

Fiber, Pre- & Probiotics: Assisting in the Challenge of Bowel Management in the Elderly



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Course Objectives:

- Constipation
 - Definition
 - Causes
- Treatment Options for Constipation
 - Laxatives
 - Lifestyle changes
 - Fiber
 - Prebiotics
 - Probiotics
- Antibiotic Associated Diarrhea – *C. diff*
- Treatment Options for *C. diff*

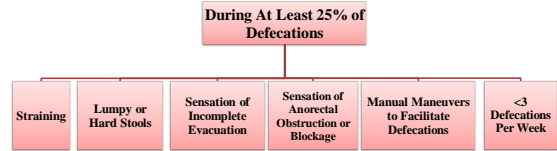
Constipation

- The most **widespread** LTC resident issue
- 30-80% of LTC residents are constipated
- ~75% are on a bowel management protocol
- ~59-78% use laxatives
- The average cost of treating constipation (labor & supply) in a nursing home is **\$2,253** per resident per yr

American Family Physician, Sept. 1996.
J Am Diet Assoc. 2003;103:1199-1202.
Frank, Schrier, & Kichman, et al. Time and economic cost of constipation care in nursing homes. J Am Med Dir Assoc 2002;3(4):215-223.

Rome III Criteria For Chronic* Constipation

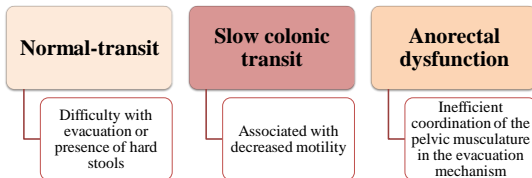
- *Criteria >3 months w/ symptom onset >6 months prior to dx
- 1. Include 2 or more of the following:



- 2. Loose stools are rarely present without use of laxatives
- 3. Insufficient criteria for IBS

Longstreth GF, Thompson WG, Chey WD, Houghton LA, Mearin F, Spiller RC. Functional bowel disorders. Gastroenterology. 2006;130:1480-1491.

Causes of Primary Constipation



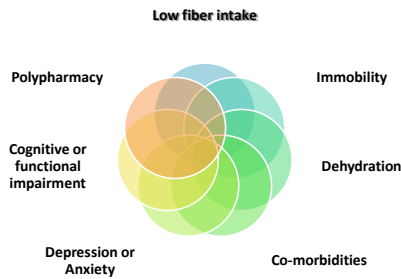
American Family Physician, Dec. 2006 <http://www.aafp.org/afp/20061201/2277.html>

Causes of Secondary Constipation

- Dietary Factors
- Physical Inactivity
- Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases
- Myopathies and Neurologic Diseases
- Structural Abnormalities
- Physiological Conditions
- Medications

http://www.medicape.com/viewarticle/55885_5

Risk Factors for Elderly

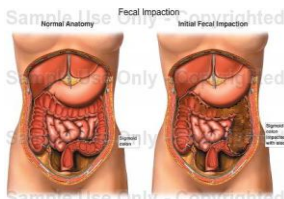


Drugs that may Cause Constipation

- Narcotics
- Antacids
- Anticholinergics
- Antidepressants
- Diuretics
- Antihypertensives
- Antidiarrheals
- Iron

Consequences

- Decline in quality of life
- A decrease in functional ability
- Increased pain
- Dysuria (painful urination)
- Fecal incontinence
- Colon ulcers
- Perforation of the colon
- **Fecal impaction**
 - intestinal obstruction
 - bowel perforation
 - death



Treatment

Pharmacologic



- Stool softeners, lubricants, osmotic laxatives, stimulant laxatives, enemas, medications

Nonpharmacologic



- Lifestyle changes
- Adequate fiber intake along with water
- Prebiotics & Probiotics

Classification of Laxatives

Bulk Laxatives

- Psyllium, methylcellulose, wheat dextrin, polydextrose

Lubricant Laxatives

- Mineral oil

Stool Softeners

- Colace, Surfak

Osmotic Laxatives

- Lactulose, sorbitol, polyethylene glycol (Miralax)

Saline Laxatives

- Milk of Magnesia, magnesium citrate

Stimulants

- Dulcolax, Ex-lax

Issues with Laxatives

- Worsening of symptoms
 - Bloating and gas, cramping, abdominal pain/colic
- Development of complications
 - Electrolyte imbalance, metabolic disturbances
 - Diarrhea, low blood volume
 - Interference with drug absorption
 - Structural changes in gut mucosa
 - Depletion of beneficial microorganisms → C.diff
 - Abuse potential (dependency)
- Diminished therapeutic effect
- Should not be used in people with certain conditions
 - Renal, heart, liver failure (osmotic)

