Nutrition in Pediatric Crohn's disease

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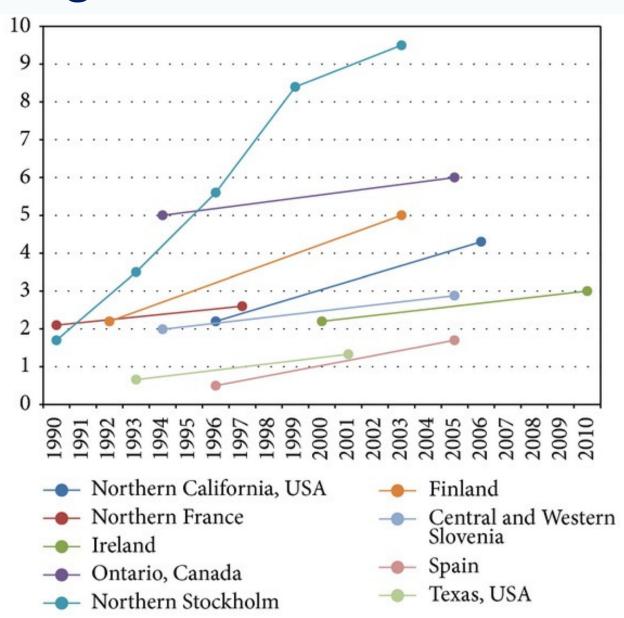
Nutrition in Pediatric Crohn's disease

- Impaired growth in pediatric CD
 - Observation
 - Mechanisms

- Treatment options in pediatric CD
 - Enteral feeding ?
 - How does it work ?



Increasing incidence of Crohn's disease



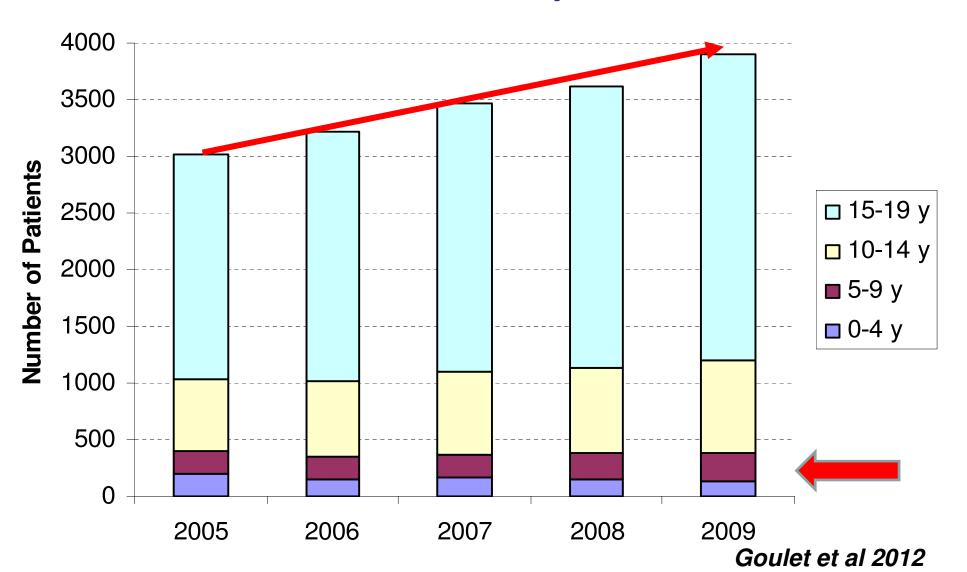


Hospital Prevalence of



Pediatric Inflammatory Bowel Diseases In France:

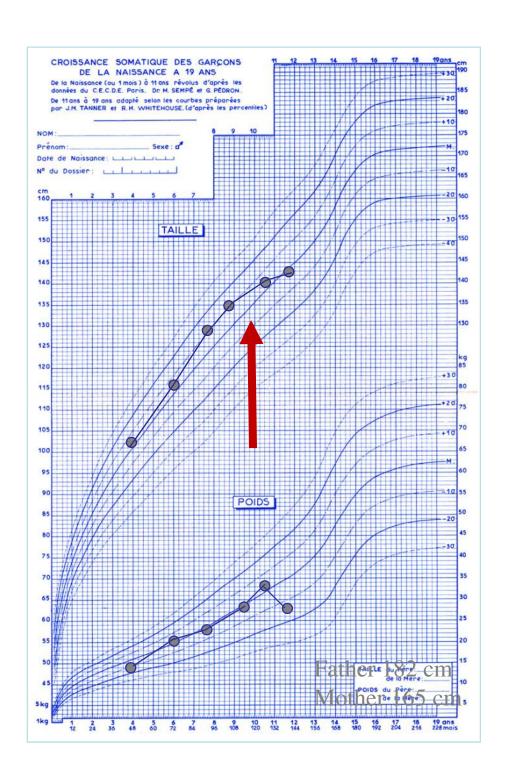
a 5-Year National Survey 2005-2009



Weight loss

- Diarrhoea
- Abdominal pain
- Asthenia, anorexia
- Biological inflammation

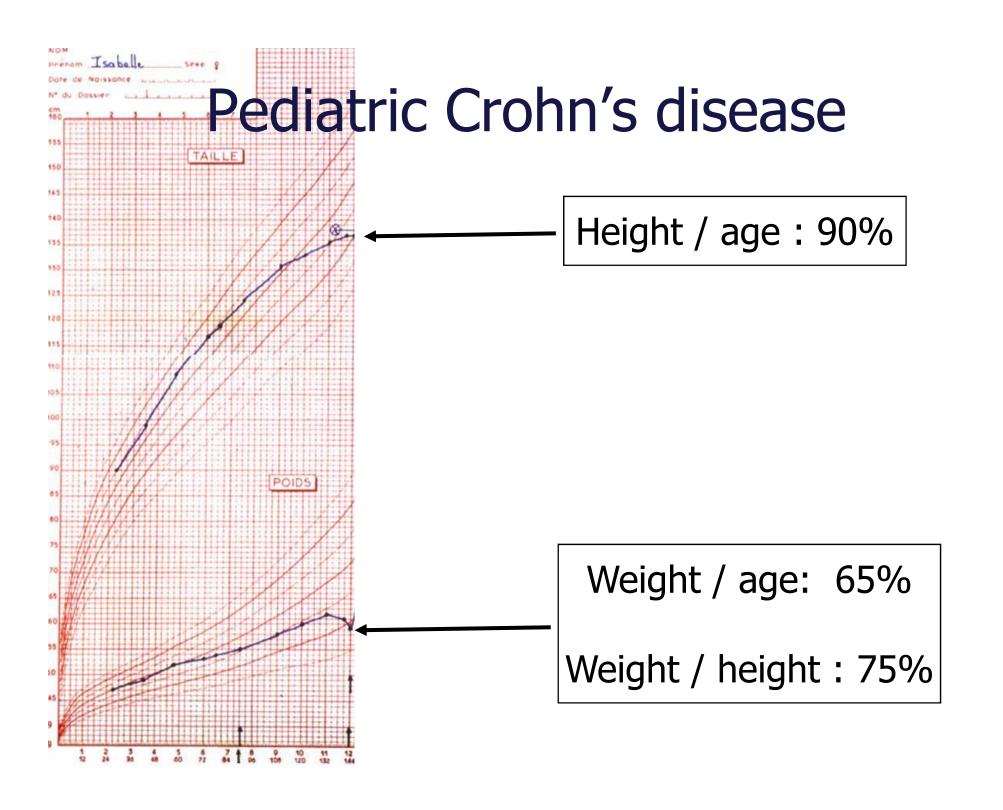
Crohn's disease



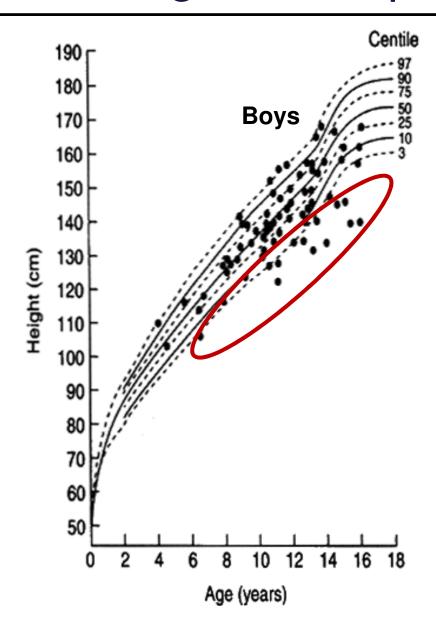
Pediatric Crohn's disease

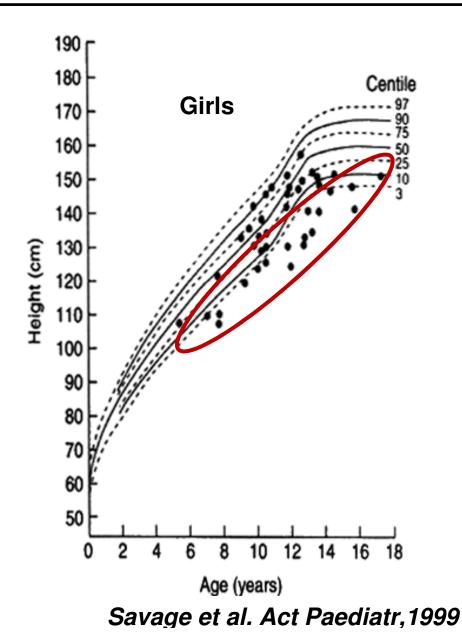
Growth failure in 30 to 70% of cases

- MOTIL KJ et al Gastroenterology 1993;105:681-91
- HILDEBRAND H. et al JPGN 1994; 18: 165-73
- MARKOWITZ J. et al JPGN 1993; 16: 376-80
- KIRSCHNER BS. et al JPGN 1993; 16: 368-69
- GRIFFITHS AM. et al GUT 1993; 34: 939-43
- FERGUSON A. et al BMJ 1994; 308: 1259-63



