

OG | OneGI

SECOND ANNUAL  
GI & LIVER

*Summit*



# What's New in GI Pharmacotherapy?

**Philip Schoenfeld, MD, MSEd, MSc (Epi)**

Editor-in-Chief, Evidence-Based GI: An ACG Publication

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**EVIDENCE-BASED GI**  
AN ACG PUBLICATION

*Clinical take-aways and  
evidence-based summaries of  
articles in GI, Hepatology & Endoscopy*



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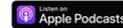


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### [Upadacitinib Is Effective for the Induction and Maintenance of Moderate-to-Severe Crohn's Disease](#)

Rahul Dalal, MD, MPH; Jessica Allegretti, MD, MPH

Listen to the audio summary

In two 12-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized control trials of moderate-to-severe Crohn's disease patients, upadacitinib 45 mg daily was more effective than placebo at inducing clinical remission: 50% vs 29% in U-EXCEL, and 39% vs 21% in U-EXCEED. In a 52-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized control trial, upadacitinib 30 mg and upadacitinib 15 mg daily was more effective than placebo at maintaining clinical remission: 48% vs 37% vs 15%, respectively.

Summarizing Loftus EV Jr, Panés J, Lacerda AP, Peyrin-Biroulet L, et al. Upadacitinib Induction and Maintenance Therapy for Crohn's Disease. *N Engl J Med.* 2023 May 25;388(21):1966-1980. doi:



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**EBGI**

**Volume 3, Issue 7**

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Philip Schoenfeld, MD, MEd, MSc (Epi)

# Poor Bowel Preps: A Daily Frustration!



## It's a Bad "Prep" Even Though the Patient Took It Correctly: Consider 15 mg Bisacodyl plus 4-Liter PEG Split Prep Before Next Colonoscopy



Philip Schoenfeld, MD, MEd, MSc (Epi)

*Chief (Emeritus)-Gastroenterology Section, John D. Dingell VA Medical Center, Detroit, MI*

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This article reviews Sey MSL, Von Renteln D, Sultanian R, et al. A Multicenter Randomized Controlled Trial Comparing Bowel Cleansing Regimens for Colonoscopy After Failed Bowel Preparation. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2022; In Press.

Philip Schoenfeld, MD, MEd, MSc (Epi)  
*Editor-in-Chief*

## Tweetorial provided by:

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Our first EBGI Ambassador  
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at Houston



# Why Do Patients Have Bad Preps Even When They Are Compliant With Instructions and Complete the Prep?



## ❖ Risk Factors for colonic dysmotility and inadequate bowel preparation despite compliance

- Obesity
- Current opioid use
- Diabetes mellitus
- History of using constipation treatments
- Current use of anticholinergics (including TCA)
- *Prior history of inadequate prep!*

# Why Do Patients Have Bad Preps Even When They Are Compliant With Instructions and Complete the Prep?

## ❖ Risk Factors for colonic dysmotility and inadequate bowel preparation despite compliance

- Obesity
- Current opioid use
- Diabetes mellitus
- History of using constipation treatments
- Current use of anticholinergics (including TCA)
- Prior history of inadequate prep!

***Note: In non-compliant patient, additional patient education is probably more beneficial than prescribing supra-therapeutic bowel prep regimen.***



## EVIDENCE-BASED GI

AN ACG PUBLICATION

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- No prior RCT assessing patients who successfully completed 4L PEG split-prep but still had inadequate cleansing.
- Multi-center, single-blind RCT
- Intervention: 4L PEG split prep + 15mg bisacodyl (taken at 2pm on day before scope) vs 6L PEG split prep + 15mg bisacodyl
- Outcome: Adequate bowel prep based on BBPS  $\geq 6$  with  $\geq 2$  in each segment
- Patient Demographics: 37% obese, 41% with IBS-C or CIC, 10% on opioids. Prior bowel prep: 35% used 4L PEG; 38% used 2L PEG; 12% used sodium picosulfate



## It's a Bad "Prep" Even Though the Patient Took It Correctly: Consider 15 mg Bisacodyl plus 4-Liter PEG Split Prep Before Next Colonoscopy



Outcome		Split-dose 4L + bisacodyl (n=97)	Split-dose 6L + bisacodyl (n=99)	P-value
Adequate cleansing	Defined as BBPS $\geq 6$	83 (91.2%)	78 (87.6%)	0.44
	Defined as adequate to identify polyps $>5\text{mm}$	82 (91.1%)	76 (85.4%)	0.24
Secondary endpoints	Cecal intubation rate, n (%)	87 (98.7%)	82 (92.1%)	0.19
	Adenoma detection rate, n (%)	34 (37.4%)	28 (31.5%)	0.41
Adherence	Diet + consumed 100% of prep	67 (81.7%)	53 (68.0%)	0.05
	Diet + consumed 80% of prep	71 (86.6%)	57 (73.1%)	0.03

# My Practice:



- For patients with history of poor bowel preparation or 2 risk factors for poor prep >>>>
- Prescribe 4 liters PEG split-prep + 15 mg bisacodyl at 2pm on day before procedure.

