

Treatment of Pain in the IBD Clinic

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Conflict of Interest Declaration

Co-founder of pHarm Therapeutics Inc.

Targeting "acidic" inflammatory microenvironments with pH-sensitive analgesics



Patient and Health Care Provider Resources

Lack of guidelines

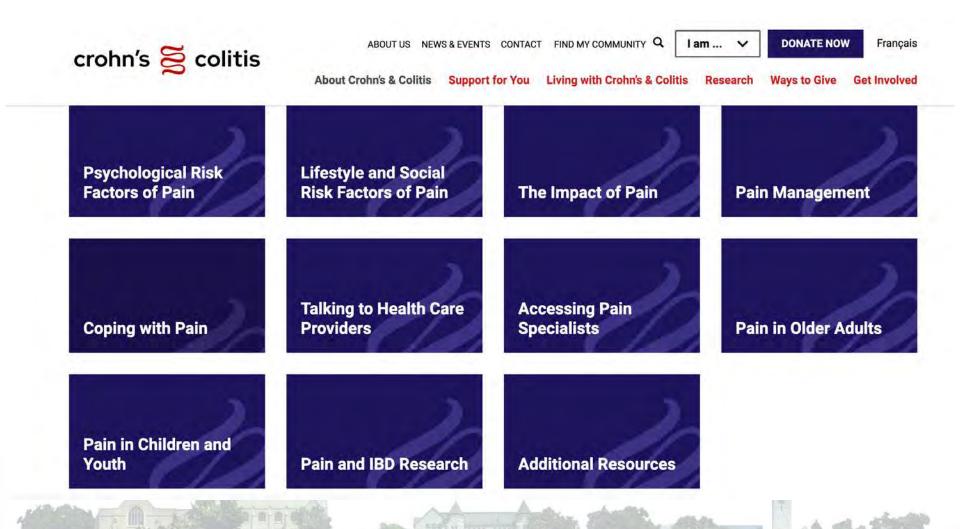
 Systematic reviews suggest little guidance from studies

Norton et al. APT 2016

Excellent patient web resource from C&C

https://crohnsandcolitis.ca/About-Crohn-s-Colitis/IBD-Journey/Pain-in-IBD

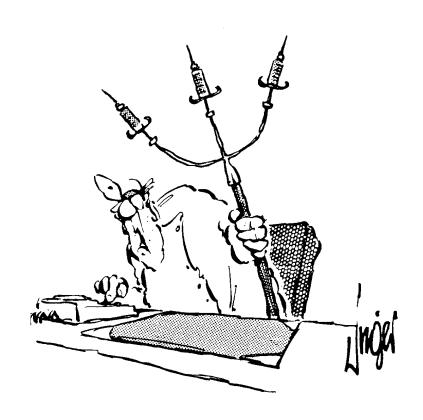
C&C website



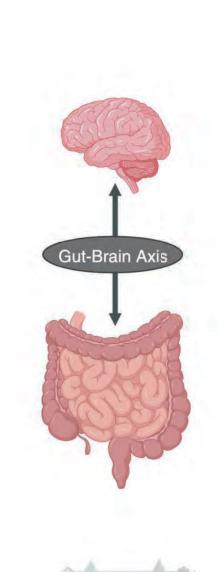
Objectives

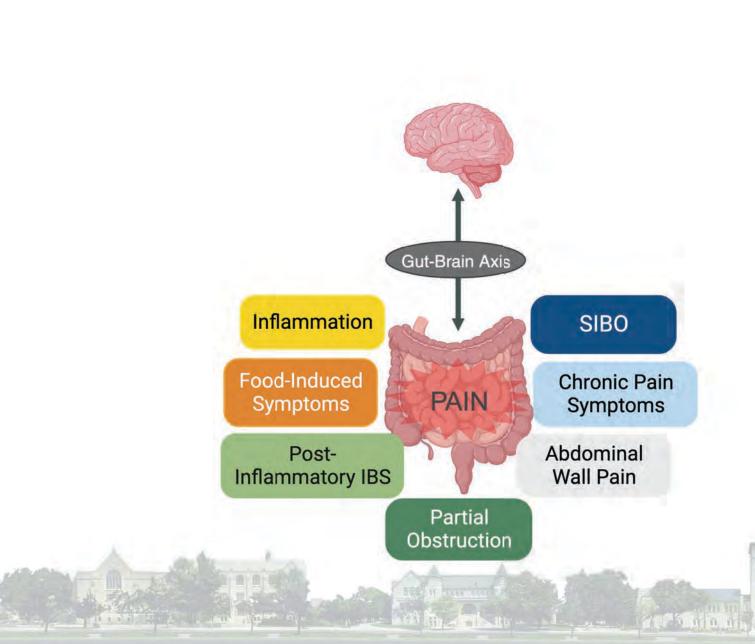
- Pathophysiological approach to treatment
- Therapeutic options
 - Opioids
 - NSAIDs
 - Cannabinoids
 - Nonpharmacologic approaches

