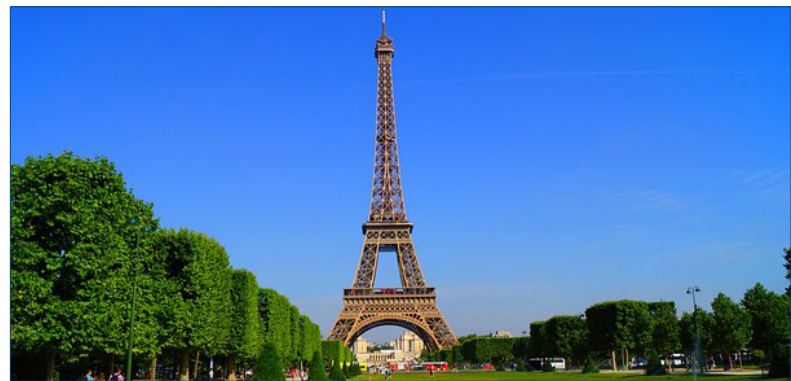

Accepted Abstracts

Gastroenterologists 2018



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The role of the Gut microbiota in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease

Ahmed Abu Shanab
Birmingham UK

Important metabolic functions have been identified for the gut microbiota in health and disease. Several lines of evidence suggest a role for the gut microbiota in both the etiology of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and progression to its more advanced state, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). Both NAFLD and NASH are strongly linked to obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus and the metabolic syndrome and, accordingly, have become common worldwide problems. Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth of Gram-negative organisms could promote insulin resistance, increase endogenous ethanol production and induce choline deficiency,

all factors implicated in NAFLD. Among the potential mediators of this association, lipopolysaccharide (a component of Gram-negative bacterial cell walls) exerts relevant metabolic and proinflammatory effects. Although the best evidence to support a role for the gut microbiota in NAFLD and NASH comes largely from animal models, data from studies in humans (albeit at times contradictory) is accumulating and could lead to new therapeutic avenues for these highly prevalent conditions.

e: shanabu17@hotmail.com

Why campaign against Colorectal Cancer?

Luc Colemont

Stop Darmkanker Foundation, Belgium

Although we are living in an information society, too many people today are dying from colorectal cancer due to lack of information. This is unacceptable! Screening and prevention are important, diagnosis and treatment are crucial, but information and education should be the first steps in the fight against colorectal cancer. We cannot accept any longer that this silent killer claims lives of 580 Europeans every day. That's the equivalent of two airplane crashes, every day, week in week out, year in year out. It's not because of a lack of scientific data, it's not because of a lack of financial sources, but it's purely due to absence of societal commitment. How should we explain to families who lost their loved ones due to colorectal cancer that we knew the problem for many years, we knew the solution for many years, but that bureaucracy is more difficult to treat and beat than colorectal cancer. There can be no more excuses not to undertake action for a disease that could be prevented. You don't need an army of doctors to kill colorectal cancer, a simple 10 euros FIT-test will do the job just fine. During my

career of almost 30 years as gastroenterologist I have seen far too many cases of colorectal cancer. My biggest frustration was that it always came as such a shock to these people. "Why me? How is that possible? I have a healthy lifestyle!, I had a blood test only recently!" They knew nothing about colorectal cancer.

"By sharing knowledge, you can save lives" It should not stop at an empty slogan. In late 2015 I decided to leave the hospital and change career. A move from the "operating room" to the "auditorium" to quote the national press. I became CEO of my own foundation and with a very small team we organize actions and campaigns the whole year around. We tour with our giant colon. Social media are an important weapon in our daily fight against colon cancer. Since my career switch I gave 350 keynotes all over the country, with one goal: stop colorectal cancer. "The best campaign is the one that is done, not the one that is discussed for many years!"

e: luc.colemont@yahoo.com



Notes:

Volatile organic metabolites as novel, non-invasive diagnostic biomarkers of Gastrointestinal disorders

Iftikhar Ahmed

University of Southampton, UK

The Diagnosis of Gastrointestinal (GI) disorders requires extensive and often invasive investigations including Colonoscopy and histology and places a heavy burden, both on healthcare resources, because of the cost, and on the individual, in times of disease-related disability and poor quality of life. Recently, there has been increasing interest in non-invasive Biomarkers to diagnose different GI diseases and to monitor the disease activity. There is growing scientific interest in the investigation of volatile metabolites and numbers of studies have focused on the utilization of Non-Invasive Biomarkers in the diagnosis of GI disease.

