EuroSciCon

DAY 1

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts



14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018 | London, UK

DAY 1

September 06, 2018

Sessions

Fundamentals in Gastroenterology | Advancements in Gastroenterology | Hepatology | Neuro-Gastroenterology

Session Chair
Lucia Oliviera
Clinic of Coloproctology Dra Lucia de Oliveira, Brazil

Session Co-Chair
Oleksandr Babii
Institute of Gastroenterology of National Academy Medical Science of Ukraine, Ukraine

Session Introduction

Title: **Sacral neuromodulation for fecal incontinence**

Lucia Oliviera, Clinic of Coloproctology Dra Lucia de Oliveira, Brazil

Title: **Laparo-endoscopic cholecystolithotomy – optimal surgical option for uncomplicated of cholecystolithiasis**

Oleksandr Babii, Institute of Gastroenterology of National Academy Medical Science of Ukraine, Ukraine

Title: **Mesenchymal stem cells: In vivo therapeutic application ameliorates carbon tetrachloride induced liver fibrosis in rats**

Nermin Raafat, Zagazig University, Egypt

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Lucia Oliveira, J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-005

SACRAL NEUROMODULATION FOR FECAL INCONTINENCE

Lucia Oliveira
Clinic of Coloproctology Dra Lucia de Oliveira, Brazil

The treatment of fecal incontinence can be challenging for colorectal surgeons. Moreover, fecal and urinary incontinence and constipation can occur in the same patient. It is important to perform a detailed clinical evaluation and utilize some physiological studies in order to understand the etiology of the specific condition. Studies such as anal manometry, tridimensional endoanal ultrasonography, defecography and colonic transit time can help to classify the type of incontinence and constipation. Treatment modalities include medications and physiotherapy. For the more severe and refractory cases, few surgical options are available. More recently, neuromodulation with stimulation of the sacral nerves has been a good option for incontinent patients as well as for selected cases of constipation and neurogenic bowel. The procedure is safe and has the advantage of a test phase, allowing evaluation and anticipation of successful outcomes. We present the results of our Latin American first series as well as our personal experience with sacral nerve neuromodulation for anorectal and pelvic floor dysfunction.

Biography

Lucia Oliveira is a Director Anorectal Physiology Dept. of Rio de Janeiro and CEPEMED. She is a Colorectal Surgeon in Hospital Casa de Saude Sao Jose, Rio de Janeiro. She pursued her PhD in Colorectal Surgery – University of Sao Paulo. She is a Research Fellow of Cleveland Clinic Florida and International Fellow of American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons. She is also the Titular member of Brazilian College of Surgeons and Brazilian Colorectal Society.

draluciaol@gmail.com

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Oleksandr Babii, J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-005

LAPARO-ENDOSCOPIC CHOLECYSTOLITHOTOMY: OPTIMAL SURGICAL OPTION FOR UNCOMPLICATED CHOLECYSTOLITHIASIS

Oleksandr Babii

Institute of Gastroenterology of National Academy Medical Science of Ukraine, Ukraine

Introduction: With the deepening of the concepts of development of cholecystolithiasis, with the growing popularity of endoscopy and laparoscopy, combined operations on the gallbladder became actual.

Materials & Methods: In 102 patients with uncomplicated cholecystolithiasis performed laparoscopic endoscopically assisted cholecystolithotomy (LEACHLT). Men – 18 (17.6%), women – 84 (82.4%). Age 21-74 (36.4±4.8) years. The opening of the gallbladder wall during the laparoscopy was carried out in the area of the bottom. At the same time the bile was taken and the lavage of the gallbladder cavity was performed. For the revision of gallbladder cavity, a flexible endoscope with diameter of 5.2 mm was used. Lithextraction was performed using the Dormia basket, clip of Babcock. The integrity of the gallbladder wall was restored by a continuous absorbable suture. After LEACHLT, combined with electromyostimulation (EMS) and UDCA (ursodeoxycholic acid) course were performed to prevent recurrence of cholecystolithiasis.

