# DIOS; diagnosis and management at Oslo University Hospital, Norway

Johanne Dypvik
ECFS Gøteborg
11th of June 2014

## Distal intestinal obstruction syndrome

- Accumulation of viscid faecal material within the bowel lumen combined with sticky mucoid intestinal content adherent to the intestinal wall of the terminal ileum and caecum.
- Strongly connected to the crypts and villi and is difficult to remove.
- Could be permanent condition with exacerbations caused by new material adhering to the intestinal wall.
- Patients with DIOS may have intermittent acute symptoms with periods without symptoms of DIOS between the exacerbations.
- DIOS may be present as acute intestinal obstruction or more common as a subacute obstruction with intermittent abdominal pain and nausea or anorexia without vomiting.

# Study aim

- To investigate the diagnostic process and treatment of the medical complication Distal Intestinal Obstructive Syndrome (DIOS) in Norwegian Cystic Fibrosis patients registered at the Norwegian Resource Centre for Cystic Fibrosis situated in Oslo, Norway.
- "Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of distal intestinal obstruction syndrome in cystic fibrosis patients" (Colombo et al., 2011) was used for illumination of the study.

# Research question

 What do we know about the diagnostic process, investigations and treatment of Distal Intestinal Obstruction Syndrome in Cystic Fibrosis patients registered at the Norwegian Cystic Fibrosis Centre illuminated by the new international guidelines published by Colombo et al. in 2011?

# Benefits of the study

- To survey the volume of patients with Distal Intestinal Obstruction Syndrome in Cystic Fibrosis patients registered at the Norwegian Cystic Fibrosis Centre ant thereby get detailed information about the diagnosis and treatment of DIOS.
- To improve the diagnostic process, investigations used and treatment of CF patients with Distal Intestinal Obstruction Syndrome by implementation of the new European Guidelines.

## Research method

- A retrospective systematic reading of the Norwegian electronic patient files of the 50 suggested patients.
- Criteria for including patients in the study were an episode of DIOS defined by "Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of distal intestinal obstruction syndrome in cystic fibrosis patients" (Colombo et al., 2011)
- The first episode of DIOS within the last five years (2006-2011) was chosen.

# Recording list

### 2.6 Recording list

- · Abdominal pain in right lower quadrant or periumbilical region
- · Vomiting of bilious material with progressive, colicky abdominal pain
- · Intermittent episodes of abdominal pain with nausea
- Anorexia without vomiting
- Time span
  - Days
  - Weeks
  - Months - Years

### Risk factors

- Severe genotype (class I-III)
- · Pancreatic insufficiency
- Dehydration
- Poorly controlled malabsorption
- History of meconium ileus
- · History of DIOS
- Post organ transplantation
- CF related diabetes
- . Other known intestinal complications? (ulcers, reflux, Crohn's disease, Celiac disease
- · Known hepatobiliary complications? (steatosis, cirrhosis, biliary duct abnormalities
- Kidney failure

### Clinical findings

- · Palpable mass in right lower quadrant
- Undulations
- Abdominal distension
- Tenderness upon palpation

### Investigations

- · X-ray: Not performed
  - o Multiple air-fluid levels
  - o Dilated small bowel/air-filled intestines
  - o Faecal loading in right lower quadrant
  - Dilated colon, faeces in rectum

  - o Faeces in entire colon
  - o Atypical x-ray (needs more investigation)
- CT: Not performed
  - o Proximal small bowel dilatation
  - o Inspissated faecal material in distal ileum (soft tissue mass)
- Ultrasonography

### Treatment

Not hospitalized

- Hospitalization
  - o Already hospitalized
  - o Emergency room entrance
- o Planned follow-up
- Oral rehydration combined with PEG? Doses?
- Nasogastric tube?
- Nasogastric aspiration?
- · IV rehydration?
- · Gastrografin washout therapy? Doses?
- Gastrografin enema? Doses?
- N-acetylcystein
  - o per os
  - o enema
- · Surgery? · Resection?

### Prophylaxis and follow-ups

- Adjustment of pancreatic enzyme dosage? Doses?
- · Oral PEG? Doses? How long?
- Lactulose? Doses? How long?
- · Mucomyst per os
- Paraffin
- Any advises about hydration?
- Dietary advises?
- Other advises?