Linear growth in pediatric Crohn's disease

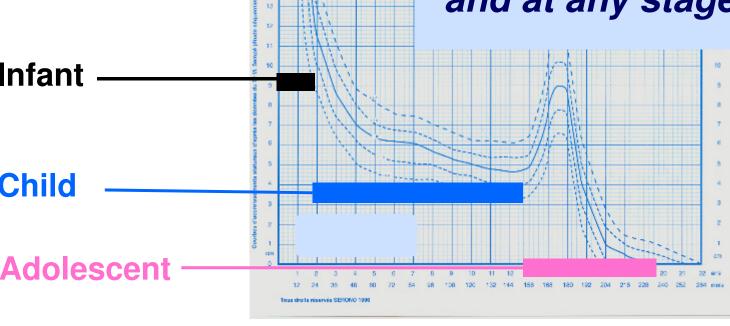




The « rendez-vous » of growth

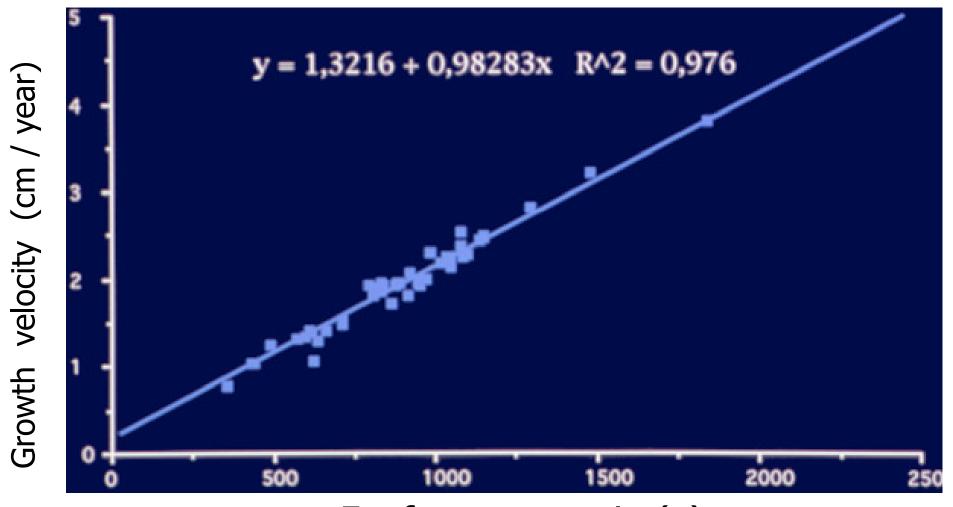


Linear growth, that is reflecting
lean body mass and protein gain,
is the main indicator of nutritional
status in pediatrics at any age
and at any stage of development



Nutritional changes during childhood

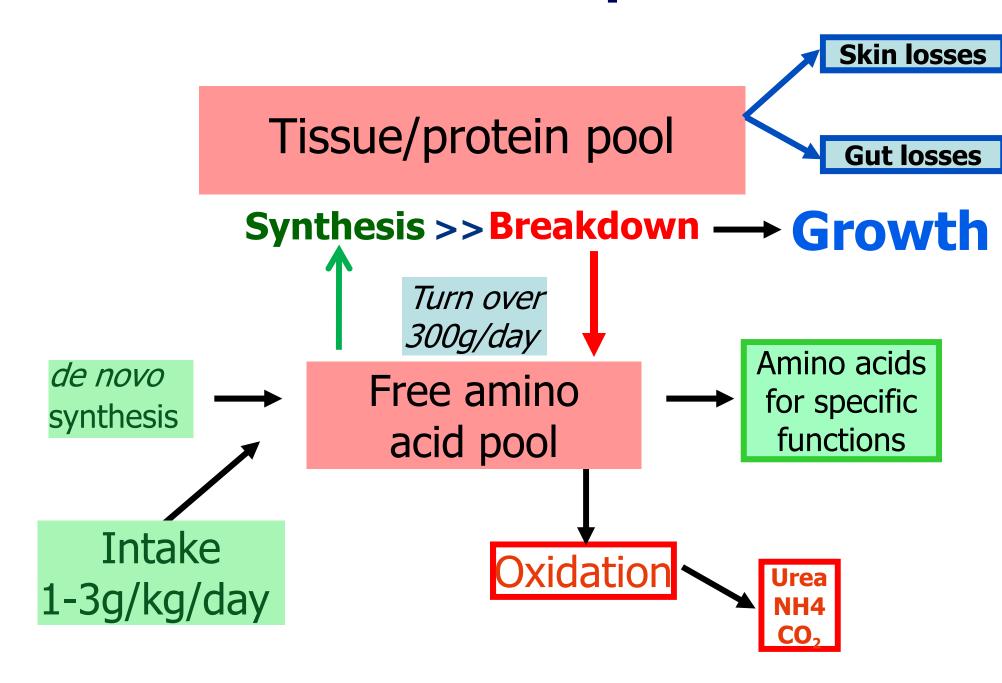
Linear relation between fat free mass gain and growth velocity



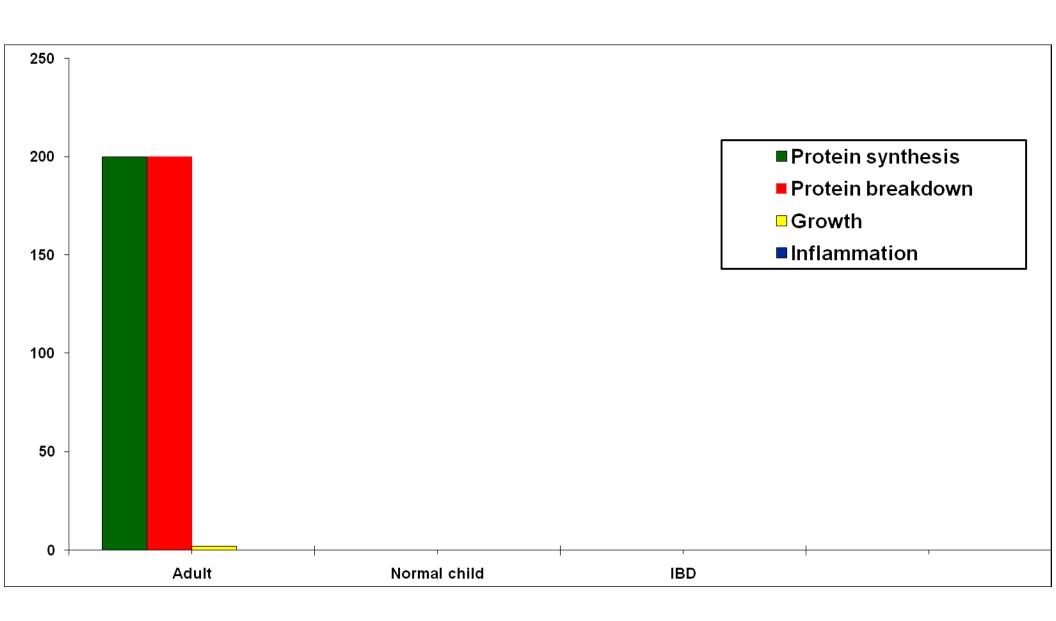
Fat free mass gain (g)