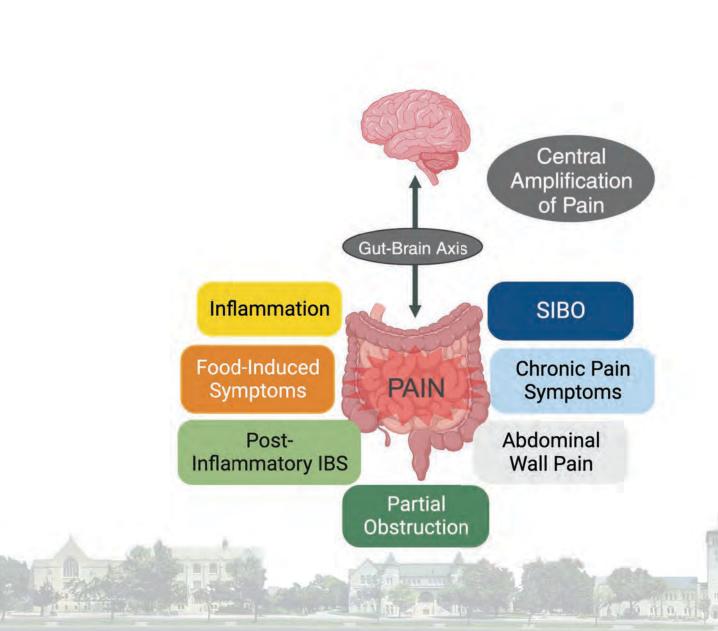
How do we treat abdominal pain?



"Send in the next three patients."



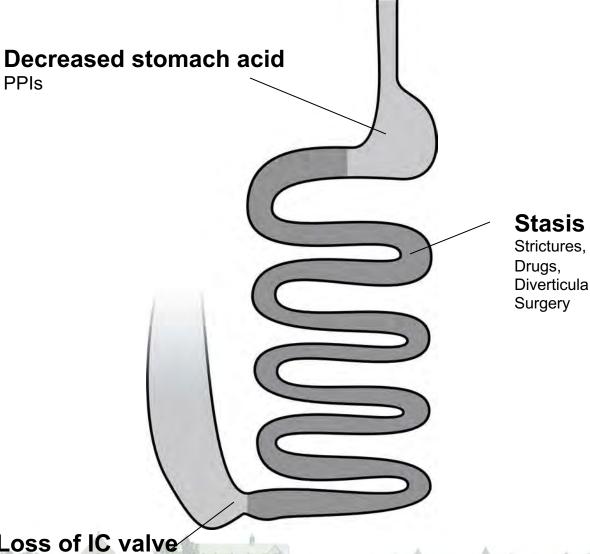




Inflammation

- Mechanistically intuitive
- Strong evidence for anti-TNF antibodies for analgesia lacking
 Swierczynski et al. Exp Rev Clin Pharm 2023
- Pain is multifactorial

SIBO in IBD - Major Predisposing Factors



Loss of IC valve

Resection of the ileocecal valve Gastrocolic or jejunocolic fistula

SIBO in IBD: Signs and Symptoms

Mechanism	Signs and Symptoms
Bile salt deconjugation —————	diarrhea, steatorrhea, ADE, wt loss
Bacteria compete for B12 ———————————————————————————————————	megaloblastic anemia, neuropathy
Fermentation of CHO ———————————————————————————————————	bloating/ pain , diarrhea
Loss brush border enzymes	diarrhea, bloating/pain, wt. loss
Protein malabsorption (bacteria, enterokinase, mucosal damage)	wt. loss, edema
Bacterial toxins ————	inflammatory cytokines, pain