The development of sophisticated analytical techniques has enabled the study and interpretation of changes in the faecal and breath Volatile Organic Metabolites (VOMs) and its correlation with the pathophysiological mechanisms in the GI

diseases. VOMs are the chemicals that are the products and intermediates of metabolism and may be altered during the diseases process. Changes in the signature of VOMs could potentially provide diagnostic information about health and disease. Multiple studies have reported the differences in VOM profiles of healthy controls vs. patients with liver and other GI disorders. VOM profiles have been used to segregate patients by disease activity and the type of disease. The correlation of VOMs with microbiota is interesting and supports the hypothesis of gut microbial dysbiosis in the etiology of liver disease. This provides an important platform to explore the role of dysbiosis in liver and other GI disorders pathogenesis and development of novel therapeutic targets. In future, further understanding of faecal VOMs may lead to the development of a rapid and simple point of care diagnosis and monitoring of Liver.

e: ftikhar.ahmed21@gmail.com

Long term results of Sacral Nerve Stimulation (SNS) in Spina Bifida

Ali Al Ghrebawi

Meppen, Germany

Since there are very limited data on patients with spina bifida treated by Sacral Neuromodulation, we report a case of 22-year-old woman with combined fecal (grade III) and urinary overflow incontinence based on a follow-up of 28 months. Urinary overflow incontinence manifested itself in frequent urgency episodes along with the necessity of clean intermittent self-catheterization. Peripheral Nerve Evaluation (PNE) was performed as a diagnostic approach, since all conservative therapies to treat the fecal incontinence had been exhausted. Computed Tomography images were recorded beforehand

in order to ensure access to the sacral nerves. After a test period of 3 weeks Bowel and Urinary conditions improved more than 50%, so that in a second step the permanent electrode and the Neurostimulator (Medtronic models 3889 and 3058) were implanted under local anaesthesia. Sacral neuromodulation is an effective and safe treatment modality for complex combined bowel and urinary disorders subject to spina bifida. Local Anaesthesia should be preferred because motor responses might be missing as in the current case.

e: alikitan@yahoo.com



Notes:

Quality of life at patients with acute thrombosis of hemorrhoids after hemorrhoidectomy

Esmira Ahmadova

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Baku

The study is dedicated to investigation quality of life at patients with acute Thrombosis of Hemorrhoids (ATH), who undergone individual-differentiate active surgical tactics. For this aim on the basis of Gastrointestinal index quality of life was created quality of life index after Anorectal Surgery. Under our observation were 99 patients with different severity of ATH: with I degree- 21 patients (21,2%), II- 49 (49,5%) and were 29 patients (29,3%) with III-degree severity thrombosis. In the treatment of patients, we applied an individual-differentiated active surgical tactics: time and method of operation were chosen taking into account the severity of the disease. To all patients used three modifications of hemorrhoidectomy: open, closed and semi-closed. To assess the effectiveness of treatment along with clinical data, we studied the quality of life of patients after

surgery. For this aim on the basis of Gastrointestinal Quality of Life Index was formed Quality of Life Index after Anorectal Operations. This is a questionnaire on Azerbaijan and Russian languages, which cover all three aspects of health. Each of 25 questions was evaluated from 1 to 4 points. These questions were divided into 5 groups: core, physical status, social status, psychological status and disease related symptoms. At the first we assessed this index at healthy persons and it was approximately 85,1. Then we studied 57 patient's quality of life from 99 in time 1, 3 and 12 month after hemorrhoidectomy. Patients completed the questionnaire when came for a following examination or via email. Statistical processing of data was carried out by specialists working with questionnaires with using special formulas

e: aqaboba@mail.ru

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The new frontiers of the Immunology