Personnal datas Goulet et al 1989

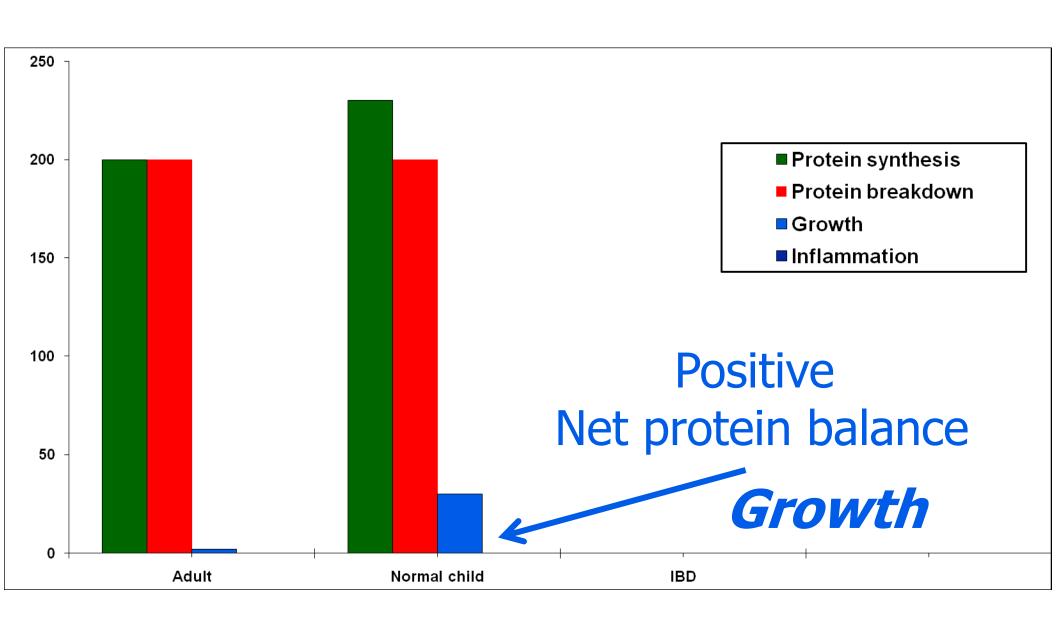
Protein metabolism and protein intake



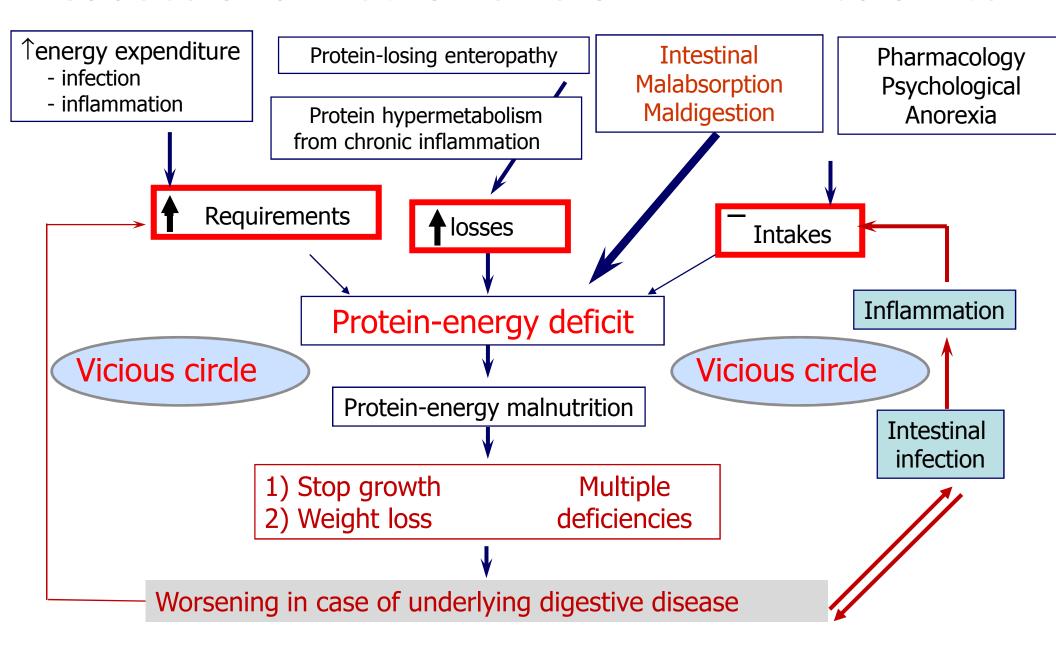
Protein metabolism and growth



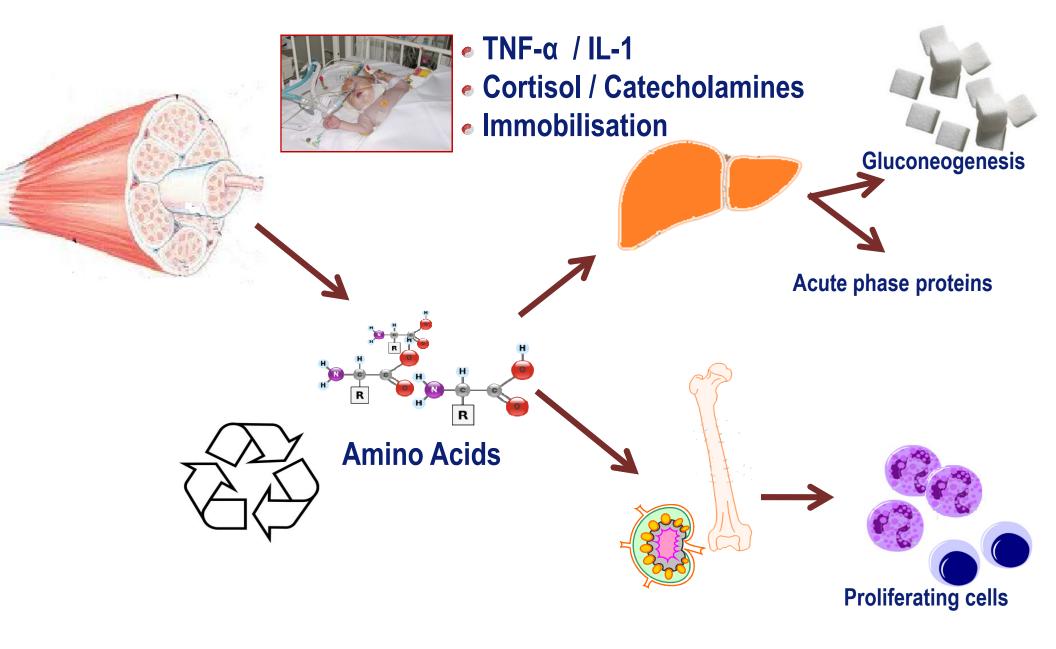
Protein metabolism and growth



Causes and mechanisms of PEM in Pediatrics



Acute Phase: protein turnover and breakdown



Energy metabolism and growth

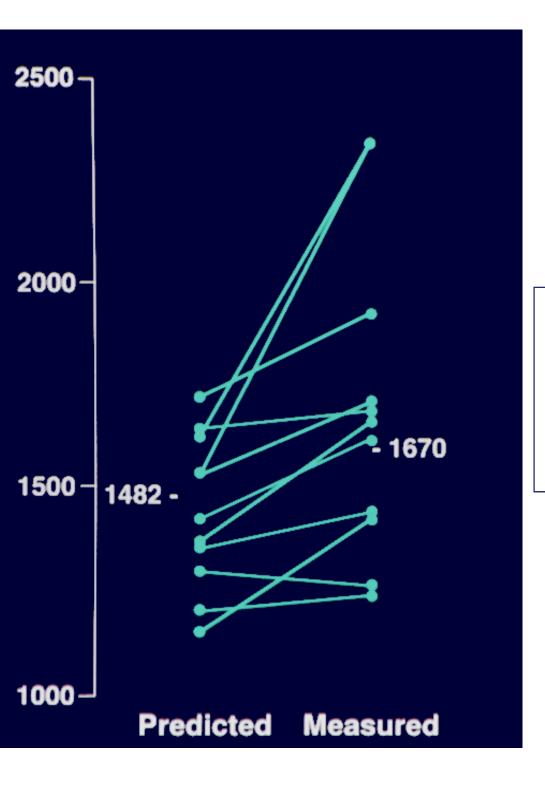
requirementsprovisions

Growth (5-10%)

Thermogenesis (5-8%)

Activity (30-40%)

REE (50-60%)

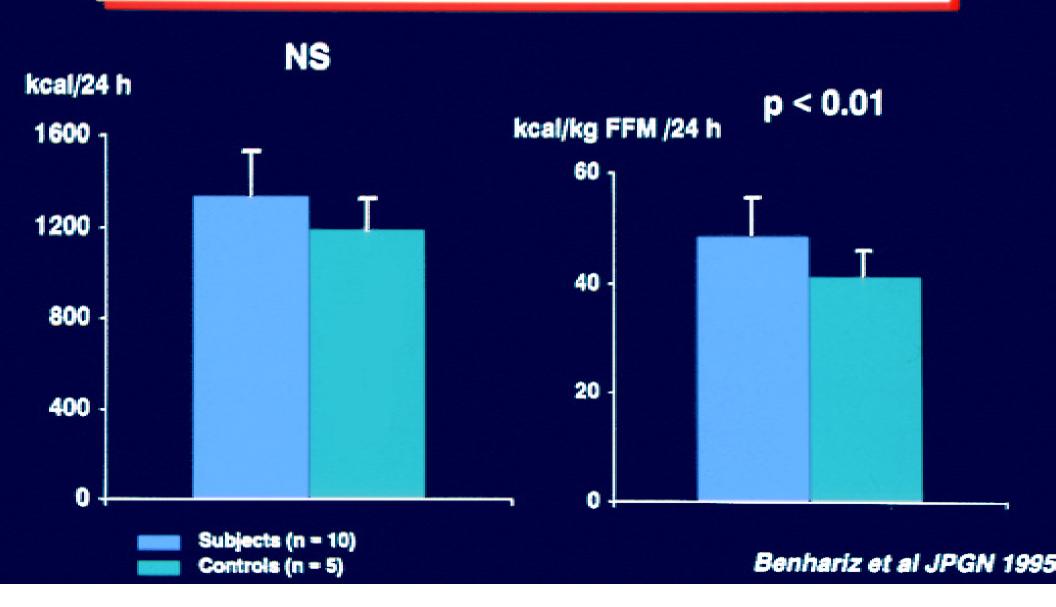


Pediatric Crohn's disease

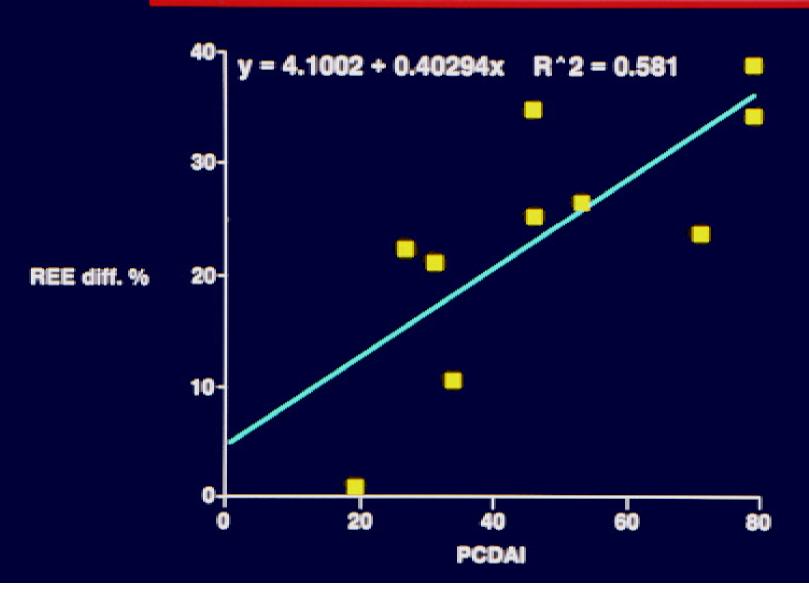
Energy
expenditure
in adolescent
with Crohn's disease

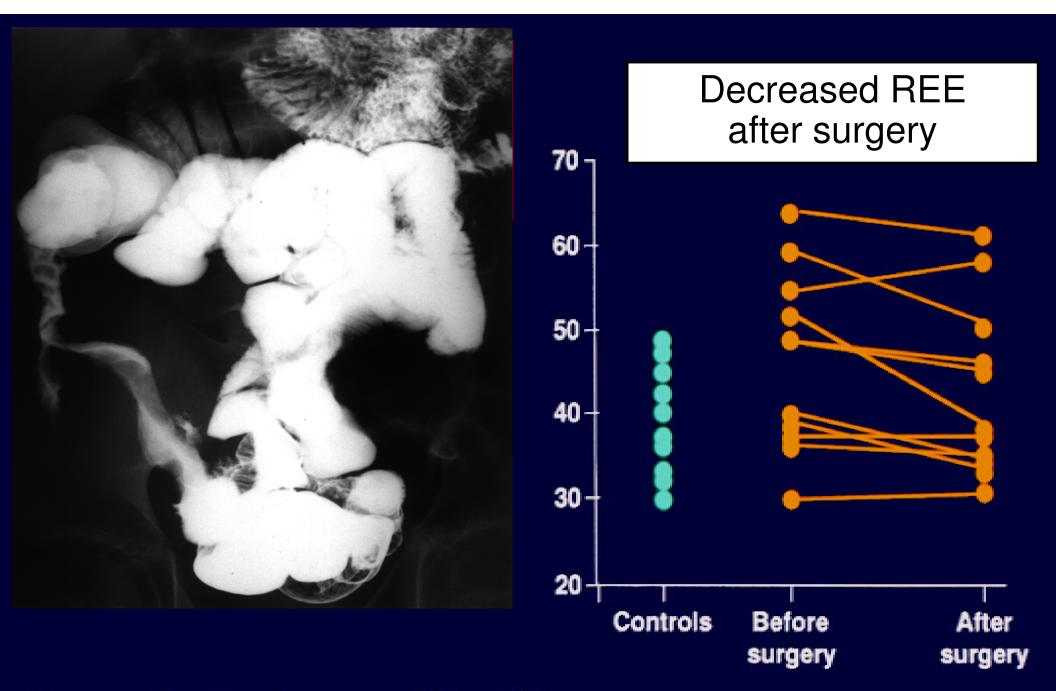
Benhariz....Goulet 1995

Energy expenditure in preadolescents with Crohn's disease



Linear regression analysis between increased REE and PCDAI





Varille et al J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr 1996

Pediatric Crohn's disease

Body mass regulation

- Control of hunger and satiety
- TNF-a or IL-1 might induce leptine
- Model of AIDS associated anorexia