Results: Before surgery 56.6% of patients had gallbladder normotonia (51.31±1.15%), 43.4% – hypotonia (28.21±2.22%); in the control group 80.0% of patients had normotonia (60.42±3.78%) and 20.0% – hypotonia (35.23±2.36%), ($p<0.05$). After LEACHLT, the application combined with EMS and UDCA course allowed to increase the frequency of gallbladder normotonia (54.08±2.87%) to 75.7% and to reduce the incidence of hypotonia (33.57±1.34%) to 24.3% ($p<0.05$). The recurrence of cholecystolithiasis since 8 months to 7.5 years was diagnosed in 6 (7.6%) from 79 examined patients with the initial gallbladder hypotonia.

Conclusions: The LEACHLT combined with EMS and UDCA course in the postoperative period is the optimal method for treatment of cholelithiasis in the stage of uncomplicated cholecystolithiasis.

Biography

Oleksandr Babii has completed his dissertation for Doctor of Science Degree. He is currently working at the State Institution "Institute of Gastroenterology of National Academy Medical Science of Ukraine", Dnipro city, Ukraine. He is a Senior Researcher in the Department of Digetive Surgery and performs about 120 operations per year, half of them by laparoscopic approach. He has published more than 96 papers in reputed and national scientific journals. His interests include gallbladder disease surgery, achalasia cardia, hiatal hernia, minimal invasive pancreatic surgery.

Aleksandr_babiy@ukr.net

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Nermin Raafat et al., J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-005

MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS: *IN VIVO* THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION AMELIORATES CARBON TETRACHLORIDE INDUCED LIVER FIBROSIS IN RATS

Nermin Raafat, Sara M Abdel Aal, Fadia K Abdo and **Nabila M El Ghonaimy**
Zagazig University, Egypt

Background: Egypt has the highest prevalence of hepatitis C virus in the world with infection rate up to 60%, for which liver fibrosis or hepatic carcinoma is the final outcome. Stem cell therapy provides a new hope for hepatic repair instead of traditional treatment, liver transplantation, as it is safer, gives long term engraftment and avoid expensive immunosuppressive drugs and unexpected hazardous effects.

Aim: This work aimed at determining the therapeutic potential of mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) in hepatic repair as a new line of therapy for liver fibrosis.

Methods: Thirty three female albino rats were divided into three groups: Group I: 10 rats injected subcutaneously with olive oil, Group II: 13 rats injected with carbon tetrachloride (CCl4) and Group III: 10 rats injected with CCl4 then bone marrow derived MSC from male rats. Blood and liver tissue samples were taken from all rats for biochemical and histological study.

Results: Liver functions for group II rats showed significant deterioration in response to CCl4 in addition to significant histological changes in liver lobules and portal areas. Those parameters tend to be normal in MSC-treated group. Group III rats revealed normalized liver function and histological picture. Meanwhile, most of the pathological lesions were still detected in rats of second group.

Conclusions: Undifferentiated MSCs have the ability to ameliorate CCl4 induced liver injury in albino rats in terms of liver functions and histological features. So, stem cell therapy can be considered clinically to offer a hope for patients suffering from liver fibrosis.

Biography

Nermin Raafat pursued her MD-PhD from University of Basel, Switzerland. She is currently an Assistant Professor of Medical Biochemistry and Molecular Biology at Zagazig University School of Medicine, Egypt. She is the Director of Molecular Biology and Cell Culture Lab in the Department; Head of Cell Culture Unit of Scientific and Medical Research Centre; Director of Project Management Unit; Admin of Institutional Review Board and a Member of Scientific Research Council at the same university. She has published more than 30 papers in reputed journals and has participated in more than 30 international conferences.

nerminraafat@gmail.com

DAY 1

September 06, 2018

Sessions

Gastrointestinal Surgery | Diagnostic and Therapeutic Innovations in Gastroenterology | Gastrointestinal Neoplasms

Session Chair
Nezar Al Mahfooz
Faruk Medical City, Iraq

Session Co-Chair
Iurii Mikheiev
Zaporizhia Medical Academy of Post-Graduate Education Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Ukraine

Session Introduction

Title: **Total laparoscopic longitudinal pancreatojejunostomy – optimal surgical option for early chronic pancreatitis**