# Forrest 1a, 1b, and IIa Bleeding Peptic Ulcers: Best Practices to Control Bleeding and Reduce Re-Bleeding



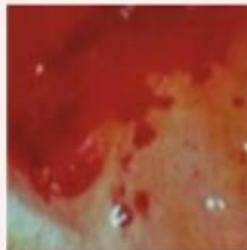
## Acute Hemorrhage



**1a**

**Active Spurting**

*Rebleeding Risk:*  
60 to 100%



**1b**

**Active Oozing**

*Rebleeding Risk:*  
50%

## Signs of Recent Hemorrhage



**IIa**

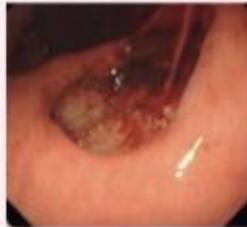
**Non-Bleeding  
Visible Vessel**

*Rebleeding Risk:*  
40 to 50%

# Forrest 1a, 1b, and IIa Bleeding Peptic Ulcers: Best Practices to Control Bleeding and Reduce Re-Bleeding



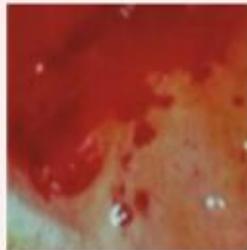
## Acute Hemorrhage



**1a**

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*Rebleeding Risk:*  
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*Rebleeding Risk:*  
50%

## Signs of Recent Hemorrhage



**IIa**

**Non-Bleeding  
Visible Vessel**

*Rebleeding Risk:*  
40 to 50%

These are re-bleeding risks without endoscopic intervention + PPIs. However, even with conventional therapy, failure to control bleeding or re-bleeding is 10-20%!

Over-the-Scope Clips Decrease Non-Variceal Upper GI  
Bleeding vs Standard Endoscopic Treatment... In the Right  
Patient



**Jennifer M. Kolb MD, MS**

*Assistant Professor of Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology,  
Hepatology and Parenteral Nutrition, VA Greater Los Angeles  
Healthcare System, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los  
Angeles, CA*

This summary reviews Lau JYW, Li R, Tan C et al. Comparison of Over-the-Scope Clips to Standard Endoscopic Treatment as the Initial Treatment in Patients With Bleeding From a Nonvariceal Upper Gastrointestinal Cause: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *Ann Intern Med* 2023 Apr;176(4):455-462. doi: 10.7326/M22-1783

Correspondence to Jennifer M. Kolb, MD, MS. Associate Editor. Email: [EBGI@gi.org](mailto:EBGI@gi.org)

**Drs Kolb, Chauhan and Ezeani have no disclosures**

**Tweetorial Provided by:**

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**PGY-1, BRGeneral**

**&**

**Kashyap Chauhan**

 **@DrKashyapC**

**PGY-3, @TJUHospital**

*EBGI Ambassadors*



## Over-The-Scope-Clip Highlights



- Nitinol clips mounted on a clear plastic cap
- Attached to the endoscope externally
- Target tissue suctioned into cap
- Deployed clip results in 8 opposing prongs to approximate anchoring into mucosal tissue

Adapted from-Over the scope clip system... Kobara et al. *JGH*. 2018.

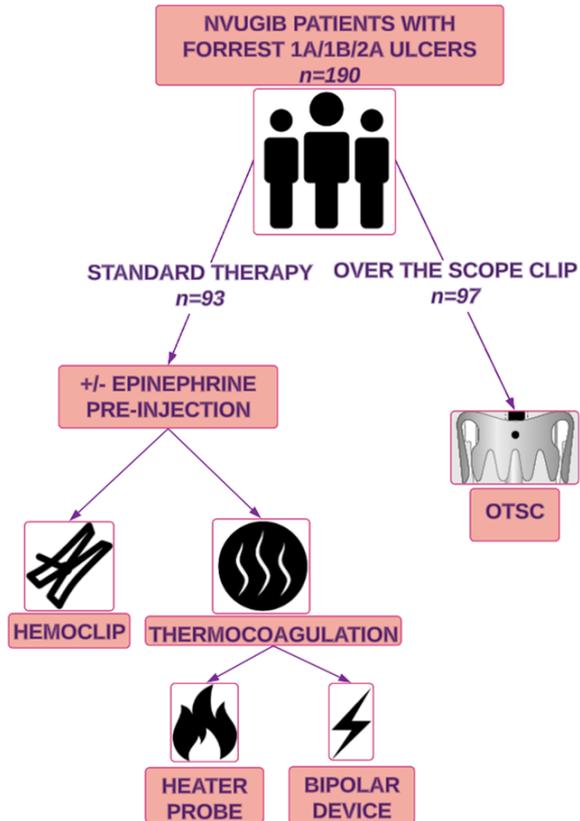
“Over-the-Scope clips decrease non-variceal upper GI bleed vs Standard Endoscopic Treatment... In the right Patient”  
Summary of Lau JY, Tan C, Sun X, et al. Comparison of Over-the-Scope Clips to standard Endoscopic Treatment as the initial Treatment in patients with Bleeding from a Nonvariceal Upper Gastrointestinal Cause. *Ann Intern. Med.* 2023; 176(4):455-462

