



**LOS ANGELES INTEGRATIVE**  
Gastroenterology & Nutrition  
*Whole-Person Approach to Digestive Care*

**Functional Medicine Approach to Inflammatory Bowel Disease**  
**- An Overview -**



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Gastroenterology & Nutrition  
*Whole-Person Approach to Digestive Care*

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*Founder and Practicing Physician*

**Faculty Disclosure:**  
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**Acknowledgements:**  
**- Dr. Michael Erdman, MBBS.**

**Inflammatory Bowel Disease**

**A chronic inflammatory disease that causes progressive functional and structural damage to the GI tract.**

**IBD Types**

- Ulcerative Colitis (UC)
- Crohn's Disease (CD)
- UC-like Crohn's
- Indeterminate colitis
- Miliary Crohn's
- Microscopic / Collagenous colitis

**Serologic testing**

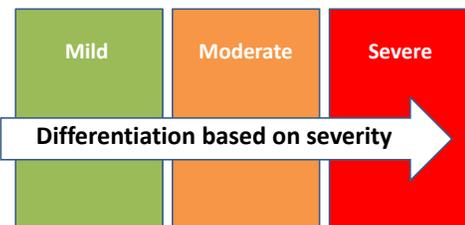
Differentiating UC and Crohn's from each other, as well as from non-IBD.

Catalog Number	Test Name	Assay	Reference Value
1800	IBD sgi Diagnostic	ASCA IgA ELISA	<8.5 EU/mL
		ASCA IgG ELISA	<17.8 EU/mL
		Anti-OmpC IgA ELISA	<10.9 EU/mL
		Anti-Cdt1 IgG ELISA	<78.4 EU/mL
		Anti-Aa Flag IgG ELISA	<44.8 EU/mL
		Anti-FlaX IgG ELISA	<33.4 EU/mL
		IBD-specific pANCA AutoAntibody ELISA	<19.8 EU/mL
		IBD Specific pANCA IFA Perinuclear Pattern	Not Detected
		IBD Specific pANCA IFA DNAse Sensitivity	Not Detected
		ATG16L1 SNP (rs2241880)	No Mutation Detected
		ECMT SNP (rs3737240)	No Mutation Detected
		NK2C3 SNP (rs10983365)	No Mutation Detected
		STAT3 SNP (rs744166)	Mutation Detected
		ICAM-1	<0.54 µg/mL
VCAM-1	<0.68 µg/mL		
VEGF	<345 pg/mL		
CRP	<13.2 mg/L		
SAA	<10.9 mg/L		

## IBD Severity Assessment Checklist

- No. of daily BM's.
- **Anorectal symptoms**
- Mucosal lesions
- **Anemia.**
- Weight loss.
- **Bleeding**
- Pain control required.
- **Medication response.**
- Hospitalizations.
- **Surgery and signs of complicated disease.**
- Anatomical extent of disease.

## IBD Severity



## Traditional Approach

Pharmaceuticals target inflammation at different levels:

- 5ASAs
- **Corticosteroids.**
- Immunomodulators.
- **TNF alpha blockers.**

## 5-aminosalicylic acid – (5ASA)

### Sulfasalazine | Mesalamine

- 5ASAs reduce inflammation of intestine lining.
- **More effective in UC**
- **Known to induce and maintain remission in mild to moderate UC.**

## Mesalamines

| **Asacol** | **Pentasa** | **Lialda** | **Apriso** | **Delzicol** |

These drugs differ in terms of their coating, which determine where in gut drug delivery occurs and how many times a day meds needs to be taken.

## Corticosteroids

**Prednisone** | **Prednisolone** | **Hydrocortisone** | **Budesonide**

Used for moderate to severe flare ups of IBD.

### *Mechanism of Action*

- Suppresses interleukin transcription
- **Suppresses arachidonic acid metabolism**
- Stimulates apoptosis of lymphocytes within the lamina propria of the gut.

## Budesonide | UCERIS

A steroid which targets the small intestine and colon. Considered to be mainly “locally acting” because the majority of the drug is metabolized through the first pass – liver.

## Immunomodulators

### Azathioprine (Imuran, Azasan)

Antagonizes purine metabolism and may inhibit synthesis of DNA, RNA, and proteins.

### 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP, Purinethol)

Inhibits purine nucleotide synthesis and metabolism.