Fig. 91. et al. (ix) Colon Review. 2003;44(4):222-229. Gervasio MC, et al. Trends Med. 2002;4(2):318-320. Chavakis, et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2003;17(10):1171. Hsu SA, et al. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 1992;33(4):40-46. Gattuso RA, et al. Drug Saf. 1994;17(1):47-55. Walf A. J Clin Gastroenterol. 2003;36:386-88. Duncan A, et al. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2005;17:199-201.

Weaning from Stimulants

- Habitual use of stimulant laxatives should be replaced with bulking agents gradually
- A combination of a **stimulant + fiber** might be useful for a 30-day pd to boost colonic function & bridge the transition from stimulant dependence to natural facilitation of bowel movements
- The goal should be permanent discontinuation of stimulants in favor of fiber intake

Lifestyle Changes

- Increase Physical Activity
- Bowel Training
 - Sitting on the toilet 1st thing in the morning or 15-20 min after meals when the colonic activity is the greatest about
- Increase Hydration

Fiber

First-line approach

which improves stool consistency & accelerates colon transit time

Adequate Intake (AI) for Fiber

Men	Women
• 38g/d for ages 31-50y	• 25g/d for ages 31-50y
• 30g/d for ages ≥ 51y	• 21g/d for ages ≥ 51y

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2620334/figure/fig1> The National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine.

Challenges with Getting Adequate Fiber

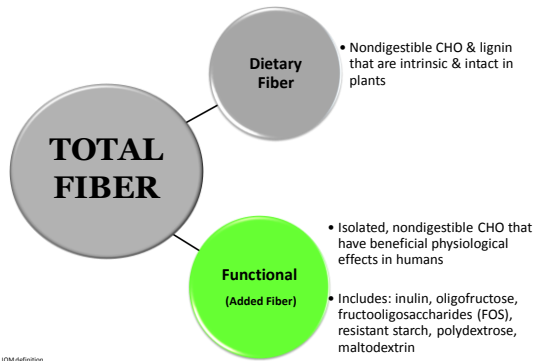
FOOD FIRST



Difficulty chewing & swallowing

Poor appetite may reduce consumption

Gas & Bloating



Prebiotics

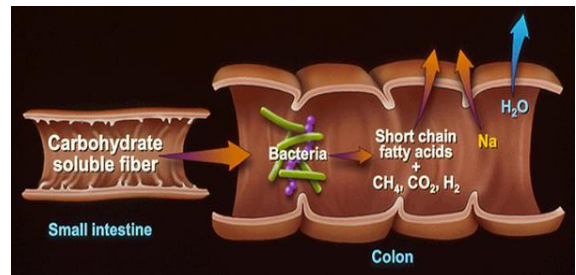
- Non-digestible food ingredients that stimulate the growth and/or activity of bacteria in the digestive system which are beneficial to the health of the body.
- Food for probiotics proliferating their growth

Gibson GR, Roberfroid MB. Dietary modulation of the human colonic microbiota: introducing the concept of prebiotics. J Nutr. 1995 Jun;125(6):1401-12.

Food grade commercial prebiotics

- **Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS)**
- Galactosaccharides (GOS)
- Lactulose
- Inulin
- Polydextrose
- Isomalto-oligosaccharides
- Lacto-sucrose
- Gento-oligosaccharides
- Xylooligosaccharides