Sarraf et al 1997 and Zumbach et al 1997

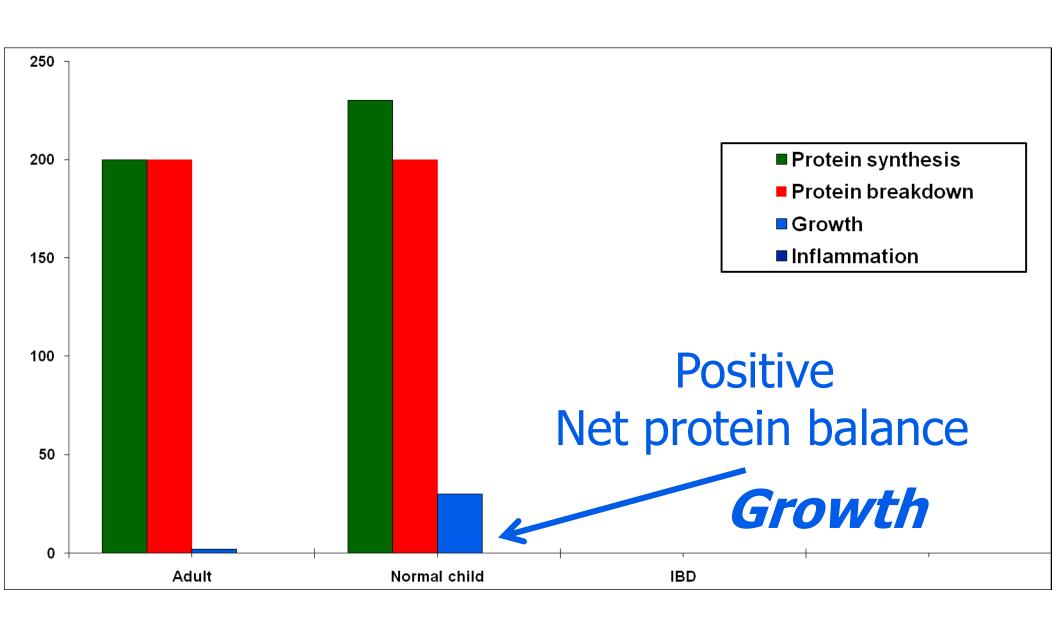
Pediatric Crohn's disease

Impaired protein metabolism

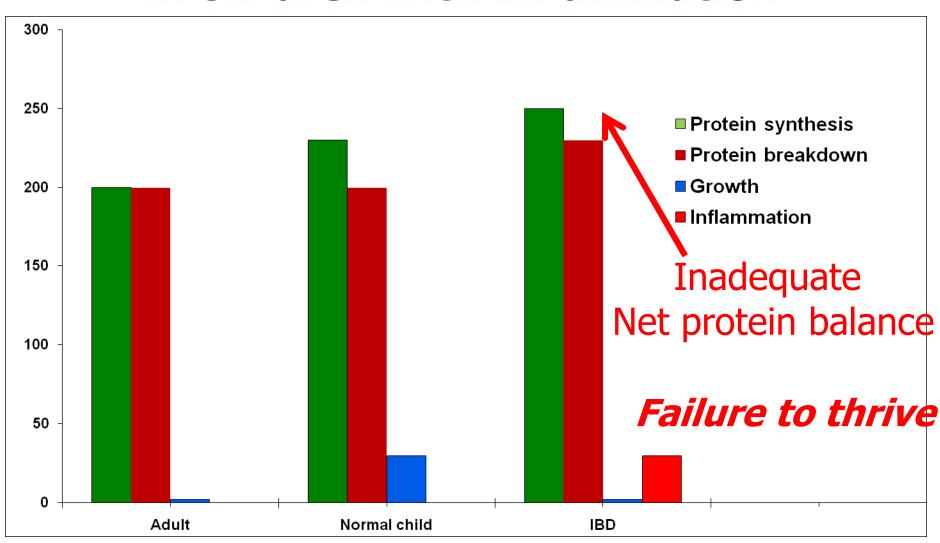
- Motil et al Gastroenterology 1982
- Thomas et al Gut 1992; 33: 675-7

