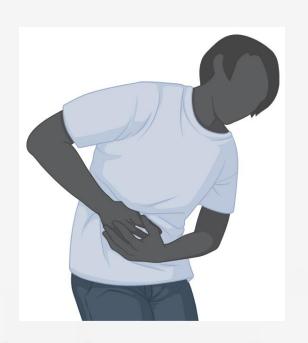


## Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Problem-based case discussion

Jarongkorn Sirimongkolkasem, MD, MSc Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Medicine King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital

#### 30-year-old male resident with bloating & abdominal cramping for 6 months



- Post-prandial bloating + urge to defecate + pass mucous
- Abdominal cramp + hard stool
  - Relieved by defecation



#### Denied

- weight loss
- bloody stool
- FHx of GI cancer
   Normal PE
   PR: sphincter
   relaxation during
   bearing down



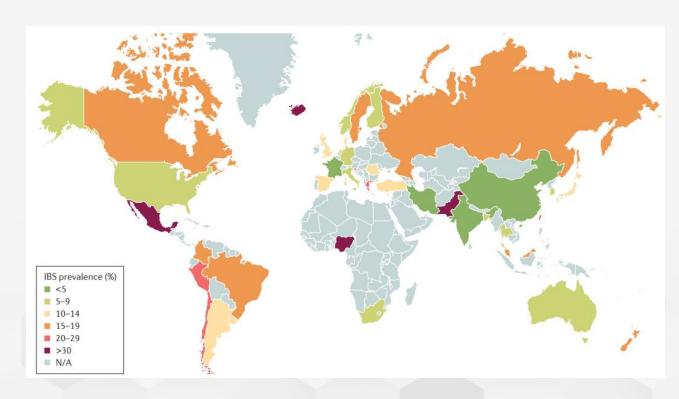
## **Problem List**

 Chronic recurrent abdominal cramping/bloating which was associated with defecation (relief after defecation) and hard stool without red flags



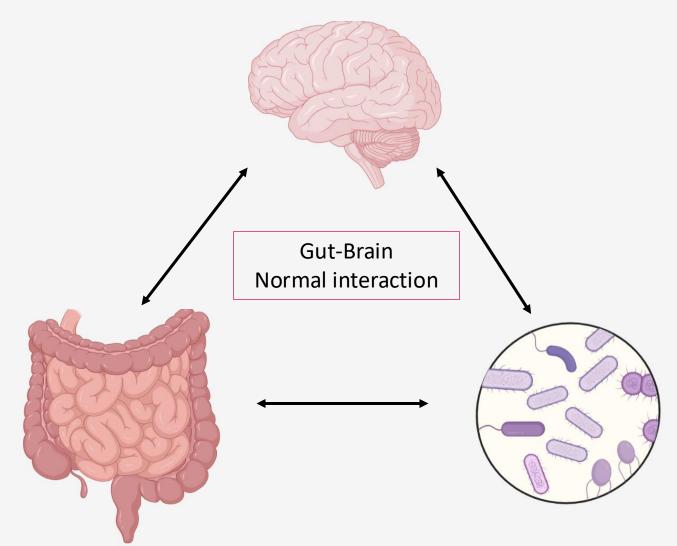
## Irritable Bowel Syndrome

- World prevalence of IBS is High 11.2% (1.1-45%)
- Most diagnosed GI condition
- Significant impact on quality of life and work productivity
- "Functional" gastrointestinal disorder → symptoms not explained by any detectable diseases

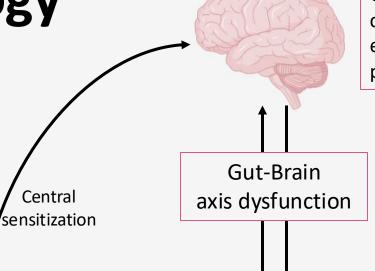




## **Gut-Brain-Microbiota Interaction**





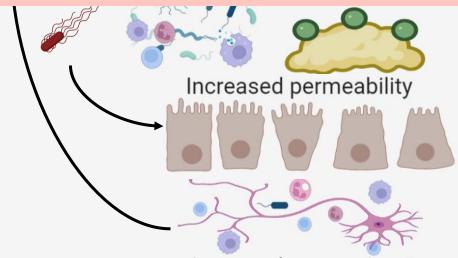


CNS changes in regions controlling sensation and emotional arousal, and pain modulatory pathways

Infection (Bacterial.

