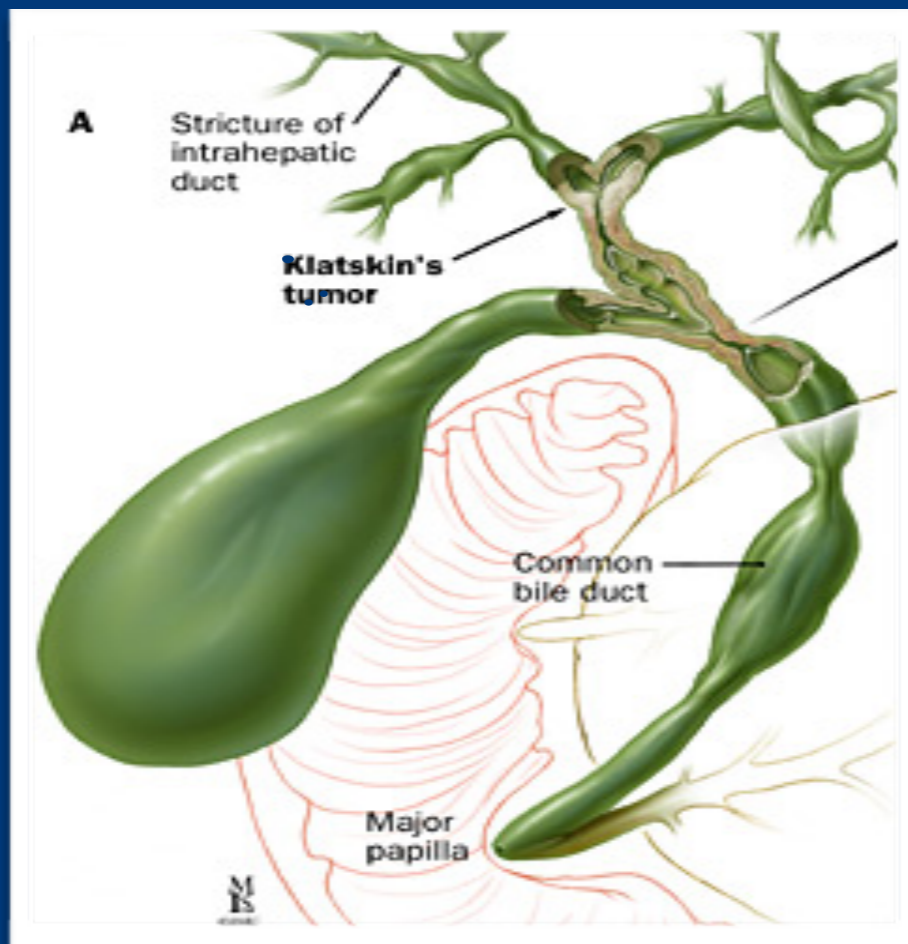


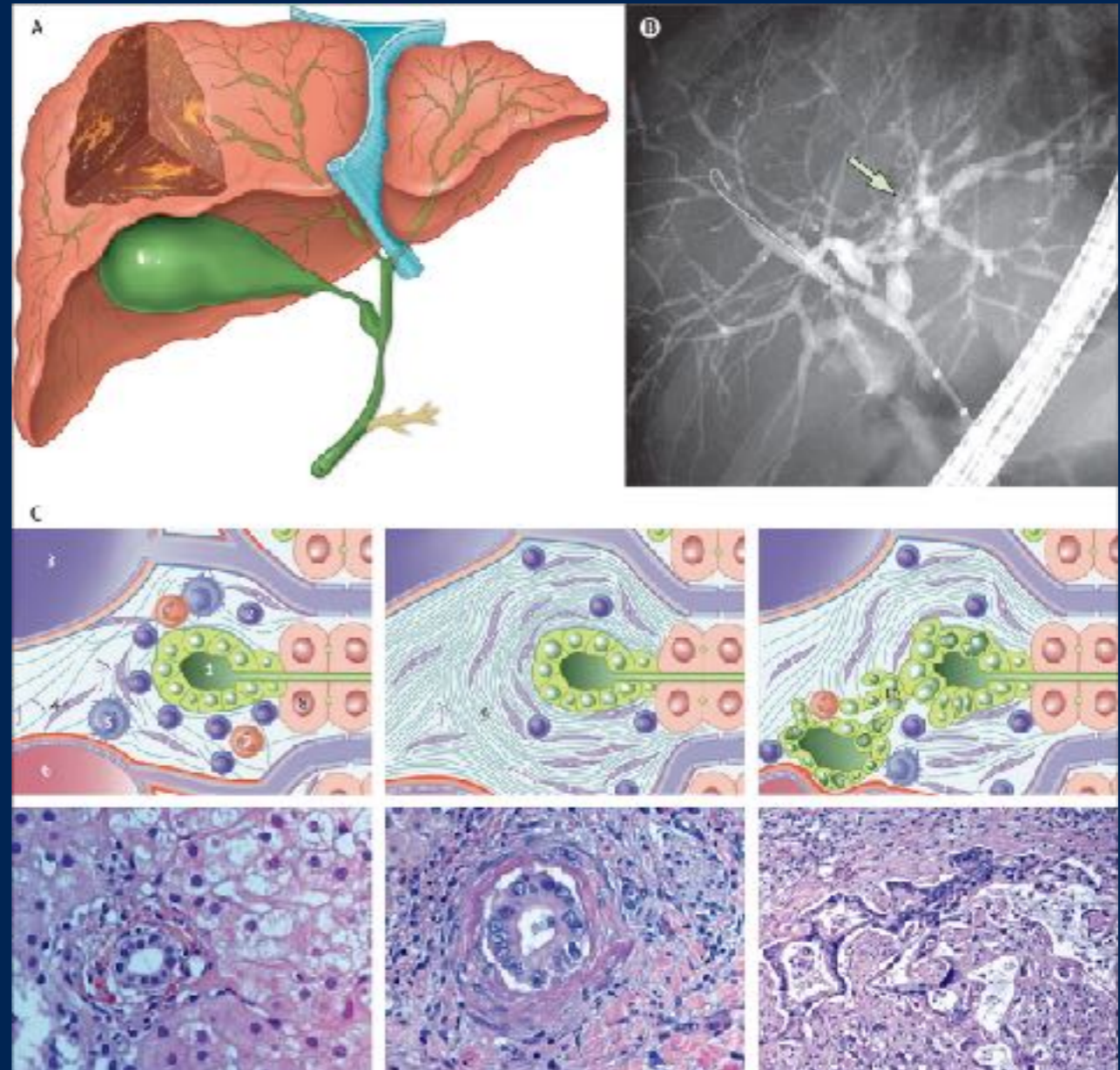
Colons, Cholangio's and Controversies



Bilal Bobat
Consultant Gastroenterologist
CMJAH and WDGMC

Overview

- Epidemiology
- Pathogenesis
- Natural History
- Diagnosis
- Treatment
- PSC and IBD

