North Carolina Society of Gastroenterology 2024 Annual Meeting



The New IBS Masqueraders

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Disclosures:

Research Support: Revivicor, EvoEndo
Principle Investigator of Trials: Exact Sciences,
Guardant Health, Clinical Genomics, Polymedco, Finch
Therapeutics (ended), Freenome Holdings (ended)
Investments: Seattle Genetics, Abbott Labs
Patents: Artificial intelligence in colonoscopy



Objectives

- understand two recently-described conditions that can cause diarrheal IBS symptoms: Alpha-gal syndrome and sucrase-isomaltase deficiency
- understand the diagnosis and management of both conditions and limits to knowledge

Case: 58- year-old woman with 2 months of bloating, urgency and diarrhea



- healthy prior
- no relationship to particular foods
- celiac titers normal
- serum IgE to alpha-gal 1.27 U/L (elevated ULN <0.1U/L)
- improvement on alpha-gal free diet
- reexposures reproduced symptoms

McGill et al. Am J Gastro June 2022



Alpha-gal syndrome== a delayed allergic reaction to a sugar present in all lower mammals and products derived from them







Alpha-gal Syndrome Symptoms 2-6 hours after ingestion:



Abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting



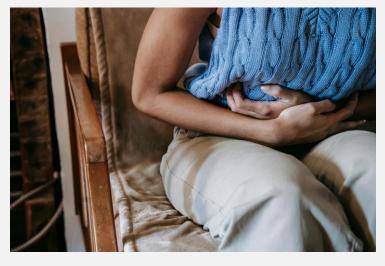
Hives, urticaria, angioedema

Anaphylaxis



Gastrointestinal Alpha-gal Syndrome: Predominant or Isolated GI Symptoms





- =Recurrent abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting
- + alpha-gal IgE elevated
- + symptom relief on alpha-gal avoidant diet



Alpha-gal Syndrome Prevalence Region







DIAGNOSIS

Patients with unexplained abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting, particularly:

 from alpha-gal prevalent region

activities outdoors

- symptoms after eating red meat
- symptoms awaken patient from sleep





- alpha-gal- avoidant diet
- tick bite prevention

2 month follow-up

Alpha-gal IgE negative

continue diagnosis + management

Adequate symptom relief:

- continue alpha-gal avoidant diet
- consider liberalizing to eat dairy, gelatin
- follow-up in 12 months, recheck alpha-gal IgE

No or minimal symptom relief:

 consider other diagnoses and management

McGill, Al Hashash, Platts-Mills. Clinical Gastro Hep 2023



Alpha-gal Syndrome Management: Avoid the Allergen and further tick bites









antihistamine

Epinephrine autoinjector for systemic symptoms

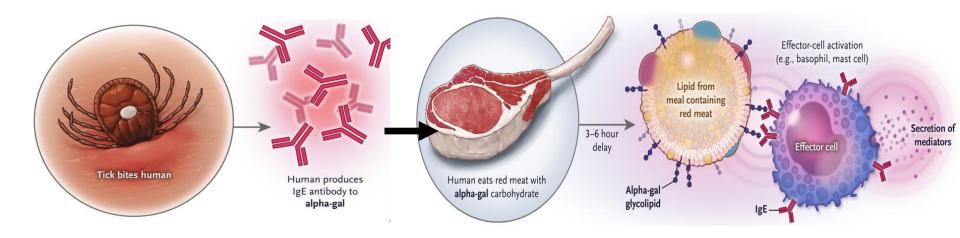


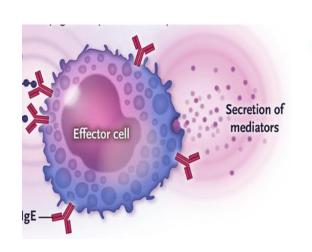


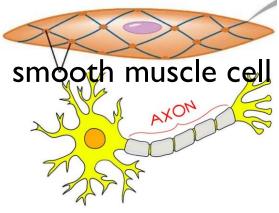


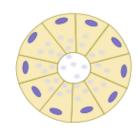


Alpha-gal Syndrome Pathophysiology









mucous gland

nerves

Houchens et al. NEJM 2021



Isolated Gastrointestinal Alpha-gal Meat Allergy Is a Cause for Gastrointestinal Distress Without Anaphylaxis

16 GI Clinic Patients with Abdominal pain, Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting all with follow-up (median 1 yr)



Median alpha-gal IgE = 0.6 I range 0.26-100 IU/L



75% recalled a tick bite

Symptom Improvement on alpha-gal avoidant diet



resolution n=4



significant improvement



some n=4

n=8

Croglio, Commins, McGill. Gastro 2021











Case: 23 year-old man with abdominal pain, bloating and diarrhea



- symptoms since childhood
- Celiac, IBD testing negative
- On duodenal biopsies:

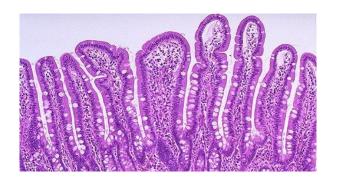
Enzyme activity	% of normal
Sucrase	15%
Maltase	25%

 improvement on low sucrose diet + sacrosidase

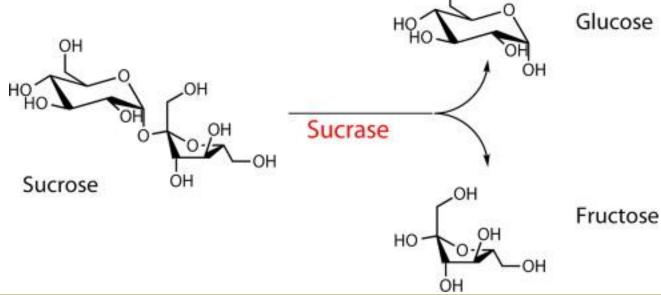
Foley et al. Gut June 2022



Sucrase-Isomaltase deficiency: "A thing" in adult GI?