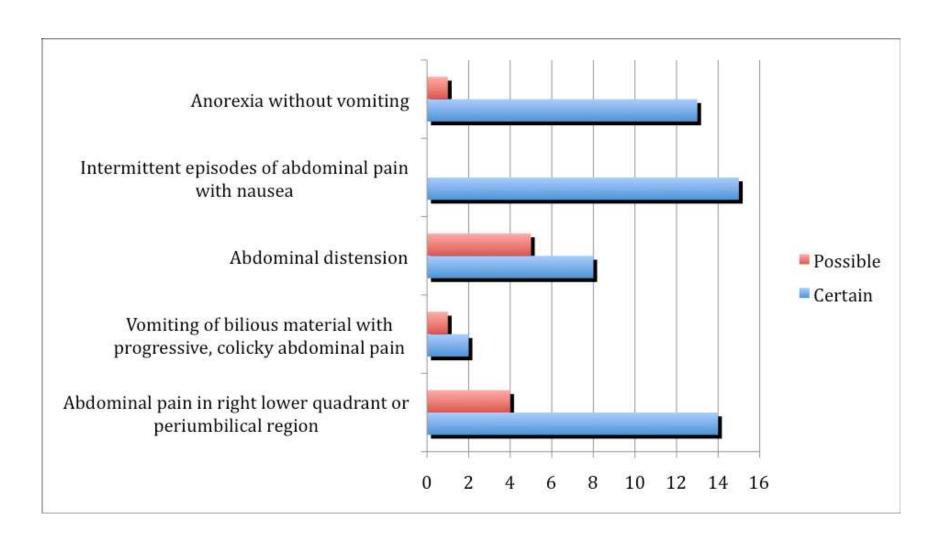
### Exclusion and inclusion

- Exclusion criteria:
  - No registered episode of DIOS in the period between 2006-2011.
  - Lack of investigations or lack of documentation of investigations.
  - Diagnosis of another complication similar to DIOS.
  - Treated by another Cystic Fibrosis Centre in Norway.
- → Number of patients excluded: 31
- Inclusion criteria:
  - Episode of DIOS in the periode between 2006-2011.
  - Documentation of investigations.
  - Documentation of treatment.
- → Number of patients included: 19

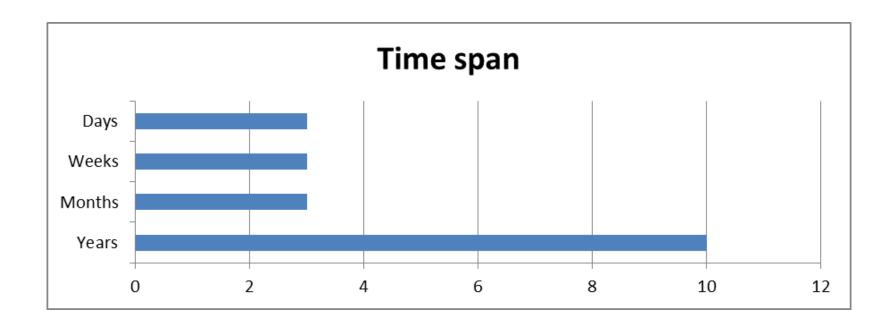
## Results

- The Norwegian Cystic Fibrosis population is born in the period 1940 - 2011.
- The 50 patients suggested in the study were born in 1955 - 2010 and the 19 patients included in the study were born in 1977 - 2007.
- 25 of the suggested patients were female, 25 were male.
- Of the 19 patients included 9 were female, 10 were male.

