



**Microbiome, Gut and Systemic Health: New Frontiers in Personalised Nutrition**




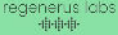


**Keynote Speaker**

**Dr. Gerard Mullin, MD**

Nutritional Modulation of Irritable Bowel Syndrome

9:45-10:30am

An event by:  **Nutritional Medicine Institute**

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**Nutritional Modulation of the Irritable Bowel Syndrome**



Gerard E. Mullin, MD  
Associate Professor of Medicine  
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

**NMI SUMMIT 2023**  
Microbiome, Gut and Systemic Health:  
New Frontiers in Personalised Nutrition



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## Objectives

1. To discuss the natural history and pathophysiology of the irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).
2. To understand the strategies used to evaluate and effectively manage IBS.
3. To become familiar with the evidence-based nutritional considerations for IBS.




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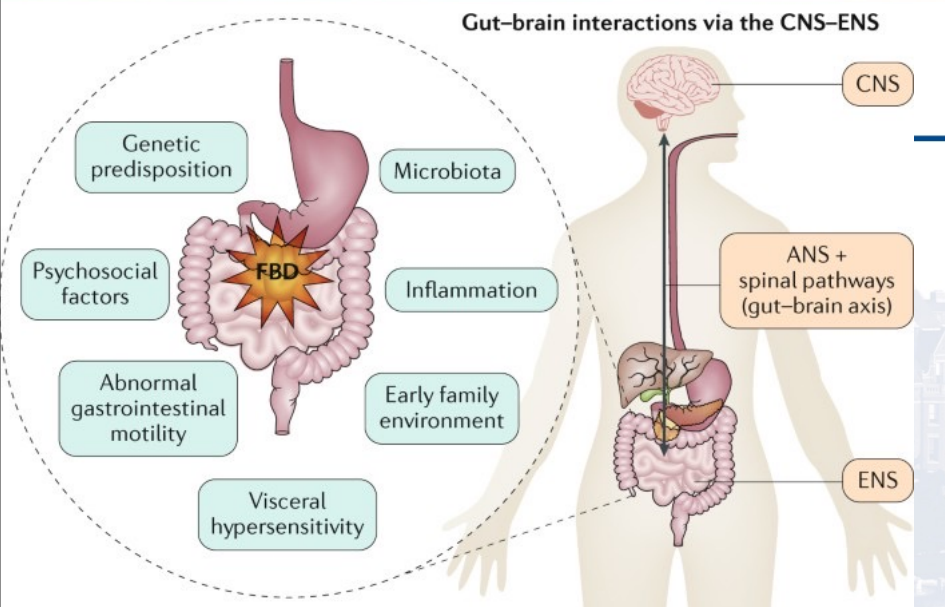
## Case Presentation

- 44-year-old female with IBS-D which was diagnosed after undergoing a cholecystectomy in 2008 for gallstones.
- She now presents with worsening of her post-prandial diarrhea but notes bloating, fatigue and flushing after meals.
- Past medical history is otherwise non-contributory except for episodic arthralgias and eczema since the worsening of her diarrhea.
- Her physical exam is notable for dermatographism.
- She notes no recent antibiotic exposure but heavy use as teenager for acne.

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### Gut-brain interactions via the CNS-ENS



The diagram illustrates the gut-brain axis. On the left, a dashed circle encloses the gut, with a starburst labeled 'FBD' (Functional Bowel Disorder) in the center. Surrounding the gut are several factors: Genetic predisposition, Microbiota, Inflammation, Early family environment, Visceral hypersensitivity, Abnormal gastrointestinal motility, and Psychosocial factors. On the right, a human silhouette shows the CNS (Central Nervous System) in the brain, connected to the ENS (Enteric Nervous System) in the gut via the ANS (Autonomic Nervous System) and spinal pathways, collectively labeled as the 'gut-brain axis'.

Simrén, M., Tack, J. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol* **15**, 589–605 (2018).

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## The Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)

- 2nd most commonly diagnosed GI disorder that generates a significant health care burden estimated to be **\$30B annually** in the US.
- Symptoms can occur as a result of a combination of factors, including visceral hypersensitivity, altered bowel motility, neurotransmitter imbalance, infection and psychosocial factors.
- The walls of the intestines are lined with layers of muscle that contract and relax, helping move food through the digestive system. With IBS, these muscles may function abnormally, including causing painful muscle spasms.

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### Defining and characterizing IBS

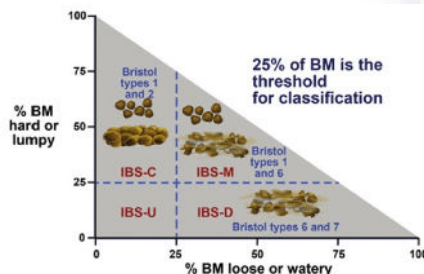
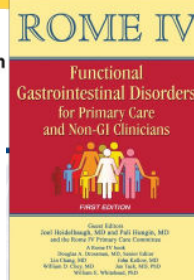
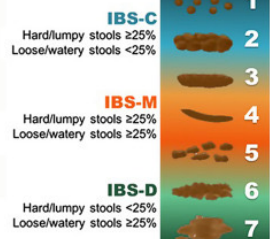
#### 1A. Rome IV Criteria for IBS

Recurrent abdominal pain, on average,  $\geq 1$  day per week in the last 3 months, associated with  $\geq 2$  of the following:

- Related to defecation
- Change in frequency of stool
- Change in form (appearance) of stool

Criteria should be fulfilled for the last 3 months with symptom onset  $\geq 6$  months before diagnosis

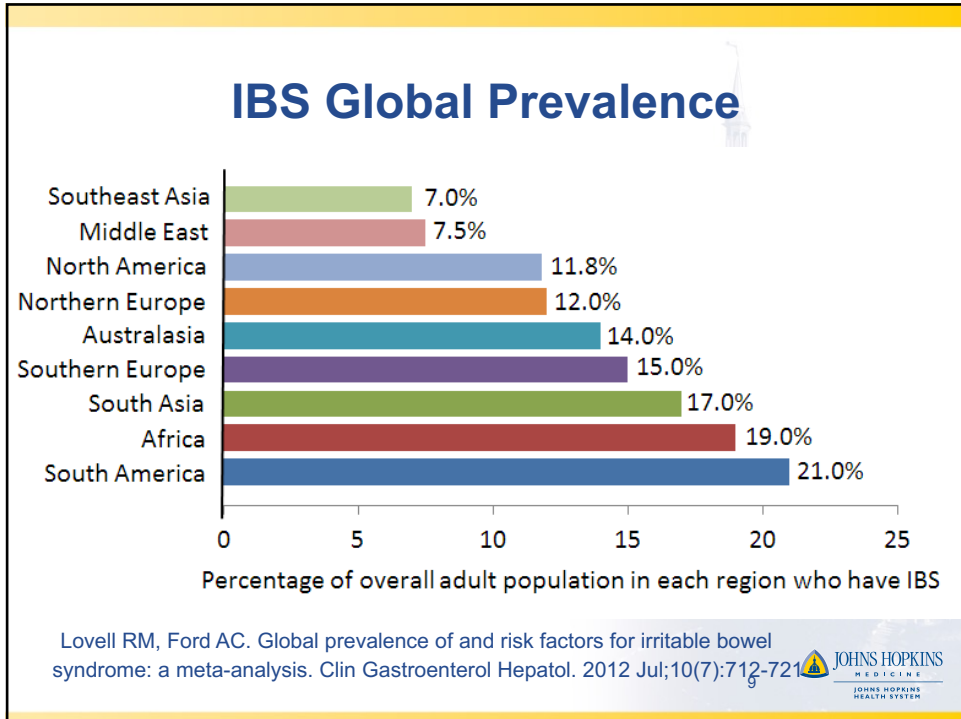
#### 1B. IBS Subtypes Based on Bristol Stool Forms