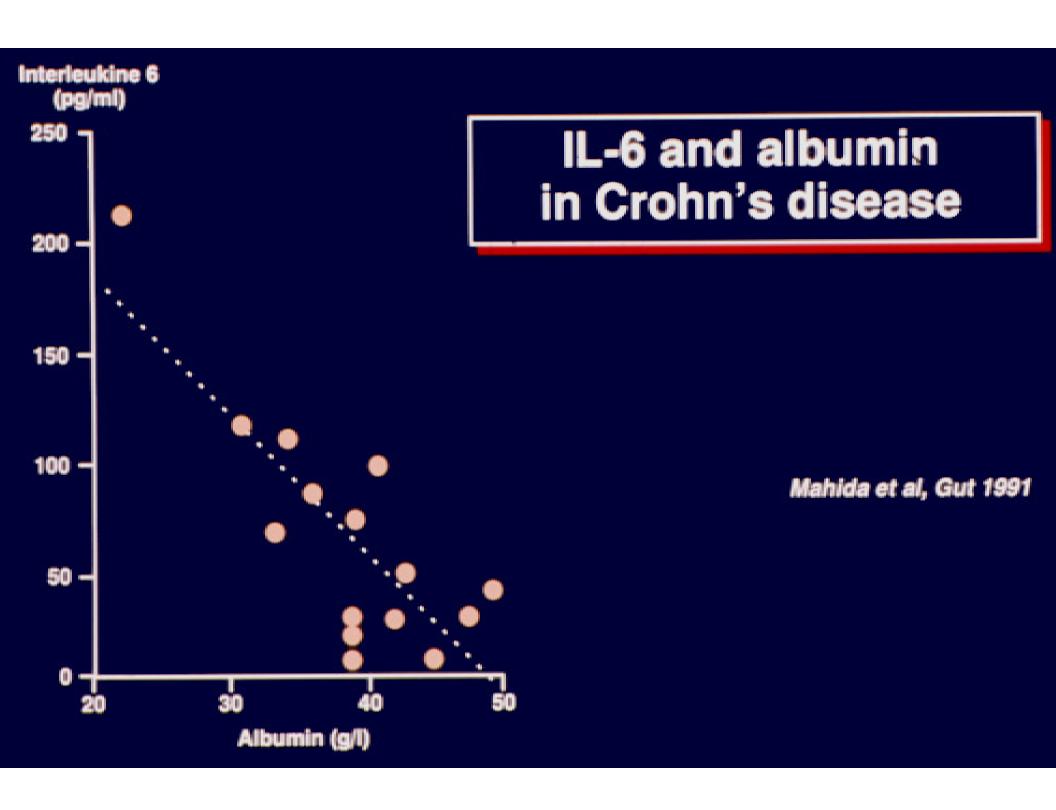
Increased turn over

Protein metabolism and growth

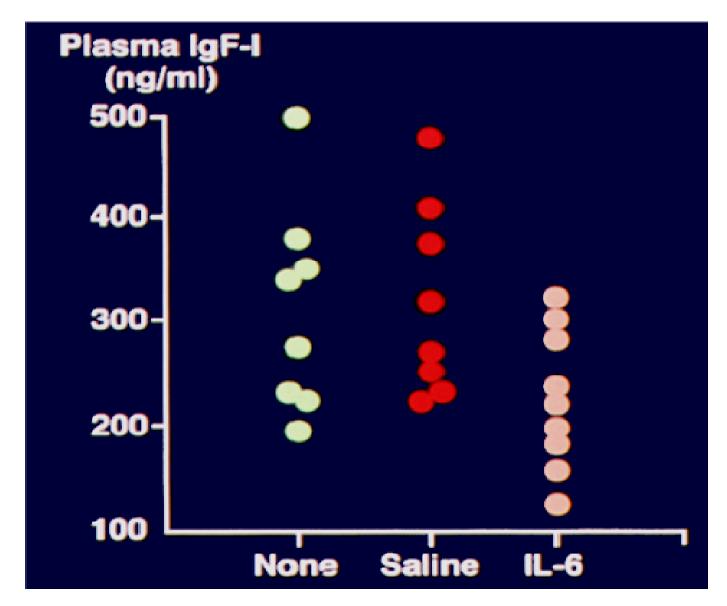


Protein metabolism and impaired growth in children with inflammation



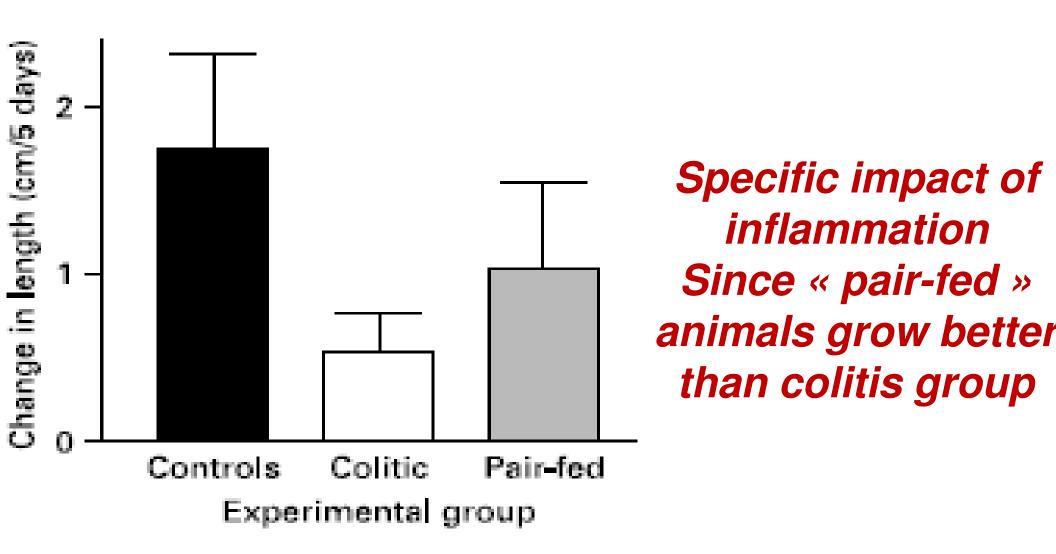


Effect of IL-6 on plasma IGF-1 in transgenic mice



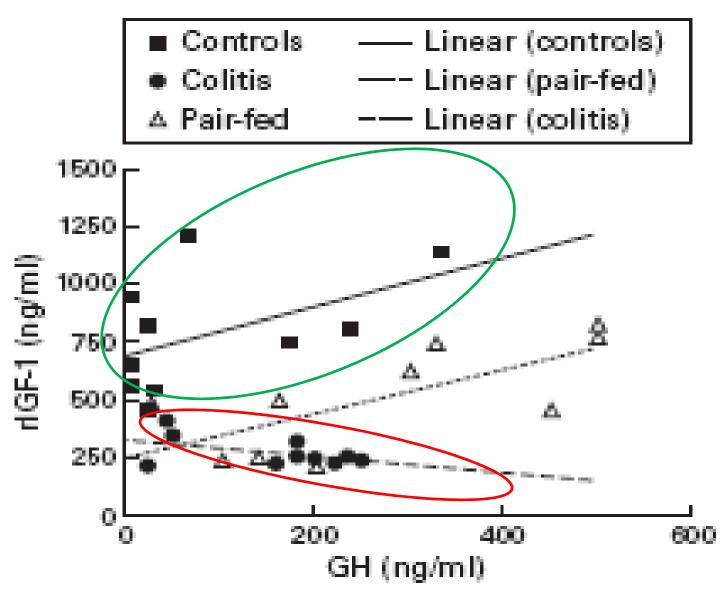
De Benedetti JCI, 1997

Impaired growth and inflammation

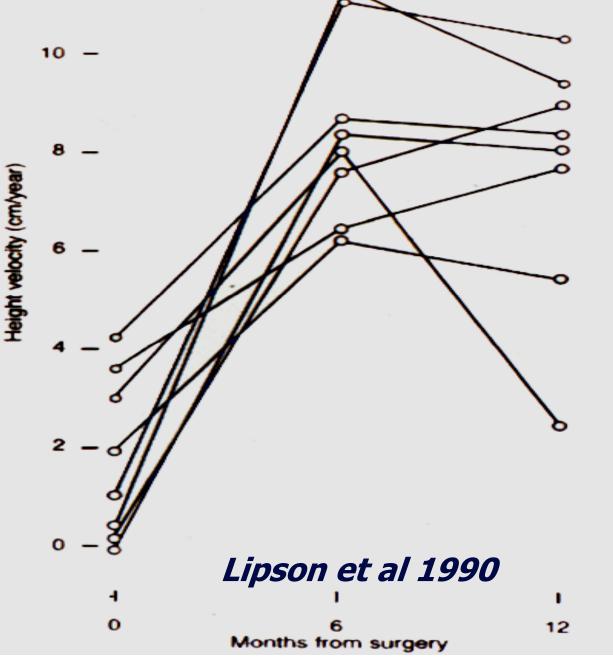


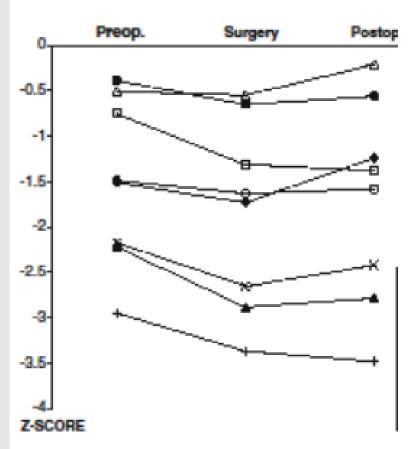
Ballinger, Gut 2000

Relationship between plasma concentrations of GH and IGF-1 Ballinger, Gut 2000

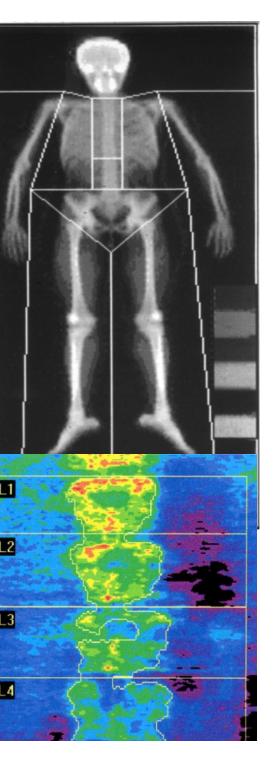


" Catch up growth after surgery





Singh Ranger G,et al. Pediatr Surg Int. 2006;22:347-52.



Pediatric Crohn's disease Defective bone mass accretion

- Negative energy balance
- Pro-inflammatory cytokines
- Steroids
- Impaired Ca & Vit D metabolism
- Decreased physical activity
- Ballinger et al Horm Res 2002; suppl 1: 7-10
- Mushtag et al Arch Dis Child 2002; 87: 93-6
- Ahmed et al JPGN 2004; 38: 276-281
- Semeao et al J Pediatr 1999 ; 135 : 593-600.
- Issenman et al Inflamm Bowel Dis 1999; 5: 192-9 Ahmed et al JPGN 2004; 38: 276-281

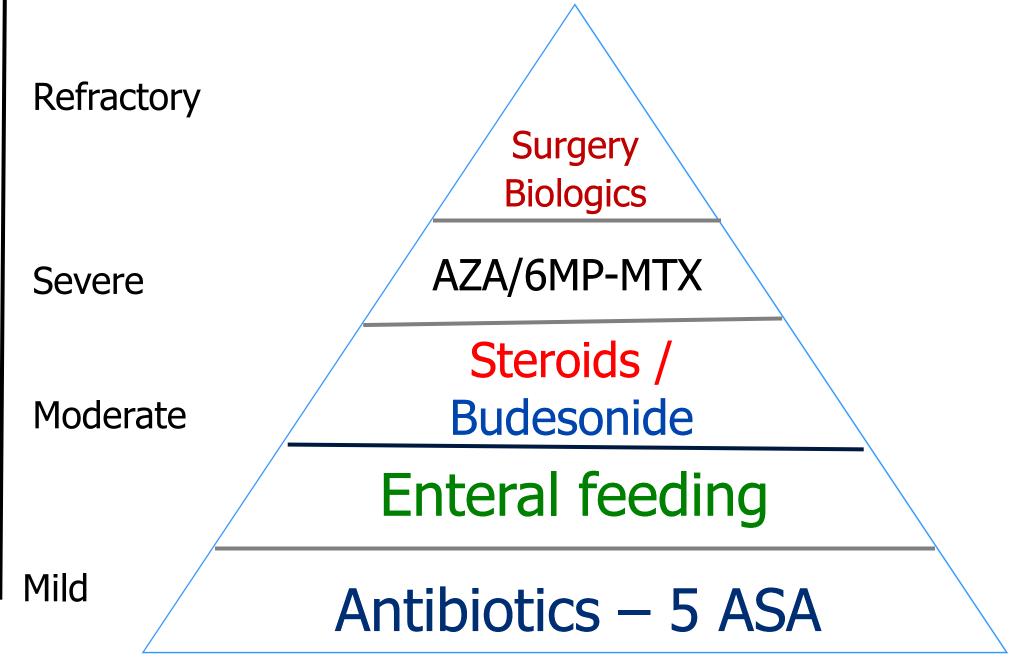
Nutrition in Pediatric Crohn's disease

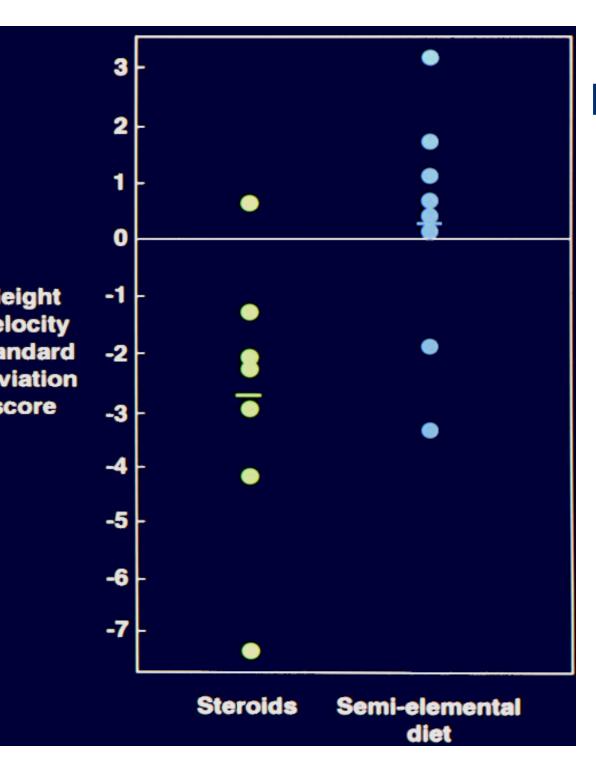
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 - How does it work ?



Therapeutic options in pediatric crohn's disease



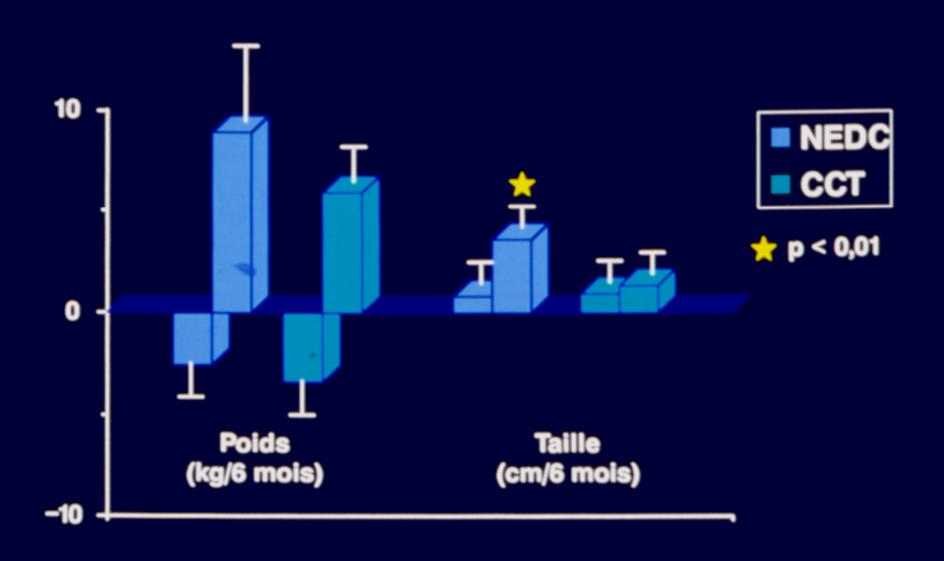


Pediatric Crohn's disease

Both ETF and steroids achieve disease remission while only ETF restore growth

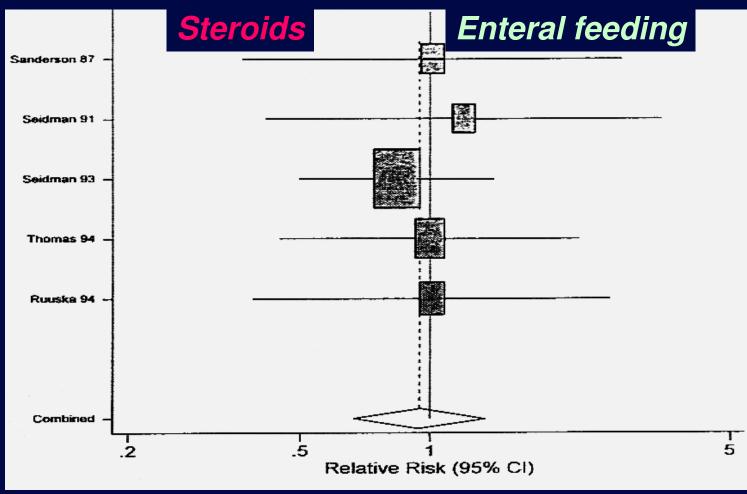
Sanderson et al 1987

Growth during treatment Enteral feeding versus steroids



Pediatric Crohn's disease

Randomized controlled trials



Heuschkel et al., J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2000

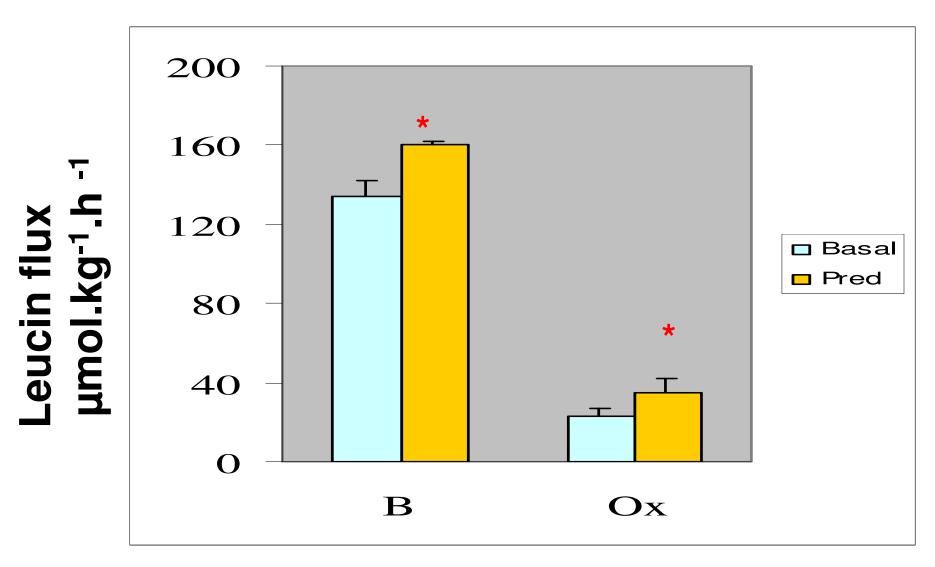
Deleterious effects of steroids in addition to growth impairement