Iurii Mikheiev, Zaporizhia Medical Academy of Post-Graduate Education Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Ukraine

Title: **Laparoscopic gastropancreatic cystostomy for pseudocyst pancreas, series case report**

Nezar Al Mahfooz, Faruk Medical City, Iraq

Title: **Colorectal cancer is the third commonest cancer in men and the second in women worldwide**

Michele Bonotto, Hospital Moinhos de Vento, Brazil

Title: **Enhanced prophylactic and therapeutic potential of curcumin and taurine on hepatocellular carcinoma**

Farid Kashwa, Cairo University, Egypt

Title: **Nutraceuticals and functional foods: Their role in human health promotion and disease prevention**

Boukhatem Mohamed Nadjib, University of Blida, Algeria

Title: **Endoscopic radiofrequency ablation for biliary and pancreatic cancers**

Nagy Habib, Imperial College London, UK

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Iurii Mikheiev, J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-005

TOTAL LAPAROSCOPIC LONGITUDINAL PANCREATOJEJUNOSTOMY: OPTIMAL SURGICAL OPTION FOR EARLY CHRONIC PANCREATITIS

Iurii Mikheiev
ZMAPO, Ukraine

Introduction: Surgery is a more effective option for pain relief in chronic pancreatitis. It relates to those patients who don't have an increase in the head of the pancreas, and there is only dilatation of the main pancreatic duct, a good results can give the performance of laparoscopic longitudinal pancreatojejunostomy.

Materials & Methods: Four attempts of laparoscopic lateral pancreatojejunostomy were made in patients with early chronic pancreatitis without an increase in the head of the pancreas. There were two females and two men and average age was 42.6. The indications for surgery in all patients was abdominal pain and dilatation main pancreatic duct (the average diameter was 12.8 mm). We used five-port technique. After opening omental bursa, we found, punctured and opened the main pancreatic duct. Then, using a two linear staplers Endo-Gia 60 to handle the jejunum loops by Roux-en-Y. We performed single-row longitudinal pancreatojejunostomy with barbed-suture V-Loc.

Results: We had two conversion to open surgery, because of the inability to find the main pancreatic duct and bleeding. The average operation time was 207 minutes. Post-operative stay was average 9 days and on median follow-up of 12 months. Post-operatively, there were no major morbidity and nil mortality. All patients had complete pain relief and significant weight gain.

Conclusions: Total laparoscopic longitudinal pancreatojejunostomy is safe, effective and feasible, especially with "early chronic pancreatitis" without an increase in the head of the pancreas.

Biography

Iurii Mikheiev pursued his PhD from Zaporizhia Medical Academy of Post Graduate Education Ministry of Health of Ukraine. He is currently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Surgery and Minimally Invasive Technologies at the same academy. He has performed about 180 operations per year, half of them by laparoscopic approach. He has 78 publications in national scientific editions. He is a Member of European Pancreatic Club, European Association of Endoscopic Surgeons and Ukrainian Society of Surgical Oncology. His interests lies in pancreatic surgery, especially laparoscopic pancreatic surgery.

mikheev.u.a@gmail.com

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Nezar Al-Mahfooz, J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-005

LAPAROSCOPIC GASTROPANCREATIC CYSTOSTOMY FOR PSEUDOCYST PANCREAS: SERIES CASE REPORT

Nezar Al-Mahfooz
Faruk Medical City, Iraq

Background: Pancreatic pseudocysts are the most common complications of acute and chronic pancreatitis. Almost half resolve spontaneously, and the rest require surgical intervention if symptomatic or complicated. Options for surgical intervention are open surgery, laparoscopic minimally invasive, still there is an option for endoscopic or ultrasonic guided drainage. Here three cases of pancreatic pseudocyst are presented and managed totally by laparoscopic gastro-pancreatic cystostomy (LGPC).

Cases Summary: Three cases of huge pseudocyst of pancreas are presented with nearly similar story and different age group (two old and one young), all of them are a complication of microlithiasis of gallbladder stones. Patients were subjected to complete blood and biochemical investigations. Ultrasonography was supported by CT scan of abdomen to identify the relation to the gastric wall. All were preoperatively prepared and subjected to laparoscopic stapling posterior gastro-cystostomy. Postoperative period was uneventful and patients followed for 3 months to 2 years with desirable resolution.