### IMPORTANCE

**10-20% Risk of Re-Bleed in High-Risk Lesions with Conventional Treatment**

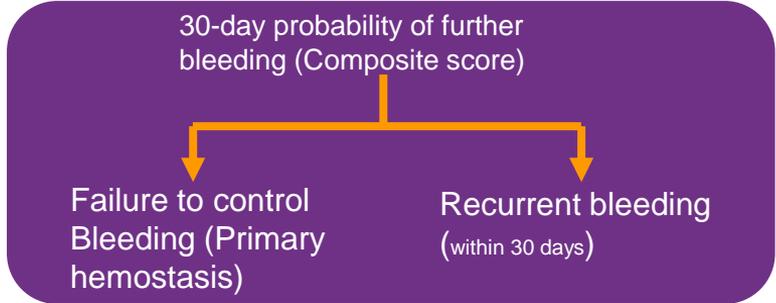
10-20% risk of re-bleed in high-risk lesions with conventional treatment

May affirm OTSC as new first line therapy for NVUGIB (vs. currently only after treatment failure).



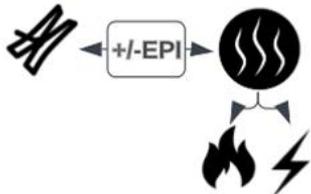
**Primary Endpoint**

“Over-the-Scope clips decrease non-variceal upper GI bleed vs Standard Endoscopic Treatment... In the right Patient”  
Summary of Lau JYW, Tan C, Sun X, et al. Comparison of Over-the-Scope Clips to standard Endoscopic Treatment as the initial Treatment in patients with Bleeding from a Nonvariceal Upper Gastrointestinal Cause. Ann Intern. Med. 2023; 176(4):455-462



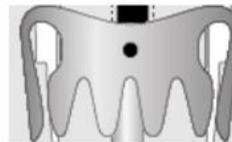


## STANDARD THERAPY



VS.

## OTSC



## STUDY RESULTS

14.6%	<b>FURTHER BLEEDING</b> 95% CI 3.3-20.0, P=0.006	3.2%
6.2%	<b>PRIMARY HEMOSTASIS FAILURE</b> 95% CI: 0.7-11.8	1.1%
8.8%	<b>30-DAY RECURRENT BLEED</b> 95% CI: -0.3 to 14.4	2.2%

“Over-the-Scope clips decrease non-variceal upper GI bleed vs Standard Endoscopic Treatment... In the right Patient”  
Summary of Lau JY, Tan C, Sun X, et al. Comparison of Over-the-Scope Clips to standard Endoscopic Treatment as the initial Treatment in patients with Bleeding from a Nonvariceal Upper Gastrointestinal Cause. *Ann Intern. Med.* 2023; 176(4):455-462

# My Practice:



- Worked with advanced endoscopists and endoscopy technicians to learn how to mount OTSC clip and practice placement.

## Treating *Helicobacter pylori* Infection With Vonoprazan, A Potassium-Competitive Acid Blocker: A New Paradigm



**Philip Schoenfeld, MD, MSED, MScEpi, FACG**

*Chief Emeritus-Gastroenterology Section, John D. Dingell VA Medical Center, Detroit, Michigan*

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Philip Schoenfeld, MD, MSED, MScEpi, FACG  
*Editor-in-Chief*

## Tweetorial provided by:

Romy Chamoun, MD  
 @RomyChamoun

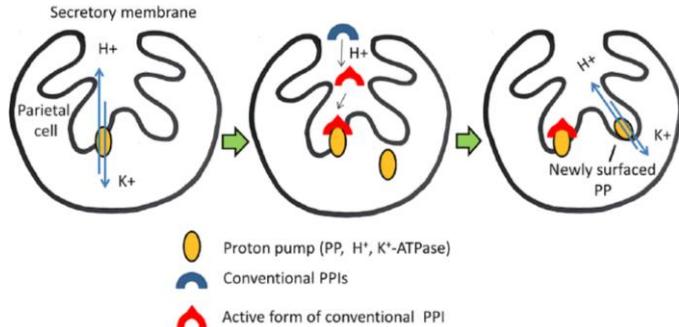
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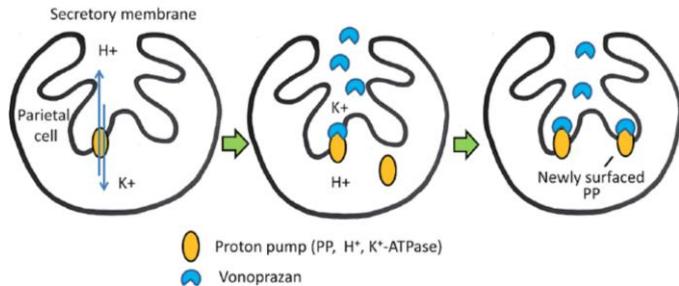