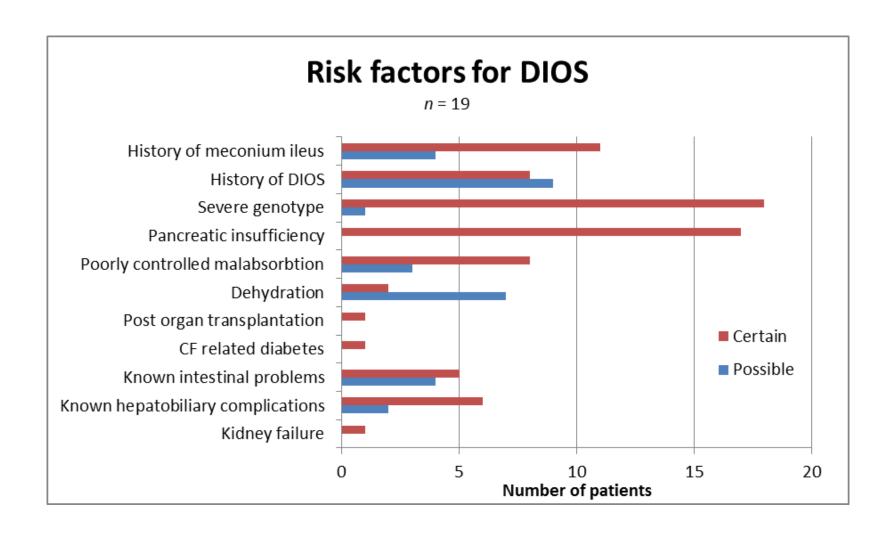
# Results: Patient history



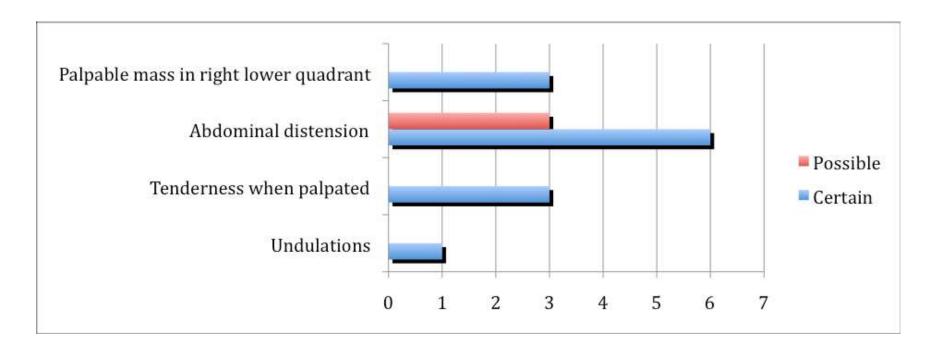
# Results: Patient history cont.



## Results: Risk factors



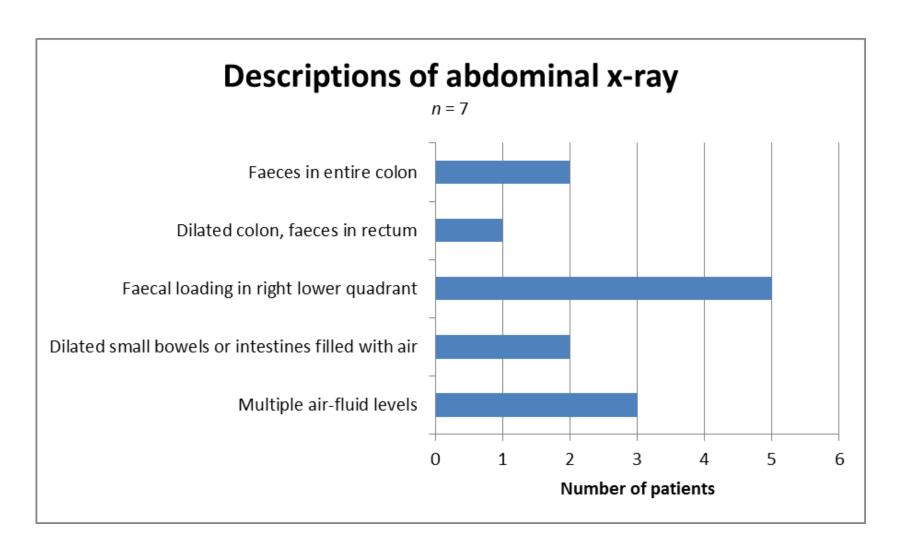
# Results: Clinical findings



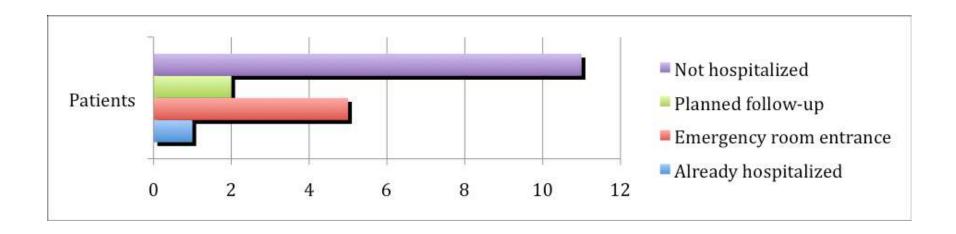
# Results: Investigations

Mode	Performed	Not performed
X-ray	7	12
СТ	1 (previous, but used)	18
Ultrasound	1	Not important