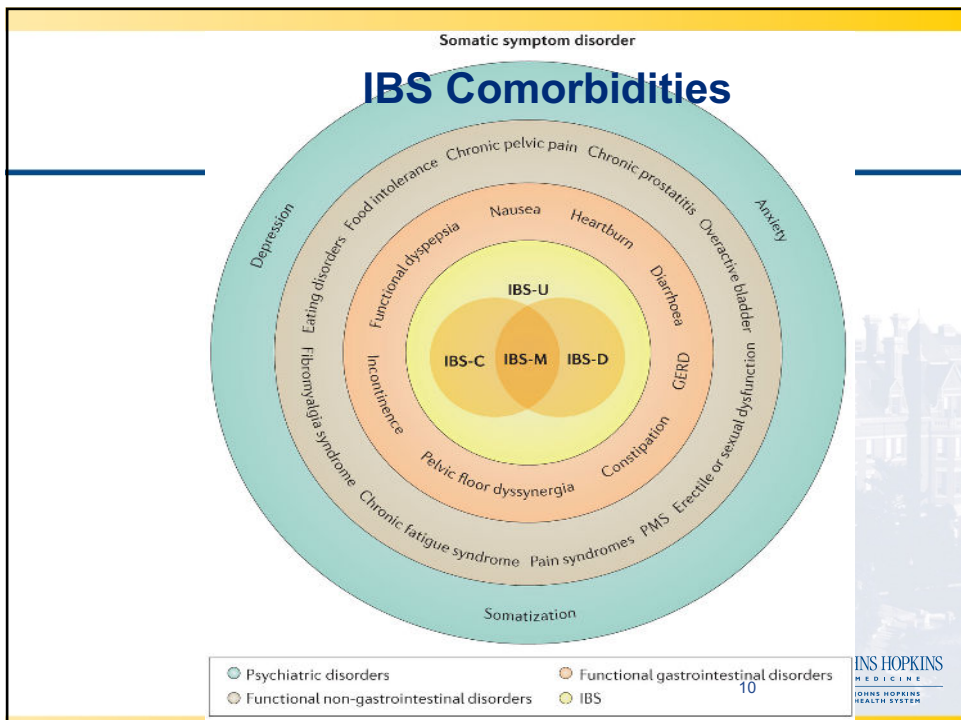
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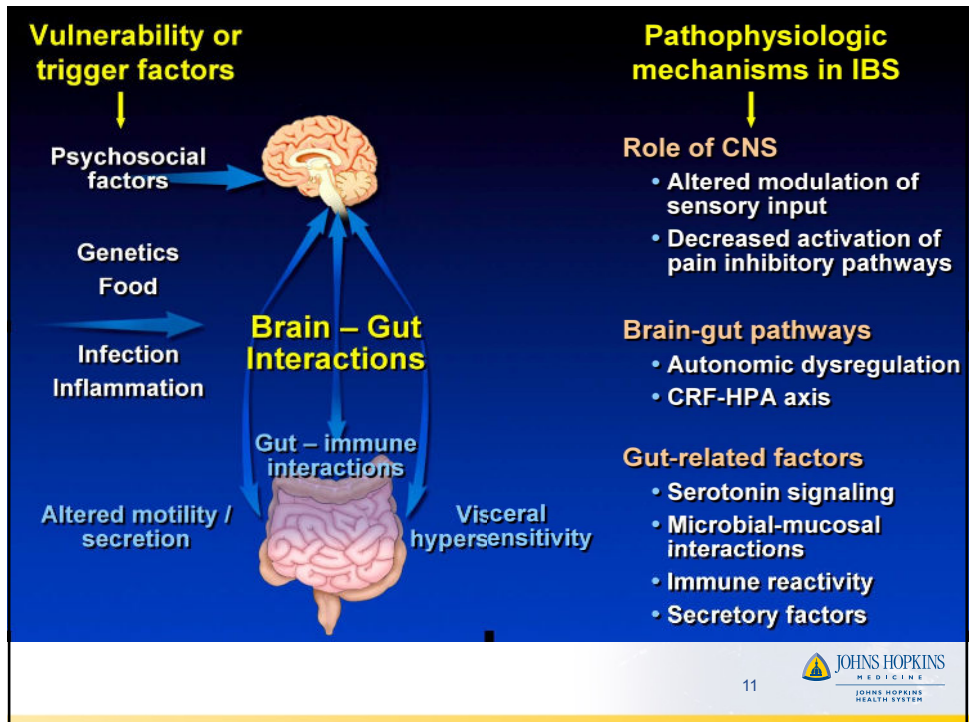
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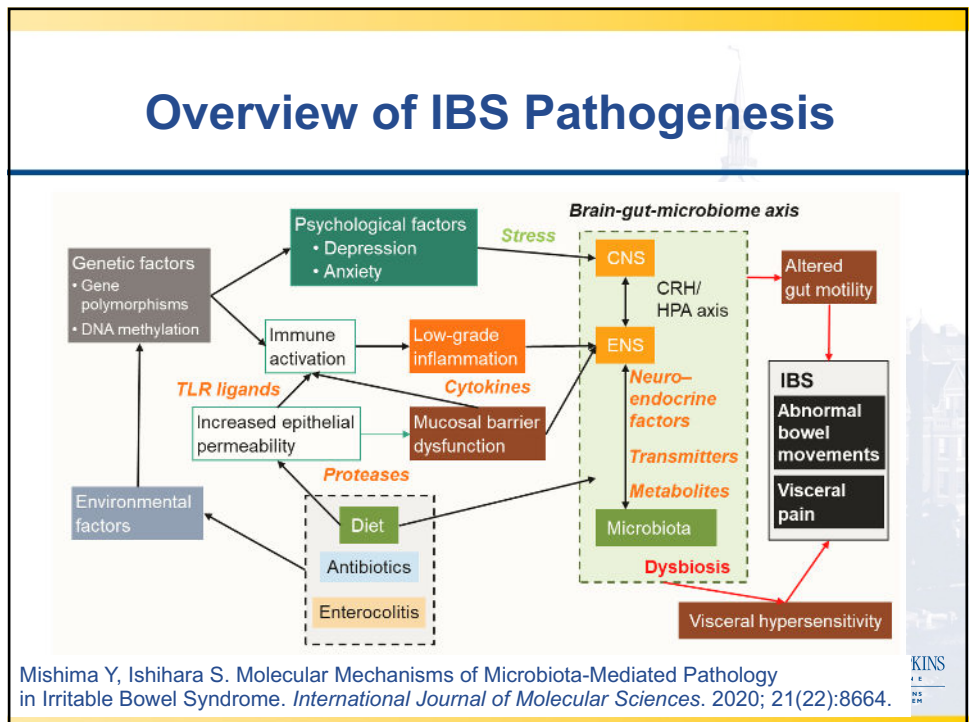
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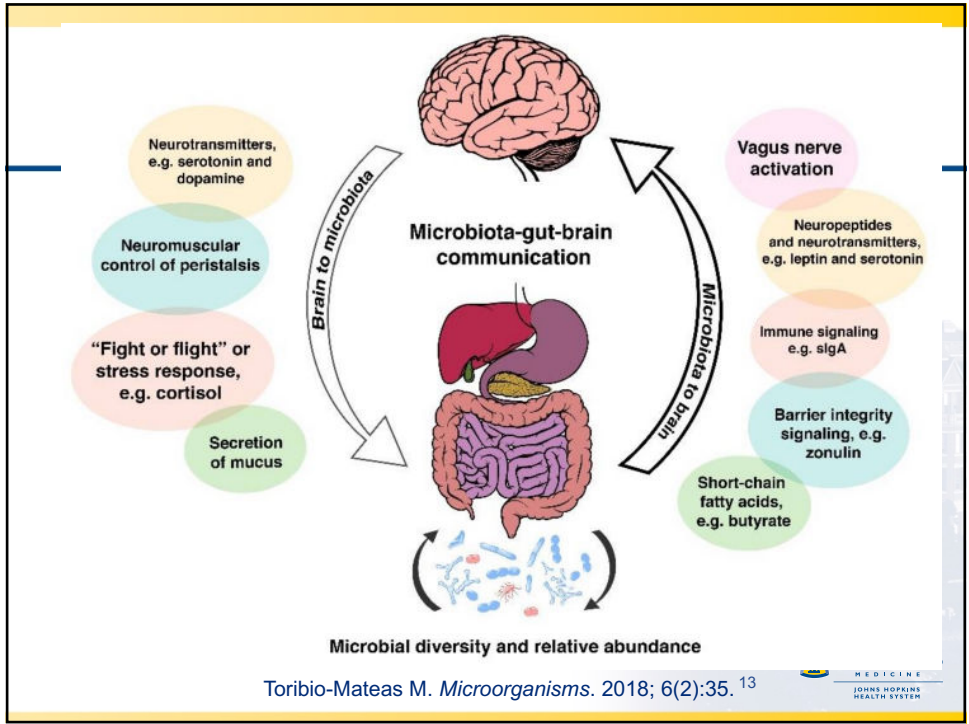
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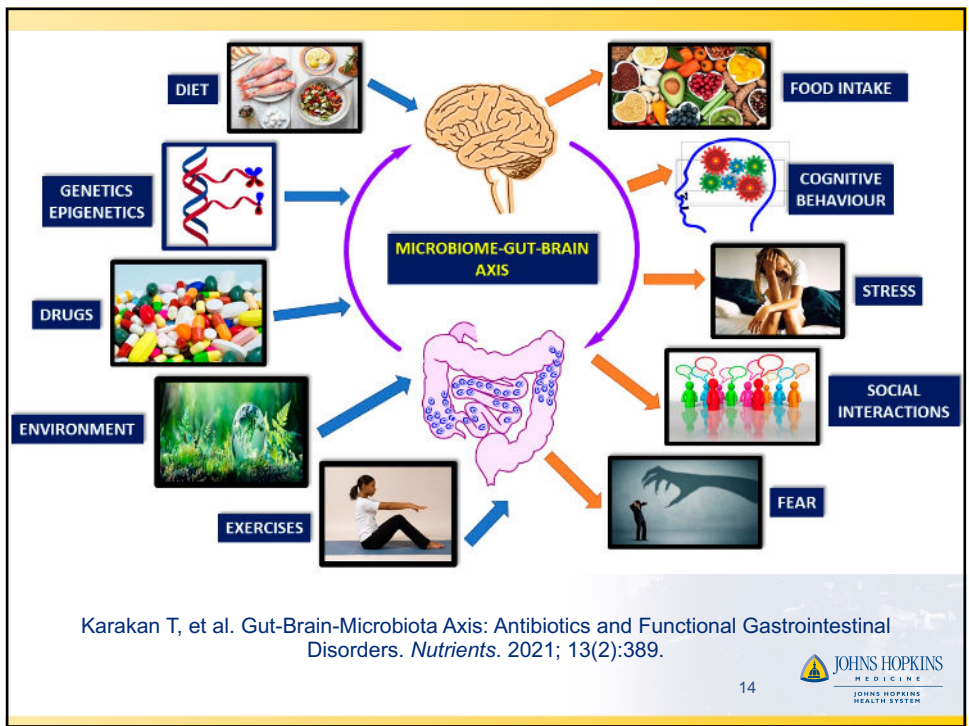
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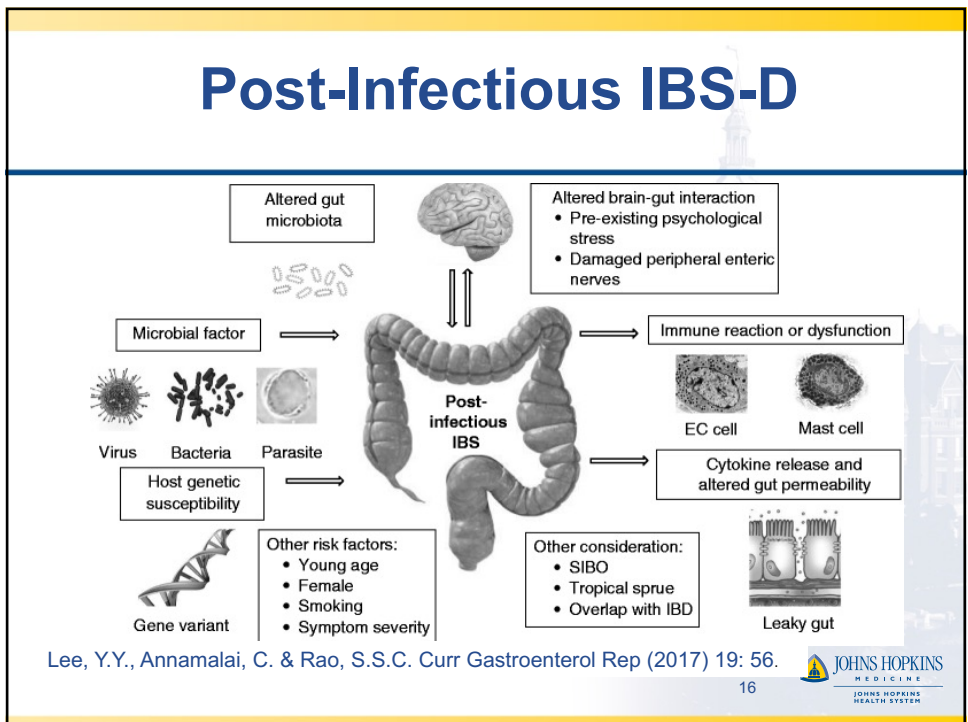
## Evidence to Support a Pivotal Role of Gut Microbiome in IBS