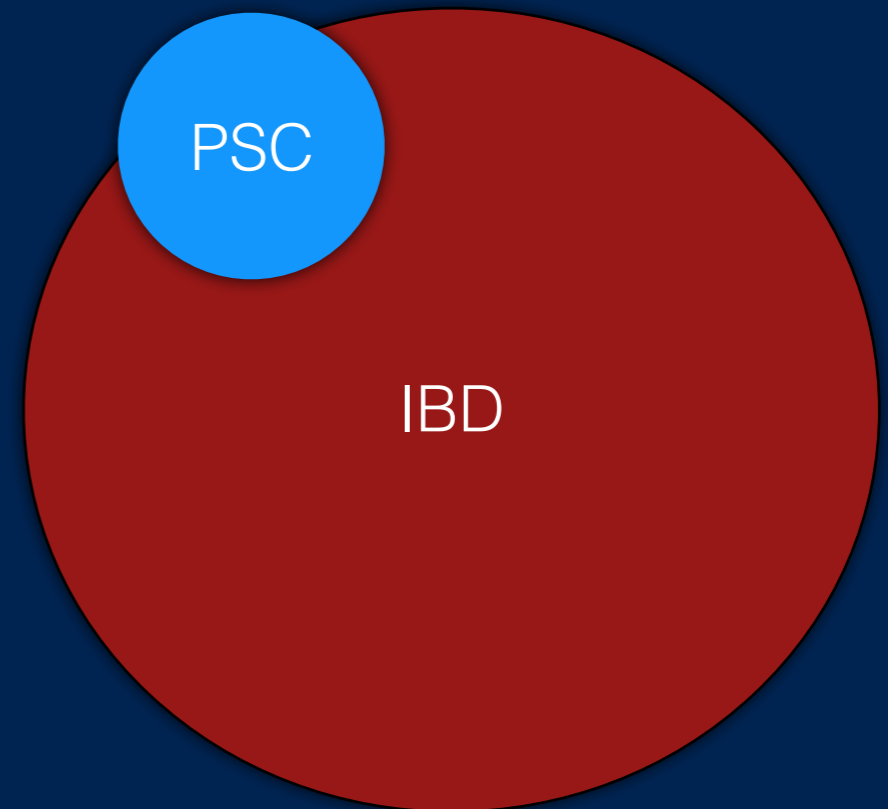


Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis

- Chronic Progressive Cholestatic Inflammatory
- Extra and Intra Hepatic Ducts
- Variable Rate of Progression
- Unclear Pathogenesis
- Poor Long term outcomes

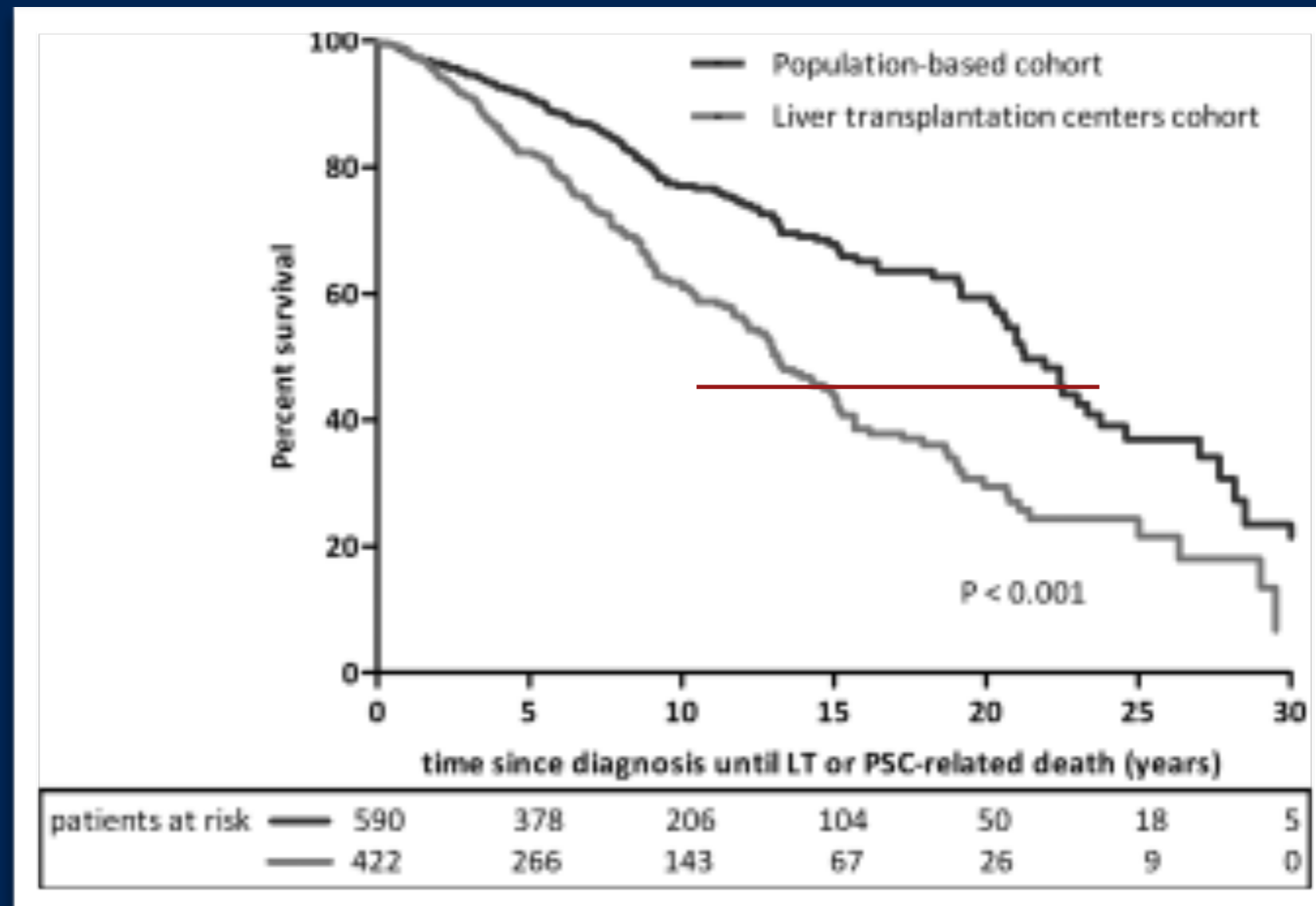
Epidemiology

- Incidence 1-3/100 000
- Prevalence of 16/100 000
- 60-70% Male
- Mean Age of Diagnosis 30-40 years
- Strongly associated with IBD
 - Conversely 4-5% of IBD associated with PSC