# Results: Investigations cont.



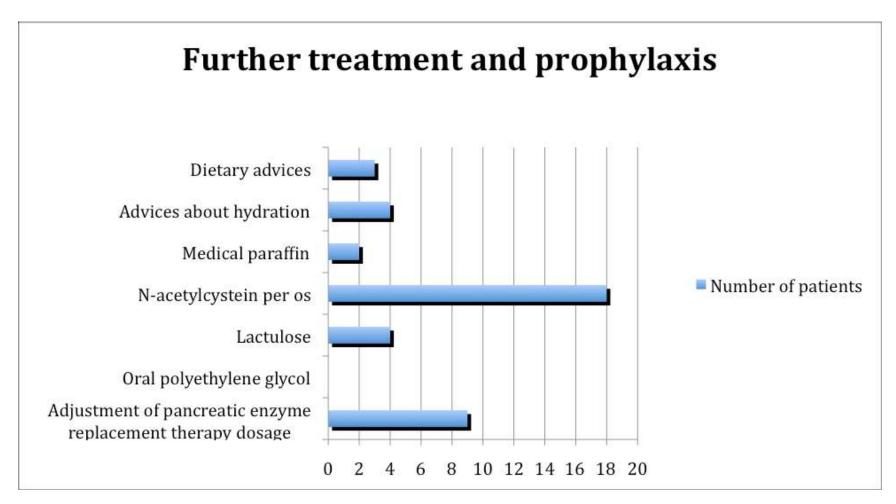
## Results: Treatment



## Results: Treatment cont.

Treatment regimen	Number of patients
Rehydration per os with fluid containing polyethylene glycol in nasogastric tube, Gastrografin® lavage in nasogastric tube, Nacetylcystein per os and enema	1
Gastrografin® lavage, N-acetylcystein enema and intravenous rehydration	1
Gastrografin® lavage in nasogastric tube and intravenous rehydration	1
Aspiration of gastric content from nasogastric tube and intravenous rehydration	1
Rehydration per os with fluid containing polyethylene glycol in nasogastric tube	1
N-acetylcystein per os and enema	1
N-acetylcystein per os	2

# Results: Further treatment and prophylaxis



## Results summarized

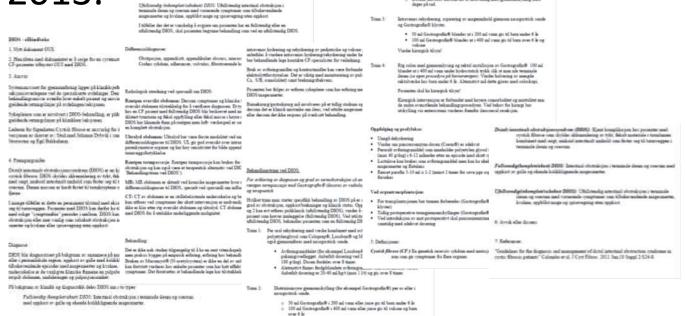
- 18 patients reported two or more symptoms
- 18 patients had a severe genotype
- 17 patients had pancreatic insufficiency
- 8 patients were hospitalized
  - 3 patients got a diatrizoinic acid lavage (Gastrografin®)
  - 2 patients was rehydrated with fluids containing polyethylene glycol
- 18 patients got N-acetylcystein as prophylaxis after an episode of DIOS
- 0 patients was treated further with a laxative containing polyethylene glycol

## Conclusion

- Significant divergence from ECFS guidelines was identified on the hospitals performance on diagnostic work up and treatment for DIOS.
- Both the physicians and the patients would benefit from a a clear definition of DIOS, a recommended diagnostic process and a treatment regime. It is also important to differentiate DIOS from its differential diagnoses, especially constipation.
- It is obvious that the patients would benefit from a standardized investigation and treatment regime if they report symptoms like anorexia without vomiting, intermittent abdominal pain with nausea and abdominal distension.
- It is also clear that since there are several doctors treating these patients the doctors would benefit from a guide in how they approach CF patients with possible DIOS.

# Clinical impact

 Guidelines on diagnosis and management of DIOS, based mainly on the ECFS guidelines, were constructed and implemented in April 2013.



# Thank you for your attention!