(a) Conventional PPI



(b) Vonoprazan



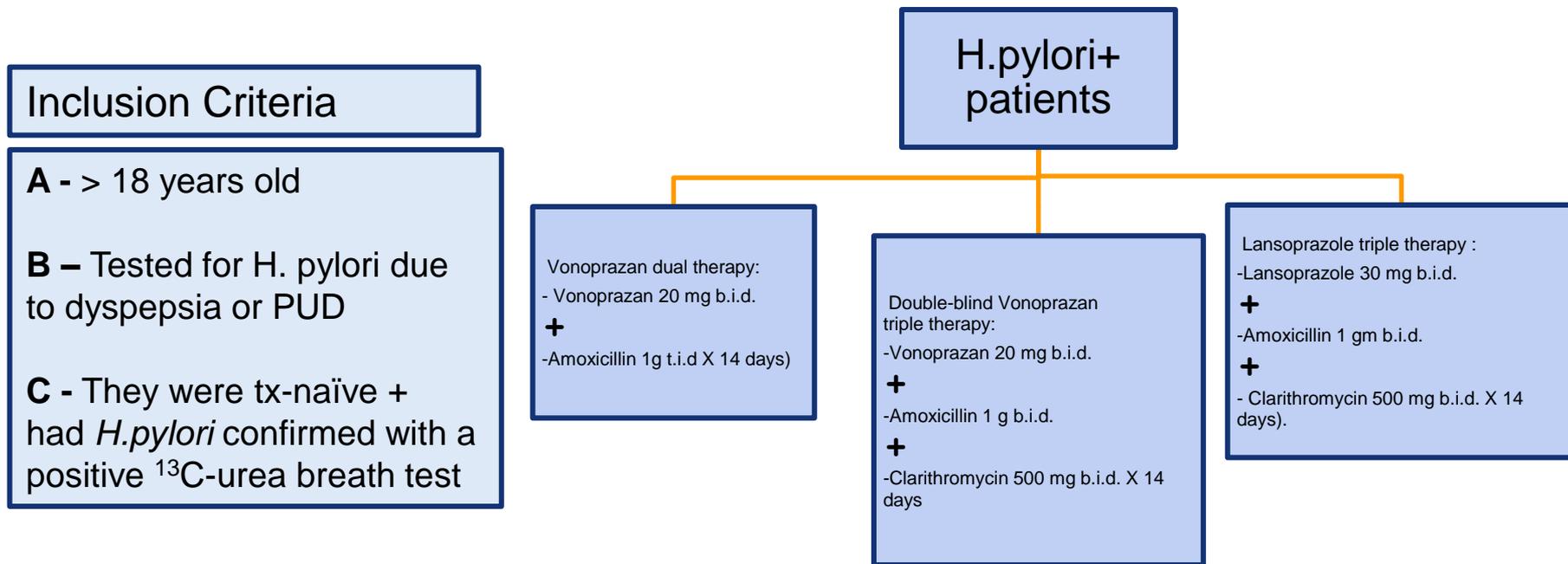
## Conventional PPIs are

- Unstable in canaliculi
- Rapidly degraded
- Not able to inhibit new proton pumps (PPs) that surface after administration of the drug.

→ require a few days to reach their maximum effect

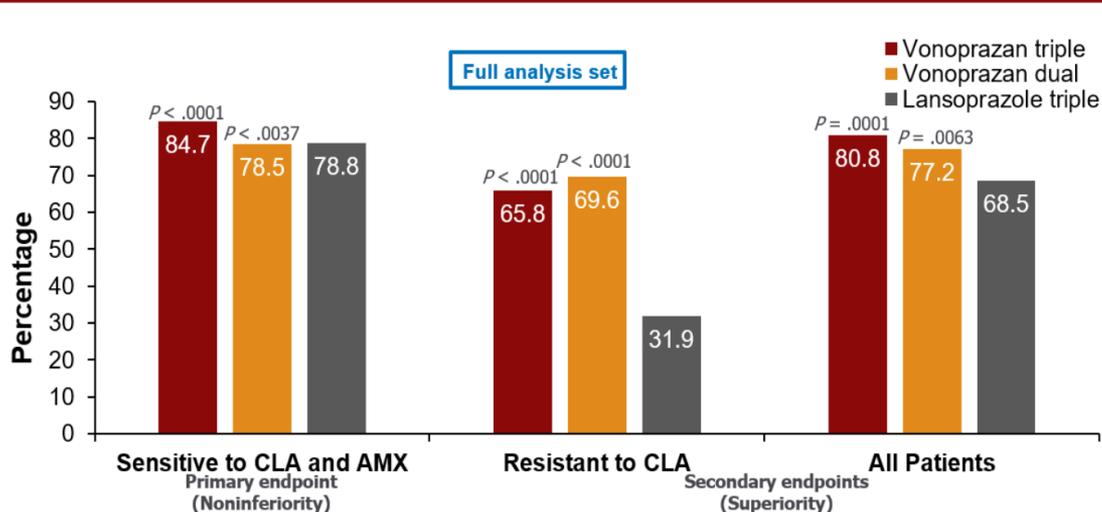
**Vonoprazan**, a potassium-competitive acid blocker acts differently:

- ✓ does not require acid activation
  - ✓ rapidly absorbed in the small intestine
  - ✓ binding to H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase in a K<sup>+</sup>-competitive manner
  - ✓ more stable than conventional PPIs in the canaliculi
- fast and stable inhibition of gastric acid secretion





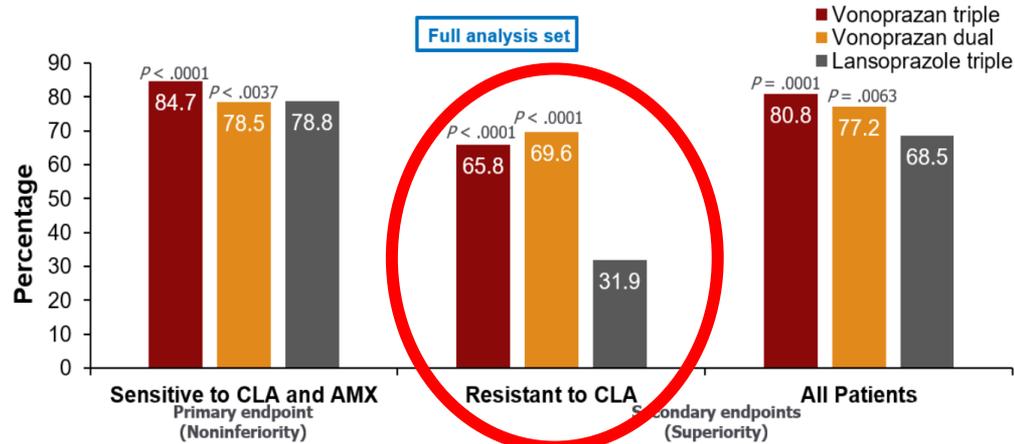
## US and European phase 3 RCT comparing vonoprazan- and lansoprazole-based regimens



**Figure 1:** *Helicobacter pylori* eradication rates.  
AMX, amoxicillin ; CLA, clarithromycin; RCT, randomized controlled trial.



## US and European phase 3 RCT comparing vonoprazan- and lansoprazole-based regimens



**Figure 1:** *Helicobacter pylori* eradication rates.  
AMX, amoxicillin ; CLA, clarithromycin; RCT, randomized controlled trial.

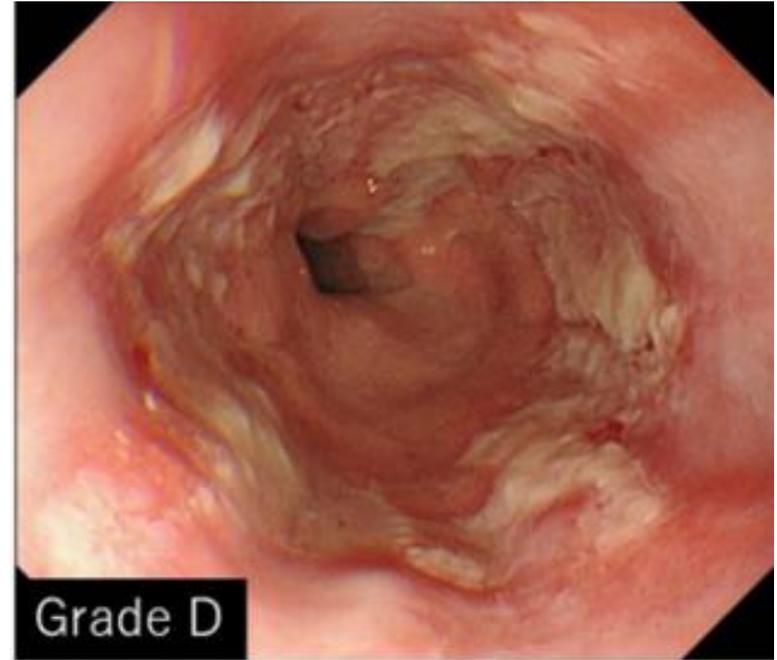
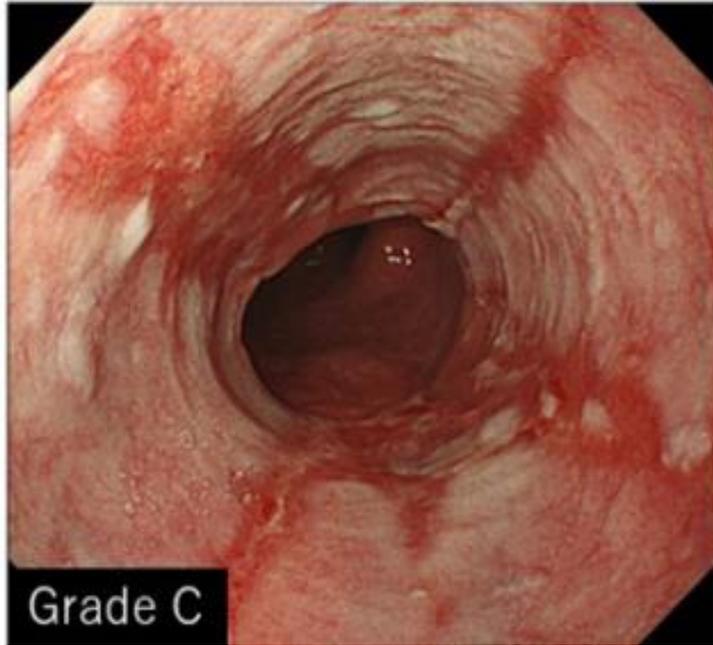
*If clarithromycin resistance is > 15-20% in your region or if your patient previously tx with “-mycins” antibiotic, use vonoprazan-based regimen*