Prebiotics Produce SCFA

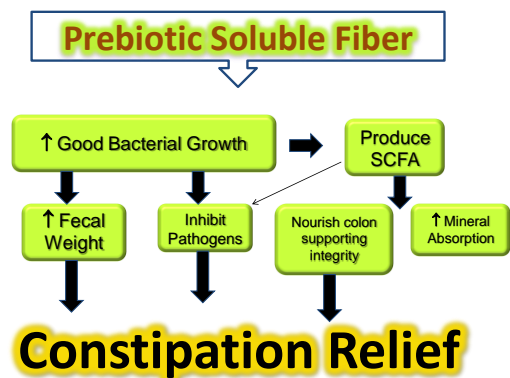


Soluble fiber: e.g prebiotic fiber

Polydextrose

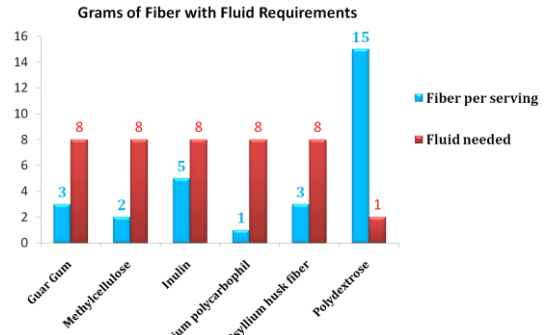
- Prebiotic soluble fiber
- Partially fermented in the large intestine, leading to increased fecal bulk, reduced transit time, softer stools, and lower fecal pH
- Fermentation leads to the growth of favorable microbiota (↑ lactobacillus, ↓ bacteroids), enhanced production of SCFAs, & suppressed production of carcinogenic metabolites supporting colon health
- Does not require additional fluid consumption
- Clinically proven

American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Vol. 72, No. 6, 1569-1596, December 2000



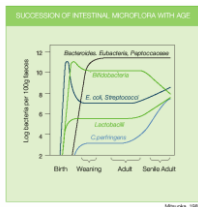
Typical Fiber Supplements

- ✓ Require 8 oz of fluid to hydrate the supplement alone
- ✓ If sufficient fluid is not consumed it may cause choking
- ✓ Excessive gas and bloating
- ✓ Can interfere with medications
- ✓ Can decrease the absorption of minerals
- ✓ Contraindicated for people with difficulty swallowing, intestinal obstruction, impacted
- ✓ Low in fiber

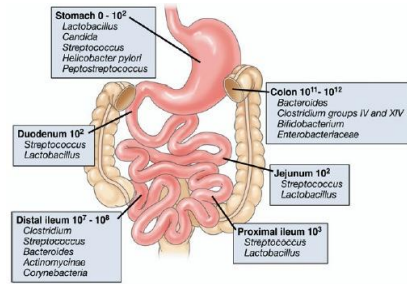


Aging Causes

- Changes in microbiota
- Decrease in beneficial microorganisms
- Increase in harmful microorganisms



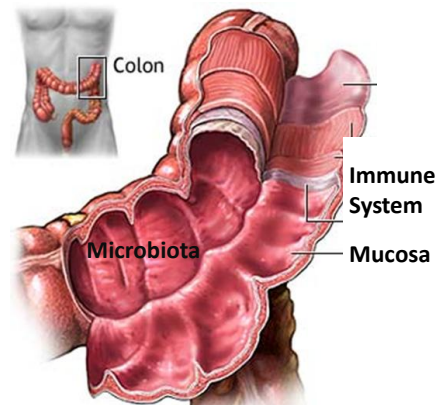
Highest Concentration in the Colon



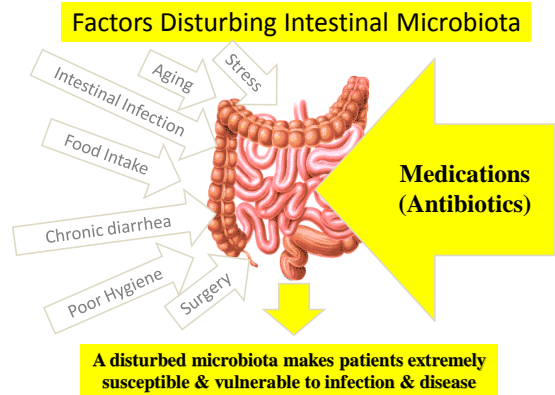
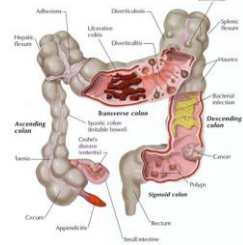
Sartor et al. Gastroenterology 134: 577-594 (2008)

Microbiota

- Living microorganisms that coat the inner wall of our intestines
- ~100 trillion microorganisms
- Weighing ~3lbs
- Outnumbering the cells in our body by a factor of 10



A Healthy Colon keeps things Moving



Antibiotic Use in LTC

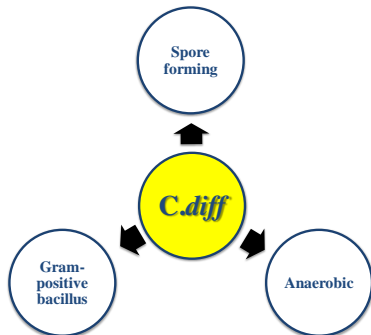
- 50% to 75% of residents
- 3 months to restore microbiota to normal levels



