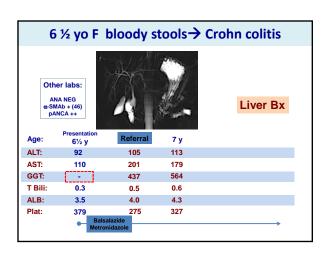
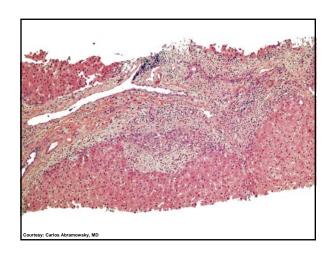
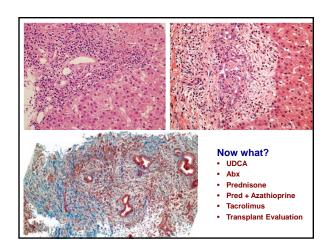


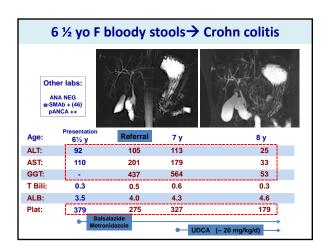
Liver Disease in IBD

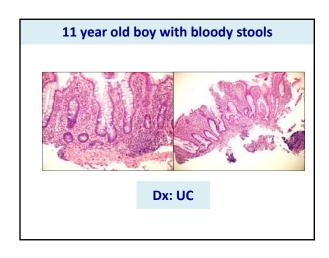
2 cases

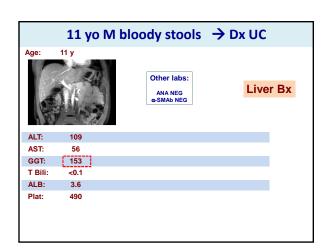


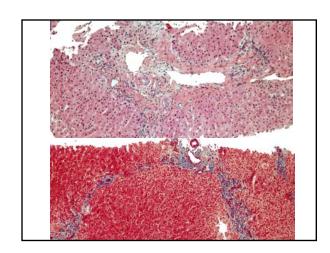


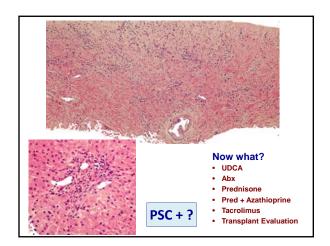


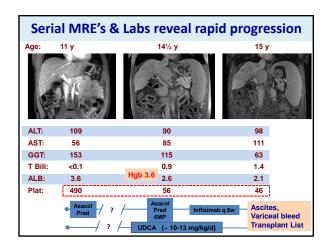












Liver Disease in IBD

Q: Why liver disease & Why are they so different?

1947: 1st report of Cirrhosis in a child with UC

HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS AS A COMPLICATION OF CHRONIC ULCERATIVE COLITIS*

By HENRY J. TUMEN, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.P., J. FREDERICK MONAGHAN, A.B., M.D., and EMIL JOBB, M.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Case 1. M. C. S. Female. Age 14.

This patient was first admitted to the Graduate Hospital in April 1939. Diarrhea had begun one year prior to this. A diagnosis of amebic dysentery had been made, although the basis for this diagnosis is unknown. Seven months before this admission, pain had developed in the right upper abdomen. Because this was thought to be due to possible amebic abscess, laparotomy was performed. Empyema of the gall-bladder was discovered and the liver was found to be small and cirrhotic.

Comment. This 14 year old patient had been found to have hepatic cirrhosis a few months after the onset of the symptoms of chronic ulcerative colitis. During the subsequent course of her illness, she developed splenomegaly, jaundice, enlargement of the liver, and evidence of liver dysfunction.

Albumin 2.0 Hepatosplenomegaly Jaundice Emaciation

Thoughts from 1947 & 1949

A study of our patients has convinced us, on the other hand, that severe and prolonged colitis may readily produce changes in the patient which lead to the development of cirrhosis. We, therefore, believe that cirrhosis may occur occasionally as a true complication of colitis.

It is also necessary to mention the possible effect on the liver of the constant absorption of toxic material and bacteria from the bowel.

1949 BMJ Editorial: Cirrhosis & Colitis

In most of the published reports the attempt to relate the cirrhosis or other hepatic lesion to the coexisting colitis is most unconvincing.

A curious and fallacious argument has been followed by both Johnson and Tumen.

TUMEN HJ, MONAGHAN JF, JOBB E. Hepatic cirrhosis as a complication of chronic ulcerative colitis. Ann Intern Med. 1947 Apr;26(4):542–53.