Natural History

Population-based epidemiology, malignancy risk, and outcome of primary sclerosing cholangitis



Pathogenesis

- Genetics
- Microbiome
- Toxic Bile Theory
- Macrophage changes and Leucocyte Trafficking

Gut microbiota and bile homeostasis

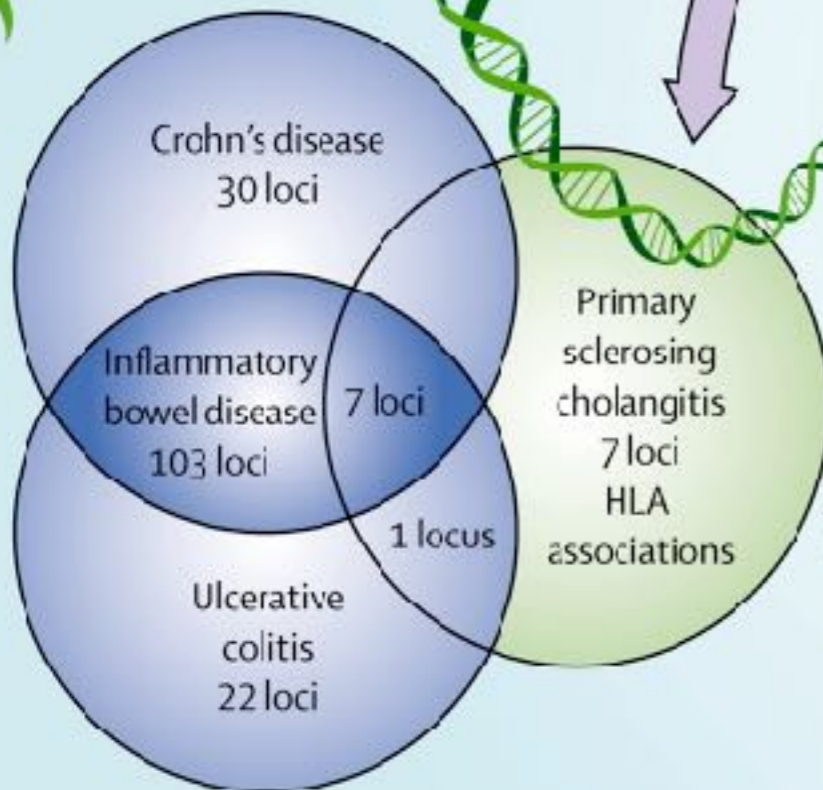
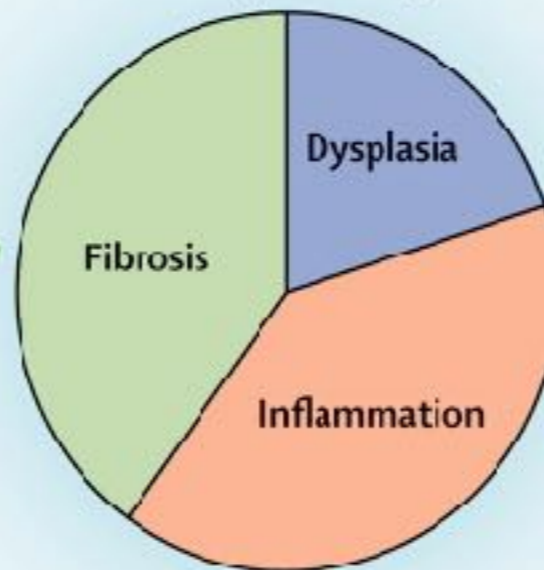
Human mechanistic insights

- Hereditary cholestasis (eg, cystic fibrosis)
- Infection with or without immunodeficiency
- Ischaemia and other causes of secondary sclerosing cholangitis

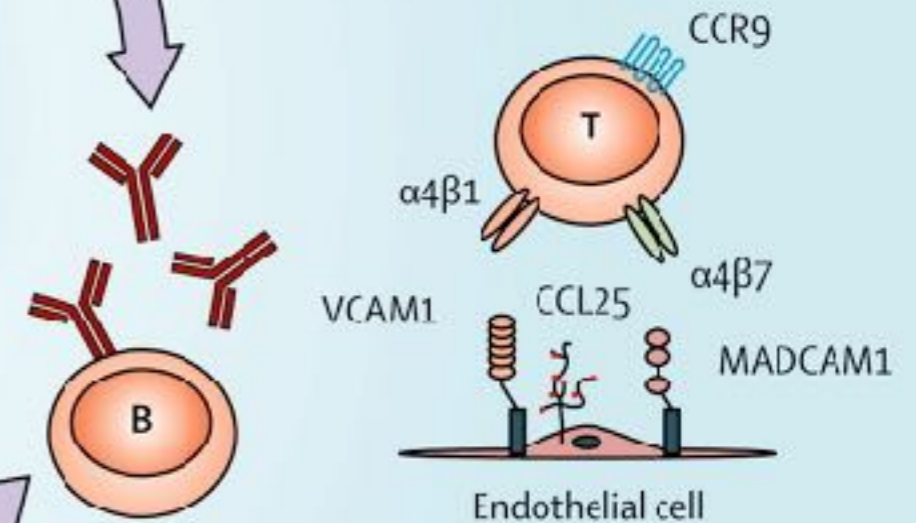
Murine mechanistic insights

- Spontaneous models (eg, ABCB4^{-/-})
- Induced models (eg, lithocholic acid)

Pathological changes



Genetics and the HLA complex



T-cell homing and autoreactivity



Diagnosis

Cholestasis

- Elevated Alk Phos
- Auto Antibodies
- AMA
- IgG/IgM
- IgG₄

Cholangiogram

- ERCP vs MRCP
- Beading and Stricturing

Liver Biopsy

- Not Recommended
- Small Duct PSC
- Overlap Syndromes

Differential Diagnosis

Choledocholithiasis
Cholangiocarcinoma
HIV assoc. Cholangiopathy
IgG ₄ Related Cholangitis
Portal Hypertensive Biliopathy
Diffuse Intrahepatic SOL
Surgical Biliary Trauma
Recurrent Pyogenic Cholangitis
Recurrent Pancreatitis
Sclerosing cholangitis in the critically ill
Intra-arterial chemotherapy

PSC vs IgG₄ Disease

	PSC	IgG₄ Disease
Male	65%	80%
Age	25-45yrs	65yrs
IBD	+	-
Jaundice	End Stage	Presenting Sympt 75%
Other Organs	-	+
IgG ₄	9%	70%
Steroid	No Response	Dramatic Response
CCA	+	-

Medical Management

There is No Established
Medical Therapy!