# My Practice:



- Worked I don't use clarithromycin-based h.pylori treatment regimens. Currently, I rely on bismuth-based quadruple regimens.
- When vonoprazan-based regimens become available in next 6 months, will use vonoprazan 20mg bid + 1000mg amoxicillin tid X 14 days as my primary regimen.

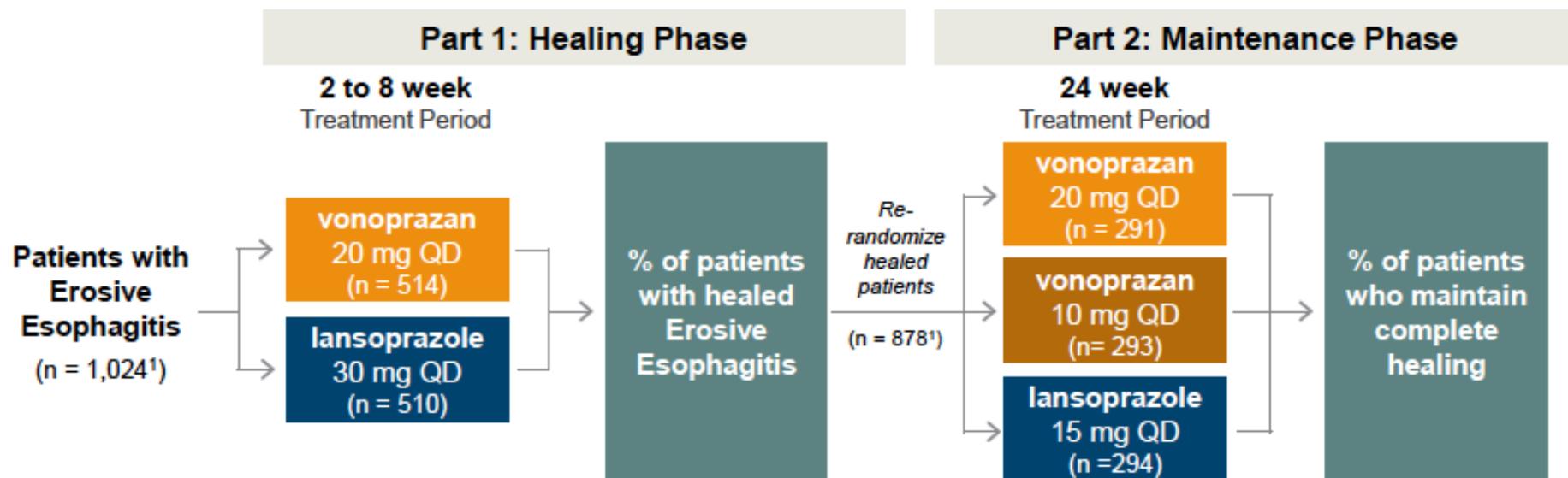
# LA Class C & D Erosive Esophagitis: Best Practices for Healing & Maintenance of Healing