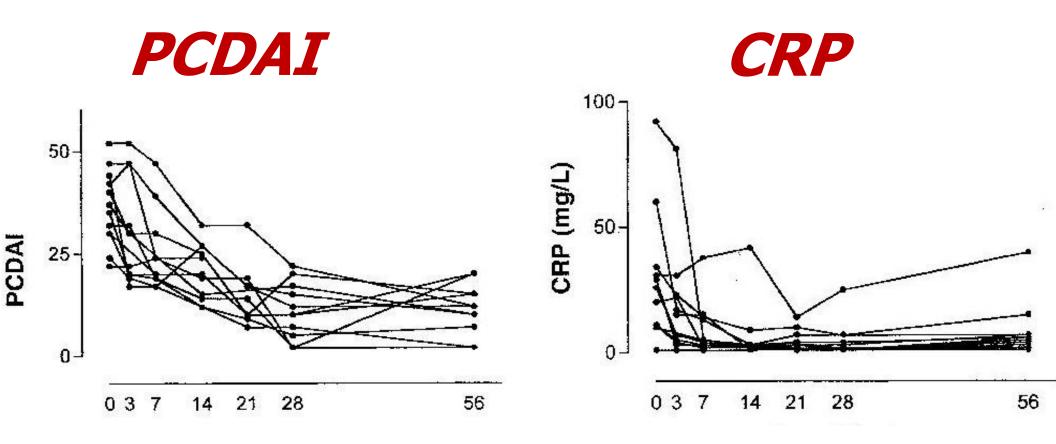




Prednisone and leucin metabolism

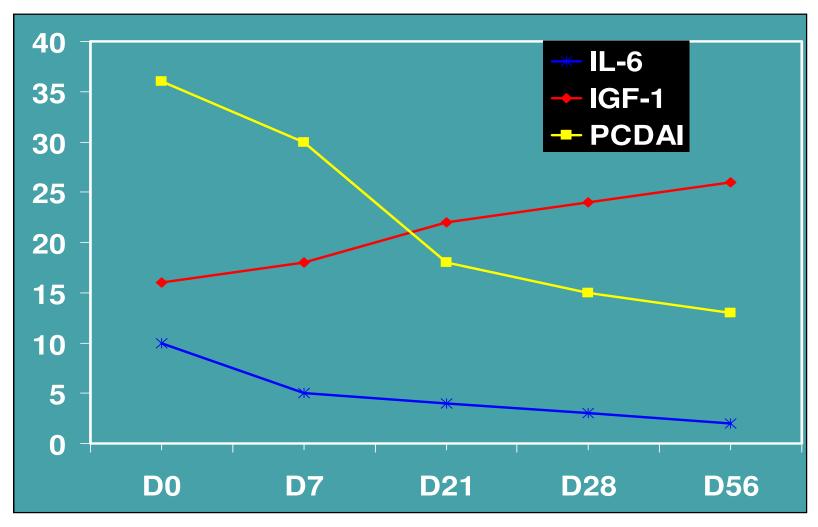


Enteral feeding and et Crohn's disease



Bannerjee et al JPGN 2004; 38: 270-75

Enteral feeding and et Crohn's disease



Bannerjee et al JPGN 2004; 38: 270-75

Enteral feeding and et Crohn's disease

Intestinal mucosa healing

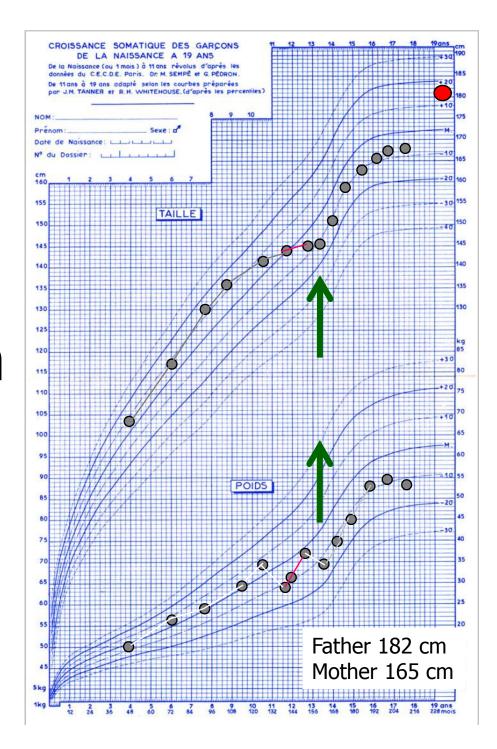
- Improved histological score
- Decreased PCDAI: 42.1 to 3.7
- Decreased Stromelysin-1 m RNA

Heuschkel et al J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr 1999

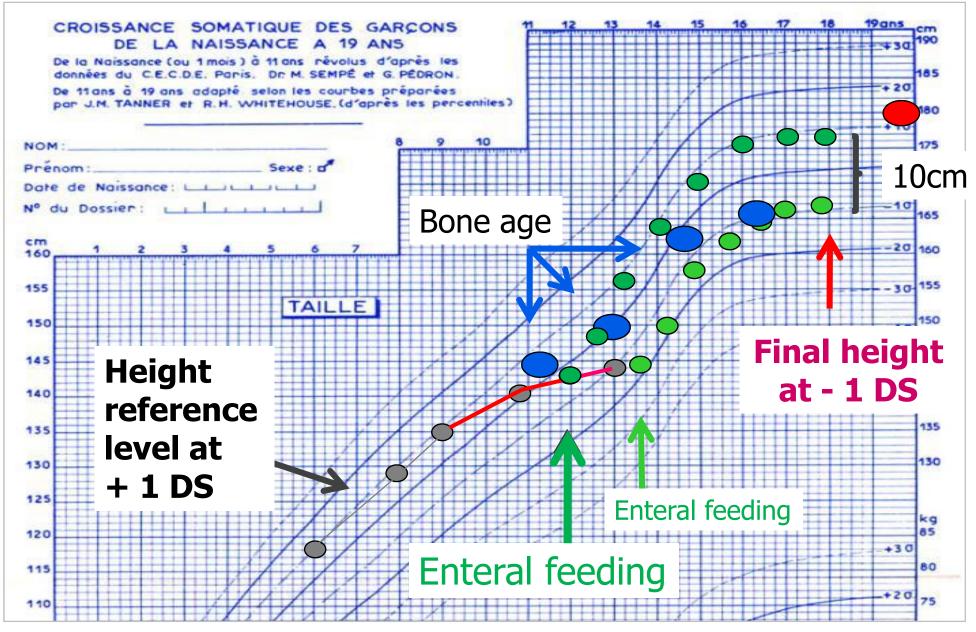
Enteral feeding in Crohn disease

- 2500 kcal/day
- Continuous 12/24 h
- Polymeric diet

Improved growth



Avoiding a life long penalty



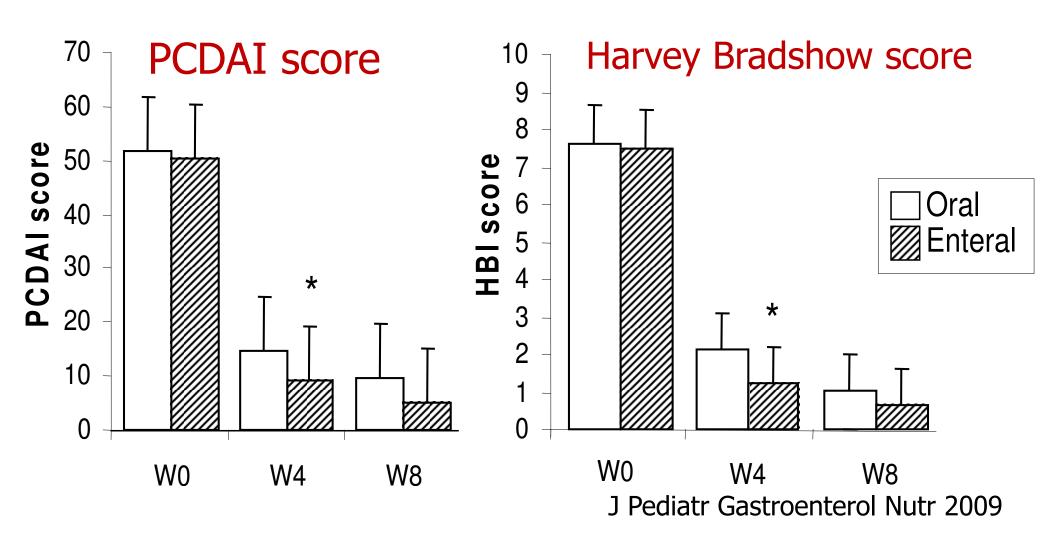
EFFICACY OF FRACTIONATED ORAL VERSUS CONTINOUS ENTERAL NUTRITIONAL THERAPY IN PEDIATRIC CROHN'S DISEASE

Amandine Rubio, Cécile Talbotec, Hélène Garnier, Jacques Schmitz, Johan Svahn, Olivier Goulet, Frank Ruemmele

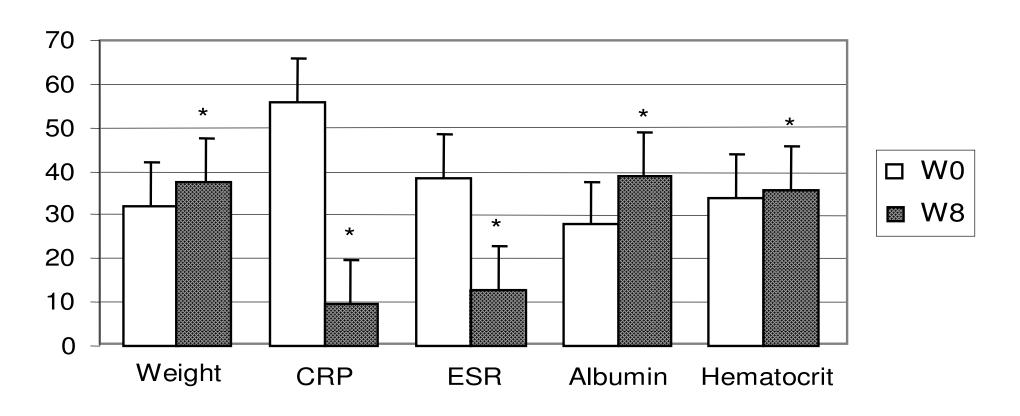
Retrospective review of the medical records of 85 patients with active severe Crohn's disease treated by exclusive nutritional therapy (Modulen IBD®) by oral or continuous enteral route via a naso-gastric tube.