Role of UDCA

Low Dose

13-15mg/kg/day

Improves Biochem
No Survival Benefit

Medium Dose

17-23mg/kg/day

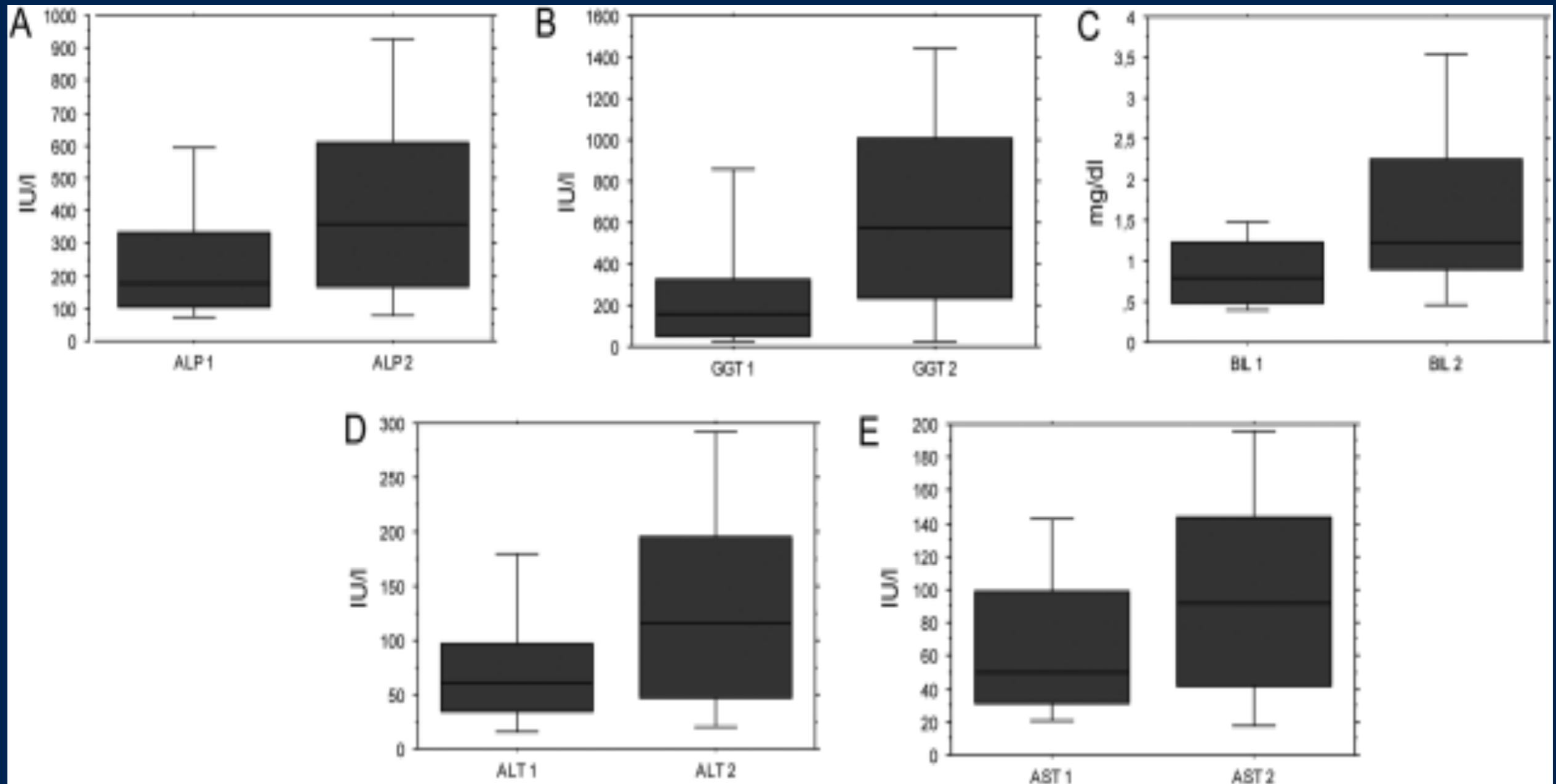
Improves Biochem
Trend towards
Survival Benefit
Study
underpowered

High Dose

25-30mg/kg/day

Increased rates
of Treatment
failure

Prospective evaluation of ursodeoxycholic acid withdrawal in patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis - Wunsch et al