Dott.ssa Mariangela Bruno
UCSC Gemelli Hospital, Italy

In the Last decades the more of the illness that in touch the Old People verted into infections, such as HIV. As the immune System become defeated, it could produce an alteration on the balance, such as the microbiome. From this disequilibrium, it

starts the more of the illness that in touch the gastrointestinal apparate. Especially under the antibiotic pressure.

e: mariangelabruno@hotmail.it

 Notes:

Epidemiology of neuroendocrine Tumors. Initial results of independent national register of Russia

Kaldarov A R

Vishnevsky National Institute of Surgery, Russia

Neuroendocrine Tumors (Nets) – Are Relatively Rare Tumors With the Different Malignant Potential. National Databases Are Created in Different Countries for Adequate Treatment Control and Investigation in Occurrence Factors. The Most Well-Known of Them Are SEER Database from The USA And NRS From the Norway. We Decided to Create Independent Russian Epidemiology Neuroendocrine Tumors Database – The “REND” – Register to Collaborate Information About Patients with Nets. The REND Was Created In 2016 In Moscow, Russia And Based on the “MOLNEO” Society for Treatment of Neuroendocrine

Tumors. Official Start Was Done at The September 5, 2016. Information About Patients Carried Out with Official Software “Регистр МОЛНЭО” Version 1.0.29. At the Present Time There Are A Lot of Discuss About Policy in Treatment and Observation for Patients with Nets. Initial Results of The Russian Register Show the Different Approaches for Treatment These Tumors Depending of Position of Each Doctor. This Register Will Not Only Mark the Epidemiology of Nets in Russia But Will Help in Review and Change the Line of Treatment This Cohort of Patients.

e: Ayratikus@gmail.com

Variants of digestive reconstruction during Pancreatoduodenal Resection

M Evseev

Volynskaya of the administration of the President of Russian Federation, Russian Federation

Currently, with many known methods of digestive reconstruction after pancreatoduodenal resection (PDR), the frequency of early postoperative complications and unsatisfactory remote functional results remains stably high, which indicates the topicality of searching for the optimal variant of reconstruction. Currently, with many known methods of digestive reconstruction after pancreatoduodenal resection (PDR), the frequency of early postoperative complications and unsatisfactory remote functional results remains stably high, which indicates the topicality of searching for the optimal

variant of reconstruction. The least acceptable results after PDR are accompanied by a reconstruction with HEA, PEA and HEA on a single loop of the small intestine. Factors that do not affect results of the operation include: manual or stapler formation of the GEA and intestinal anastomosis, separate loops for PEA and HEA. Prevention of PGRS is associated with adequate resections of the stomach and sufficient length of the intestinal loop. The best results PDR are accompanied by a reconstruction with the formation of PGA or L. Blumgart's PEA and HEA on Roux-loop.

e: dr.maxim.evseev@gmail.com



Notes:

Hepatic abscess: Retrospective and multicentric study of 124 observations to the university hospital of Conakry

Soriba Naby Camara

Gamal Abdel Nasser University, Guinea

Suppurative Collection in a newly formed cavity of the hepatic parenchyma, the hepatic abscess is a frequent and serious disease especially in the countries in the process of development. The goal of this retrospective and multicentric study was to determine the frequency, the epidemiologic, clinical and therapeutic aspects of this visceral affection at the departments of surgery of the CHU Donka and the friendship hospital of the Sino-Guinean of Kipe of 2012 to 2016. For this period, 158 patients were hospitalized for abscess of the liver whose 124 cases were retained for the study. The frequency of the 124 cases compared to the whole of the hospitalizations is of 1, 56 ‰. For the 124 cases selected, the male prevalence is clear with a sex-ratio H/F of 4, 42; Just as that of the young adults with a frequency of 47, 36 ‰ from 25 to 34 years. The abscess