Conclusions: Laparoscopic gastro-pancreatic cystostomy (LGPC) is a minimally invasive procedure prove to be excellent in drainage and resolution of pseudocyst of pancreas. No complications nor recurrence encountered in this small series study and few complications and low recurrence are mentioned in literatures. So, we advise to have a large number of similar cases to conclude it as the best minimally invasive procedure for the management of pseudocyst of pancreas.

Biography

Nezar Al-Mahfooz is a Board Certified General Surgeon from the Council of Arab Board Surgery (CABS) 1992. He is Senior Consultant General, GIT, Bariatric and Metabolic Surgeon at Faruk Medical City, Sulaymania, Leader & Director MIS surgery of Almowasat private hospital, Basrah (Iraq). He has pioneered the advanced laparoscopic and bariatric surgery in Iraq for the last 14 years. He has to his credit many international and regional memberships: Member Society of American Gastrointestinal and Endoscopic Surgeons (SAGES), Fellow of American College of Surgeons (FACS), Fellow of American Society for Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery (ASMBS); Member of the International Federation of Obesity Surgery (IFSO), Society of Laparoscopic Surgery (SLS), Egyptian and Arab Societies of Laparoscopic Surgery (ESLS) & (ASLS); Establishing Member of Iraqi Society of Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery (ISMBS). He has more than 21 published articles on general minimally invasive surgery and has introduce many novel minimally invasive surgical techniques in Iraq.

almahfoozna@yahoo.com

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Michele de Lemos Bonotto, J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-005

COLORECTAL CANCER IS THE THIRD COMMONEST CANCER IN MEN AND THE SECOND IN WOMEN WORLDWIDE

Michele de Lemos Bonotto[1,2,3]

[1]Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, Brazil
[2]Santa Casa de Misericordia, Brazil
[3]Hospital Moinhos de Vento Brazil

In the United States of America, colorectal cancer is the fourth commonest type of cancer and the second leading cause of cancer-related mortality. Colonoscopy is the first line to prevent and treat colorectal cancer. Colon and rectal cancer survival depend largely on the disease stage. Generally, the earlier the disease is diagnosed, the longer the survival. The 5-year survival rate for patients with early disease (limited to the intestinal mucosa) is 90%, that for regional disease (with lymph node involvement) is 68%, and that for metastatic disease is only 10%. Reduction of CRC incidence and mortality is the most relevant and important outcome for those who perform colonoscopy; thus, evaluation of this goal is essential. Risk of interval cancer is another outcome parameter. A high-quality colonoscopy decreases the chance of missing or misdiagnosing existing lesions, and recommendations for screening are made under these assumptions. In this context, measuring quality of care in ways related to significant patient outcomes is a widely shared goal, and, among them the adenoma detection rate (ADR). The adenoma detection rate (ADR), in as much as it has been tied both to interval cancer occurrence and to colon cancer mortality. Currently, ADR has been gaining more and more international recognition as a quality indicator ADR is the only factor that correlates with the diagnosis of interval cancer; a higher ADR is associated with a lower incidence of interval cancer. The ADR is the percentage of colorectal adenomas histologically proven by screening colonoscopies performed by a physician or a service. Currently, ASGE recommends an ADR of 20% or more for female patients and 30% for male patients; however, there is a lack of data regarding the validation of this goal. In this view, the systematic review about this topic is very important. I intend to speak about this topic.

Biography

Michele de Lemos Bonotto pursued her Master's Degree in Medicine at Lisbon University, Portugal (2017) and Health Science University from Porto Alegre, Brazil (2017). She graduated in Gastroenterology from the same university (2014) and is an Endoscopist Specialist at Brazilian Society of Digestive Endoscopy (2015). She is currently working at endoscopy center of Santa Casa Hospital and Moinhos Hospital respectively.

mime.b@icloud.com

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Farid Kashwaa, J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-005

ENHANCED PROPHYLACTIC AND THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF CURCUMIN AND TAURINE ON HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA

Farid Kashwaa
National Cancer Institute - Cairo University, Egypt

Introduction: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is a cancer with high mortality. HCC treatment including surgical and loco regional treatment. Recent studies focus on the role of immune system thus immunotherapy represent novel approach to treat HCC because of its immunological characteristic. Curcumin and taurine have been used to participate in HCC through activation of immune system.