ACG 2015 Guideline

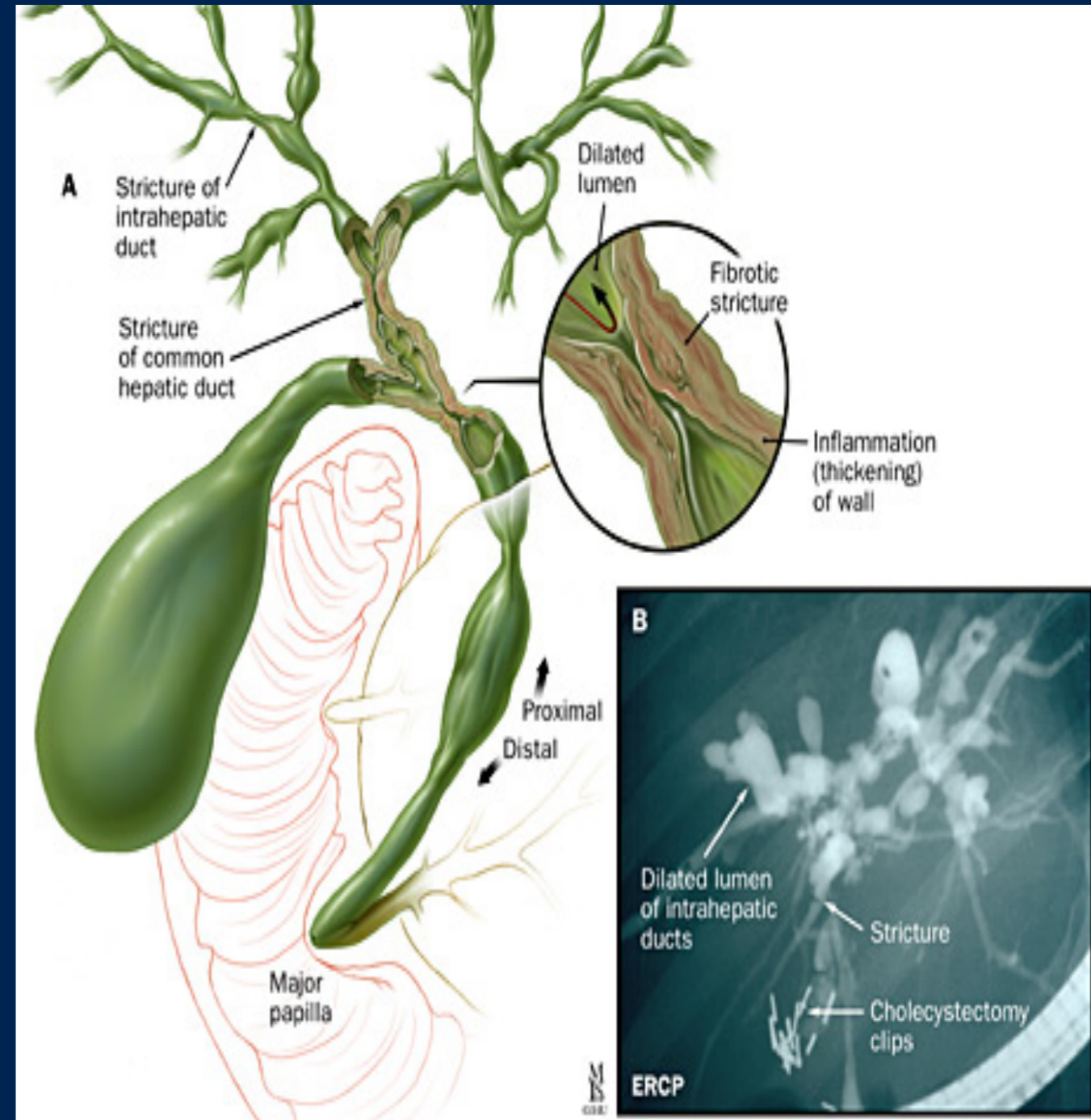
“More recently, several studies have shown that patients with PSC, who normalize liver biochemistries, whether this occurs spontaneously or more often with UDCA therapy, have a better prognosis. This has led some to revisit the issue of UDCA treatment for PSC; many practitioners are using a dose of ~20 mg/kg/ day, although data from well-controlled clinical trials are lacking (47–49).”

General Measures

- Pruritus: Step up approach
 - Bile Acid Resins/Rifampin/Naltrexone/Sertraline
- Monitor for Varices/Osteoporosis
- Fat Soluble Vitamin Deficiencies
- Refer for Liver Transplant
 - Decompensated Liver Disease
 - PSC Mayo Risk Score >2

Complications

- Dominant Strictures
- Cholangitis
- Malignancy



Screening

Cholangiocarcinoma

- Cross sectional Imaging every 6-12 months
 - US/CT/MRI
 - Ca 19-9
- MRI + Ca19-9 Sens 100% Spec 38%
- US + Ca 19-9 Sens 91% Spec 62%
- Cytology + FISH
- Cholangioscopy