J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr 2009

Efficacy of fractionated oral versus continuous enteral tube feeding in pediatric CD

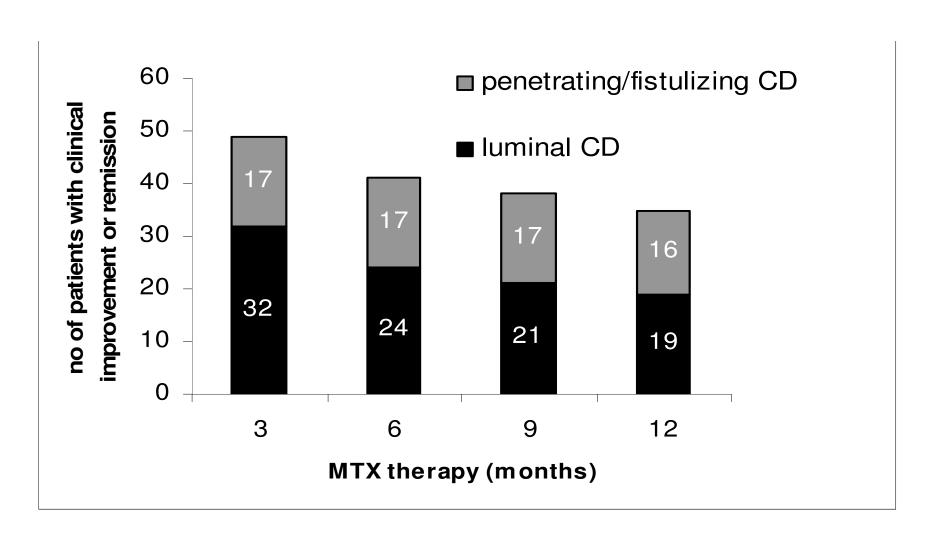


Efficacy of fractionated oral versus continuous enteral tube feeding in pediatric CD

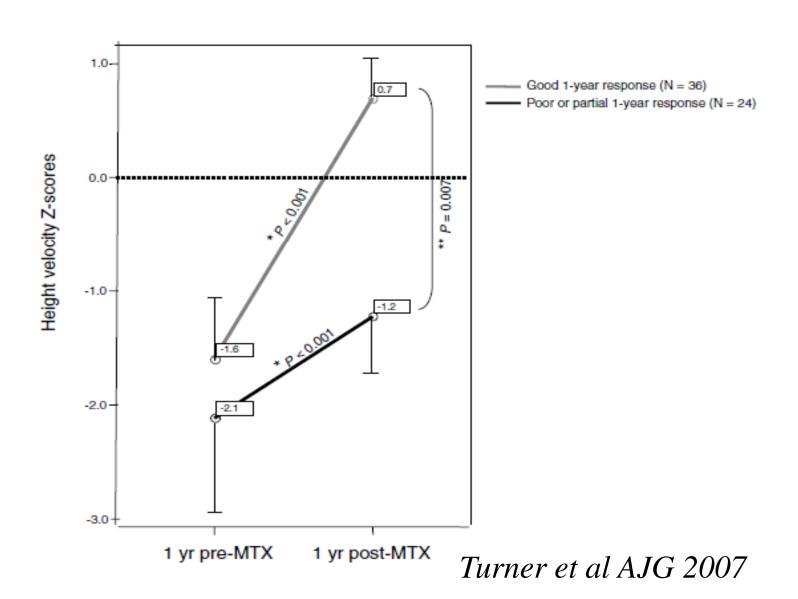


J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr 2009

French MTX study



French MTX study



Infliximab heals intestinal inflammatory lesions and restores growth in children with Crohn's disease

O. Borrelli^a, C. Bascietto^a, F. Viola^a, M. Bueno de Mesquita^a, M. Barbato^a, V. Mancini^a, S. Bosco^b, S. Cucchiara^{a,*}

Infliximab: retreatment versus baseline treatment

	Retreated ^a		P	Non-retreated ^b			P
	Baseline ^c	6 months after beginning therapy		Baseline	6 months after beginning therapy		
Weight Z score	-0.67 ± 0.43	-0.29 ± 0.49	< 0.01	-0.21 ± 0.44	-0.19 ± 0.42	NS	
Height Z score	-1.15 ± 0.81	-0.62 ± 0.99	< 0.01	-0.86 ± 0.42	-0.83 ± 0.40	NS	

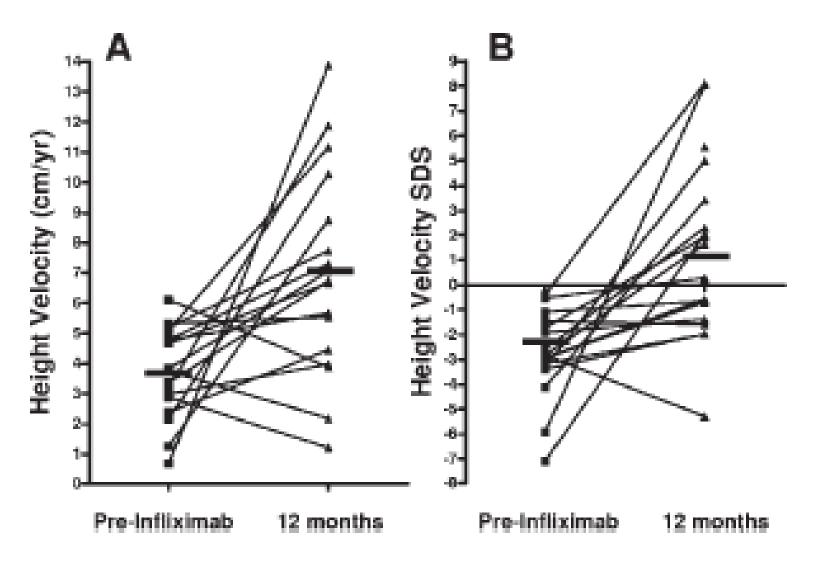
Values as mean \pm S.D.

^a Children undergoing retreatment infusion.

^b Children receiving only a baseline therapeutic programme.

^c Before starting the baseline infusion programme.

Anti TNF: Infliximab and growth



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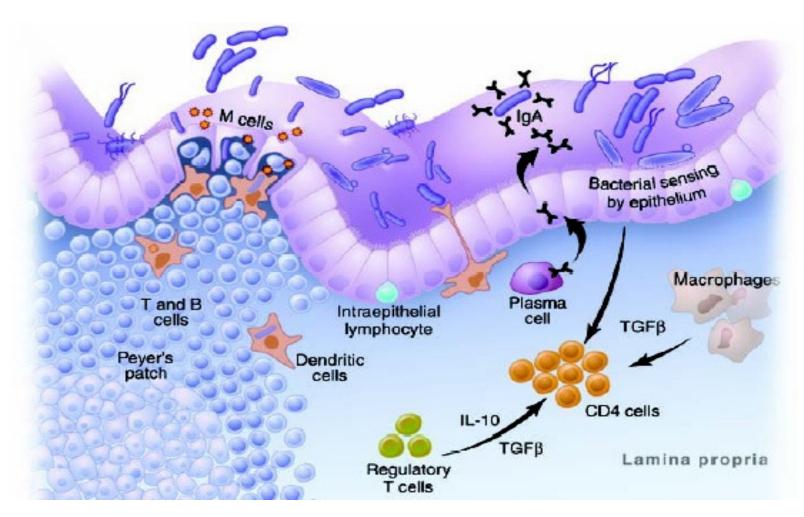
- Treatment options in pediatric CD
 - Enteral feeding ?
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Enteral feeding in Pediatric Crohn's disease How does it work?

- Decreased hormonal secretion/bowel rest
- Reduced antigen load from diet
- Changes in intestinal permeability
- Improved nutritional status (Gln, n-3...)
- Anti-inflammatory action of diet (*TGF* β2)
- Changes of intestinal bacterial flora

Microbiota-Mucosal Immune System Cross-talk *Mucosal sensing of commensal bacteria is an integral part of local immune physiology*



Impact of intestinal microbiota in IBD

- Microbiota modifications related to inflammation
 - Lupp C et al. Cell Host Microbe 2007;2:119-129
- Increased number of mucosa bacteria in IBD
 - Frank DN et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2007;104:13780-13785
- Role of bacteria in disease severity
 - Sokol H et al; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2008;105:16731-16736
 - Baumgart M et al. ISME J 2007;1:403-418
 - Frank DN et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2007;104:13780-13785
- Effects of bacterial metabolites on gut mucosa

Effects of enteral nutrition on gut microbiota in Pediatric Crohn's disease

- Observational study
- Changes in Biodiversity of Microflora using TGGE
- Patients maintained on supplements
- Possibly related to the low residue or prebiotic properties of polymeric feeds

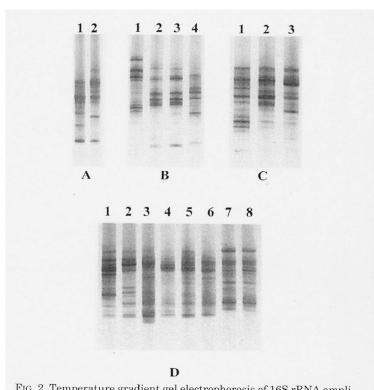
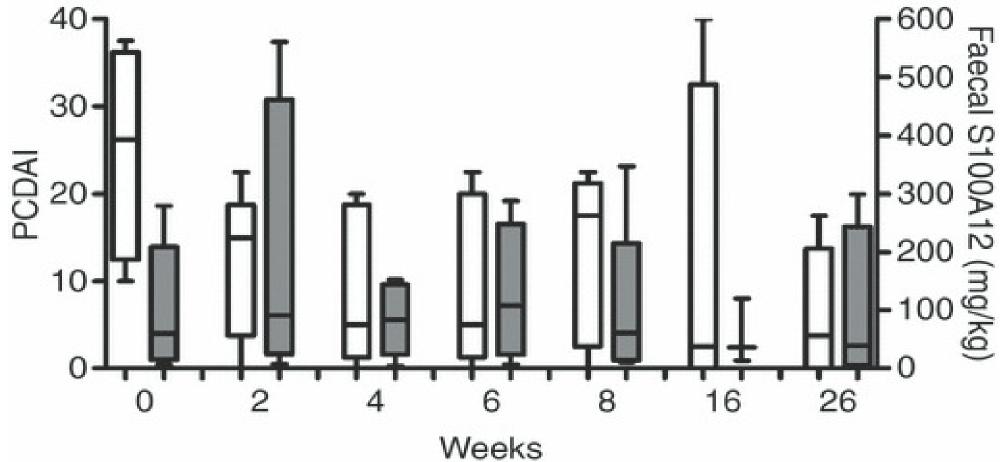


FIG. 2. Temperature gradient gel electrophoresis of 16S rRNA amplicons of fecal samples obtained from 4 patients. Patient A, B and C: lane 1 = time 0 before EN, lane 2 and 3 = 2 and 4 weeks of exclusive EN, respectively. Patient B: lane 4 = partial EN (40% daily caloric intake) since 4 weeks. Patient D: lane 1 = time 0, lane 2 and 3 = 4 and 8 weeks of exclusive EN, respectively; lanes 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 = 2, 4, 8, 12, and 28 weeks of partial EN, respectively.