ANNOTATIONS. BMJ. 1949 Jan 29;1(4595):188-90

Topics for 2013: 66 years later

- Incidence, prevalence, potential etiology
 - Adults vs. Children
- · Recognition of clinical manifestations
 - Signs & Symptoms
 - Labs & Imaging
- Relevant clinical consequences
- Genetic, immunological, microbial contributions
- Therapies
- Future & Long-term issues

5

Topics for 2013: 66 years later

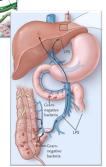
- Incidence, prevalence, potential etiology
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- Recognition of clinical manifestations
 - Signs & Symptoms
 - Labs & Imaging
- Relevant clinical consequences
- Genetic, immunological, microbial contributions
- Therapies
- Future & Long-term issues

Liver Disease in IBD - 4 Q's

- Q1: How can I identify liver disease?
 - Signs & Symptoms
 - Labs & Imaging
 - Invasive procedures (ERCP, PTC, Bx...)
- Q2: Does the Liver "track" with the bowel?
 - Or, If the bowel is better, is the liver better too?
- Q3: What does liver disease mean for the child with IBD?
- Q4: Where does the field need to go?
 - Etiologies
 - Treatments

Why is the Liver a target in IBD?

- Inflammation
 - From the gut
- Microbial products
 - LPS & others
 - Reprocessed molecules
- Commonalities between cholangiocytes & enterocytes.



Lucev NEJM 2009

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TIMEN HI MONACHAN IF IORR F Hangtic circhosis as a complication of chronic ulcarative colitis. Ann Intern Med. 1947 Apr. 28(4):542–53

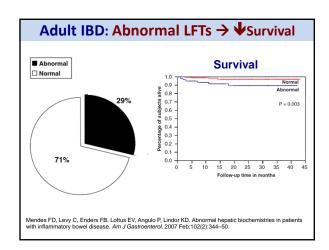
Etiologies & Roles for Genes & Guts | Column | PSC and Iso | Iso

Adult onset PSC: Basics

Karlsen TH, Boberg KM. Update on primary sclerosing cholangitis. J Hepatol. 2013 Sep;59(3):571–82.

- Incidence ~ 1/100,000 Prevalence ~ 10/100,000
- Median age 41 y (~ 50% asymptomatic at Dx)
 - Within 5 years ~ 22% have symptoms
 - fatigue, pruritus, jaundice, abdominal pain
- 60-80% have IBD & 4% of UC have PSC
- 6% have overlap PSC+AIH
- Symptomatic on presentation → 9y to death/LT
- IgG₄+ with AI Pancreatitis
- Screening for Colon CA, Cholangio CA (1%/yr)

Eaton JE, Talwalkar JA, Lazaridis KN, Gores GJ, Lindor KD. Pathogenesis of primary sclerosing cholangitis and advances in diagnosis and management. *Gastroenterology*. 2013 Sep;145(3):521–36.



Prevalent autoantibodies in PSC in Adults • pANCA 26-94% • ANA to 83% • α-SM Ab to 80% • α-LKM Ab 0% Trivedi P.J. Hirschfield GM. Review article: overlap syndromes and autoimmune liver disease. Allment Pharmacol Ther. 2012 Sep;38(6):517-33.

Pediatric Liver Disease in IBD: Single Center Study Reported Prevalence ~ 5% Page 14/17 (82%) had ↑ Liver Indices in (32%) Liver Bx during Colonoscopy GGT: 83-1401 ALT: 51-1435 MRCP: Abnormal in 12/17 All 12 with Auto-Immune "features" (10 + pANCA, 8 +αSMAb) Rx with Pred +/- AZA 15/17 normal liver labs 3 y of f/U No association of severity of colitis with liver disease Noble-Jamieson G, Heuschkel RB, Torrente F, Hadzic N, Zilbauer M. Colitis-associated sclerosing cholangitis in children: A single centre experience. J Crohns Colitis. 2013 Nov 1:7(10):e414-8.

Pediatric PSC: Mt. Sinai referral series Hepatomegaly Abdominal pain Diarrhea Splenomegaly Fatigue Pruritus Weight loss (del • 12 year retrospective study 19 (40%) 17 (36%) 13 (28%) 11 (23%) 11 (23%) 9 (19%) 9 (19%) • 47 patients with PSC • Med 12 y (2 -20 y) - IBD dx 1st : 26% Weight loss/delayed growth Jaundice - PSC dx 1st: 15% 8 (17%) 6 (13%) 9 (19%) IBD + PSC dx together: 59% Fever • Liver Bx in 45 All patients - Fibrosis 1/2 16 (35%) (n = 47)- Bridging Fibrosis 25 (56%) Mean at 1 year into - Cirrhosis 4 (9%) UDCA therapy Test diagnosis - AIH features 12 (25%) • MRCP in 39 ALT 233 ± 327 62 ± 69 58 ± 48 218 ± 131 AST ALP 236 ± 248 610 ± 340 • ERCP Interventions in 8

Miloh T, Arnon R, Shneider B, Suchy F, Kerkar N. A retrospective single-center review of primary sclerosing cholangitis in children. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2009 Feb;7(2):239–45.