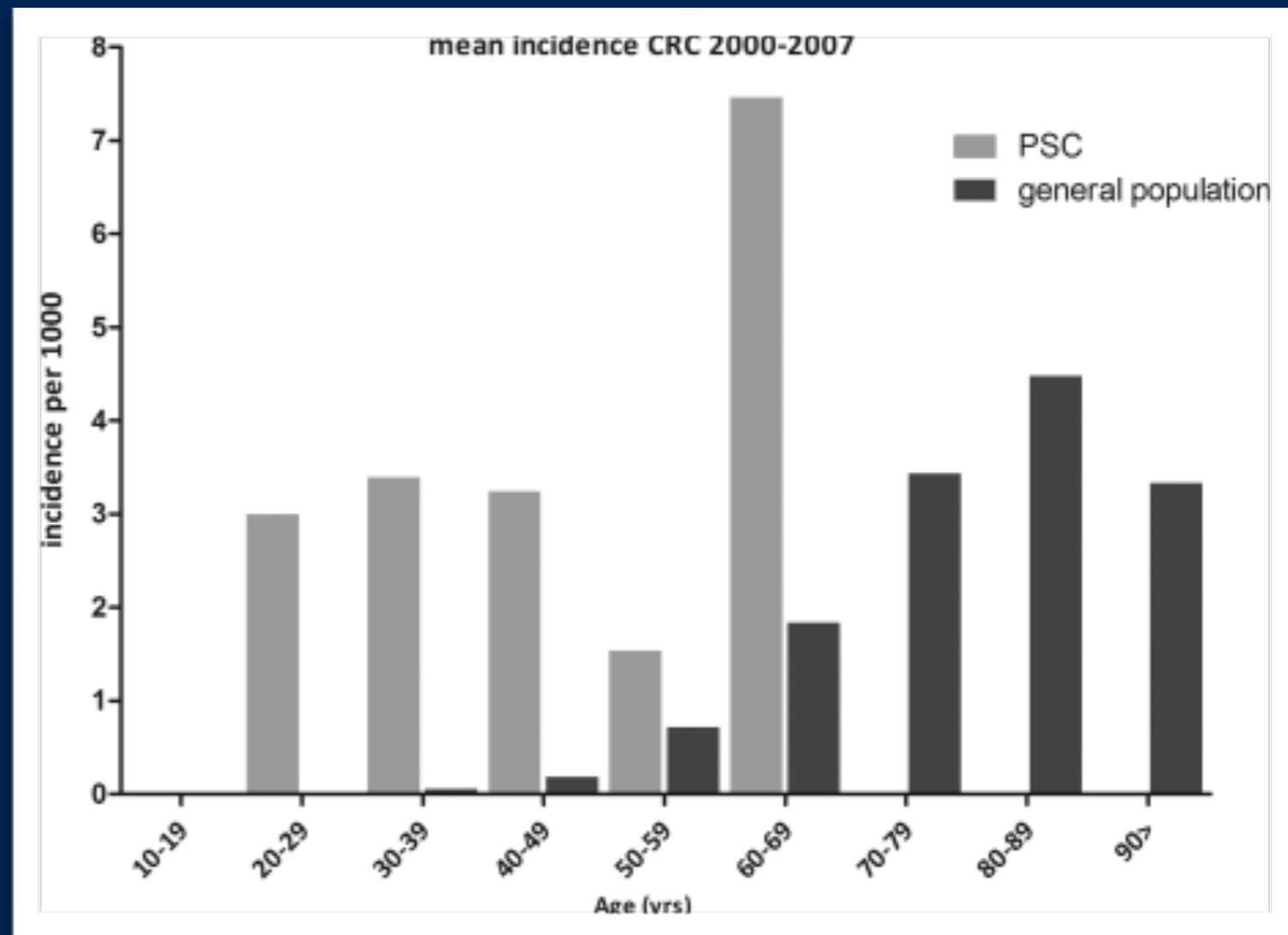
Screening

Gall bladder CA

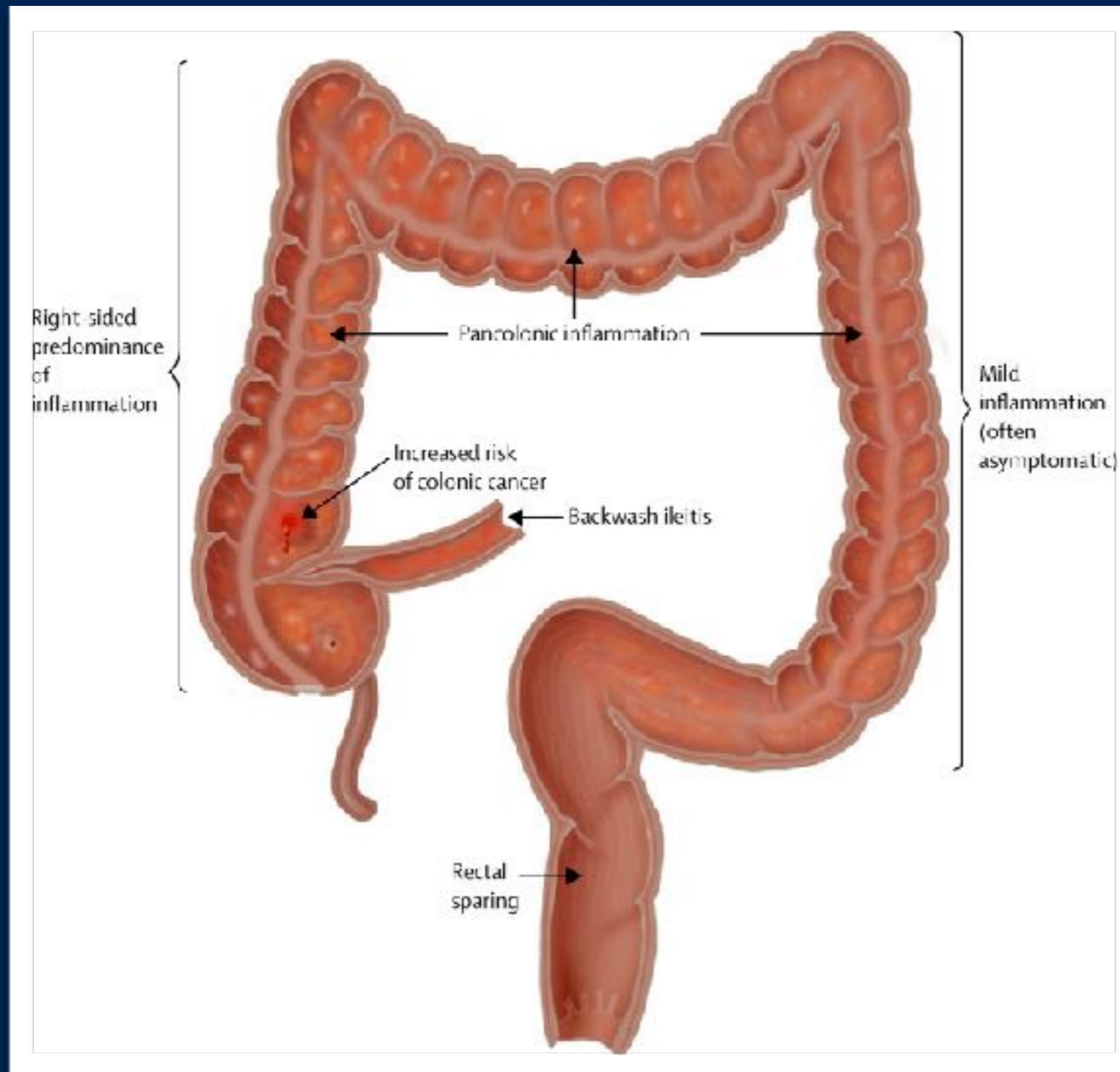
- Polyps > 8mm in the gall bladder should result in Cholecystectomy

Screening Colon

- Colonoscopy at Diagnosis
- Annual Colonoscopy if Concurrent IBD
- Every 3-5 years if no IBD
- Chromoendoscopy