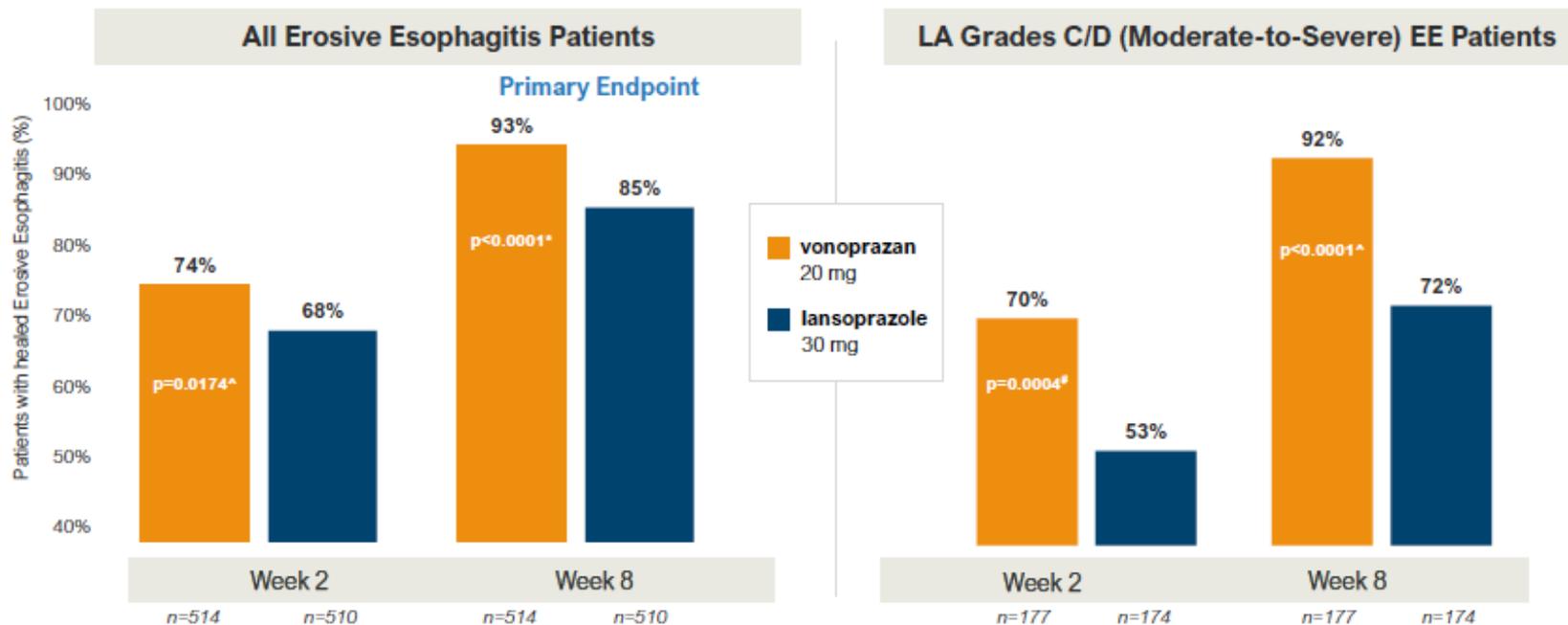
## PHALCON-EE phase 3 study design

US/Europe study in Erosive Esophagitis



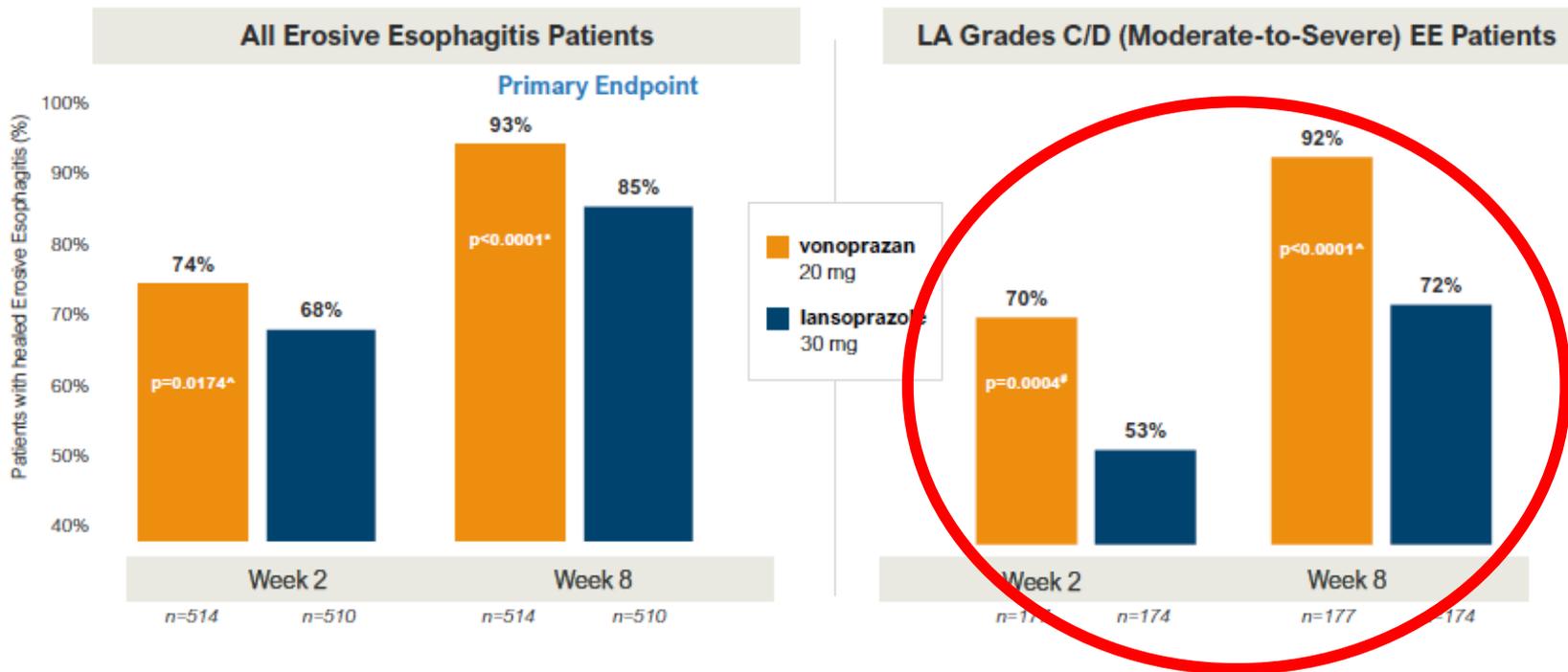