Materials & Methods: Mononuclear leukocytes and serum were obtained from HCC patients (n=15) baseline then treated oral with curcumin and taurine after three weeks, and six weeks and healthy control (n=30). IL-10, IL-6, IL-8, TNF-α, IFN-γ and TGF-α by ELISA technique and CD4+%, CD8+%, CD4+CD25+%, and CD8+CD25+% by flow cytometery were determined.

Results: Results revealed that after treatment for IL-10 there was significant decrease ($P<0.05$), but for IFN-γ there was significant increase ($P<0.01$). On contrast, levels of IL-6, IL-8, TNF-α, and TGF-α there were no significant difference ($P>0.05$). For CD4+%, CD8+%, CD4+CD25+%, and CD8+CD25+% there were significant differences ($P<0.0001$, $P<0.001$, $P<0.01$, and $P<0.00001$ respectively) compared to baseline.

Conclusion: Curcumin and taurine have a protective role against hepatocarcinogenesis.

Biography

Farid Kashwaa pursued his PhD Degree from Ain Shams University and Postdoctoral studies from National Cancer Institute of Cairo University, Egypt respectively. He is curently a Full Professor of Medical Biochemistry at the same institute since 2011. He has published 25 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute.

kashwaa56@yahoo.com

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Mohamed Nadjib Boukhatem et al.,J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-006

NUTRACEUTICALS AND FUNCTIONAL FOODS: THEIR ROLE IN HUMAN HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION

Mohamed Nadjib Boukhatem[1,2] and **Mohamed Amine Ferhat**[2]
[1]University of Blida, Algeria
[2]Ecole Normale Supérieur, Algeria

In recent years there is an increasing attention in functional food and nutraceuticals which provide health benefits and are alternative to modern medicine. Nutrients, herbals and dietary supplements are major constituents of nutraceuticals which make them instrumental in maintaining health, act against various disease conditions and thus promote the quality of life. Various studies have linked functional foods as helpful in combating a number of degenerative diseases; as such, a lot of research on functional attributes linked directly to the health benefits of various plant and animal foods has been observed in recent years. Consumption of bioactive ingredients in fruits and vegetables has been linked to help combat diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases, obesity, and gastrointestinal tract disorders. Although huge number of naturally occurring health-enhancing compounds are of plant origin, there are a number of physiologically active constituents in animal products as well that merit attention for their potential role in best health. Marine foods have frequently been considered as "heart food" because of their omega-3 constituents which are recognized to lower blood triacylglycerol and, possibly, cholesterol levels. Therefore, food factors from both plants and animals may be participating in human health promotion. Besides, linking the consumption of functional foods and nutraceuticals with health claims should be based on sound scientific confirmation. However, not all foods on the market today that are claimed to be functional foods are supported by enough solid data and research to merit such claims. The aim of this paper is to provide an extensive overview of the clinical aspects of functional foods and nutraceuticals. It contains information on both nutritional challenges and potential health benefits of functional foods and nutraceuticals. Hence, it categorizes a variety of functional foods according to the type of evidence supporting their functionality, the strength of that evidence and the recommended intakes.

Biography

Boukhatem Mohamed Nadjib, Associate Professor in Biology (Biotechnology). Department of Biology and Cell Physiology, University of Blida 1, Algeria

mn.boukhatem@yahoo.fr

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Nagy Habib, J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-006