PSC and IBD



Non PSC Liver Disease in IBD

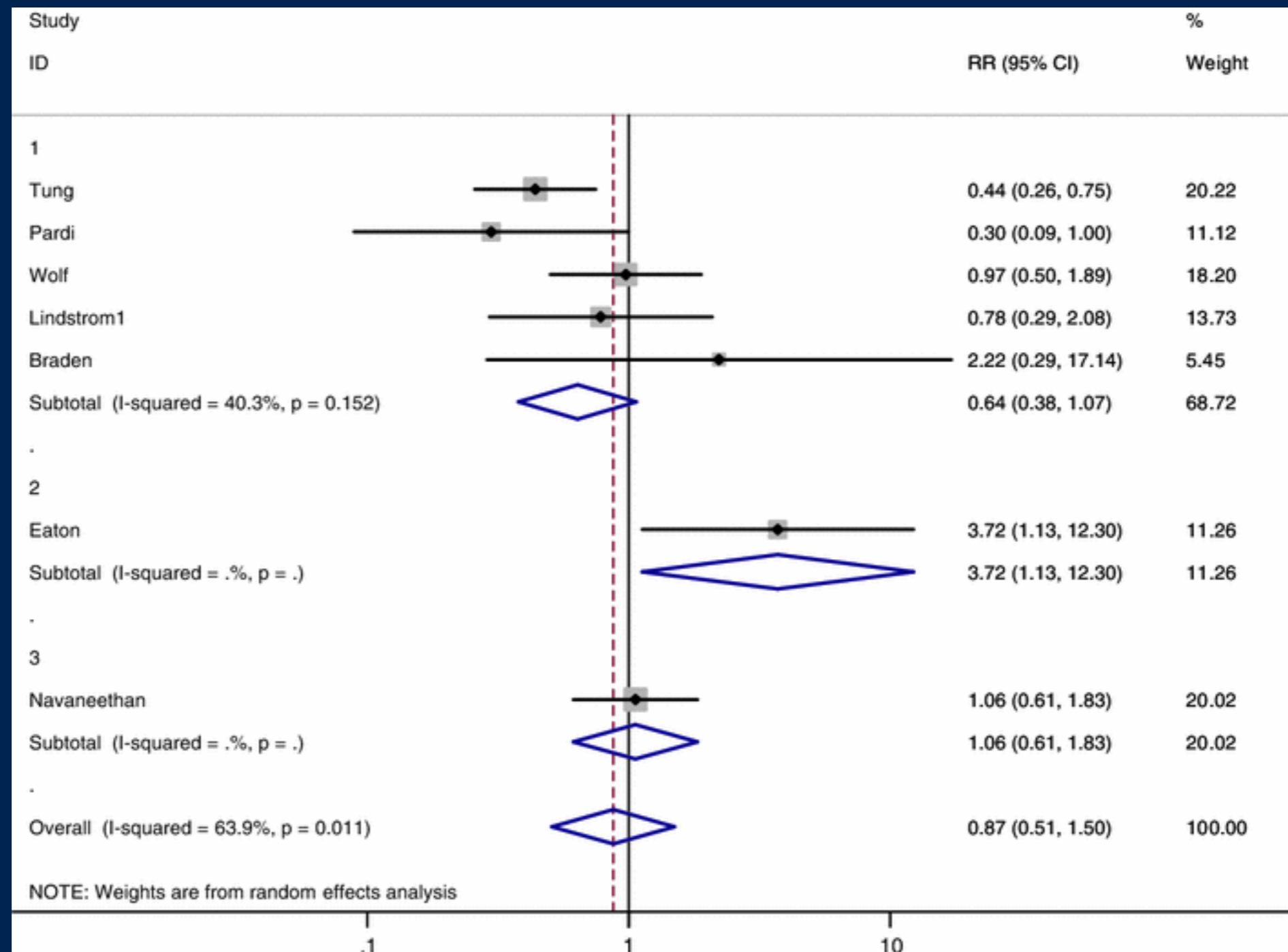
NAFLD
DILI
Portal Vein Thrombosis
Hepatic Amyloidosis
Granulomatous Hepatitis
Hepatic Abscess

PSC IBD and CRC

- 4-5 x Greater risk than IBD alone
- Carcinomas are Right Sided
- Low Dose UDCA has possible benefit

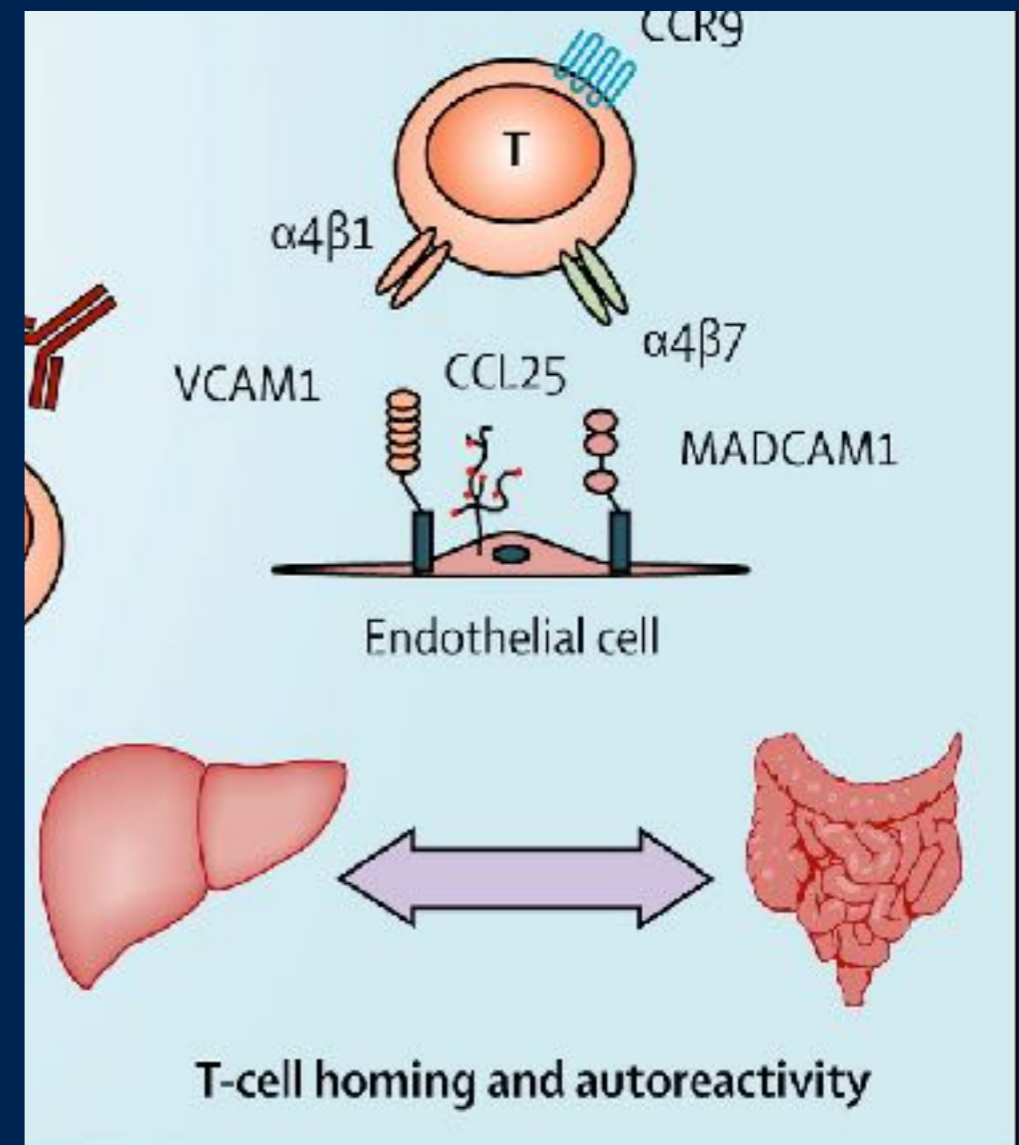


Ursodiol and Colorectal Cancer or Dysplasia Risk in Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis and Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A Meta-Analysis