553 ± 676

? UDCA

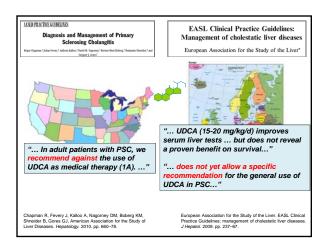
Adult onset PSC: Medical Treatment

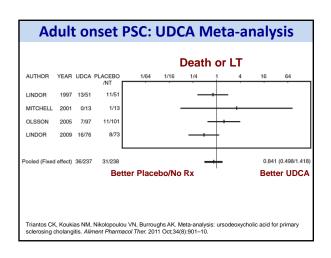
- Medications without efficacy in PSC (no AIH):
 - Steroids

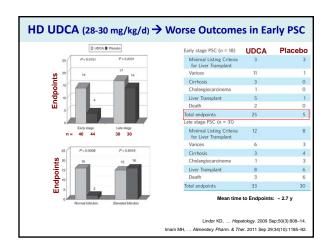
- Papillotomies, Stents

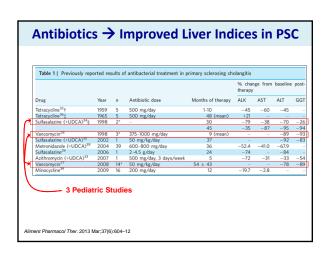
- Etanercept
- Infliximab
- Tacrolimus
- Cyclosporine
- Azathioprine
- Methotrexate

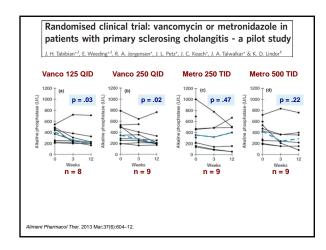
Eaton JE, Talwalkar JA, Lazaridis KN, Gores GJ, Lindor KD. Pathogenesis of primary sclerosing cholangitis and advances in diagnosis and management. Gastroenterology. 2013 Sep;145(3):521–36.

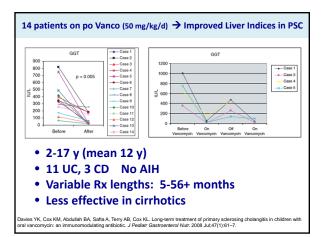












PSC: Clinicaltrials.gov → 41 trials (8 for children) Select Pediatric Trials: •UDCA withdrawal: NCT01086607: WUP PSC (Black, U Tenn) •Vancomycin: NCT01802073: Microbiome (Cox, Stanford) •Genomics: NCT01161992: ages 5-90 (Lazaridis, Mayo) Select Adult Trials: •Endoscopic U/S, ERCP (Spyglass, Narrow Band Imaging, Stents...) •NorUDCA NCT01755507: Ph II double-blind Europe (Trauner, Falk) •Fenofibrate NCT01142323: Pilot study ◆Alk Phos (Levy, Miami) •Simtuzumab NCT01672853: Ph II anti-LoxL2 (anti-fibrotic) Gilead •Rifaximin NCT01695174: Ph II (Talkwalker, Mayo) •UDCA + ATRA NCT01456468: Ph I (Boyer, Yale) October 6, 2013: search terms "sclerosing cholangitis AND children"

- "Ursodeoxycholic Acid Therapy in Pediatric Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis: A
 - Withdrawal/Reinstitution Trial"
- R01 FD003709
- Sponsored by the FDA Office of Orphan Product Development
- · Study PI's
 - Dennis Black, PI
 - Ben Shneider, Co-PI

- Participating Centers - Univ. of Pittsburgh
 - UCSF
 - Children's Hospital ColoradoCincinnati Children's Hospital

 - Mount Sinai
 - Phoenix Children's Hospital
 - Emory University
 - CHOP
- Univ. of Tennessee, MemphisLurie Child. Hospital, Chicago
- More information
- dblack@uthsc.edu
- ClinicalTrials.gov
 - NCT01088607

Summary: Liver Disease in IBD - 4 Q's

- Q1: How can I identify liver disease?
 - Look for it at presentation of IBD, mainly colitis.
 - Labs (GGT +) & Imaging (MRCP)
 - Invasive procedures for obstruction (ERCP, PTC)
 - Biopsy for those with AIH features, or not sure.
- Q2: Does the Liver "track" with the bowel?
 - No → PSC is often linked to guiescence of colitis.
- Q3: What does liver disease mean for the child with IBD? • Potential for Acomplications or transplant.
 - UDCA & Abx treatments require better studies.
- Q4: Where does the field need to go?
 - Etiologies: Genes, Microbes, Immune cells, Diet
 - Treatments: Antibiotics, Anti-fibrotics, FXR Agon., NorUDCA
 - Longitudinal studies of children with IBD

-	

Liver Disease in IBD - Unmet needs

- True Incidence, prevalence data
- Roles for Clinical Best Practices
- UDCA, Vancomycin, Nor-UDCA, FXR agonists ...
- True etiologic gut-liver connections
 - Genomics (e.g. TGR5, Immune pathways)
 - Microbial products and prokaryotic derived metabolites
- Transplant Evals & Post-Transplant care
- Future & Long-term issues