## TNF blockers

### Anti-TNF agents:

- Infliximab (Remicade)
- Adalimumab (Humira)
- Certolizumab pegol (Cimzia)
- Golimumab (Simponi, Simponi Aria)

### Mechanism of Action - Unclear

TNF- $\alpha$  inhibitors promote rapid reduction in the number of cells at the inflammation site.

### Anti-Integrin Biologics: (IBD)

- Natalizumab (Tysabri)
- Vedolizumab (Entyvio)

### Cytokine IL 12 and IL 23: (CD)

- Ustekinumab (Stelara)

## Vedolizumab - Entyvio

### Mechanism:

- Blocks migration of leukocytes into gut via blockade of alpha-4-beta-7 integrin.

### Key points:

- Gut selective.
- Can be considered first line agent.
- Recommended for older patients, immunosuppressed, those with Hx of malignancy.

## Ustekinumab - Stelara

### Mechanism:

- Blocks inflammation produced through IL 12 and IL 23.

### Key points:

- Can be considered a first line agent, particularly for older patients, the immunosuppressed, those with Hx of malignancy.
- Used in those who failed or intolerant to immunomodulators, corticosteroids or TNF blockers.

## Tofacitinib - Xeljanz

### Mechanism:

- Selective Janus Kinase (JAK) inhibitor.

### Key points:

- The first **oral** medication approved for treatment of moderate to severe UC.

## What is considered healing?

- 1. Control of symptoms**
  - Diarrhea, bleeding etc.
- 2. Overall improvement in QOL.**
- 3. Mucosal healing.**
- 4. Prevention of recurrence.**
- 5. Prevention of cancer.**

## Treat-to-Target approach

Many experts are advocating paradigm shifts that emphasize **mucosal healing**, rather than clinical remission as the primary objective.

## Functional Medicine Approach

Target patients that are in mild to possibly moderate activity.

- Lifestyle
- Diet
- Food Sensitivities
- Stress
- Environmental Toxicity (Mold, Heavy metals)
- Gut Dysbiosis (SIBO, SIFO)
- Altered microbiome
- Increased Intestinal permeability.
- Targeting the inflammation.

## Considerations in IBD management

- Stress
- **Use of ABX**
- Dietary factors
- **The anatomical description.**
- OCP
- **Smoking.**
- Alcohol.

## IBD Etiology

It is postulated that IBD arises due to a dysregulated immune response to a dysbiotic gut microbiome on a background of genetic predisposition.

## IBD and Diversity

The gut microbiome plays an important role in the development of IBD.

Research suggests that patients with IBD exhibit a decrease in diversity of the gut microbiota and have an average of 25% fewer microbial genes than healthy persons.

David LA, Maurice CF, Carmody RN, et al. Diet rapidly and reproducibly alters the human gut microbiome. *Nature*. 2014;505(7484):559-563.

## Smoking & Gut Integrity

Smoking modulates immune responses and diversity and composition of the gut microbiome through which it may exert its influence on disease risk.

Chronic smoke exposure *can* alter composition and integrity of epithelial mucous membrane, causing intestinal inflammation.

Allais L, Kerckhof FM, Verschuere S, et al. Chronic cigarette smoke exposure induces microbial and inflammatory shifts and mucin changes in the murine gut. *Environ Microbiol*. 2016;18(5):1352-1363.

## Smoking & UC

- **Current smoking** appears to be **protective**.
- Smokers have a **milder disease course**, a **better prognosis** compared to nonsmokers, and have a **lower risk of colectomy**.
- Smoking cessation is frequently associated with relapse.

Cosnes J. Tobacco and IBD: relevance in the understanding of disease mechanisms and clinical practice. *Best Pract Res Clin Gastroenterol*. 2004;18(3):481-496.  
Lakatos PL, Szamosi T, Lakatos L. Smoking in inflammatory bowel diseases: good, bad or ugly? *World J Gastroenterol*. 2007;13(46):6134-6139.

## Smoking and CD

- Current and former smokers have **elevated risk** for CD.
- Current smokers have a **worse prognosis** with an increased need for corticosteroids, immunosuppressants, and IBD-related surgeries.