ENDOSCOPIC RADIOFREQUENCY ABLATION FOR BILIARY AND PANCREATIC CANCERS

Nagy Habib
Imperial College London, UK

Pancreatic cancer accounts for 3% of all cancers, is the 3rd most common cause of cancer death, has a 30 month survival of the tumour which is less than 1cm in diameter, less than 1% of patients benefit from surgery and 20% of patients who undergo Whipple's procedure survive for 5 years. Two radiofrequency devices were invented by an Imperial College London spin out company, Emcision Limited (recently acquired by Boston Scientific Inc) trying to treat inperable pancreatic cancers using an endoscopic approach. The EndoHPB (Endoscopic Bipolar Radiofrequency Probe) is a bipolar device delivered endoscopically that has been shown in three different studies to improve survival following radiofrequency ablation prior to biliary stent placement. The EUS-RFA (Endoscopic uitrasound guided radiofrequency ablation) device is a monoplar radiofrequnecy device which is delivered using echoendoscope. In a a multi-centre, pilot safety study in 8 patients 6 had pancreatic cystic neoplasm and two had a neuroendocrine tumours (NET) in the head of pancreas. EUS-RFA was successfully completed in all cases. Among the 6 patients with a cystic neoplasm, post procedure imaging in 3-6 months showed complete resolution of the cysts in 2 cases, whilst in three more there was a 48.4% reduction in size. In the NET patients, there was a change in vascularity and central necrosis after EUS-RFA. No major complications were observed within 48 h of the procedure. This preliminary data suggest that the procedure is straightforward and safe. The response ranged from complete resolution to a 50% reduction in size.

Biography

Nagy Habib is the Head of Surgery at the Hammersmith Campus of Imperial College London, UK. He is a Translational Researcher who pioneered the first clinical trial of the use of plasmid and adenovirus for the treatment of liver cancer, as well as the use of plasmid gene therapy in hydrodynamic gene delivery. He is the Principal Investigator of world first clinical trials published on the use of adult bone marrow-derived stem cells for the treatment of patients with liver insufficiency and CD34+ cells for patients with stroke. He is the Inventor and Co-author on the first publication to describe the use of radiofrequency energy in devices for liver surgery (Habib 4X), and interventional endoscopy (Habib™ EndoHPB and Habib™ EUS-RFA).

nagy.habib@imperial.ac.uk

EuroSciCon

DAY 2

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts



14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018 | London, UK

DAY 2

September 07, 2018

Sessions

Gastrointestinal Disorders and Symptoms | Nutrition, Obesity and Eating Disorders | Gut Microbiome | Gastrointestinal Transplantation

Session Chair
Antoni Stadnicki
Medical University of Silesia, Poland

Session Co-Chair
Hatim Al Abbadi
King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

Session Introduction

Title: Involvement of coagulation and hemostasis in inflammatory bowel diseases

Antoni Stadnicki, Medical University of Silesia, Poland

Title: Biliary phytobezoar development causing small bowel obstruction following laparoscopic cholecystectomy in a sickler patient: A case report

Hatim Al Abbadi, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

Title: Crohn's disease in patients with VW disease

Hassan Moteirek, Nabatiye Najdi Hospital, Lebanon

Title: Mesenchymal stem cells and differentiated insulin producing cells are new horizons for pancreatic regeneration in type I diabetes mellitus

Nermin Raafat, Zagazig University, Egypt

Title: Virgin olive oil as functional food: Chemical implications on quality and health benefits

Boukhatem Mohamed Nadjib, University of Blida, Algeria

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Antoni Stadnicki, J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-005

INVOLVEMENT OF COAGULATION AND HEMOSTASIS IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES

Antoni Stadnicki
Medical University of Silesia, Poland

Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD); Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis (UC), are idiopathic, intestinal and systemic inflammatory disorders which are immunologically mediated with activation of plasma proteolytic cascades. Activation of coagulation in IBD is related to activity and colonic extension of the disease, but may be still persistent in quiescent stage. Factor XIII seems to be as much coagulation factor as connective tissue factor which may contribute to intestinal healing. Fibrinolytic capacity is reduced in general circulation of IBD patients, but a role of recently recognized thrombin – activatable fibrinolytic inhibitor is unclear. Platelets activation is a feature of IBD and contribute to pathogenic inflammatory sequel. There are evidences that in turn coagulation activation may mediate and amplify inflammatory cascades in IBD especially via activating PARs related pathways. The etiology of thromboembolism in IBD is likely multifactorial but largely attributable to coagulation activation, and platelet aggregation during systemic inflammation. Thromboembolic (TE) complications in both Crohn's disease and UC appear to have at least 3-4 fold increased risk of developing compared to control patients. Currently no single TE laboratory marker has predictive value, but recently developed endogenous thrombin potential test may predictive potential value in IBD. At present no interaction between IBD and inherited factors of thrombophilia was found. An efficacy of heparin treatment in UC is still controversial and not established, although heparin is safe in UC flare. Prophylactic anticoagulation against TE is currently defined, moderate and high-risk patients should be considered for using moderate dose of heparin.