SIBO in IBD patients

Breath testing unreliable

Vanner, S. Gut 2008

Trial of therapy

Caution in IBD-IBS patient without predisposing factors



IBD-IBS

Table 2. Prevalence of IBS in IBD according to disease activity and disease type

	Number of studies	Total number of subjects	Number meeting criteria for IBS	Pooled preva- lence of IBS (%)	95% confidence interval	p	P value for P
All IBD patients	13	1703	583	39.0	30.0–48.0	92.6%	< 0.001
IBD in remission	11	1197	363	35.0	25.0-46.0	63.5%	< 0.001
Active IBD	3	299	115	44.0	24.0-64.0	NAª	NAª
All UC patients	10	772	251	36.0	25.0-47.0	89.9%	< 0.001
UC in remission	9	596	163	31.0	21.0-43.0	88.2%	< 0.001
Active UC	2	95	42	50.0	15.0-84.0	NAª	NAª
All CD patients	9	708	280	46.0	35.0–58.0	88.9%	< 0.001
CD in remission	8	508	188	41.0	28.0–56.0	90.8%	< 0.001
Active CD	2	135	52	48.0	20.0–77.0	NAª	NAa

Halpin and Ford. AJG 2012

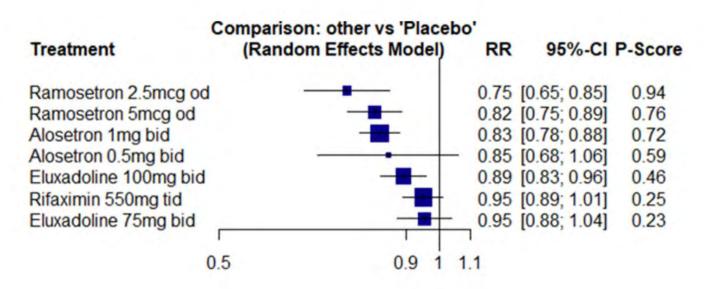
even with most stringent criteria, ~25% met criteria for IBS.
 Crohn's > UC; more likely to have psychological co-morbidities

Fairbrass and Ford et al. Lancet GI Hepatol 2020

 IBS-type symptoms in 2/3 during > 6 years of follow-up; increased healthcare utilisation, and worse anxiety, depression, somatoform symptom and quality of life scores, but not adverse disease activity outcomes.

Fairbrass and Ford et al. APT 2022

Antibiotics in IBS are not effective to treat pain



Favours experimental Favours placebo

Black CJ, et al. Gut 2020;69:74-82. doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2018-318160

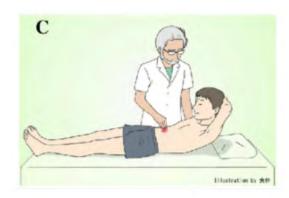


Abdominal Wall Pain

Carnett's sign and Pinch test







- Local Heat
- TENs
- Trigger point injection Combination of Bupivacaine +Triamcinolone



Pain Therapies

Non-pharmacology

- Life style
- Diet
- Psychological interventions

Pharmacology

- Acetaminophen
- Anti-depressants: TCAs, SSRIs, SNRIs
- Anti-convulsants: Gabapentin, Pregabalin
- IBS: anti-spasmotics, GC agonists, peripheral mixed opioid receptor agonists; foregut symptoms - mirtazapine, buspirone
- Probiotics?
- NSAIDs (arthritis)
- Cannabinoids
- Weak opioids: codeine, tramadol
- Strong opioids: oxycodone, morphine, fentanyl

Opioid use in IBD

Independent predictor of mortality; serious side effects

Independent risk factor for serious infections

Addiction risk

Kienzi et al. Clin Transl Gastro 2020 Docherty et al. Gastro Hepatol 2011 Swiercznski et al. Exp Rev Clin Pharm 2023 Drewes et al. Nature Reviews 2020

Communication critical and pain specialists in complex cases

Incidence and predictors of new persistent opioid use following inflammatory bowel disease flares treated with oral corticosteroids

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Mohamed Noureldin <sup>1 2</sup>, Peter D R Higgins <sup>1</sup>, Shail M Govani <sup>3</sup>, Shirley Cohen-Mekelburg <sup>1</sup>, Brooke C Kenney <sup>4 5</sup>, Ryan W Stidham <sup>1</sup>, Jennifer F Waljee <sup>4 5</sup>, Akbar K Waljee <sup>1 2</sup>
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- 15119 IBD patients who received opioids around a flare
- 36% were opioid naïve and 35% developed persistent use
- Factors associated with persistent use: history depression, substance use Crohn's disease or indeterminate colitis, COPD

Targeted housestaff intervention reduces opioid use without worsening patient-reported pain scores and improves outcomes among patients with IBD: the "IBD pain ladder"