Higuchi LM, Khalili H, Chan AT, Richter JM, Bousvaros A, Fuchs CS. A prospective study of cigarette smoking and the risk of inflammatory bowel disease in women. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2012;107(9):1399-1406.  
17. Lakatos PL, Szamosi T, Lakatos L. Smoking in inflammatory bowel diseases: good, bad or ugly? *World J Gastroenterol*. 2007;13(46):6134-6139.

## Appendix & Intestinal Microbiome

The vermiform appendix directly interacts with the intestinal microbiome, which regulates the intestinal biofilm.

Kooij JA, Sahami S, Meijer SL, Buskens CJ, Te Velde AA. The immunology of the vermiform appendix: a review of the literature. *Clin Exp Immunol*. 2016;186(1):1-9.

## Appendicectomy

- **Appendectomy protects against UC.**
- The increased CD4/CD8 ratio and infiltration of CD4+ and CD69+ T cells in the appendix of patients with UC may act as a priming site in the pathogenesis of UC.

Myrelid P, Landerholm K, Nordenvall C, Pinkney TD, Andersson RE. Appendectomy and the risk of colectomy in ulcerative colitis: a national cohort study. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2017;112(8):1311-1319.

## Diet

Plays a predominant role in the pathophysiology of IBD exerting its effects by:

- **Modulating the intestinal microbiome**
- **Predisposing patients to proinflammatory substrate production.**
- **Disruption of mucus layer**
- **Increasing intestinal permeability.**

## Fiber

- **Higher intake of dietary fiber has been associated with decreased risk of CD.**
- **Fiber obtained from vegetables or fruits had the greatest reduction in risk compared to fiber from cereals and whole grains.**

Ananthakrishnan AN, Khalili H, Konijeti GG, et al. A prospective study of long-term intake of dietary fiber and risk of Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology*. 2013;145(5):970-977.

## Fish Oil & UC

- **Higher intake of dietary n-3 PUFAs (fish oil), EPA/DHA was associated with lower incidence of UC in middle aged adults.**
- **Diets rich in n-6 PUFAs (which is metabolized to arachidonic acid) was associated with an increased risk of UC due to proinflammatory properties.**

John S, Luben R, Shrestha SS, Welch A, Khaw KT, Hart AR. Dietary n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids and the aetiology of ulcerative colitis: a UK prospective cohort study. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2010;22(5):602-606.  
de Silva PS, Olsen A, Christensen J, et al. An association between dietary arachidonic acid, measured in adipose tissue, and ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology*. 2010;139(6):1912-1917.

## Fish Oil & CD

- **A higher ratio of omega 3/6 fatty acids has been found to be associated with a lower risk of CD.**

Amre DK, D'Souza S, Morgan K, et al. Imbalances in dietary consumption of fatty acids, vegetables, and fruits are associated with risk for Crohn's disease in children. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2007;102(9):2016-2025

## Animal Protein

- **High intake of animal protein (meat or fish) has been associated with an increased incidence of IBD.**
- **Additional risks: non-grassfed, non-organic, charred and BBQ foods.**

46. Jantchou P, Morois S, Clavel-Chapelon F, Boutron-Ruault MC, Carbonnel F. Animal protein intake and risk of inflammatory bowel disease: the E3N prospective study. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2010;105(10):2195-2201.

## Westernization of Diet

**Saturated fats | Processed meats | Refined sugars**

**Associated with promoting dysbiosis, which may increase the proinflammatory state of the colon.**

David LA, Maurice CF, Carmody RN, et al. Diet rapidly and reproducibly alters the human gut microbiome. *Nature*. 2014;505(7484):559-563.

## Childhood dietary influence

**Increased incidence of CD among subjects who have a lower intake of fruits, vegetables, and fish during adolescence**

Ananthakrishnan AN, Khalili H, Song M, et al. High school diet and risk of Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2015;21(10):2311-2319.

## Zinc Deficiency

**Dietary Zinc intake is associated with reduced risk of CD.**

**Patients with IBD who are zinc deficient have worse IBD-related outcomes, which eventually improve with replacement.**

Siva S, Rubin DT, Gulotta G, Wroblewski K, Pekow J. Zinc deficiency is associated with poor clinical outcomes in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2017;23(1):152-157.

Sturniolo GC, Di Leo V, Ferronato A, D'Odorico A, D'Inca R. Zinc supplementation tightens "leaky gut" in Crohn's disease. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2001;7(2):94-98.