- Post-infectious IBS-D
- Altered Colonic Microbiome
- Probiotics
- Antibiotics
- Small Intestine Bacterial Overgrowth (SIBO)



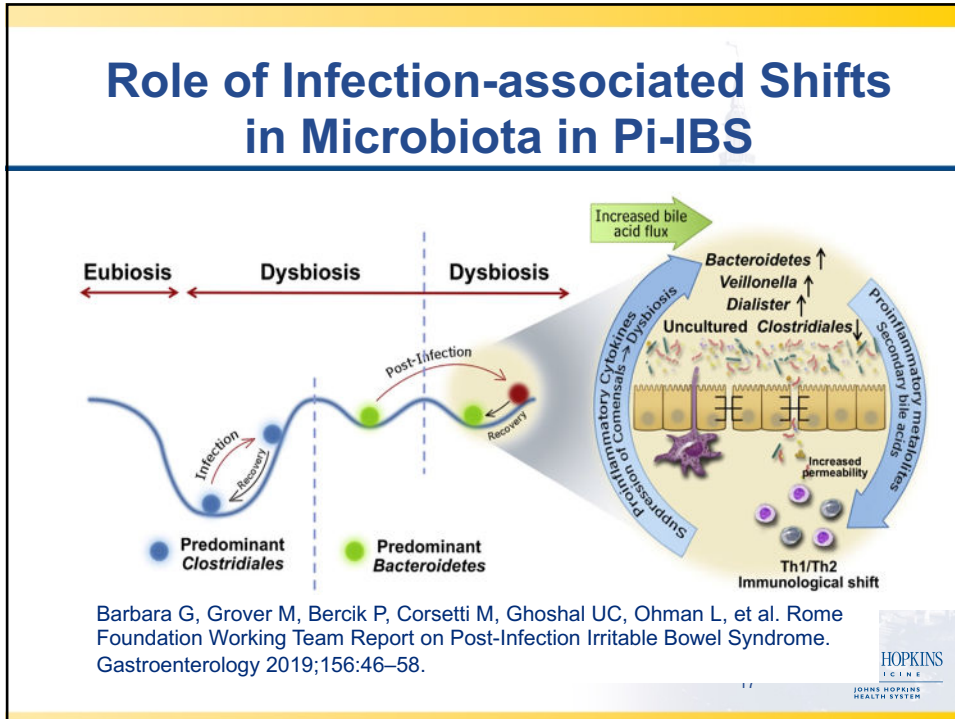
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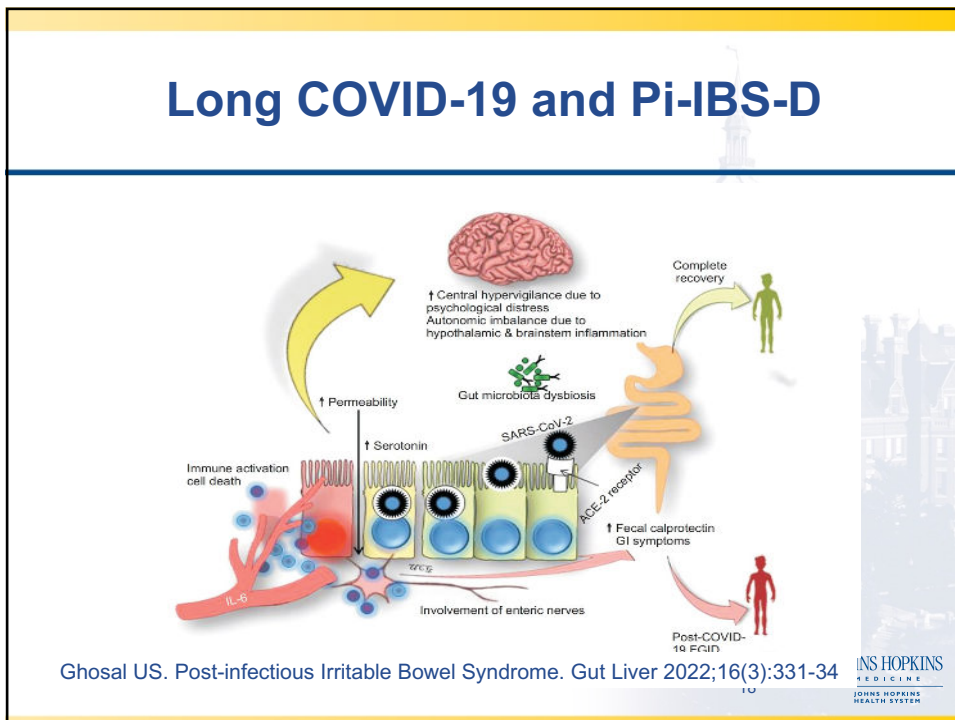


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## Evidence to Support a Pivotal Role of Gut Microbiome in IBS

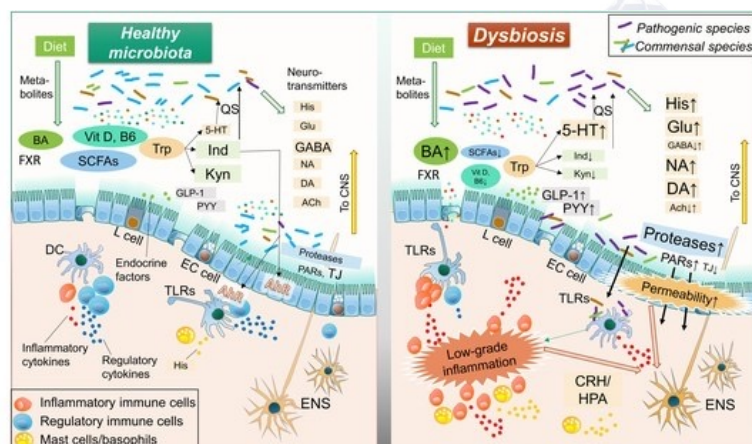
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## Molecular Mechanisms of Microbiota-mediated Pathology in Irritable Bowel Syndrome.