Genetic pr DGBI: Disorder of GUT-Brain interaction

Psychosocial ractors



Increased sensory input



GI & non-GI

symptoms

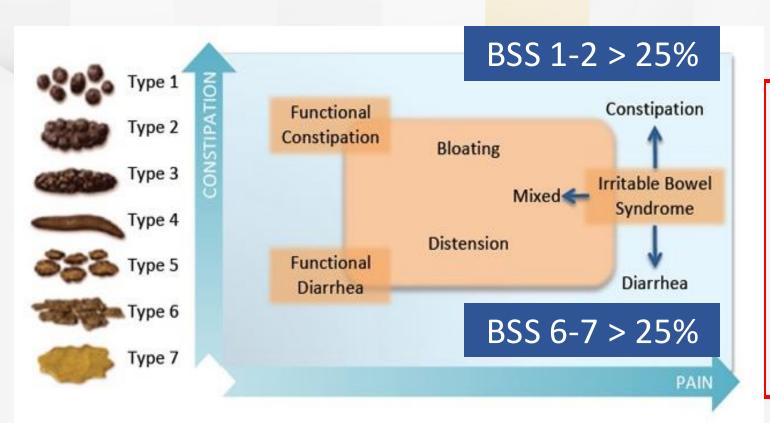
## IBS-Focused history taking



- Onset and Duration of symptoms
- Cardinal symptoms
  - Pain in relation with change in bowel habit
- Other DGBIs: Functional dyspepsia, GERD
- Extraintestinal symptoms:
  - migraine, non-cardiac chest pain, sleep problem, pelvic pain, urinary symptoms
- Comorbidities (physical & psychological) and previous surgery
- Medication (Opioid, NSAIDs)
- Exclude Alarm symptoms + differential diagnosis
- Aggravating factors e.g. food, previous infection, drug, stress

## IBS is a clinical diagnosis (ROME IV)





#### Irritable Bowel Syndrome

- Recurrent abdominal pain
   1>week in last 3 months + 2/3
  - Related to defecation
  - Change frequency of stool
  - Change form of stool.
- Onset > 6 months, symptoms> 3 months

GERD/FD symptoms

Bloating



## IBS Alarm symptoms and differential diagnosis



#### **Alarm Features**

- Onset > 50 years old
- GI bleeding
- Weight loss > 10 kg/3month
- Iron deficiency
- Nocturnal diarrhea
- Fever
- Family history of colon cancer, IBD, Celiac disease

#### IBS-D

- Chronic infection (TB, parasite)
   Fever, weight loss Nocturnal symptoms
- Inflammatory bowel diseases

  Anemia,
- Carbohydrate hematochezia malabsorption Symptoms
- Small bowel b after ingestion overgrowth

Bloating
Risk factors

#### **IBS-C**

- Secondary constipation
  - e.g.

- clinical clues
- Hypothyroidism
- Scleroderma
- Parkinson disease
- Dyssnergic defecation

Abnormal rectal exam



## Limited diagnostic strategy



#### **Alarm Features**

- Onset > 50 years old
- GI bleeding
- Weight loss
- Iron deficiency
- Nocturnal diarrhea
- Family history, colon cancer, IBD, Celiac disease

Colonoscopy

#### **IBS-D**

- Chronic infection (TB, parasite)
- Inflammatory bowel
   diseases
   Fecal calpropectin, CRP
- Carbohydrate malabsorption
- Small bowel bacterial overgrowth Hydrogen

breath test

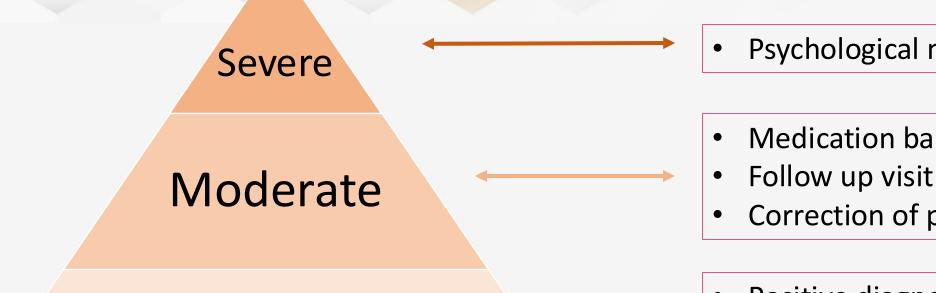
#### **IBS-C**

- Secondary as suspected constipation e.g.
  - Hypothyroidism
  - Scleroderma
  - Parkinson disease
- Dyssnergic defecation