Effects of enteral nutrition on gut microbiota in Pediatric Crohn's disease

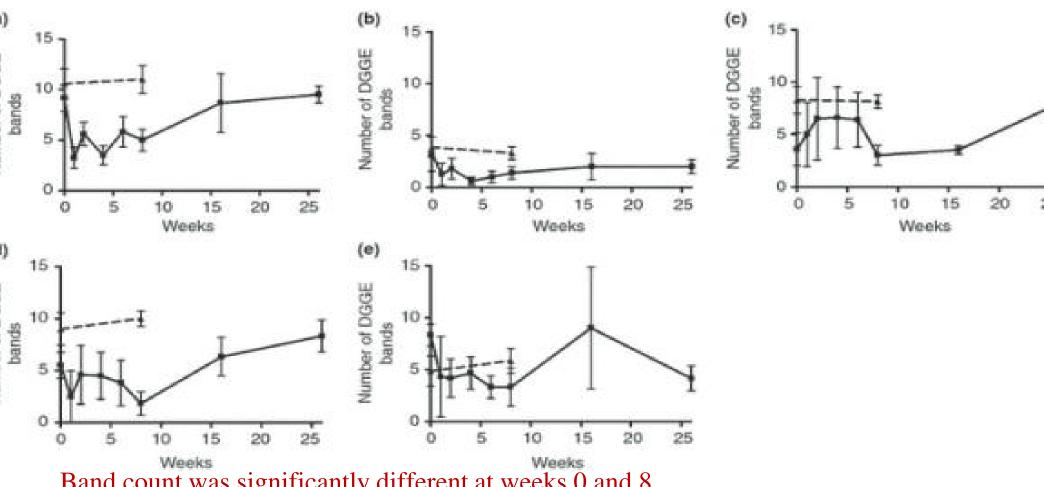


Significant correlation between S100A12 and PCDAI

(R = 0.5299, p = 0.0018)

Leach ST, Mitchell HM, Eng WR et al. Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics. 2008; 28(6):724-33

Effects of enteral nutrition on gut microbiota in Pediatric Crohn's disease

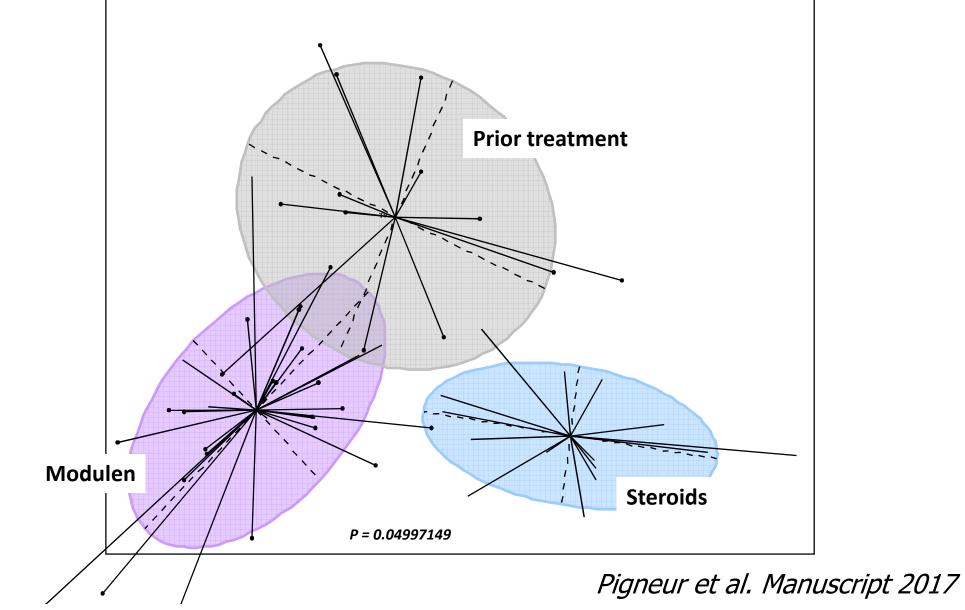


Band count was significantly different at weeks 0 and 8

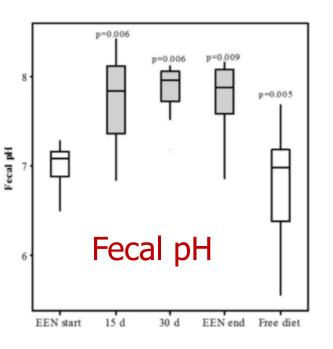
Eubacteria Bacteroides-Prevotella Clostridium leptum

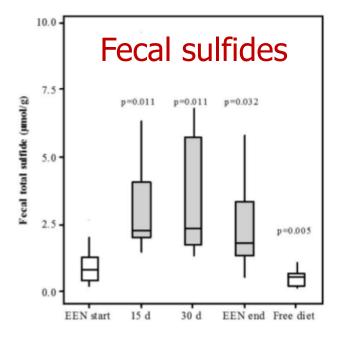
Leach ST, Mitchell HM, Eng WR et al. Alimentary **Pharmacology & Therapeutics. 2008; 28(6):724-33**

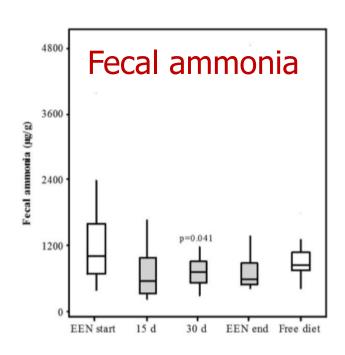
Effects of enteral nutrition on gut microbiota in Pediatric Crohn's disease



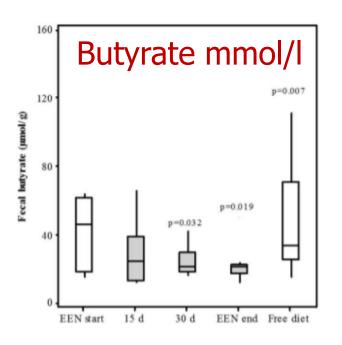
Decline in Presumptively Protective Gut Bacterial Species and Metabolites Are Paradoxically Associated with Disease Improvement in Pediatric Crohn's Disease During Enteral Nutrition *Effects of enteral nutrition on gut microbiota*

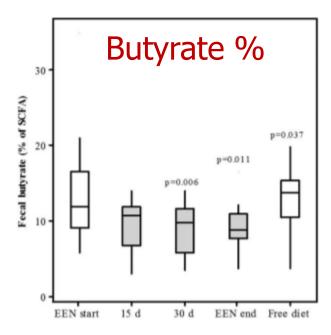


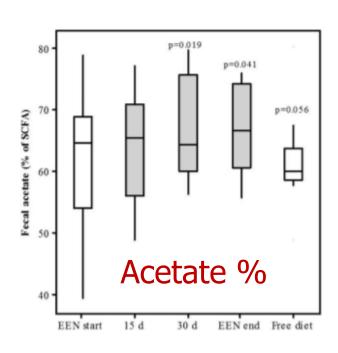




Decline in Presumptively Protective Gut Bacterial Species and Metabolites Are Paradoxically Associated with Disease Improvement in Pediatric Crohn's Disease During Enteral Nutrition *Effects of enteral nutrition on gut microbiota*







Decline in Presumptively Protective Gut Bacterial Species and Metabolites Are Paradoxically Associated with Disease Improvement in Pediatric Crohn's Disease During Enteral Nutrition *Effects of enteral nutrition on gut microbiota*

TABLE 3. Concentration (log_{10} 16S Ribosomal RNA Gene Copy Number/g Dry Feces) of Dominant Bacterial Species in Children with CD at Treatment Initiation (Start of EEN) and Pairwise Changes (Δ) During the Course of EEN in Children with Active CD

Median (IQR) log ₁₀ 16S Ribosomal RNA Gene Copy Number/g Dry Feces	Start of EEN	Δ15-Day Start	P*	Δ30-Day Start	P*	Δ End Start	P*	Δ Free Diet End	P*_
Total bacteria	11.4 (0.5)	-0.0 (0.8)	0.834	0.2 (0.6)	0.442	0.2 (0.8)	0.290	0.1 (1.0)	0.576
Bacteroides/Prevotella	9.4 (1.5)	0.3 (1.7)	0.727	-0.1(1.2)	0.485	-0.3(1.5)	0.556	0.1 (2.4)	0.834
Clostridium leptum	10.2 (1.1)	-0.5(1.0)	0.197	-0.2(1.5)	0.230	-0.1(2.1)	0.965	0.5 (1.4)	0.147
Faecalibacterium prausnitzii	9.4 (1.6)	-0.3 (1.3)	0.170	-0.8 (1.5)	0.023	-0.7(2.1)	0.197	1.0 (1.5)	0.023
Clostridium coccoides	10.2 (1.1)	-0.1 (0.4)	0.450	0.2 (1.4)	0.563	0.2 (1.5)	0.838	0.0 (1.0)	1.000
Bifidobacteria	9.8 (2.1)	-0.3 (1.2)	0.230	-0.1 (1.4)	0.108	-0.1 (1.6)	0.120	0.7 (1.7)	0.031
Lactobacilli	7.1 (2.3)	-0.9 (1.7)	0.838	-0.0 (1.3)	1.000	0.3 (1.7)	0.205	-0.2 (1.7)	0.760
Escherichia coli	9.5 (2.7)	-0.4 (1.5)	0.364	-0.4(3.1)	0.442	-0.5 (1.9)	0.505	-0.4(2.7)	0.576

^{*}P value of pairwise changes (Δ) presented in the preceding column; with bold fonts are displayed statistically significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$).

Nutrition in Pediatric Crohn's disease

Take home messages

- Growth failure is very frequent at diagnosis; it is related to abnormal protein metabolism
- Growth velocity should be carefully assessed during the course of the disease
- Enteral feeding and/or immunomodulation using dietetic may control the disease activity (remission)
- The beneficial effects of enteral feeding are probably related to changes in the intestinal microbiota
- Puberty and target size may be achieved without any use of steroids but early association of azathioprine