Mishima Y, Ishihara S. Molecular Mechanisms of Microbiota-Mediated Pathology in Irritable Bowel Syndrome. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*. 2020; 21(22):8664.



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## Gut Microbial Products in IBS

Microbial Products	Visceral Pain	GI Motility	Mucosal Permeability	Mucosal Inflammation	Influencing Dysbiosis
<b>Neurotransmitters</b>					
Histamine	↑↑	↑	↑	↑	
Serotonin	↑	↑	↑	↑	++
Glutamate	↑↑		↑?	↑	+
γ-aminobutyric acid	↓	↓		↓	
Noradrenalin	↑	↑	↑	↑↓	
Dopamine	↓	↑↓	↑?	↑?	+
Acetylcholine		↑		↓	
<b>Compounds</b>					
Toll-like receptor ligands	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	
Cytokines	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	
Pore-forming toxins, N-formylated peptides	↑		↑	↑	
<b>Metabolites</b>					
Tryptophan (aryl hydrocarbon receptor, kynurenine pathways)	↑↓		↓	↓	+
Short-chain fatty acids	↑↓	↑	↓	↓	
Bile acids	↓	↑		↑	+
Vitamin D and B6	↓		↓	↓	+
<b>Endocrine factors</b>					
Glucagon-like peptide-1	↓	↓		↓	
Peptide YY	↓	↓			
<b>Enzymes</b>					
Proteases	↑	↑↓	↑↑↑	↑	


Mishima Y, Ishihara S. Molecular Mechanisms of Microbiota-Mediated Pathology in Irritable Bowel Syndrome. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*. 2020; 21(22):8664.

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## Gut Microbiome Meta-analyses for the Irritable Bowel Syndrome




**RESEARCH Review**



### Gut Microbial Dysbiosis in the Irritable Bowel Syndrome: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Case-Control Studies

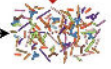
Lin Wang, MSc, MD; Naha Alammari, MD; Rajdeep Singh, MBBS; Julie Nanavati, MBS, MA; Yiran Song, MBBS; Rahul Chaudhary, MD; Gerald E. Mullin, MD

IBS vs controls




↓

Bifidobacterium  
Faecalibacterium



↑

Lactobacillaceae  
Bacteroides  
Enterobacteriaceae



Wang L, Alammari N, Singh R, Nanavati J, Song Y, Chaudhary R, Mullin GE. Gut Microbial Dysbiosis in the Irritable Bowel Syndrome: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Case-Control Studies. *J Acad Nutr Diet*. 2020 Apr;120(4):565-586.

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## Evidence to Support a Pivotal Role of Gut Microbiome in IBS

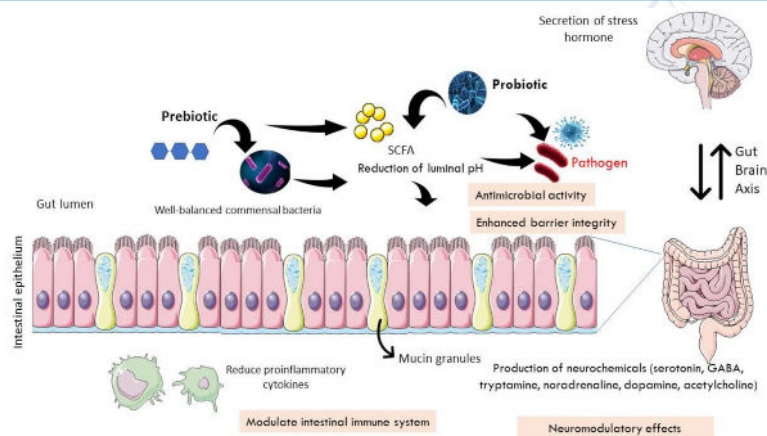
- Post-infectious IBS-D
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- Probiotics
- Antibiotics
- Small Intestine Bacterial Overgrowth

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## Mechanisms of Prebiotic and Probiotic Action in Modulating Bidirectional Gut-brain Axis.



Aziz MNM, Kumar J, Muhammad Nawawi KN, Raja Ali RA, Mokhtar NM. Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Depression, and Neurodegeneration: A Bidirectional Communication from Gut to Brain. *Nutrients*. 2021; 13(9):3061



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## Potential Beneficiary Effects of Probiotics on the Gut

Mazzawi T. Gut Microbiota Manipulation in Irritable Bowel Syndrome. *Microorganisms*. 2022; 10(7):1332.

The diagram illustrates the gut-lung axis. In the LUMEN, probiotics lead to INHIBITION OF PATHOGENIC OVERGROWTH. They stimulate ENTEROENDOCRINE CELLS to produce SHORT-CHAIN FATTY ACIDS and NEUROTRANSMITTERS. These neurotransmitters affect the ENTERIC NERVEN system and GUT-BRAIN AXIS. Probiotics also IMPROVE THE GUT BARRIER and interact with DCs (Dendritic Cells) and MACROPHAGES, leading to the MODULATION OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM (Treg, Th1, Th17). The LAMINA PROPRIA is also shown.

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## Efficacy of Probiotics in Irritable Bowel Syndrome: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

**Supplementary Table 7. Efficacy of Probiotics in Terms of Effect on Global Symptom Scores in Irritable Bowel Syndrome.**

	Number of trials	Number of patients	SMD for persistence of global symptoms (95% CI)	p value for the difference	I <sup>2</sup> (p value for $\chi^2$ )
Combination	20	1685	-0.36 (-0.52 – -0.20)	<0.001	53% (0.005)
Lactobacillus	8	542	-0.01 (-0.18 – 0.16)	0.89	0% (0.44)
Bifidobacterium	4	666	-0.27 (-0.72 – 0.18)	0.24	74% (0.004)
Bacillus	2	148	-1.43 (-2.47 – -0.39)	0.007	85% (0.009)
Clostridium	1	166	-0.34 (-0.64 – -0.03)	0.03	N/A
Saccharomyces	1	67	-0.12 (-0.60 – 0.36)	0.61	N/A

N/A; not applicable

Goodoory VC, Khasawneh M, Black CJ, Quigley EM, Moayyedi P, Ford AC, Efficacy of Probiotics in Irritable Bowel Syndrome: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis, *Gastroenterology* (2023), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2023.07.018>.

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## Efficacy of Probiotics in Irritable Bowel Syndrome: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

**Supplementary Table 13. Efficacy of Probiotics in Terms of Effect on Abdominal Pain Scores in Irritable Bowel Syndrome.**

	Number of trials	Number of patients	RR of persistence of abdominal pain (95% CI)	p value for the difference	I <sup>2</sup> (p value for $\chi^2$ )
Combination	25	2043	-0.30 (-0.45 - 0.14)	<0.001	61% (<0.001)
Lactobacillus	7	888	-0.32 (-0.52 - -0.13)	0.001	51% (0.05)
Saccharomyces	6	510	-0.47 (-1.13 - 0.20)	0.17	92% (<0.001)
Bifidobacterium	4	539	-0.35 (-0.70 0.00)	0.05	63% (0.04)
Bacillus	3	177	-1.62 (-2.36 - 0.87)	<0.001	73% (0.02)
Clostridium	1	166	-0.26 (-0.56 - 0.05)	0.10	N/A

N/A; not applicable

Goodoory VC, Khasawneh M, Black CJ, Quigley EM, Moayyedi P, Ford AC, Efficacy of Probiotics in Irritable Bowel Syndrome: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis, *Gastroenterology* (2023), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2023.07.018>.

## Efficacy of Probiotics in Irritable Bowel Syndrome: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

**Supplementary Table 20. Efficacy of Probiotics in Terms of Effect on Abdominal Bloating or Distension Scores in Irritable Bowel Syndrome.**

	Number of trials	Number of patients	RR of persistence of abdominal bloating or distension (95% CI)	p value for the difference	I <sup>2</sup> (p value for $\chi^2$ )
Combination	25	1976	-0.23 (-0.39 - -0.07)	<0.001	63% (<0.001)
Lactobacillus	5	606	-0.13 (-0.30 - 0.04)	0.14	17% (0.30)
Saccharomyces	4	239	-0.92 (-2.00 - 0.17)	0.10	93% (<0.001)
Bifidobacterium	3	501	-0.30 (-0.68 - 0.09)	0.13	68% (0.04)
Bacillus	3	177	-1.26 (-2.27 - 0.25)	0.01	87% (<0.001)
Clostridium	1	166	-0.05 (-0.35 - 0.26)	0.75	N/A

N/A; not applicable

Goodoory VC, Khasawneh M, Black CJ, Quigley EM, Moayyedi P, Ford AC, Efficacy of Probiotics in Irritable Bowel Syndrome: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis, *Gastroenterology* (2023), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2023.07.018>.