Biography

Dr. Antoni worked in Thrombosis Research Center, Temple University Medical School, Philadelphia, USA, having faculty position, investigated a role of plasma and intestinal tissue kallikrein kinin system in experimental IBD, in collaboration with Prof. Dr. RB Sartor, NC, and Chapel Hill, US. Currently working as Professor, Silesian Medical University doing research, medical practice, and teaching students. He has supervised two large research projects founded by Polish Ministry of Sciences related to pathogenesis and treatment of human IBD. He also continued IBD coagulation study to evaluate link of coagulation-inflammation in joints and gut diseases, and anti - platelets agents (Clopidogrel) interactions with proton pump inhibitors. My recent projects were also related to the tissue kallikrein kinin system, and kinin receptors in colorectal polyps, and colorectal cancer as well as a significance of angiogenesis related to kinins and grow factors in ulcerative colitis.

astadnic@wp.pl

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Hatim Al Abbadi, J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-005

BILIAR PHYTOBEZOAR DEVELOPMENT CAUSING SMALL BOWEL OBSTRUCTION FOLLOWING LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY IN A SICKLER PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

Hatim Al Abbadi
King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

Although phytobezoars are the most common form of bezoars, biliary phytobezoars are extremely rare. The nidus of phytobezoars formation are mainly composed of indigestible vegetable material. Phytobezoars usually found in the stomach for patients who had previous gastric surgery. There are few reports about biliary phytobezoars causing intestinal obstruction. Most of these reported cases, there is fistula formation between biliary tract and the intestine. Here, we present a case with sickle cell disease that developed small bowel obstruction resulting from biliary phytobezoars developed after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Although preoperative diagnosis is very difficult, CT scan stays the main diagnostic measure showing the features of gallstones inside the lumen of small bowel.

Biography

Hatim Al Abbadi is a Consultant Laparoscopic Surgeon and a Member of Endoscopic and Laparoscopic Surgeons of Asia. He has organized several surgical training courses on large animals for local and international conferences, through Experimental Surgery Unit at King Fahd Medical Research Center. He is a Member in Clinical Nutrition Research Group at King Abdulaziz University (KAU) in affiliation with Southampton University, UK. He was one of the team leaders during Canada Accreditation process of the University Hospital at KAU.

hatimalabbadi@yahoo.com

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Hassan Moteirek, J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-005

CROHN'S DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH VW DISEASE

Hassan Moteirek
Nabatiye Najdi Hospital, Lebanon

Crohn's disease in patients with VW (Von Willebrand) disease may have recurrent complications mostly related to bleeding disorder especially if the patient wasn't well prepared with the appropriate factors such as VWF, before procedures such as colonoscopy. Here i am to share a case with severe ileal bleeding after biopsy in a 28 years old patient with Crohn's disease; this patient was admitted with Ht 42 and after severe bleeding it dropped to 22, neither injection, nor argon or clipping were helpful to perform hemostasis, his PTT was slightly elevated, he denied any history of bleeding disorders, no treatment could help so we went for surgery. After 72 hours again he started to see fresh blood, at this time we got the results for bleeding factors and so it was factor VIII deficiency secondary to VWF deficiency. And we started treatment with VW factor for 10/days and the patient survived.