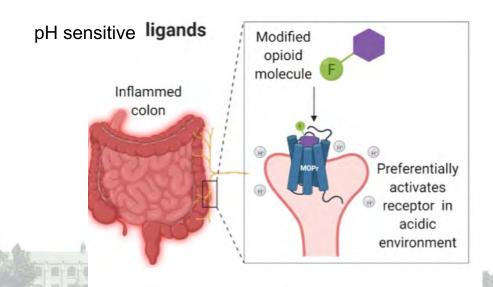
Pavlos Kaimakliotis ☑, Ajit Ramadugu, Jennifer Kang, Timothy McGorisk, Anne Polick, Effrosyni Votta-Velis & Itishree Trivedi

International Journal of Colorectal Disease 36, 1193-1200 (2021) Cite this article

- 43.4 mg vs. 7.7 mg morphine equivalent
- no difference in patient reported pain scores
- reduction in pain prescriptions at discharge
- reduced length of stay
- reduced 90 day readmission rate

Ligands targeted to acidic environments

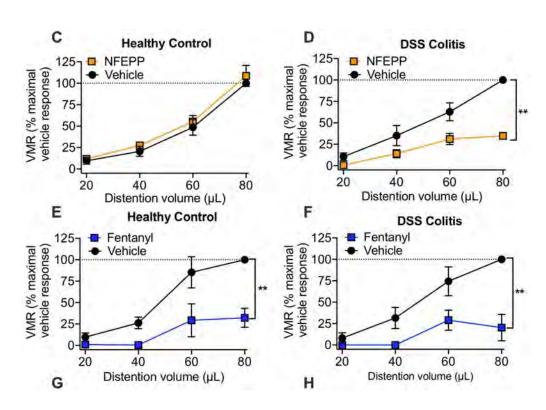
Spahn, V. et al. Science 355:2017





normal colon

colitis



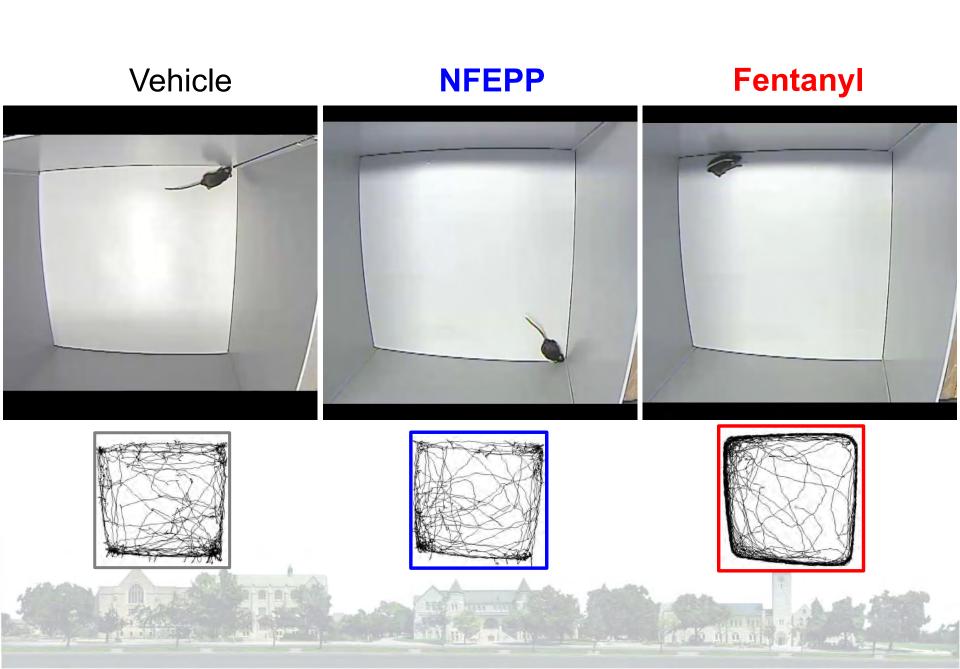
Animal Models

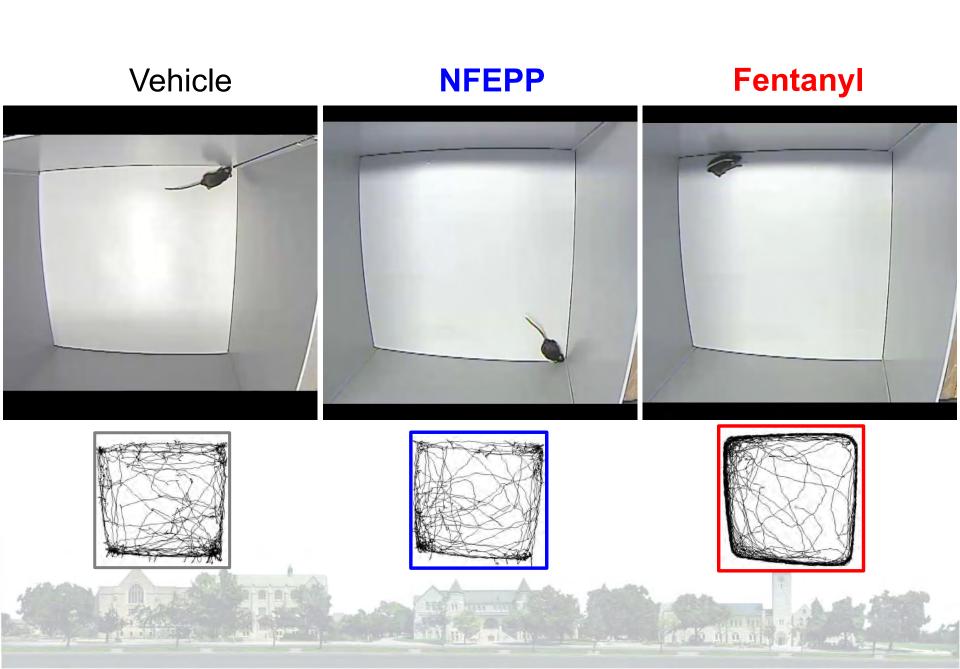
- Arthritis
- Post-op pain
- Cancer pain

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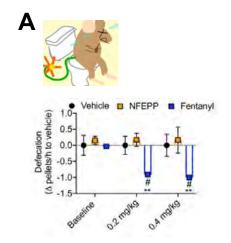


Jimenez-Vargas et al. GUT 2021

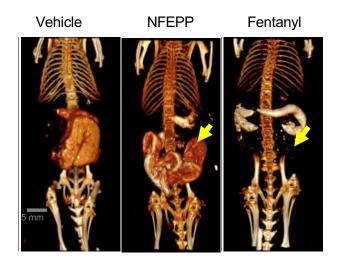




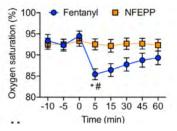
Safety Data: Serious Opioid Side Effects in GI tract and Lungs



Oral gavaged contrast CT scans showing Fentanyl but not NFEPP paralyzes GI motility







Degro et al Pain 2023 Jimenez-Vargas et al Gut 2022



NSAIDs and IBD

- Current recommendations are to avoid their use due to risk of IBD exacerbation