## Sulfur & Sulfate

| **preserved meats** | alcoholic beverages | **milk**  
| **food additives – carrageenan** |

**Sulfur containing foods are associated with relapse in UC and are commonly found with the westernization of diet.**

Florin T, Neale G, Gibson GR, Christl SU, Cummings JH. Metabolism of dietary sulphate: absorption and excretion in humans. *Gut*. 1991;32(7):766-773.

## Curcumin

| **Anti-inflammatory** | **Antioxidant** |

**Effective in inhibition of TNF pathway, as well as CD4 T-cell proliferation.**

Chen D, Nie M, Fan M-W, Bian Z. Anti-inflammatory activity of curcumin in macrophages stimulated by lipopolysaccharides from *Porphyromonas gingivalis*. *Pharmacology*. 2008;82(4):264-269.

## Vitamin D Deficiency

**Implicated as playing a role in the pathogenesis as well as the natural history of IBD.**

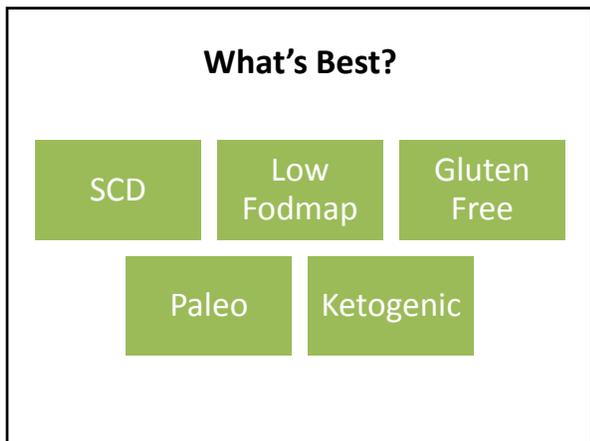
**Occurs more frequently in IBD patients than in the general population.**

Nielsen OH, Rejnmark L, Moss AC. Role of vitamin D in the natural history of inflammatory bowel disease. *J Crohns Colitis*. 2018;12(6):742-752.

## Vitamin D Deficiency

**IBD patients who have vitamin D deficiency have a higher risk of flares and treatment refractoriness and a lower health-related quality of life.**

Ulitsky A, Ananthakrishnan AN, Naik A, et al. Vitamin D deficiency in patients with inflammatory bowel disease: association with disease activity and quality of life. *JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr*. 2011;35(3):308-316.



### SCD

- [Elaine Gottschall - Breaking the Vicious Cycle](#)

A diet intended mainly for Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, celiac disease, diverticulitis, cystic fibrosis and chronic diarrhea.

- **Monosaccharides – OK.**
- **Disaccharides and polysaccharides – Not OK.**
- Nuts, aged cheeses, fish, beef, unsweetened juices - **OK.**
- Sugars, oats, pasta, potatoes, rice, sugar substitutes, and wheat - **Not OK**

### Yeast & IBD

Mouse studies show that *S. Cervevisiae* aggravates the symptoms of IBD. That they had higher concentrations of Purines.

*S. Cervevisiae* can not break down purines that accumulate in the GI tract, transitioning to Uric Acid – which Exacerbates inflammation.

University of Utah Health Sciences – Common yeast may worsen IBD symptoms in CD.

### SIBO & IBD

Gut. Dis. 2018 May 14; doi: 10.1093/gut/gky019.1. (Each ahead of print)

#### Testing and Treating Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth Reduces Symptoms in Patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease.

Colson-Mitchellburg<sup>1,2</sup>, Scharl<sup>2</sup>, Colucci<sup>2</sup>, Iyer<sup>2\*</sup>, Maki<sup>2\*</sup>, Witek<sup>2\*</sup>, Harnett<sup>1\*</sup>, Scharl<sup>2</sup>, Beaman<sup>2\*</sup>.

\* Author information

\* Correspondence: Colson-Mitchellburg, Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, University of Utah Health Sciences Center, 200 Park Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84143, USA. Email: colson-mitchellburg@uuhsc.edu

**Testing and Treating Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth Reduces Symptoms in Patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease.**

**BACKGROUND:** Common mechanisms against small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO), including an intact ileocecal valve, gastric acid secretion, intestinal motility, and an intact immune system, are compromised in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), and therefore, a relatively high incidence of SIBO has been reported in this population.