## Evidence to Support a Pivotal Role of Gut Microbiome in IBS

- Post-infectious IBS-D
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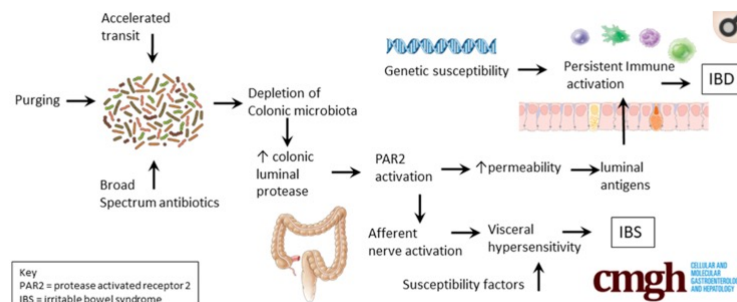
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## Antibiotics Increase the Risk of IBS-D

### Supplemental Graphical Summary

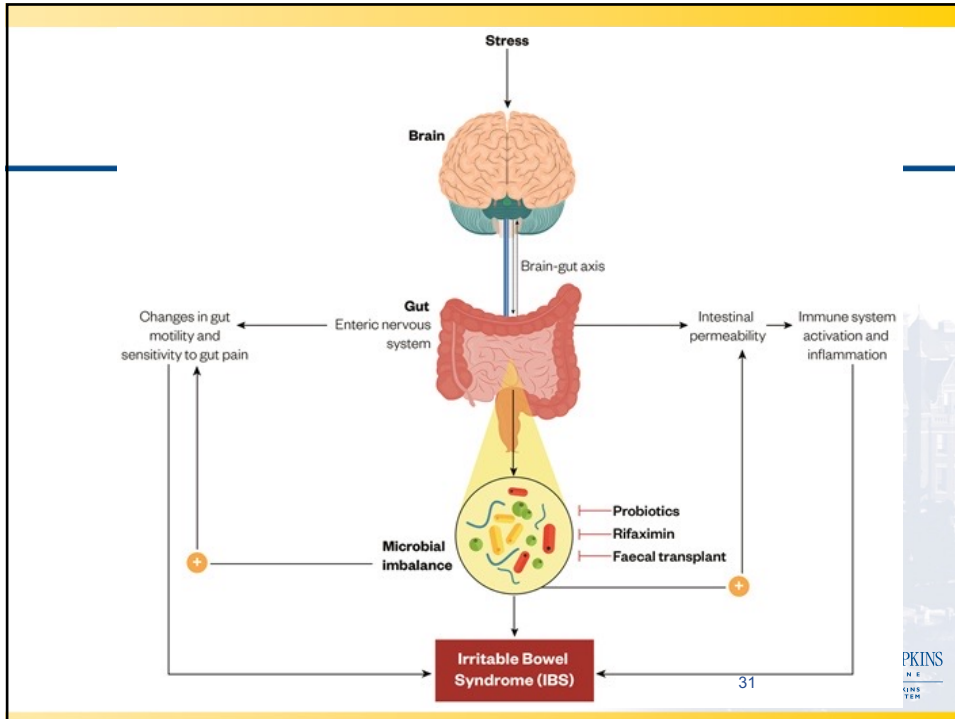


Spiller RC. Hidden Dangers of Antibiotic Use: Increased Gut Permeability Mediated by Increased Pancreatic Proteases Reaching the Colon. *Cell Mol Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2018 Jul 11;6(3):347-348.e1.

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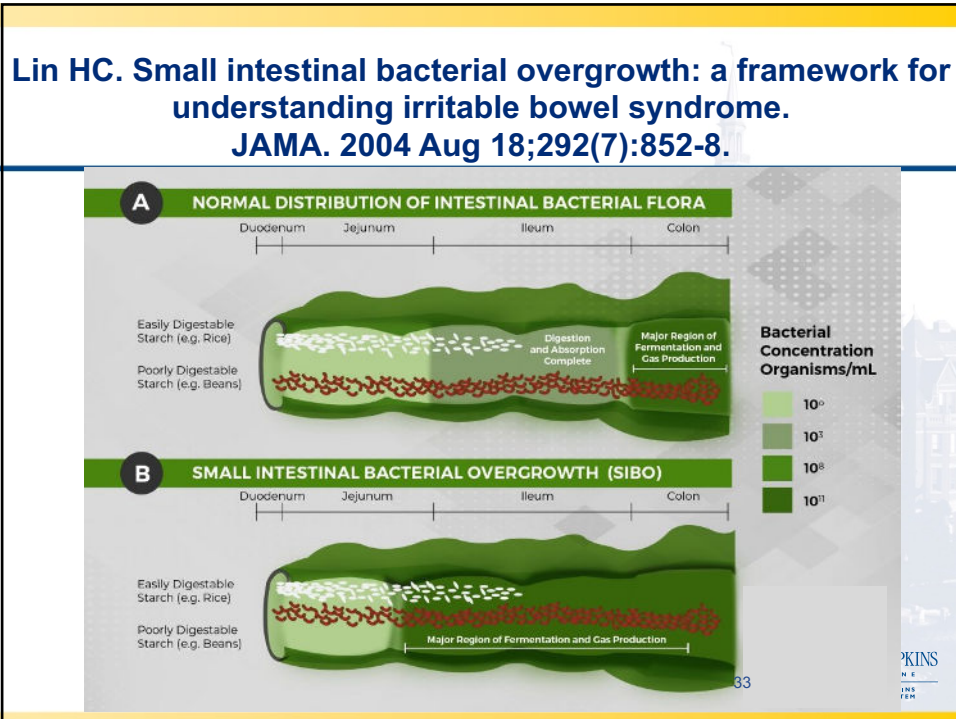
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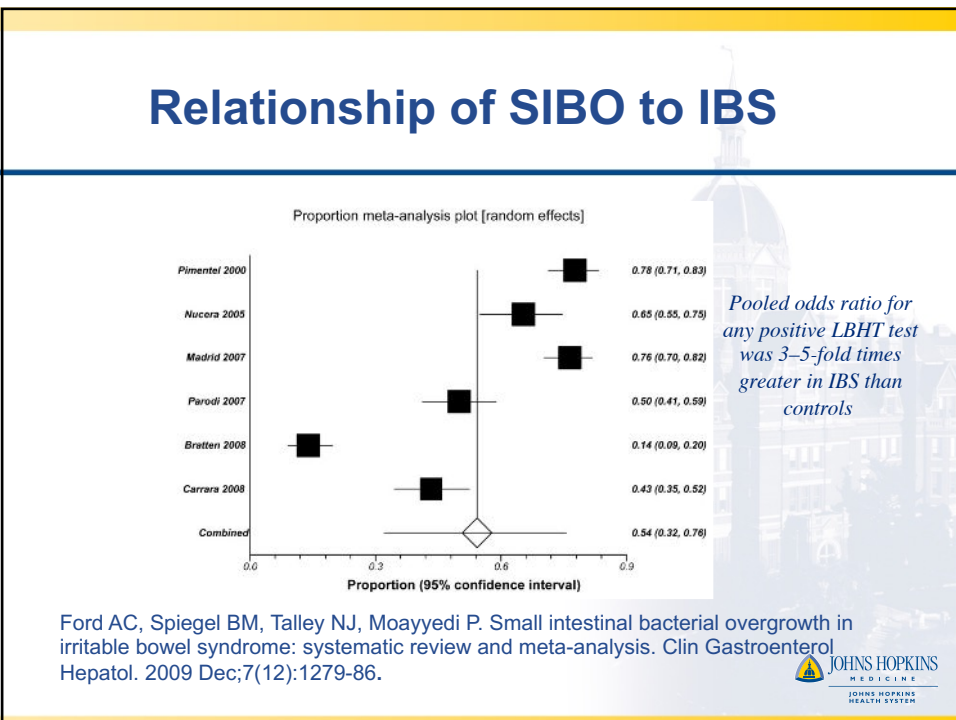
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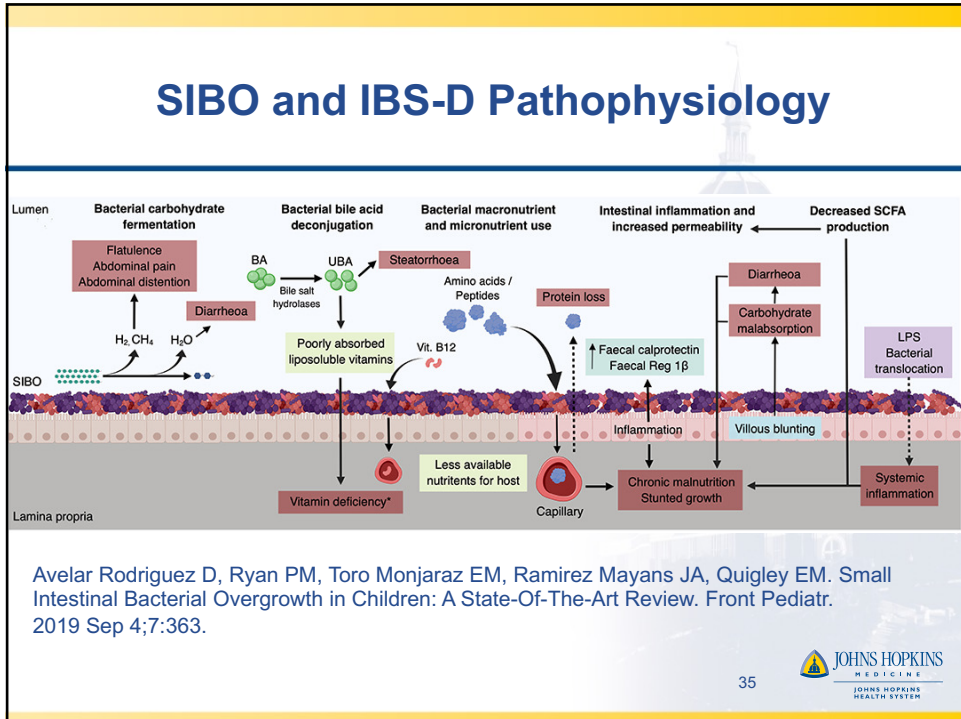