Antibiotic Associated Diarrhea (AAD)

- ≥ 3 abnormally loose bowel movements/24hrs
- Occurs in 5-62% of residents
- Depends on antibiotic type, health, & exposure
- 15-25% of AAD is caused by *C. diff*

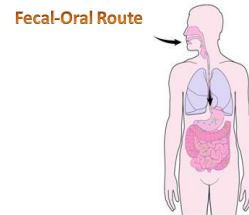
Prasad, V. et al. JAMA. 2005;293:1000-1005. doi:10.1001/jama.293.10.1000. Copyright 2005 American Medical Association. All rights reserved. No part of this article may be reproduced without written permission from the publisher. For more information, contact the publisher at 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60610-5412. Telephone: (773) 447-6281. Fax: (773) 447-8234. Internet: www.ama-assn.org. DOI: 10.1001/jama.293.10.1000.



Past 10 yr, prevalence, case-fatality rates, total attributable mortality rates, & colectomy rates for persons with CDAD have markedly ↑

Fecal-Oral Route Transmission

- Colonized Humans
- Environmental Surfaces
- Contaminated Equipment



New Super Bug Surpassed MRSA

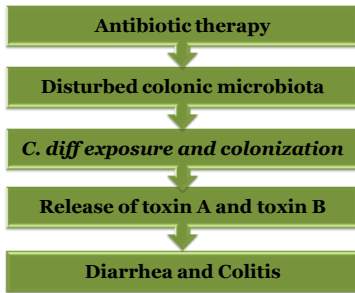
- *C. diff* have surpassed MRSA
- Epidemic outbreaks are becoming a widespread problem
- These newer hypervirulent mutated strains are far more deadly than the organisms of 30 years ago
- Possibly due to over utilization of antibiotics



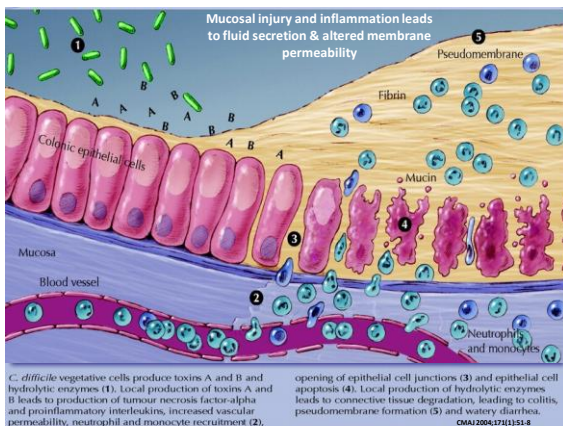
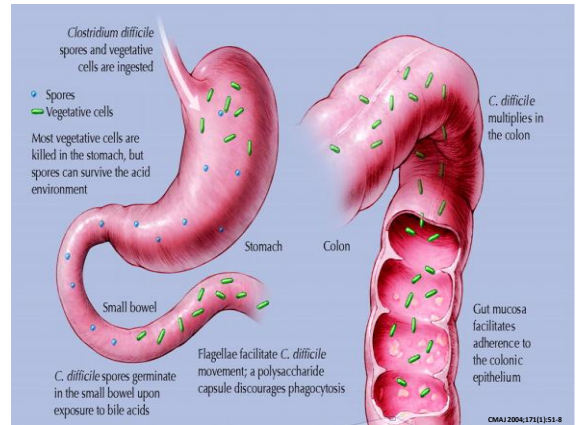
Risk factors

- Antibiotic use
- Age >65 years
- Hospitalization
- Feeding tube
- Anti-gastric ulcer drugs
- Anti-peristaltic drugs
- Low albumin level
- Severe underlying illness
- Length of stay in LTC facility
- Poor infection control
- GI surgery
- Immunosuppressive therapy
- Intensive care unit

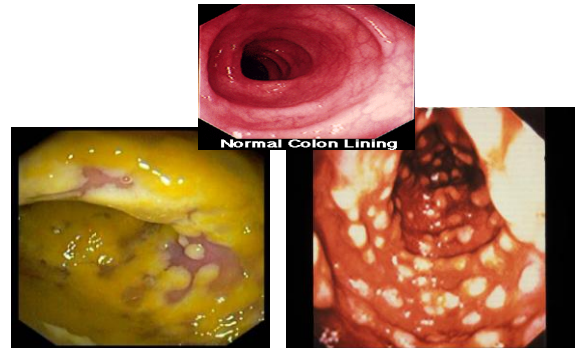
Pathogenesis of *C. diff* Associated Disease