Anorectal physiologic studies

## Stepwise treatment for IBS by symptoms severity





Mild

- Psychological management
- Medication based on symptoms
- Correction of precipitating factors
- Positive diagnosis & reassurance
- Lifestyle modification
- Dietary advise

## 1st line treatment of IBS by predominant symptoms



#### Constipation

- Soluble fiber
- Laxative

#### Diarrhea

- Soluble fiber
- Loperamide
- Ondansetron

#### Pain/Mixed

Antispasmodic

Dietary advise, regular exercise



## Symptoms details help choosing the right medication

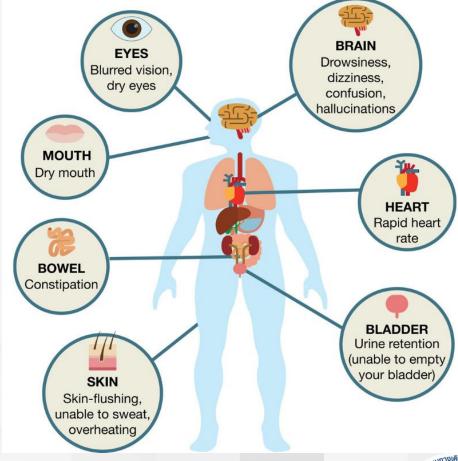
	Bloating	Abdominal pain	Incontinence
Bulking agents			
Psyllium			
Osmotic Laxative			
Lactulose			<u>~</u>
Polyethylene glycol			
Milk of magnesia			
Stimulant Laxative			
Bisacodyl, senna			

## Antispasmodic agents

- 1. Anticolinergic (antimuscarinic)
  - Hyoscine (Buscopan)
  - Dicyclomine +simethicone (Berclomin)
- 2. Direct smooth muscle relaxants
  - Mebeverine (Colofac, Duspatin)
- 3. Calcium channel blockers
  - Alverine + Simethicone (MeteoSpasmyl)
  - Pinaverium bromide (Dicetel),
  - Peppermint oil (Colpermine)



#### Anticholinergic effects





## 2<sup>nd</sup> line treatment of IBS by predominant symptoms



#### Constipation

- Ileal Bile acid transporter Inhibitor
  - Elobixibat
- 5-HT4 agonist
  - Prucalopride

#### Diarrhea

- 5-HT3 antagonist
- Rifaximin
- Bile acid sequestrants

#### Pain/Mixed

- Gut-Brain neuromodulation
  - Tricyclic antidepressants
  - SSRI





### Neuromodulators in IBS

#### TCAs (neuromodulator)

Global symptoms & Abdominal pain

**SNRIs** 

- Amitriptyline, Nortriptyline :start 10 mg/day
  - AE: Anticholinergic (amytrip>nortrip)
    - Constipation, Dryness, urinary retention, drowsiness, tachycardia
- SNRI: Duloxetine (capsule 30,60 mg)

# SSRIs (neuromodulator) Global symptoms

anxiety

- Fuloxetine (Fulox, Prosac), Escitalopram (Lexapro), Sertraline (Zoloft)
  - AE: sexual dysfunction, emotional blunt, nervousness (morning dose)
  - Fulox 10-20 mg , Lexapro 5-10 mg, Zoloft 12.5-25 mg

Definite treatment plan including initial adverse effect, late-onset benefit, long term continuation should be discussed before prescription

## 30-year-old male resident with bloating & abdominal cramping



- Provisional diagnosis: constipation predominated-IBS
- Treatment:
  - Milk of magnesia 30 ml po hs
  - Antispasmodic drug
- Progression
  - Improved abdominal pain, with bowel movement once daily with Bristol stool chart scale 4-5
  - However, her abdominal discomfort and bloating did not improve especially in the late afternoon and after dinner

## Cause of bloating symptoms in IBS patients



- High FODMAP diet
- Adverse effect of medication: lactulose, fiber
- Small bowel bacterial overgrowth
- Carbohydrate malabsorption



## FODMAPs and DGBIs



• Fermentable oligosacch<mark>arides</mark>, disaccharides, monosaccharides, and

polyols (FODMAP)