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Conditions Associated with Small Intestine Bacterial Overgrowth	
Category	Specific Condition
<b>Mechanical Issues</b>	Intussusception Postsurgical changes Small bowel tumor Volvulus
<b>Systemic Disease</b>	Amyloidosis Collagen Vascular Disease Diabetes Hypothyroidism Scleroderma
<b>Motility Disorders</b>	Irritable Bowel Syndrome Mitochondrial diseases Pseudoobstruction Visceral Myopathies
<b>Medications</b>	Opiates Potent anti-acid secretory medications
<b>Malabsorptive</b>	Pancreatic insufficiency Liver cirrhosis (bile acid alterations)
<b>Immune</b>	Agammaglobulinemia Common Variable Immunodeficiency HIV IgA deficiency
<b>Other</b>	Aging Small Bowel Diverticulosis

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## Treatment Options for SIBO

The goal is to treat the underlying cause(s), contain the bacterial overgrowth, and provide nutritional support.

- Diet (*low FODMAPs*)
- Antibiotic therapy (*Weeding*)
- Prokinetic agents
- Herbs for weeding\* (*berberine, oregano oil, wormwood*)
- Probiotics (*multiple mechanisms*)
- Serum Bovine-derived Immunoglobulins (*SBIs*)
- Enzymes/HCl
- Other (*Antrantil, SYN-001:*)

\*Mullin, G et al. **Herbal Therapy Is Equivalent to Rifaximin for the Treatment of Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth.** *Global Advances in Health and Medicine.* 2014;3(3):16-24.



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## Nutritional Therapies for IBS

- Gut Microbiome
- Elimination Diets
- Herbals
- Nutraceuticals
- Enzymes

### Irritable Bowel Syndrome Medicine

**Constipation**

Laxatives  
Bulking agents

**Diarrhea**

Bulking agents  
Slow gut transit  
Bile salt inhibitors  
Serotonin blockers

**Pain**

Antispasmodics  
Antidepressants

**Intestinal gas**

Alpha-D galactosidase  
Activated charcoal  
Simethicone

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## Food: The Forgotten Factor in the Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Shanti Eswaran, MD<sup>3</sup>, Jan Tack, MD, PhD<sup>3</sup>,  
William D. Chey, MD, AGAF<sup>3,\*</sup>

**KEYWORDS**

• Carbohydrate • Lactose • Fructose • FODMAP  
• Gluten • Lipid • Diet

Between 7% and 20% of adults experience irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), a disorder characterized by abdominal pain in association with altered bowel habits, but no easily identifiable biochemical abnormalities. Several factors have been suggested for the pathogenesis, including disturbed motility, the brain-gut axis, function, immunologic dysregulation, and visceral hypersensitivity. More recently, there has been increased attention on the role of diet. Many patients have long associated their IBS symptoms with the ingestion of certain foods, combinations of which are often referred to as FODMAPs (fermentable oligo-, di-, and monosaccharides and polyols).

**> 60% IBS patients report worsening symptoms after meals, 28% within 15 minutes, 93% within 3 hours**


Eswaran S, Tack J & Chey W. Food: The Forgotten Factor in the Irritable Bowel Syndrome. *Gastroenterol Clin N Am* 40 (2011) 141–162

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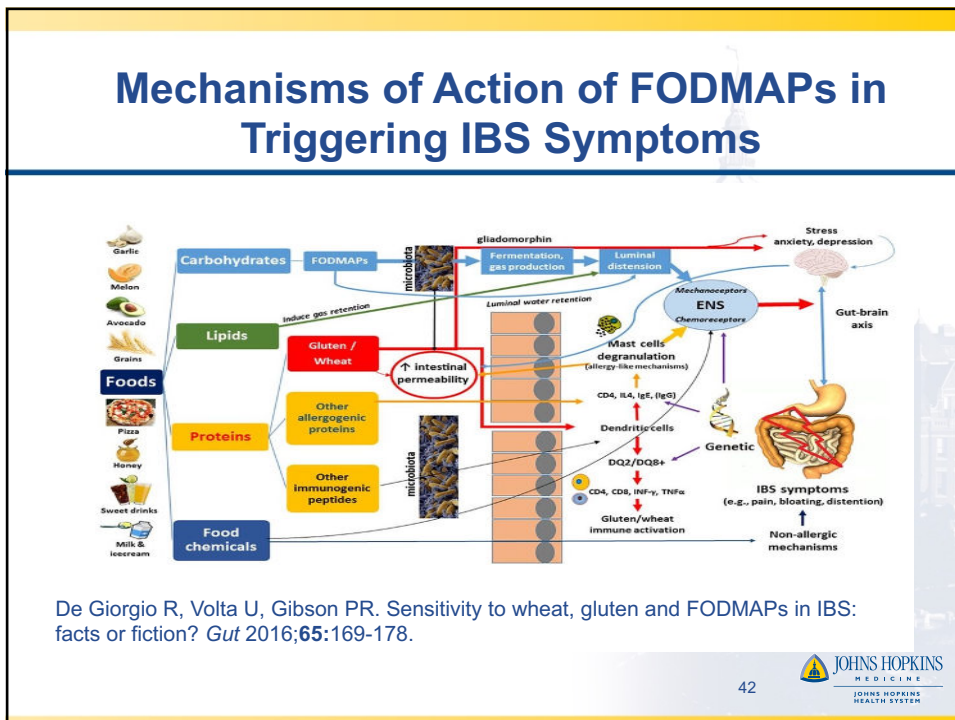
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Therapy	Description	Level of Evidence	Quality of Evidence Strength of Recommendation
<b>Targeted Elimination Diets</b>	Remove suspected food groups then gradual reintroduction 1 food group at a time to confirm provocative foods to avoid. Suspect foods not limited to but include alcohol, caffeinated products, spicy foods, dairy, wheat, gluten, known food allergens, suspected food allergens.	IIB	3, Moderate.
<b>Elimination Diets based upon IgG4 serum testing</b>	Remove foods showing IgG4 antibody reactivity.	IIB	2, Low.
<b>Generalized Elimination Diets</b>	Remove top 8 allergenic food groups then reintroduce one at a time.	IV	1, Low.
<b>FODMAPs Elimination Diet</b>	Remove Fermentable Oligo-, Di-, Mono-saccharides-And Polyols	IA	4, High.
<b>Fiber</b>	Ispaghula	IA	3, Moderate.
<b>Fiber</b>	Wheat Bran	IA	2, Low.

Singh R, Salem A, Nanavati J, Mullin GE. The Role of Diet in the Treatment of the Irritable Bowel Syndrome—A Systematic Review. *GI Clinics of North America*. Feb 2018.

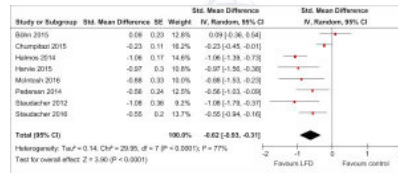
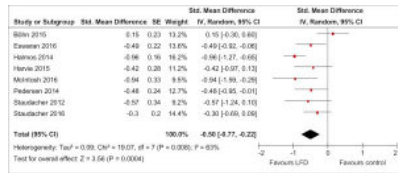

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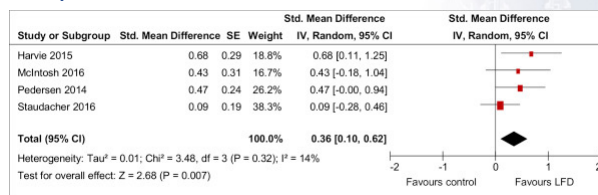
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## Low FODMAPs Diet in the Treatment of IBS: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis



Pooled SMD and 95% CI for severity of abdominal pain obtained from RCTs

Pooled SMD and 95% CI for overall symptom severity score



Pooled SMD and 95% CI for Health-related QOL

Schumann D, Klose P, Lauche R, Dobos G, Langhorst J, Cramer H. Low FODMAPs diet in the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Nutrition*. 2018 Jan;45:24-31.