Adapted from Kelly CP et al. *Am Rev Med* 1998;48:375-390



C. Diff toxin-induced Pseudomembranous colitis



Clinical Presentations

- Profuse watery diarrhea
- Abdominal pain, distention
- Fever
- Nausea
- Dehydration
- Loss of appetite
- Hypoalbuminaemia
- Possible occult blood in stool
- Colitis (severe case)
- Risk increases for development of paralytic ileus, toxic megacolon, sepsis, electrolyte imbalance, hypotension, & volume depletion

Treatment for *C. diff*

- Discontinuation of antibiotics, if possible
- Metronidazole (250mg **4X/d** or 500mg TID/d) for **10-14d** or
- Vancomycin (125mg **4X/d**) for 10-14 d

Poutanen, S. M. et al. CMAJ 2004;171:51-58

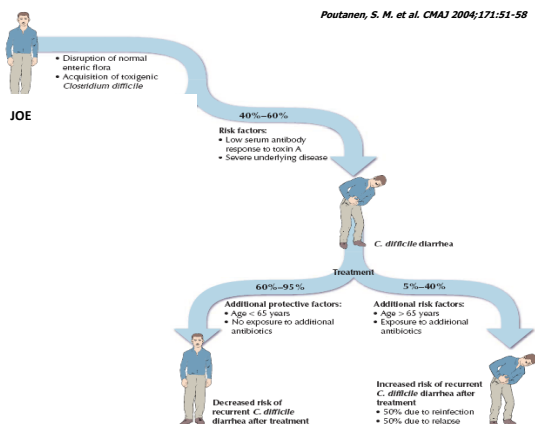
Non-antibiotic Management

- Correct loss of beneficial microorganisms due to profuse diarrhea & antibiotic use
- Correction of fluid losses & electrolyte imbalances
- Monitor weight
- Avoid antiperistaltic drugs
- Implementation of infection control policies

LaFort, 2006
Mahan-Butarro, Aznavorian, & Dick, 2006

Effective treatment of *c.diff* needs to do **3 things**:

1. **Reduce** the burden of *c.diff* & its toxins in the intestine
2. **Assist** the host's immune system
3. **Restore** the normal colonic microbiota



Since residents taking antibiotics are already in a weakened state, they are even more vulnerable after antibiotic use.

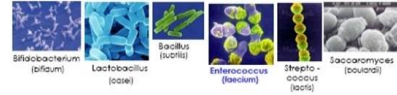


Could there have been a way to help Joe restore his microbiota during antibiotic use to decrease his susceptibility to *c.diff*?



Probiotics

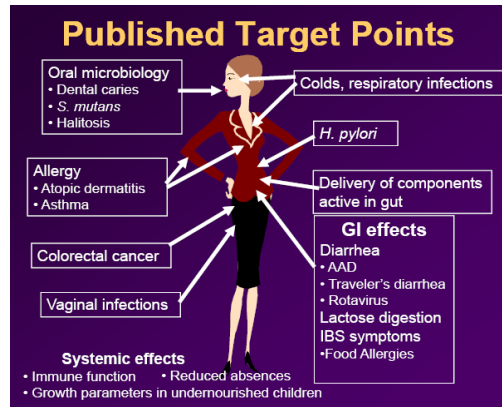
- Probiotics are **live microorganisms** that have been shown to confer a health benefit
- Lactobacillus*, *Bifidobacterium*, *Saccharomyces* (a yeast) are the most common



Thomson M. Probiotics—enhancing health with beneficial bacteria. *Altern Complement Ther.* 2006;12(1):14-20.

Probiotics: Mechanism of Action

- Inhibit the growth of bacteria
- Blocks attachment or invasion by pathogens
- Improve mucosal barrier function
- Alter host immune response



Lactobacillus casei shirota
 ↑ ↑ ↑
 Genus Species Strain

Products Containing Probiotics



Probiotics Proven For AAD & C.diff

Probiotic	Product
<i>Saccharomyces boulardii</i>	Florastor (capsule)
<i>Saccharomyces boulardii</i> + <i>Bacillus coagulans</i> + FOS	Diff-Stat (chewable tablet, powder)
<i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i> GG	Culturelle (capsule) (children)
<i>Lactobacillus Reuteri</i> ATCC 55730	BioGaia Probiotic Chewable tablets (children)
<i>Lactobacillus casei</i> DN-114 001	DanActive (fermented milk)
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> CL1285, <i>Lactobacillus casei</i> LBC8OR	BioK+CL1285 (fermented milk, capsule)



Are live cultures the same as probiotics?