**AIMS:** We aimed to determine whether an improvement in IBD clinical activity scores is seen after testing and treating SIBO.

**METHODS:** A retrospective cohort study of 147 patients with inflammatory bowel disease who were referred for SIBO breath testing from 1/2012 to 5/2018 was performed. Characteristics of SIBO positive and treated patients were compared to SIBO negative patients, including the changes in Partial Mayo Score or Harvey-Bradshaw Index (HBI), using Student's t test for continuous variables and Chi-squared or Fisher's exact test for categorical variables.

**RESULTS:** 61.9% were SIBO positive and treated, and 38.1% were SIBO negative. In Crohn's disease, the median HBI decreased from 5 to 3 and 5 to 4, in the SIBO positive and negative groups, respectively ( $p = 0.005$ ). In ulcerative colitis, the Partial Mayo Score decreased from 2 to 1.5 and 2 to 1, respectively ( $p = 0.007$ ).

**CONCLUSIONS:** This study examines the clinical effect of testing and treating for SIBO in an IBD population. We see a significant reduction in HBI after testing for and treating SIBO. Future prospective studies are necessary to further investigate the role of SIBO in the evaluation and management of IBD.

### Sulfate reducing Bacteria

Sulfate reducing bacteria produce toxic hydrogen sulfide **H<sub>2</sub>S** as a result of oxidative metabolism.

Lewis JD, Abreu MT. Diet as a trigger or therapy for inflammatory bowel diseases. *Gastroenterology*. 2017;152(2):398-414.e6.

### SIBO & IBD

**A single randomized, controlled trial showed enteric release–formulated rifaximin to be superior to placebo in inducing clinical remission**

- Prantera C, Lochs H, Campieri M, et al. Antibiotic treatment of Crohn's disease: results of a multicentre, double blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial with rifaximin. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*. 2006;23(8):1117-1125..

## ABX and IBD

**Exposure to ABX in first year of life associated with an increased risk of IBD, particularly CD**

Shaw SY, Blanchard JF, Bernstein CN. Association between the use of antibiotics in the first year of life and pediatric inflammatory bowel disease. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2010;105(12):2687-2692. 74. Ungaro R, Bernstein CN, Geary R, et al.

## ABX and IBD

**A meta-analysis of 11 observational studies showed a marked increase in the risk of CD in children with exposure to most antibiotic groups.**

- Ungaro R, Bernstein CN, Geary R, et al. Antibiotics associated with increased risk of new-onset Crohn's disease but not ulcerative colitis: a meta-analysis. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2014;109(11):1728-1738.

## ABX and IBD

**adults with incident IBD were more likely to have been prescribed antibiotics 2 to 5 years prior to diagnosis compared to controls.**

- Gevers D, Kugathasan S, Denson LA, et al. The treatment-naive microbiome in new-onset Crohn's disease. *Cell Host Microbe.* 2014;15(3):382-392.

## FMT

**In 4 separate studies FMT for inducing remission of active UC have shown promising results**

**(28% FMT group vs 9% placebo group)**

- Costello SP, Waters O, Bryant RV, et al. Short duration, low intensity, pooled fecal microbiota transplantation induces remission in patients with mild/moderately active ulcerative colitis: a randomised controlled trial. *Gastroenterology.* 2017;152(5):S198-S199.
- Mohayyedi P, Surette MG, Kim PT, et al. Fecal microbiota transplantation induces remission in patients with active ulcerative colitis: a randomized controlled trial. *Gastroenterology.* 2015;149(1):102-109.e6.
- Paramsothy S, Kamm MA, Kaskoush NO, et al. Multidonor intensive faecal microbiota transplantation for active ulcerative colitis: a randomized placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet.* 2017;389(10075):1218-1228.
- Fang H, Fu L, Wang J. Protocol for fecal microbiota transplantation in inflammatory bowel disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Biomed Res Int.* 2018;2018:8941340.
- Rosen NG, Fuentes S, van der Spek MJ, et al. Findings from a randomized controlled trial of fecal transplantation for patients with ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology.* 2015;149(1):110-118.e4.

## Psychosocial Stress

**Pathways through which stress may exert a role in the pathogenesis of CD and UC:**

- Vagus nerve inhibition,
- Proinflammatory cytokine production,
- Modification of the gut microbiome,
- Increase in intestinal permeability.