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## RCTs on the Effect of Low FODMAPs Diet on Gut microbiota and Metabolites

Authors, Years	Study Design and Duration	Diagnostic Criteria and Materials	Microbial Analysis	Findings	Methods	Findings
Istomov LP et al., 2015 [44]	RCT, crossover (single blind), 3 weeks	Rome III IBS and healthy controls; LFD vs. ordinary diet; IBS n = 27, Healthy controls n = 6	qPCR	Lower abundance of <i>Bifidobacteria</i> , <i>F. prausnitzii</i> , <i>Clostridium Clostridium IV</i> and lower relative abundance <i>Akkermansia muciniphila</i> in LFD than ordinary diet. Lower abundance in LFD vs. baseline. Greater diversity (Shannon-Weaver Index) in LFD than ordinary diet at baseline.	Gas liquid chromatography	No difference in total or individual stool SCFA in LFD compared to ordinary diet, baseline.
McIntosh K et al., 2017 [53]	RCT (single blind), 3 weeks	Rome III IBS; LFD n = 19, HFD n = 10	16S rRNA sequencing (Illumina)	Higher richness of <i>Actinobacteria</i> , <i>Firmicutes</i> , <i>Clostridiales</i> in LFD than HFD. No difference in alpha or beta diversity after LFD vs. baseline. Higher richness in LFD than HFD. Higher abundance of <i>Christensenellaceae</i> , <i>Syntrophomonas</i> spp. and <i>Akkermansia</i> spp. in LFD than baseline. Lower abundance of <i>Proteobacteria</i> , <i>Bifidobacteria</i> in LFD than baseline.	Mass spectrometry	Urinary metabolomic profile at baseline in LFD vs. HFD showed no difference but separated after intervention. There is metabolites (isotamara, p-hydroxybenzoic acid and acetic acid) discriminated groups. Correlations between metabolite concentrations and abundance of various taxa.
Staudacher HV et al., 2012 [94]	RCT (single blind), 4 weeks	Rome III IBS; LFD n = 19, High-FODMAP diet n = 22	Fluorescence in situ hybridization	Lower abundance of <i>Bifidobacteria</i> in LFD than high-FODMAP diet. No differences in total abundance of other groups ( <i>F. prausnitzii</i> ).	Gas liquid chromatography	No difference in total or individual stool SCFA in LFD compared to high-FODMAP diet.
Staudacher HV et al., 2017 [93]	RCT (single blind), 4 weeks	Rome III IBS; LFD n = 51, Sham n = 53	qPCR	Lower abundance of <i>Bifidobacteria</i> in LFD compared to sham.	Gas liquid chromatography	Lower stool acetate concentration in LFD compared to control.

Mazzawi T. Gut Microbiota Manipulation in Irritable Bowel Syndrome. *Microorganisms*. 2022; 10(7):1332. 44



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## Controversial Features of Low FODMAP Approach

- Short- and long-term limitations (a high level of restriction).
- The need for monitoring by an expert dietitian.
- Potential nutritional deficiencies.
- Significant eubiotic gut microbiota reduction.
- Lack of predictors of response\* [Aliment Pharmacol Ther.](#) 2015 Aug;42(4):418-27.
- People improve IBS symptoms with just a gluten-free diet or even traditional dietary advice! *Gastroenterology.* 2015 Nov;149(6):1399-1407, *Gut.* 2016 Jan;65(1):169-78
- The potential lack of advantage over alternative dietary, pharmacological and psychological interventions for IBS.

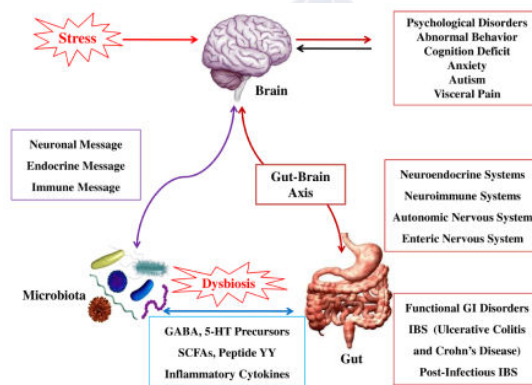
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## Integrative Therapies for IBS

- *Stress-reduction*
- Diet-Microbiome
- Medical Foods
- Herbal
- Enzymes



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Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology 2021;19:1536-1553

**SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS AND META-ANALYSES**

**Potential Benefit With Complementary and Alternative Medicine in Irritable Bowel Syndrome: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis**



- 2825 articles identified, 66 were included.
- Herbal therapy demonstrated significant benefit over placebo for abdominal pain.
- Benefit with mind-body based therapy for abdominal pain was of borderline significance.
- Herbal therapy, dietary supplements and mind-body based therapy showed benefit for overall response compared to placebo.
- Body-based and energy healing therapies demonstrated no significant benefit over placebo or sham for abdominal pain for overall response.

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**Mind-Body Studies in IBS**

- Meditation
- Hypnotherapy
- Behavioral Therapy
- Psychological Therapy
- Multi-Component Therapy




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## Nutritional Tools for Your IBS Patient


- Anti-anxiety Herbs
- Anti-microbials for SIBO
- Artichoke leaf extract
- Elimination Diet
- Fiber
- Enzymes
- FODMAP-restricted diet
- Melatonin
- Peppermint Oil
- Probiotics
- Turmeric
- Glutamine
- Zinc-L-carnosine

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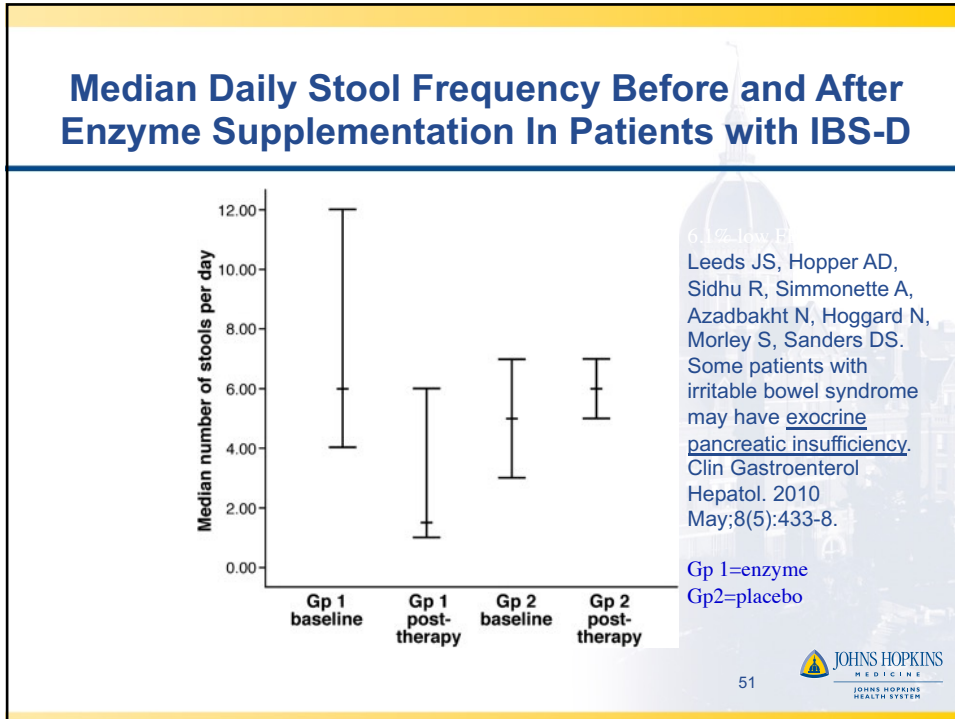
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## Lab Assessment