- Live cultures are microbes that are used to ferment foods
- During production live cultures can die
- Not all live cultures are probiotics
- NYA Live & Active Culture Seal = ≥ 100 M cultures/g at the time of manufacture
- Does not differentiate btw starter cultures + added probiotics

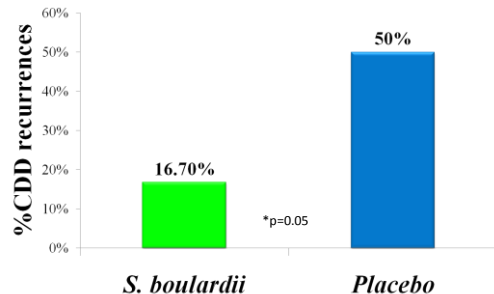


Saccharomyces boulardii

- A non-pathogenic yeast with over 56 years of use & clinical research
- #1 Probiotic that has been clinically shown to prevent AAD & *C. diff* worldwide
- Genetically resistant to antibiotics & resistant to heat & acid
- Inactivates bacterial toxins, inhibits toxin binding to intestinal receptors & lessens toxin-induced inflammation
- Stimulates host immune defenses

Walker WA. Mechanisms of action of probiotics. Clin Infect Dis 2008; 46:587-591. A very interesting review of the mechanisms of action of probiotics
McFarland LV, et al. Am J Gastro 2002;95:3719

S. boulardii & High Dose Vancomycin for *C. diff*



Surawicz CM. Clin Infect Dis 2000;31:1012-7.

Bacillus coagulans

- A lactic acid producing bacteria, probiotic
- Naturally encapsulated in a spore for protection
- Has over 50 yrs of history of safe use
- Reaches the intestines → coat dissolves → bacteria multiply → producing lactic acid
- Inhibits growth of pathogens, alleviates abdominal pain & bloating
- In a recent clinical study, *B. coagulans* with FOS was shown to prevent AAD

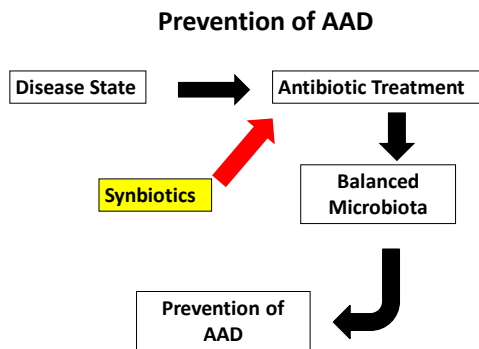
Challenges with Probiotics

- Manufacturing
- Shelf stability
- In the body
- With antibiotics
- Appropriate use

Synbiotics (Probiotic + Prebiotic)

- Produce a synergistically beneficial effect
- More effective than probiotics alone
- Offer improved chance of survival in GI tract

(Nagpal et al, 2007)



Potential Benefits of Using Synbiotics

- ✓ Fewer outbreaks & transmissions of infection within the facility
- ✓ A reduction in dehydration & malabsorption associated with AAD
- ✓ A reduction in the inappropriate use of antibiotics
- ✓ A reduction in the # of patients with infections who are transferred to acute-care settings
- ✓ A reduction in direct & indirect patient care costs as a result of more appropriate resource utilization

Affects of Aging on Colon Health

Function	Colon	Inability to function leads to	Conditions	Prevention with Nutrition
1) Absorbs water forming stool & lubricates	Mucosa	Hard stool, watery stool	•Constipation •Diarrhea	•Prebiotics •Probiotics •Dietary Fiber
2) Eliminates waste, keeps things moving	Muscle	Increase in toxins & bacterial growth, hard stool	•Constipation •Diarrhea	•Prebiotics •Probiotics •Dietary Fiber
3) Prevents pathogen adhesion	Mucosa, Microbiota	Increase in pathogens, destruction of intestinal cells	•Constipation •Diarrhea/AAD	•Prebiotics •Probiotics •Dietary Fiber
4) Provides immunity	Microbiota, Antibodies (immunoglobulins)	Infections	•Diarrhea/AAD	•Prebiotics •Probiotics •Dietary Fiber

Healthy intestinal microflora is a fundamental characteristic of a healthy organism.

A. Nissle, 1917

THANK YOU

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