was amoebic in 92, 10 ‰ cases, bacterial in 7,90 percent. In more than 50 ‰ of the cases, the evolution exceeded two weeks. The principal signs observed were the hepatic pains in 100 ‰ cases, the fever in 97, 36 and the hepatomegaly in 93, 42 ‰ of the cases. The echography carried out in 104 cases out of 124 was of a great contribution for the diagnosis of the disease and its localization. The surgical drainage after laparotomy was the principal treatment used with a rate of 80,26 ‰ of 9,21 ‰. The suppuration was the principal operational complication post: 6, 55 ‰. It is placing to reinforce medical education, to improve and make more accessible the average diagnoses and therapeutic.

e: cnabysoriba@yahoo.com

Fecal microbiota transplantation is a rescue treatment modality for refractory Ulcerative Colitis

Ahmet Uygun

University of Health Sciences, Turkey

Faecal Microbial Transplantation (FMT) provides to replace beneficial bacteria with more favourable Microbiomes in recipient with dysbiosis. The aim of the present study was to prospectively investigate the efficacy of FMT by assessing the clinical and endoscopic response in patients with Ulcerative Colitis (UC) who had failed anti-inflammatory, immunosuppressive and TNF- α inhibitors (Infliximab, Adalimumab) and therapy. In this prospective and uncontrolled study, 79 patients with UC were included. All medications except Mesalazine were stopped 1 weeks before FMT. Colonoscopy was performed both before and after FMT.

To assess the efficacy of FMT, Mayo scores were calculated at week 0 and week 24. A total of 500 ml extracted fresh faecal suspension was administered into the 30 to 40 cm proximal of terminal ileum of recipients. FMT could be considered as a promising rescue treatment modality before surgery in patients with refractory UC. Besides, although the long-term results are unknown, FMT also appears to be definitely safer and more tolerable than the Immunosuppressive and TNF- α inhibitors (Infliximab, Adalimumab) therapy in patients with UC.

e: ahmetuygun62@hotmail.com



Notes:

Trans abdominal sonography of the Gall Bladder and its hepatic and peritoneal perforations

Vikas Leelavati Balasaheb Jadhav

D Y Patil University, India

Trans Abdominal Sonography of the Gall Bladder can reveal Hepatic & Extra Hepatic & Peritoneal Perforations of the Gall Bladder, whether it is impending perforations, frank perforations, sealed perforations, concealed perforations & its complications. It can also demonstrate adhesions in the Gall Bladder Fossa at the Right Upper Quadrant. All these cases are compared & proved with gold standards like Laparoscopic &

Open surgery & endoscopy. Some extra efforts taken during all routine or emergent ultrasonography examinations can be an effective non-invasive method to diagnose primarily hitherto unsuspected Gall Bladder impending perforations, frank perforations, sealed perforations, concealed perforations & its complications, so should be the investigation of choice.

e: drvikasjadhav@gmail.com

A study on anti-inflammatory effects of acetyl-11-keto- β -boswellic acid against dextran sodium sulphate induced Colitis in mice

Antara Banerjee

Allied Health Sciences, India

Ulcerative colitis (UC) is an autoimmune, idiopathic, and inflammatory disorder which affects the lining of the colon and the rectum. UC involves the enhanced disruption of extracellular matrix and obstruction of the mucosal barrier with production of inflammatory cytokines, reactive oxygen species, enzymes, growth factors, etc. Unconventional strategies have consequently been investigated, establishing the use of naturally occurring ingredients which might present potential therapeutic properties for the treatment of chronic disorders including UC. One such agent is acetyl-11-keto-beta-boswellic acid (AKBA), an active derivative of the gum resin extract of *Boswellia serrata*. The present study investigated the anti-inflammatory effect of AKBA against dextran sulfate sodium (DSS) induced colitis in mice. To verify attenuation of DSS induced damage by AKBA, disease activity index (DAI) and body weight changes were monitored daily. After sacrifice of mice, colon length, histopathology of the intestinal wall and the

