

Evidence-based Medicine

Tra ipotesi di lavoro ed applicazione

Ferrara, 29-30 settembre 2000

Sessione Clinica

Evidence-based Clinical Problem Solving

1. Gastroenterologia

Scenario Clinico (1)

- Il signor Saverio è un agente di polizia tributaria di 28 anni, fumatore, con una lunga storia di malattia di Crohn.

Scenario Clinico (2)

4-87 comparsa di fistola perianale; alvo regolare

88 appendicectomia elettiva (!)

88 recidiva di fistola perianale

92 curettage chirurgico di fistola perianale

4-93 1° episodio di subocclusione intestinale

8-93 2° episodio di subocclusione intestinale

La colonscopia evidenzia una flogosi a livello ileo-colico.

L'esame istologico conferma la diagnosi endoscopica di malattia di Crohn

Scenario Clinico (3)

- 93-97 Periodiche riaccensioni della malattia con caratteristiche prevalentemente infiammatorie trattate con steroidi o mesalazina
- 7-97 3° episodio subocclusivo
- 11-97 riacutizzazione della malattia di base a cui segue l'ileo con anastomosi latero-laterale di ansa ileale al tratto di passaggio tra cieco ed ascendente, sul profilo interno. Le anse digiunali e la porzione residua dell'ileo appaiono normodistribuite, con pareti soffici e normale rilievo valvolare. Buona opacizzazione dell'ansa anastomotica.

Scenario Clinico (4)

12-98 Rx Clisma opaco

Stenosi tubulariforme dell'estremo distale del sigma (diametro max 1,5 cm) e dell'ampolla rettale di 10 cm. Assenza di formazioni ascessuali.

Conclusioni: riacutizzazioni cliniche della malattia di base su stenosi serrata del giunto retto-sigmoideo

CLINICAL QUESTIONS



- Quali, tra le seguenti opzioni farmacologiche, sono efficaci nella malattia di Crohn sia per indurre la remissione, che per mantenerla?

- Steroidi
- Mesalazina
- Immunosoppressori
- Anticorpi monoclonali

- Qual ruolo hanno le diete liquide?

- La chirurgia può essere risolutiva ?



Physician
Forum

Hanauer SB, Meyers S

Treatment Guideline Crohn's Disease in Adults

Am J Gastroenterol 1997;92:599-66

BRITISH SOCIETY OF GASTROENTEROLOGY
CLINICAL GUIDELINES

Inflammatory Bowel Disease

1996

*Sandborn W, Sutherland L, Pearson D,
May G, Modigliani R, Prantera C.*

Azathioprine or 6-Mercaptopurine for
inducing remission of Crohn's disease

(Cochrane Review)

The Cochrane Library, Issue 3, 2000. Oxford: Update Software.

Pearson DC, May GR, Fick G, Sutherland LR.

Azathioprine for maintaining
remission of Crohn's disease

(Cochrane Review)

The Cochrane Library, Issue 3, 2000. Oxford: Update Software.

*Steinhart AH, Ewe K, Griffiths AM,
Modigliani R, Thomsen OO.*

Corticosteroids for maintaining
remission of Crohn's disease
(Cochrane Review)

The Cochrane Library, Issue 3, 2000. Oxford: Update Software.

Cochrane Inflammatory Bowel Disease Group

Protocols

- 5-aminosalicylate for maintaining remission of Crohn's disease
- Antibiotics for inducing remission of Crohn's disease
- Budesonide for inducing remission of Crohn's disease
- Budesonide for maintaining remission of Crohn's disease
- Cyclosporine for inducing remission of Crohn's disease
- Cyclosporine for maintaining remission of Crohn's disease
- Enteral nutritional therapy for inducing remission of Crohn's disease

Camma C, Giunta M, Rosselli M, Cottone M.

Mesalamine in the maintenance treatment of Crohn's disease: a meta-analysis adjusted for confounding variables.

Gastroenterology 1997;113:1465-73.

- Mesalamine may be recommended for maintaining remission of quiescent Crohn's disease.
- The benefit is mainly observed in the postsurgical setting, in patients with ileitis and with prolonged disease duration.

Camma C, et al. Gastroenterology 1997

Bell S, Kamm MA.

**Antibodies to tumour necrosis factor alpha
as treatment for Crohn's disease.**

Lancet. 2000 Mar 11;355(9207):858-60.

Placebo-controlled double-blind randomised trials of antibodies to TNF- α in Crohn's disease.

Trial	Drug	Patient Group	Follow-up	Clinical response	Remission or all fistula closed
Stack et al ² (n=31)	CDP571 5 mg/kg (1 dose)	CDAI 150-400	8 weeks	<i>Fall in median CDAI after 2 weeks</i> 96 points (CDP571) 6 points (placebo)	CDAI<150 after 2 weeks 29% CDP571 Placebo not reported
Targan et al ⁴ (n=108)	Infliximab 5 mg/kg 10 mg/kg (1 dose)	CDAI 220-400 (37% on azathioprine)	12 weeks	<i>Fall in CDAI\geq70 points after 4 weeks</i> 65% infliximab 17% placebo	CDAI \leq 150 after 4 weeks 33% infliximab 4% placebo
Present et al ⁶ (n=94)	Infliximab 5 mg/kg 10 mg/kg (1 dose)	Draining perianal or abdominal fistula	14 weeks	\geq 50% reduction number of fistulae 62% infliximab 26% placebo	All fistula closed 46% infliximab 13% placebo
Rutgeerts et al ⁷ (n=73)	Infliximab 10 mg/kg 8 weekly (4 doses)	Patients who had responded to a single dose of 5 mg/kg	36 weeks	<i>Fall in CDAI\geq70 points after 8 weeks</i> 62% infliximab 37% placebo	CDAI \leq 150 after 8 weeks 53% infliximab 20% placebo

Bell S, et al. Lancet 2000

Korelitz BI

The role of liquid diet in the management of small bowel Crohn's disease

Inflamm Bowel Dis 2000;6:66-7

Yamamoto T, Keighley MR

**Smoking and disease recurrence
after operation for Crohn's disease**

Br J Surg. 2000 Apr;87(4):398-404

- Smoking significantly increases the risk of recurrence of disease after operation for Crohn's disease, especially in women and heavy smokers.
- Encouraging patients to stop smoking is an important part of the management of Crohn's disease.

Yamamoto T, et al. Br J Surg 2000

Lochs H, Mayer M, Fleig WE, et al.

Prophylaxis of postoperative relapse in Crohn's
disease with mesalamine
European Cooperative Crohn's Disease Study VI.

Gastroenterology 2000 Feb;118(2):264-73

Ewe K, Bottger T, Buhr HJ, Ecker KW, Otto HF

Low-dose budesonide treatment for prevention of
postoperative recurrence of Crohn's disease
A multicentre randomized placebo-controlled trial.
German Budesonide Study Group.

Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 1999 Mar;11(3):277-82

Hellers G, Cortot A, Jewell D, et al.

Oral budesonide for prevention of postsurgical
recurrence in Crohn's disease.
The IOIBD Budesonide Study Group.

Gastroenterology 1999 Feb;116(2):294-300