence than New South Wales (HR: 0.65, 95% CI: 0.43–0.99, p=0.04). Maximal discontinuation within first 1–6 months (IFX 23%, ADA 17%). IFX had higher MPR than ADA (IDDF2018-ABS-0026 Figure 2. Mean yearly mpr for ifx and ada): year 1: 0.92, 0.79 (p<0.001); year 2: 0.93, 0.86 (p=0.012), year 3: 0.99, 0.94 (p=0.047). 65% and 84% of patients were adherent for ADA and IFX respectively (p<0.001); differences driven by initiation therapy.

**Conclusions** Persistence and adherence for anti-TNFs among Australian IBD sufferers are suboptimal, with better adherence for IFX than ADA. There was comparable persistence between the biologics, with poorer persistence in the elderly suggesting its use as bridging therapy for surgery to avoid long-term immunosuppression. Discontinuation was determined by the first six months, with geographical heterogeneity identified. Personalised interventions should be developed to improve adherence through anti-TNF selection, education, empowerment and follow-up.

**IDDF2018-ABS-0041** STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE HUMAN GUT MICROBIOME FOLLOWING TRIPLE THERAPY USING A POTASSIUM-COMPETITIVE ACID BLOCKER IN HELICOBACTER PYLORI-INFECTED JUNIOR HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS

1Takuji Gotoda*, 2Chika Takano, 1Chika Kusano, 1Sho Suzuki, 1Hisatomo Ikehara, 3Satoshi Hayakawa, 4Akira Andoh. 1Takuji Gotoda*, 2Chika Takano, 1Chika Kusano, 1Sho Suzuki, 1Hisatomo Ikehara, 3Satoshi Hayakawa, 4Akira Andoh.

1Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Medicine, Shiga University of Medical Science, Japan; 2Molecular Medicine, Department of Pathology and Microbiology, Nihon University School of Medicine, Japan; 3Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Medicine, Nihon University School of Medicine, Japan; 4Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Medicine, Shiga University of Medical Science, Japan

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**Background** Helicobacter pylori eradication is imperative to prevent gastric cancer before the development of gastric atrophy and/or intestinal metaplasia. However, there is no clear consensus on the optimal age for H. pylori eradication, and changes in the gut microbiota after eradication and their potential future impacts remain unknown. Our aim was to assess gut microbiome changes after H. pylori eradication in children.

**Methods** Changes in the gut microbiota before and after H. pylori eradication was prospectively investigated in 8 students without any underlying diseases by 16s rRNA genes using next-generation sequencing. A total of 24 stool samples were collected, and operational taxonomic unit analysis was performed. As secondary analyses, alpha and beta diversity were