Biography

Hassan Moteirek pursued his MD Degree in 2003 at the Belarussian State Medical University in Minsk, Belarus and continued his education and training in the Gastrointestinal and Endoscopy Department. He is also currently working at Nabatiye, center Berjawi,Lebanon.

dr.hassanmt@gmail.com

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Wafaa Emam et al., J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-005

MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS AND DIFFERENTIATED INSULIN PRODUCING CELLS ARE NEW HORIZONS FOR PANCREATIC REGENERATION IN TYPE I DIABETES MELLITUS

Wafaa Emam, Ayat M Eldomouky, Ashraf S Hegab, Amal AlShahat and **Nermin Raafat**
Zagazig University, Egypt

Background: Diabetes mellitus has become the third human killer following cancer and cardiovascular disease. Millions of patients, often children, suffer from type 1 diabetes (T1D). Stem cells created hopes to regenerate damaged body tissues and restore their function.

Aim: This work aimed at clarifying and comparing the therapeutic potential of differentiated and non-differentiated mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) as a new line of therapy for T1D.

Methodology: 40 female albino rats divided into Group I (control): 10 rats and group II (diabetic), III and IV, 10 rats in each, were injected with streptozotocin (50mg/kg body weight). Group III (MSCs) were transplanted with bone marrow derived MSCs from male rats and group IV (IPCs) with differentiated insulin producing cells. Blood and pancreatic tissue samples were taken from all rats for biochemical and histological studies.

Results: MSCs reduced hyperglycemia in diabetic rats on day 15 while IPCs normalizes blood glucose level on day 7. Histological and morphometric analysis of pancreas of experimental diabetic rats showed improvement in MSCs-treated group but in IPCs-treated group, β-cells insulin immunoreactions were obviously returned to normal, with normal distribution of β-cells in the centre and other cells at the periphery. Meanwhile, most of the pathological lesions were still detected in diabetic rats.

Conclusions: MSCs transplantation can reduce blood glucose level in recipient diabetic rats. IPCs initiate endogenous pancreatic regeneration by neogenesis of islets. IPCs are better than MSCs in regeneration of β-cells. So, IPCs therapy can be considered clinically to offer a hope for patients suffering from T1D.

Biography

Wafaa Emam has pursued her MD Degree from Zagazig University, Egypt and Postdoctoral studies from the School of Medicine and is currently the Professor of Medical Biochemistry and Molecular Biology at the same university. She has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals and has participated in several international conferences.

wafh22@yahoo.com

EuroSciCon

14th International Conference on

Gastro Education

September 06-07, 2018
London, UK

Mohamed Nadjib Boukhatem et al., J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018, Volume 2
DOI: 10.21767/2575-7733-C2-006

VIRGIN OLIVE OIL AS FUNCTIONAL FOOD: CHEMICAL IMPLICATIONS ON QUALITY AND HEALTH BENEFITS

Mohamed Nadjib Boukhatem[1,2] and **Mohamed Amine Ferhat**[2]
[1]University of Blida, Algeria
[2]Ecole Normale Supérieure, Algeria

Among vegetable oils, virgin olive oil (VOO) has nutritional and organoleptic properties that to make it unique and an essential component of the Mediterranean diet. VOO is a fat extracted from the fruit of the Olea europaea (olive tree), a traditional tree crop of the Mediterranean area, where whole olives are pressed to extract olive oil. The importance of VOO is mostly linked both to its high content of oleic acid a balanced contribution quantity of polyunsaturated fatty acids and its richness in phenolic components, which act as natural antioxidants and may contribute to the prevention or treatment of numerous human illnesses. The VOO is mainly used in cosmetics, medicine, cooking and soaps. The health benefits of VOO include treatment for colon, breast cancer, diabetes, heart problems, arthritis, high cholesterol, weight loss, digestion, aging and cancer. It has been used by mankind for many centuries. It is a staple ingredient for many culinary preparations and also serves a variety of therapeutic purposes. In this presentation, we summarize the state of the art of knowledge and discuss the extent to which there exists evidence for the health benefits of the chemical components of VOO. This paper provides a comprehensive review of the most significant characteristics of VOO. Processing, composition, sensory quality and health benefits are the examined aspects.

Biography

Boukhatem Mohamed Nadjib, Associate Professor in Biology (Biotechnology). Department of Biology and Cell Physiology, University of Blida 1, Algeria

mn.boukhatem@yahoo.fr