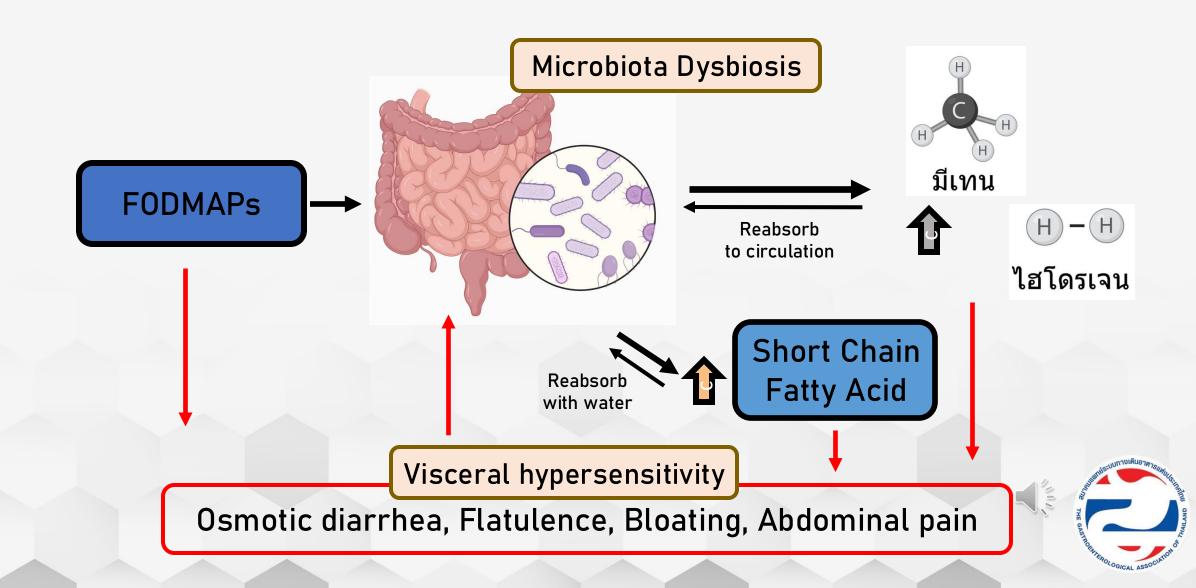




คาร์โบไฮเดรตย่อยยาก



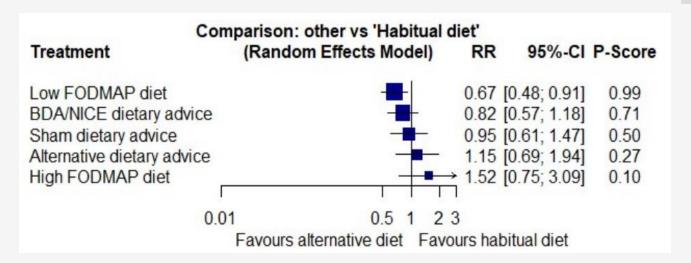
## FODMAPs and DGBIs



## Low FODMAPs in IBS treatment



- Network analysis of 13 RCTs(n=944)
- Based on failure to achieve global symptoms improvement
- LOW FODMAP diet is superior to other dietary intervention



ACG Clinical Guideline: Management of Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Brian E. Lacy, PhD, MD, FACG<sup>1</sup>, Mark Pimentel, MD, FACG<sup>2</sup>, Darren M. Brenner, MD, FACG<sup>3</sup>, William D. Chey, MD, FACG<sup>4</sup>, Laurie A. Keefer, PhD<sup>5</sup>, Millie D. Long, MDMPH, FACG (GRADE Methodologist)<sup>6</sup> and Baha Moshiree, MD, MSc, FACG<sup>7</sup>

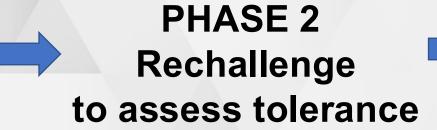
We recommend a limited trial of a low FODMAP diet in patients with IBS to improve global IBS symptoms.

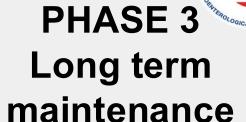
Conditional recommendation; very low quality of evidence.