- enzymes at the brush border help us break down disaccharides into monosaccharides
- sucrase, maltase, lactase



Sucrase-Isomaltase deficiency

Congenital

- autosomal recessive
- various genetic variants
- prevalence: 0.2% in North America, 10% in Greenland eskimos
- heterozygotes may be predisposed to IBS

Acquired

- pigs experimentally infected with diarrheal virus have low disaccharidase levels
- Potential causes: infections, celiac disease, Crohn's, immunodeficiency, SIBO, others??

Viswanathan and Rao. Curr Gastro Reports 2023 Henstrom et al. Gut 2018 Helm et al. PLOS ONE 2020 Helm et al. PLOS ONE 2020

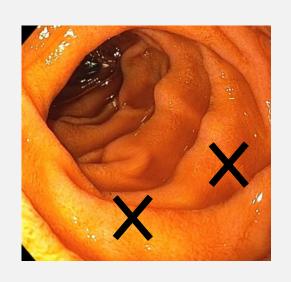


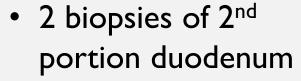
Sucrase-Isomaltase deficiency: Retrospective studies in Adults with IBSdiarrhea, bloating, nausea and duodenal bxs

Author	Place	#	% with sucrase- isomaltase deficiency	Symptom improvement on follow-up
Kim et al 2019 Dig Dis Sci	Miami	3 I adults	35% (n=11)	Not given
Viswanatha n 2020 J Neuro Mot	Augusta	120	10% (n=12)	Not given



Diagnosis: 2 duodenal biopsies sent in sterile jar for "disaccharidase testing"







sterile jar, NO
 formalin, gauze or
 media; on ICE ship
 frozen

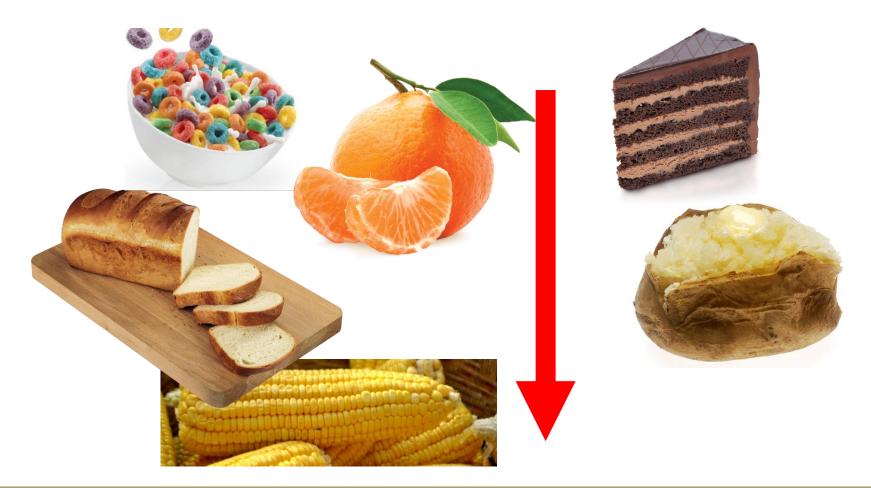
Enzyme	Activity
Lactase	1.9 (!) LOW
Sucrase	59
Maltase	153

results: disaccharidase activity vs normal

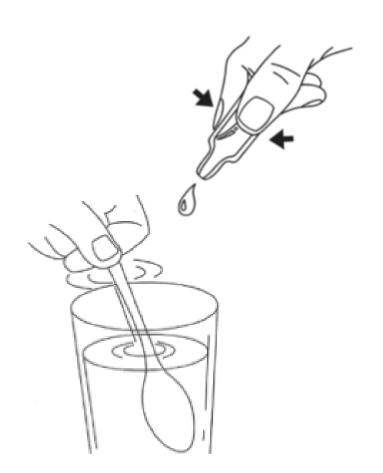


Management:

low sugar/ starch diet



Management: + sacrosidase with meals



- 2mL with meals improved symptoms and diet in 28 kids with congenital deficiency
- FDA-approved for congenital
- specialty pharmacy
- must be refrigerated
- mix with roomtemperature water or milk



Conclusions

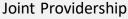
- Alpha-gal syndrome causes a delayed allergic reaction (hours) to mammalian meat and products
- Symptoms may only be GI distress, and diagnosis is with elevated serum IgE to alpha-gal and improvement of symptoms on avoidant diet
- no double-blind challenge to date
- Sucrase-isomaltase deficiency causes bloating, diarrhea and nausea and may be congenital or acquired
- treatment is low sugar/starch diet and sacrosidase with meals
- no follow-up info on adults w/ acquired, to date



CME/MOC Question:

You see a 34-year old man in your clinic who has awakened from sleep with vomiting and abdominal pain on three occasions, the last after eating a steak dinner. How do you screen for alpha-gal syndrome?

- a) serum IgE to alpha-gal
- b) allergy skin test
- c) blood galactosemia
- d) IgG to alpha-gal







CME/MOC Question:

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- a) serum IgE to alpha-gal
- b) allergy skin test
- c) galactosemia reflex, blood
- d) IgG to alpha-gal