- Bonaz BL, Bernstein CN. Brain-gut interactions in inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastroenterology.* 2013;144(1):36-49

## Psychosocial Stress

**High perceived stress has been associated with IBD flares.**

Bernstein CN, Singh S, Graff LA, Walker JR, Miller N, Cheang M. A prospective population-based study of triggers of symptomatic flares in IBD. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2010;105(9):1994-2002.

**Patients with low stress and good coping mechanisms had fewer relapses than those with avoidant coping and high perceived stress.**

- Bitton A, Dobkin PL, Edwardes MD, et al. Predicting relapse in Crohn's disease: a biopsychosocial model. *Gut.* 2008;57(10):1386-1392

## Major Depressive Disorder

**Associated with failure of infliximab therapy and decreased time to retreatment.**

Persoons P, Vermeire S, Demyttenaere K, et al. The impact of major depressive disorder on the short- and long-term outcome of Crohn's disease treatment with infliximab. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther.* 2005;22(2):101-110.

## Sleep Disturbance

**Sleep disturbance at baseline during remission was associated with a 2-fold increase in the risk of active disease in patients with CD at 6 months (OR, 2.00; 95% CI, 1.45-2.76).**

Ananthakrishnan AN, Long MD, Martin CF, Sandler RS, Kappelman MD. Sleep disturbance and risk of active disease in patients with Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2013;11(8):965-971.

## Sleep Disturbance

**Having fewer than 6 hours of sleep per day and having more than 9 hours of sleep per day were associated with an increase in the risk of UC.**

Ananthakrishnan AN, Khalili H, Konijeti GG, et al. Sleep duration affects risk for ulcerative colitis: a prospective cohort study. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2014;12(11):1879-1886.

## Urban living

**A meta-analysis of 25 and 30 observational studies in UC and CD, respectively, demonstrated an association of urban environment or residence with a higher incidence of UC and CD, respectively.**

Soon IS, Molodecky NA, Rabi DM, Ghali WA, Barkema HW, Kaplan GG. The relationship between urban environment and the inflammatory bowel diseases: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Gastroenterol.* 2012;12:51.

## Air Pollution

**Prior to the implementation of environmental regulations, between 1940 and 1980, the increase in incidence of UC and CD paralleled growing air pollution.**

Thia KT, Loftus EV Jr, Sandborn WJ, Yang S-K. An update on the epidemiology of inflammatory bowel disease in Asia. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2008;103(12):3167-3182.

## Exercise

**In a large prospective study of 1857 patients with UC or CD, an increase in the level of exercise was associated with a decrease in the risk of active disease by 32% in patients with CD and 24% in patients with UC at 6 months.**

Jones PD, Kappelman MD, Martin CF, Chen W, Sandler RS, Long MD. Exercise decreases risk of future active disease in patients with inflammatory bowel disease in remission. *Inflamm Bowel Dis.* 2015;21(5):1063-1071.

## A case of Bartonella and IBD

### *Bartonella henselae* and inflammatory bowel disease

Francesco Massei, Mauro Massimetti, Francesco Messina,

- Patient had increased thickness of the terminal ileum on ultrasonography - a sensitive and specific finding that suggests IBD.
- During treatment Patient subsequently developed fevers, multiple hypoechoic lesions in the liver and spleen, suggestive of hepatosplenic granulomatosis, a well-known complication of *B. henselae* infection.

### *Bartonella henselae* and inflammatory bowel disease

Francesco Massei, Mauro Massimetti, Francesco Messina, Pierantonio Macchia, Giuseppe Maggiore

- IgM antibodies to *B. henselae* were highly positive.
- The patient received ciprofloxacin for a week, then azithromycin for 5 days.
- Fever subsided 2 days after starting azithromycin.
- Thickening of the terminal ileum and hypoechoic lesions of liver and spleen normalised in 6 weeks.

## Heavy Metal

Both Mercury and Nickel toxicity have been associated as contributors to intestinal permeability and IBD.

Consideration is required for any prosthesis, dental implants and piercings.