- low FODMAP is safe
- long-term over-restriction may lead to micronutrient deficiencies

## Three-phase program of LFD

#### PHASE 1 Reduce total **FODMAP** Intake





#### **Dietitian review**

- Reduce all FODMAP Intake
- 4-6 weeks
- Replace with low **FODMAP**

• **Stop** if no response

#### **Dietitian review**

- Rechallenge each FODMAP subgroup
- 6-10 weeks
- Challenge over 3 days.
- Order of challenge based on nutritional need and patient preferences

# maintenance

#### **Dietitian review**

- Individualized diet based on response to challenge
  - Tolerated food → freely reintroduce
  - Mild-moderate symptoms  $\rightarrow$ reintroduce when able
  - Severe symptoms <del>></del> avoid

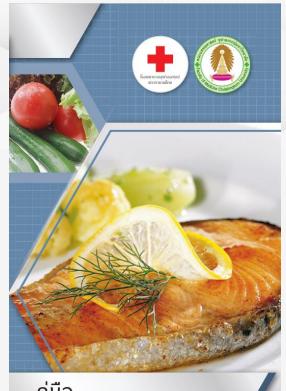




#### คู่มืออาหารแนะนำสำหรับผู้ป่วยโรคลำไส้แปรปรวน

ปัจจุบันคนไทยนิยมรับประทานอาหารแบบตะวันตกมากขึ้นซึ่งมีส่วนประกอบของ
อาหารหลายชนิดที่ทำให้ผู้ป่วยโรคลำไส้แปรปรวนมีอาการรุนแรงขึ้น โดยแนวคิดการปรับการ
รับประทานอาหารโดยการหลีกเลี่ยงการรับประทานคาร์โบไฮเดรตชนิดย่อยยากหรือ FODMAP
diet ประกอบด้วย โอลิโกแซ็กคาไรด์ (oligosaccharides),ไดแซ็กคาไรด์ (disaccharides),
โมโนแซ็กคาไรด์ (monosaccharides) และ โพลีออล (Polyols) ในปริมาณมาก (High-FODMAP Diet), อาหารเผ็ดจัด, อาหารที่มีส่วนประกอบของคาเฟอีนและแอลกอฮอล์ เป็นต้น

อาหารที่แนะนำในผู้ป่วยโรคลำไส้แปรปรวน ควรมีส่วนประกอบของคาร์โบไฮเดรตย่อย ยากในปริมาณน้อย (Low-FODMAP diet) เนื่องจากคาร์โบไฮเดรตเหล่านี้ถูกดูดซึมได้ไม่ดี จึง เพิ่มปริมาณน้ำในลำไส้และก๊าซส่วนเกินที่ก่อให้เกิดอาการของลำไส้แปรปรวนตามมา จาก ข้อมูลเบื้องต้นที่มีการศึกษามาพบว่าส่วนประกอบของอาหารที่เป็นปัญหาของคนไทยส่วนใหญ่ ได้แก่ กระเทียม, ต้นหอม, หอมแดง, หอมใหญ่, เห็ด ส่วนผลไม้ได้แก่ มะละกอ, มะม่วงสุก, แอปเปิ้ล, กล้วยสุก, แตงโม และ https://cu-gimotility.in.th/



คู่มือ **อาหารสำหรับผู้ป่วย โรคลำไส้แปรปรวน** 

#### ด้วยความปรารถนาดีจาก

สูนย์เชียวชาญเฉพาะทางด้านระบบประสาท และการเคลื่อนไหวของระบบทางเดินอาหาร คณะแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย โทร. 0 2256 4356





## Food Diary



- Breakfast: Bakery, bread, milk
- Meal: Food containing garlic, onion, scallion, Salad with dressing
- Drinks: Milk, Honey and Lime
- Fruit: Apple, Mango, Guava, Mixed fruit juice



# 35-year-old male resident with bloating

- Additional History:
  - 1. High FODMAP diet
  - Also has epigastric burning unrelated to meal, sleeping problems
  - 3. Stopped exercise due to busy schedule
- Imp: IBS-C, functional dyspepsia
- Management
  - 1. Reassurance, and stress management
  - 2. Regular exercise and LOW-FODMAPs
  - 3. Milk of magnesia, PPI, Antispasmodic



## Summary

Clinical Diagnosis

Limited
diagnostic
strategy

Lifestyle change & Dietary advise

coexists with other **FGIDs** & **psychiatric** condition

Good
<a href="mailto:communication">communication</a> & <a href="mailto:relationships">relationships</a>

Treatment based on <u>symptoms</u> & <u>severity</u>