## Healing endpoints



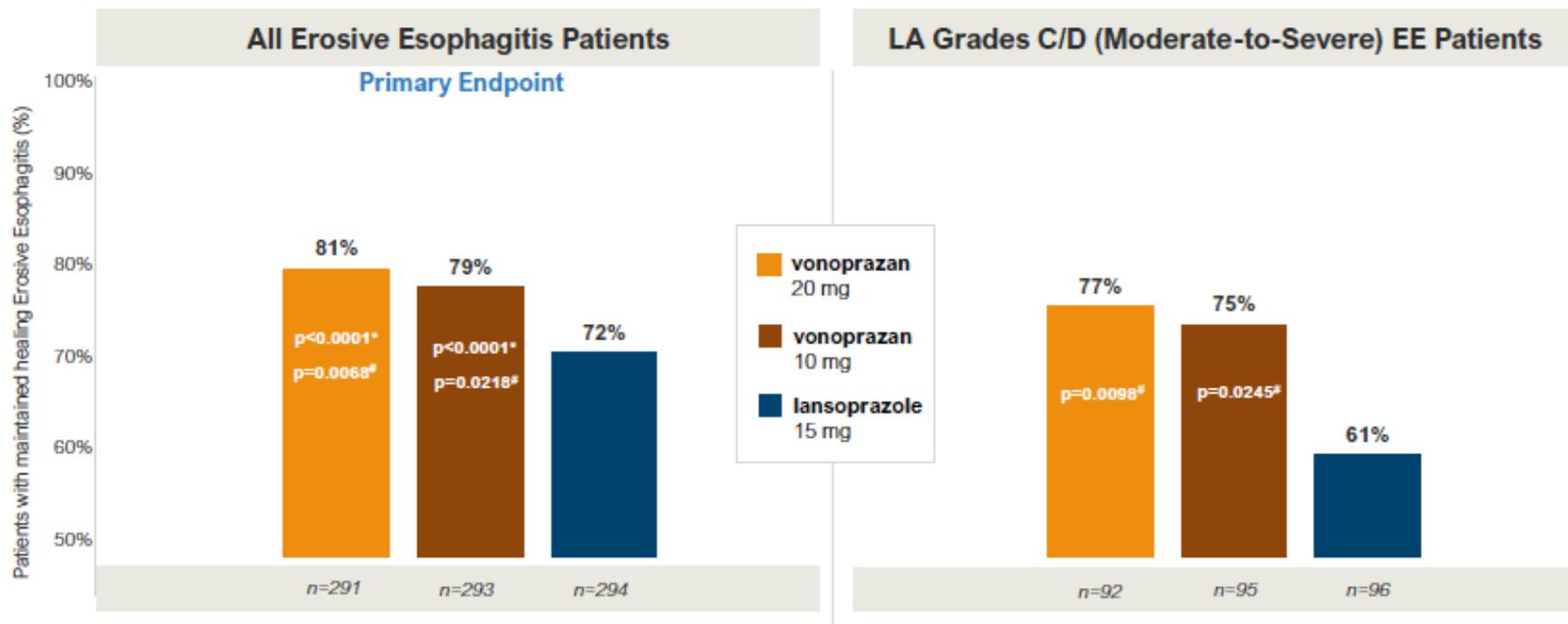


## Healing endpoints





## Maintenance of healing endpoints





## Maintenance of healing endpoints