morphological changes were examined by light microscopy. Anti-oxidant status was investigated by measuring superoxide dismutase, lipid peroxidation, catalase and nitric oxide activities. Gene expression studies were carried out to analyze the gene expression of IL-6, IFN- γ and TNF- α . It was observed that the oral administration of AKBA (5mg/100gm body weight) for 7 days, exhibited potential amelioration of symptoms in DSS treated mice, resulting in the decrease in inflammation and soreness when compared to only DSS fed mice which displayed significant decrease in body weight. Overall results indicated that the AKBA treatment attributed to a collection of activities including anti-inflammatory, anti-apoptosis and anti-oxidative effects. Hence, AKBA and its analogues may be advantageous as an alternate of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) to manage inflammatory responses with milder side effects against induced colitis.

e: antara.banerjee27@gmail.com



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Opportunities and challenges in the practice of Tele-Gastroenterology

Lavanian Dorairaj
LYNK AmbuPod, India

Telemedicine allows remote interactions between healthcare providers and patients utilizing technology. With reference to a quote in a 2017 medical article “Two trends in health care delivery that will continue unabated are a) reimbursement pressure and b) increasing demand for our services.”, telemedicine has helped resolve, to some extent, the latter. Regrettably, though telemedicine has been embraced widely by specialties like cardiology, radiology, dermatology, psychiatry and general medicine, to quote a few; Gastroenterology has yet to

take full advantage of this technology. Why is this? Is it because Telemedicine does not suit gastroenterology processes, or it is simply a lack of information? We discuss, in this article, the advantages the opportunities and the challenges in utilization of this technology in the practice of gastroenterology. We also share a few case studies and the process of setting up a simple tele-gastroenterology service.

e: ceo@ambupod.com

Transplantation for Hepatocellular Carcinoma is there a Tumor size limit?

Amany Sholkamy

Cairo University Kasr AlAiny, Egypt

The advent of tumor size-based criteria (Milan and UCSF) for transplantation of Hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC) has facilitated access of tumor patients to transplantation. Recent success in transplanting patients with larger tumors (beyond UCSF) necessitates understanding of patient, tumor and biological criteria that determine successful outcome for HCC Transplantation across all size criteria. We analysed 11,928 patients who received OLT from 2002 till 2013 from the UNOS star file. Clinical outcomes were compared by tumor size at

transplant; Milan (N=11555), beyond Milan within UCSF (N=291) & beyond both Milan & UCSF (N=82). Statistical analysis was done to determine factors impacting survival. These data indicate that based on current clinical selection criteria a small number of large tumors can be successfully treated by transplantation, and points to the need to include markers of HCC biologic behavior beyond size and tumor burden to transplant criteria.

e: amanymaqsod@kasralainy.edu.eg



Notes:

Role of splenic Elastography in predicting severity of Esophageal varices

Rajul Rastogi

Tee thanker Mahaveer Medical College and Research Center, India

Elastography is a non-invasive imaging technique used to evaluate stiffness / elasticity of human tissues. It can be performed by ultrasonography or magnetic resonance imaging. Ultrasound elastography (US-E) has gained more acceptance due to wider availability, ease of examination and shorter examination time relative of magnetic resonance elastography (MR-E). For long US-E has been in use for determining the severity of liver disease and predicting its prognosis. Recently, there is a growing interest towards assessment of spleen stiffness / elastography, considering the pivotal role of spleen in splanchnic circulation

during the evolution of liver cirrhosis, portal hypertension & esophageal varices. US-E using acoustic radiation force impulse (ARFI) technique allows the quantitative / objective assessment of spleen stiffness. Hence, a pilot study is conducted to evaluate the role of splenic elastography in predicting the occurrence & grading of esophageal varices. Spleen stiffness measured by ARFI elastography is a reliable predictor of esophageal varices and can be used as a noninvasive means for predicting the presence and grade of esophageal varices.

e: eesharastogi@gmail.com