Vedolizumab

- Monoclonal Antibody directed against $\alpha 4\beta 7$
- Decrease Leucocyte trafficking
- Other Novel Treatments include FXR agonists



In Conclusion

- At Diagnosis
 - Measure IgG4
 - Colonoscopy
 - Consider UDCA
- Follow up
 - Quarterly labs
 - 6-12 monthly Cross sectional imaging and Ca19-9

In Conclusion

- Dominant Strictures
 - ERCP with Brush Cytology and FISH
 - Dilatation
- Refer Liver Transplant
 - Clinical Decompensation
 - Suspicion of CCA

Slide 3

- PSC - Chronic Progressive Cholestatic Inflammatory Dx
- Integ & Extrahepatic Bile Ducts.
 - Variable Rate of Progression
 - Unclear Pathogenesis
 - Poor long term outcome.

Slide 4

Epidemiology Incidence 1-3/100,000 / Prevalence 16/100,000
 Male Prevalence 60-70% Age 30-40yrs.
 Strongly Associated = IBD. - Predominantly White but also Celtic
 - Consistently 4-5% of IBD assoc to PSC.

Slide 5

Natural Hx: Bosmans et al published a large study from
 Dutch PSC Database 44 hospitals transplant centres + Liver Pop Cohort.
 Median Age Death = 18yrs to cause.
 22yrs Liver Pop
 Cohort Mortality.

Slide 6

Pathogenesis: Not fully understood but Hx using
 Human Model a cyclic process & murine models
 have shed light

Slide 7

• two human wide Mechanism studies have brought
 16 clues to our Attention. 7 - loci specifically
 to PSC; 8 loci assoc with IBD
 HLA B*8 DR3

• Toxic Bile Injury → Murine Models to lithocolic acid

Humanal Lymphocyte Trafficking & Autoantibodies in
 the Liver & Liver



Slide 13 - 2013 Trial by Wauson et al set the
bar amongst the Pigment when they reviewed
PAs who had Discontinued UDCA Resulted in
Worsening of Enzymes and Symptoms.

At P being used as Regimen - 1/10 At P = better Outcome.

Slide 14 - 2015 ACG Guideline led to this interesting Position
Statement

Slide 15 - General Overview
Bile Acids / Pro-motility / Rifampin 150-300mg / SSRIs → Gut
Motility - For Varies - 1st Course < 150000
- Adv Disease - Look for Gut Subtle Ulceration.
Refer for Liver Tx - Decompression Dx / ? Gut.
- RSC Mayo Score > 2 - / MOLD > 14.

Slide 16 - Dominant Stricture: Stenosis < 1.5mm in CBD or < 1mm @ Hepatic
2-50% will have Pancreatic @ Same Point.
22-26% Malignant
Poor Survival excluding CCA: 1 At P →
- Endoscopic Tx = Dilatation and Short Term Stricture
- Improved Mayo Risk Score.
Cholangitis - Initial Presentation.
- R-F Dominant Stricture / Stenosis / Prior Endoscopic Tx
- Rx 1st + Decompression.

Malignancy: 400 fold Greater Risk for CCA, vs Gen Pop.
50% Dx Only - 1st Year.

Cytology / + FISH + Polypoid

Cholangioscopy ↑ Available → Better Fields.



Slide (17)

Screening CCA : Cross Sectional HbA1c Sampling every 6-12 months.
In Combination with Ca19-9

(18)

Gall Bladder Ca : Polyps > 8mm → Cholecystectomy

(19)

Colon : Colonoscopy @ Dx then Annual if IBD or S-syndrome
Hansen - Boerhaave - Younger or CAC or low risk.

Slide (20)

Thank you for indulging me.

- Yes I want it not CT in December.

So let's talk a little about IBD.

PSC Phenotype : Mild Disease - often Quiescent. → Broad Range of Assoc.

(2) Sided Dx : Backwash ileitis and Acute Spon.

but Bad Proctitis following IBD back and forth.

Slide (21)

Non PSC Liver Dx

Slide (22)

A-Sy Crohn's then IBD alone.

Ca RMS low Dose UDCA possible effect.

(23)

Mesenchymal by Hansen : low Dose trend to improvement

High Dose > 25mg/kg = benefit.

Slide (24)

Vedolizumab

- Manual or K4B7 - ^{transcript} Trafficking to PSC.

- Same Effect - on U.P. level.

- Small study showed 3 Dose → ALP Improved.

- 20/4/17 - Study Withdrawn (Hypersensitivity reactions).

OR Agonist.

Cenicrivine

Simvastatin

Worsened cholestasis

Alfalfa Microbiome



CellCept®
mycophenolate mofetil

Slide ⑧

Diagnosis

- Cholestasis
- ALP
- May be incidental to Insurance Panel.
- Additional tests: ANA Antinuclear Ab ANCA (A).
- ANA (A) - 97% confidence → PSC
- Elevated Immunoglobulin $IgG \rightarrow IgG4$ - 10% false pos.
- Cholangiogram: Most Guidelines → MRCP
 - Similarly Accurate
 - Non Invasive
 - No Radiation.
- ERCP - Better Sensitivity esp for small Peripheral Ducts.
 - Allows for Intervention.
- Better way looking for Beading & Stricture Appearance.
- Liver Biopsy - Not Recommended to make the Diagnosis.
 - Unclear - ? Small Duct PSC / overlap Condition.

Slide ⑨

PSC is still a Diagnosis of Exclusion and some of these conditions should also be considered.

Slide ⑩

Differentiating between PSC and Fatty Diseases is Important because of the Different Response to Corticosteroid therapy which.

HISORT - Histology; Imaging; Serology; Other Organ; Exposure to Toxins

Slide ⑪

No official Medical Treatment.

- Especially since US trial using High Dose UrsO → Poor outcome
- Poor outcome included (Mean); Quick Progression → Liver to Decomp.

Other Case - Fungal Biochem - No Survival Benefit.

Small Study: Steroidless group - double to Placebo Study 62% Better Survival, But Improving (10) is hard to improve outcome.



CellCept
mycophenolate mofetil