192. Rice KM, Walker EM, Wu M, Gillette C, Blough ER. Environmental mercury and its toxic effects. *J Prev Med Public Health*. 2014;47:74-83. [[PMC free article](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

## Lectins

| Beans | Peanuts | Lentils | Tomatoes | Potatoes |  
| Eggplant | Fruits | Grains |

- Naturally occurring carbohydrate-binding protein that sticks to cell membranes in the GI Tract.
- They exist in plant and animal food.
- Hold no nutritional value when consumed in foods.
- Found in the highest amounts in legumes, nightshade vegetables, dairy products, and grains.

## Galectins in IBD

*World J Gastroenterol* 2008 Sep 7; 14(33): 5133-5137  
Published online 2008 Sep 7. doi: [10.3748/wjg.14.5133](#)

PMCID: PMC2744002  
PMID: [18777589](#)

Roles of galectins in inflammatory bowel disease

Akira Hokama, Emiko Mizoguchi, and Atsushi Mizoguchi

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Galectin-1 and Galectin-2 contribute to the suppression of intestinal inflammation by the induction of apoptosis of activated T cells, **Galectin-4 is involved in the exacerbation of inflammation by specifically stimulating intestinal CD4+ T cells to produce IL-6.**

RESEARCH

Open Access



### Low dose Naltrexone for induction of remission in inflammatory bowel disease patients

Mitchell R. K. L. Lie<sup>1</sup>, Janine van der Giessen<sup>1</sup>, Gwenny M. Fuhler<sup>1</sup>, Alison de Lima, Maikel P. Peppelenbosch, Cokkie van der Ent and C. Janneke van der Woude<sup>1</sup>

**Naltrexone has a direct effect on intestinal epithelial wound healing and Endoplasmic stress reduction.**

Intestinal epithelial wound healing and endoplasmic stress were investigated for the effect of naltrexone on wound healing (scratch assay), cytokine production and endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress (GRP78 and CHOP western blot analysis, immunohistochemistry) were investigated in HCT116 and CACO2 intestinal epithelial cells, human IBD intestinal organoids and patient samples.

## Antiulcer Peptide - BPC157

- Shows no toxicity
- **A lethal dose is not achieved.**
- Stable in human gastric juice.

In comparison with other standard treatments it is more effective for ulcers and various wounds, and can be used without a carrier needed for other peptides, both locally and systemically.

## BPC157 – rat studies

World J Gastroenterol. 2017 Dec 28; 23(48): 8465–8488. PMID: PMC5752708  
Published online 2017 Dec 28; doi: 10.3748/wjg.v23.i48.8465

Stable gastric pentadecapeptide BPC 157 in the treatment of colitis and ischemia and reperfusion in rats: New insights

Antonia Duzel, Josipa Vlainic, Marko Antunovic, Dominik Malekinusic, Borna Vrdoljak, Mariam Samara.

**BPC 157 is a fundamental treatment that quickly restores blood supply to the ischemically injured area and rapidly activates collaterals.**

**BPC 157 has been shown to have a beneficial effect on ileoileal anastomosis healing.**

## Dietary habits.

- Eating too much, too fast, too late
- **Grilled and charred foods**
- Non organic, non GMO.
- **Gyphosate**

## What is the Approach

### Evaluate severity of IBD

Identify what is moderate to severe.

Work with a gastroenterologist.

### Identify risk factors that drive inflammation

Heavy metals	Alcohol
<b>Metal allergy</b>	<b>Lack of sleep</b>
Mycotoxins	Smoking
<b>Stress</b>	<b>Lack of exercise.</b>
Red meat	High carbohydrate intake
<b>Burned meat – charring</b>	<b>Dietary habits.</b>
Food Allergies	Food sensitivities

Correct malnutrition or micronutrient deficiency to aid recovery

Identify and correct SIBO/SIFO

?? Parasites

**Intestinal Permeability Issues**

Zinc  
Glutamine  
Omega3  
Antioxidants  
Amino Acids  
Colostrom  
BPC157

Interesting Closing Points

**Constipation and Colitis.**

- Constipation is not a typical symptom of Crohn's disease.
- Constipation can be a symptom of Crohn's disease complications.
- It also can be a side effect of medications.

Constipation can be a symptom of ulcerative colitis, particularly in people with left-sided disease, where only the left side of the large intestine is inflamed.

**Miliary Crohn's Disease**

Mycobacterium avium complex.

<https://humanpara.org/dr-william-m-chamberlin/>

Okotoka pathway – Australia.