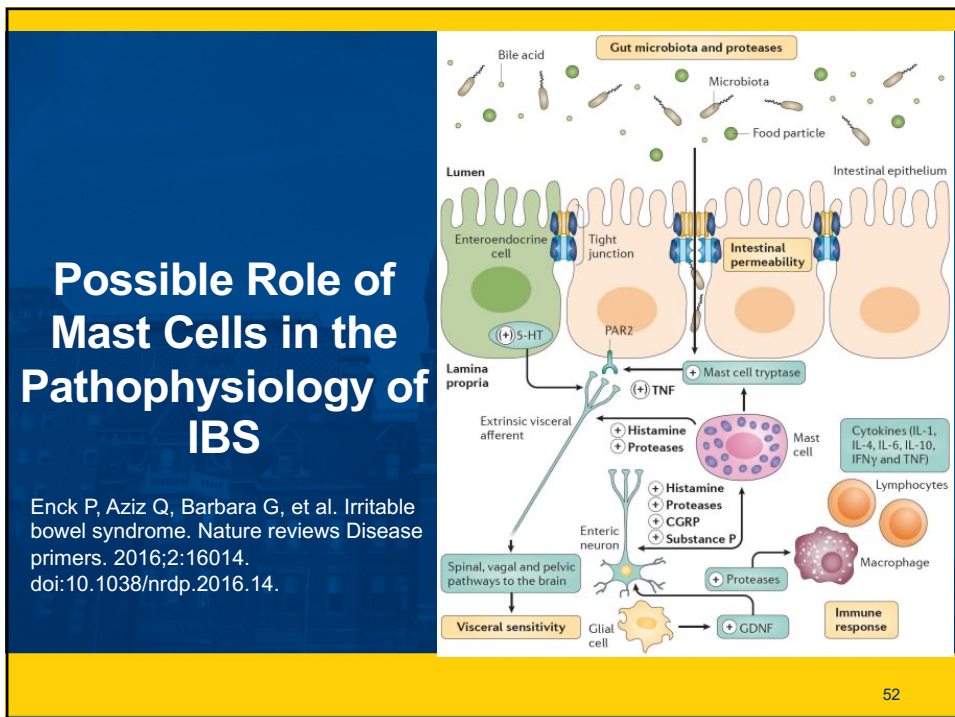
<p><b>D</b>igestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBC/diff nl</li> <li>• CMP-lipids nl</li> <li>• 25-OH D: 32 ng/mL</li> <li>• Thyroid hormone – TSH 4.20 abnl</li> <li>• Stool analysis: low fecal elastase</li> <li>• Solid Liquid Phase Gastric Emptying: (+) Gastroparesis</li> </ul>	<p><b>I</b>mmune/Inflammation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Celiac panel (-)</li> <li>• ANA 1:640, Anti-DNA (-),</li> <li>• RF (-), Anti Sm</li> </ul> <p><b>G</b>ut Microbiome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stool analysis: Dysbiosis, Candida</li> <li>• Breath Test: SIBO (H2)</li> <li>• Stool O&amp;P: – (+) <i>B. hominis</i></li> </ul>
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### Urticaria – Pathogenesis

Mast cells are the key effector cells in the induction of urticaria symptoms.

- IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-13, **TNF $\alpha$** , MIPs, IFN- $\gamma$ , GM-CSF, TGF- $\beta$ , bFGF, VPF/VEGF, **PGD $_2$** , **LTB $_4$** , **LTC $_4$** , **PAF**, **histamine**, serotonin, heparin, chondroitin-sulfate, chymase, tryptase, carboxypeptidase

**activation**

**extravasation**  
**vasodilation**

**recruitment**

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### MCAS and POTS: A Tale of Two Diagnoses seen in IBS


↑ Sympathetic Activity → Increased Release Norepinephrine & Neuropeptide Y → Mast Cell → ↑ Histamine → Flushing → Vasodilation → Orthostatic Tachycardia → ↑ Vascular Resistance → ↑ Sympathetic Activity

Cyndya Shibao. Hypertension. Hyperadrenergic Postural Tachycardia Syndrome in Mast Cell Activation Disorders, Volume: 45, Issue: 3, Pages: 385-390.

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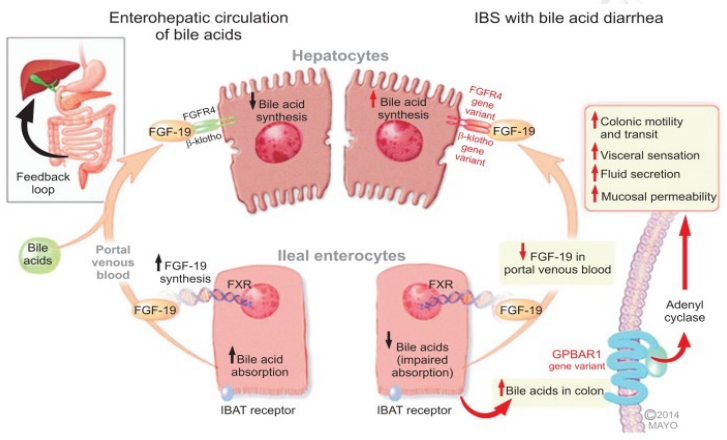
## Bile Acid-Induced Diarrhea

Type 1	Ileal dysfunction/resection ( <b>secondary</b> bile acid malabsorption): Bile acid spillover into the colon.
Type 2	Idiopathic ( <b>primary</b> bile acid malabsorption): <u>Impaired feedback</u> leading to excessive bile acid synthesis
Type 3	Miscellaneous conditions-bile acid cycling, motility, etc. Chronic pancreatitis Microscopic colitis <b>Postcholecystectomy</b> Radiation enteritis SIBO Vagotomy, post-gastric surgery
Type 4	<b>Congenital</b> transport defect Ileal bile acid transporter/apical sodium-dependent bile salt transporter




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## Enterohepatic Circulation and Bile Acid Diarrhea



Oduyebo I, Camilleri M. Bile acids: the emerging epidemic. *Current Opinion in Gastroenterology*, 01 May 2017, 33(3):189-195



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## Tests for Bile Acid Malabsorption

- Quantitative fecal bile acid measurement
  - 48-hour stool collection, Mayo Clinic Labs
- Serum C4 (7  $\alpha$ -hydroxy-4-cholesten-3-one)(higher in Bile Acid Malabsorption) Mayo Clinic Labs
- Serum fibroblast growth factor-19 (lower in Bile Acid Malabsorption) Mayo Clinic Labs.

Schiller LR, Sellin JH. Chapter 16 Diarrhea. In Sleisenger & Fordtran's Gastrointestinal and Liver Disease : Pathophysiology, Diagnosis, Management. 11<sup>th</sup> Edition. Feldman M, Friedman FS, Brandt LJ Editors. Philadelphia :Elsevier, 2022.



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## Summary of Findings

- Gastroparesis
- Dysbiosis (SIBO, parasite, etc.)
- Hypothyroidism
- Abnormal pancreatic function
- Mast cell activation syndrome
- Post-cholecystectomy bile acid diarrhea.

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## What is Your Treatment Plan?

**The 5 Rs**

- Remove
- Replace
- Reinoculate
- Repair
- Rebalance

**GUT BALANCE**



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## Treatment Plan

- Acupuncture, Ginger for gastroparesis.
- Low FODMAP diet avoid high histamine foods.
- Herbs for dysbiosis [bacterial, parasitic].
- Glutamine short-term for gut repair.
- Enzymes for pancreatic insufficiency.
- Re-check thyroid after dysbiosis resolves.
- Bile acid binders.
- Multicomponent probiotic.

Patient improved on treatment!!



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## Integration of Multimodal and Interdisciplinary Approaches for Big Data Analysis in Irritable Bowel Syndrome

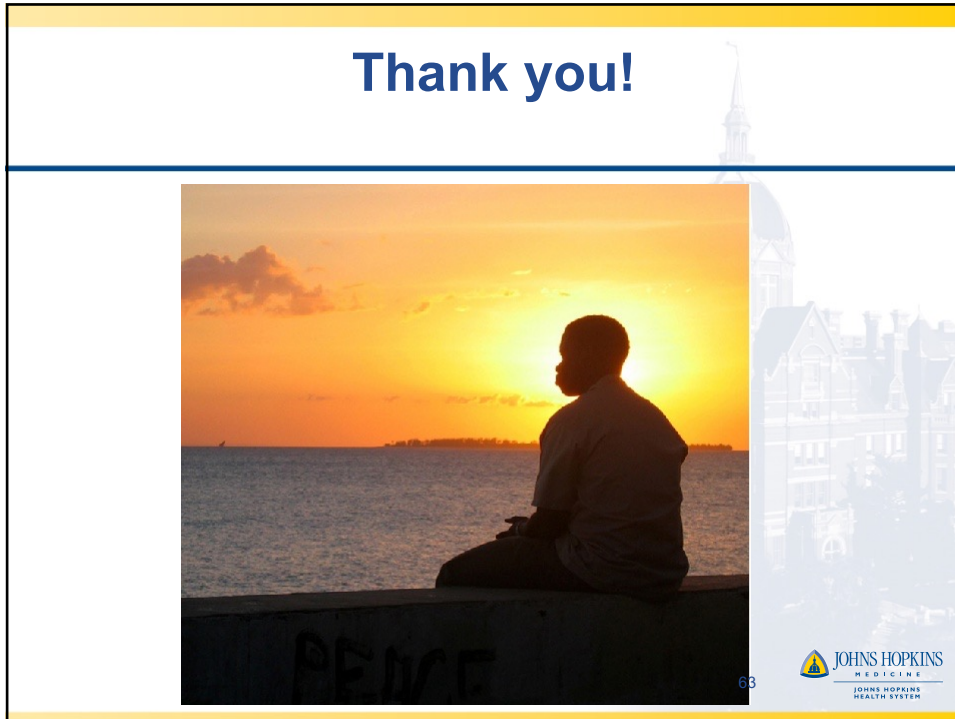
Hillestad EMR, van der Meeren A, Nagaraja BH, Bjørsvik BR, Haleem N, Benitez-Paez A, Sanz Y, Hausken T, Lied GA, Lundervold A, Berentsen B. Gut bless you: The microbiota-gut-brain axis in irritable bowel syndrome. *World J Gastroenterol* 2022; 28(4): 412-431.

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## When Traveling Through the Tube.....


  
 JOHN HOPKINS MEDICINE  
 JOHN HOPKINS HEALTH SYSTEM

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