- Recent meta-analysis did not find consistent correlation; sensitivity analyses restricted to studies with low risk of bias -CD not UC

 Moninuol, O. et al. APT 2018.
- COX-2 selective for arthritis, no difference in relapse compared to placebo

Sandborn et al. Clin Gastro Hepatol 2006

Cannabinoids and IBD

- Over 50% report using marijuana, ~ 25% using for symptom control and up to 10% using daily.
- Over 50% report using for pain control
- Decreased abdominal pain, stress, cramping, sleep issues, anxiety; 50% reduced analgesic use
- Anti-inflammatory benefits in clinical studies lacking

 Scott. Crohn's Colitis 360, 2020
 Hance et al. Inf Royal Ris. 204

Hansen et al. Inf Bowel Dis, 2019
Hoffenberg et al. J Ped 2018
Benson et al. Crohn's Colitis 360, 2020

Patient reported side effects with chronic use

 Self reported memory impairment, fatigue, and drowsiness
 Benson et al. Crohn's colitis 360 2020

 20% regularly craving marijuana, 13% neglecting home and school responsibilities

Hoffenberg et al. J Peds 2018

Depression and impulsivity increased and increased substance abuse

Hansen et al. Inf Bowel Dis 2019



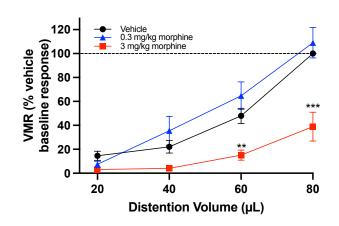
Combination Drugs targeting GPCRs

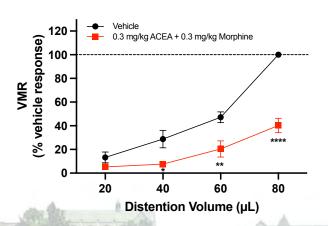
Subthreshold CB1 agonist + morphine

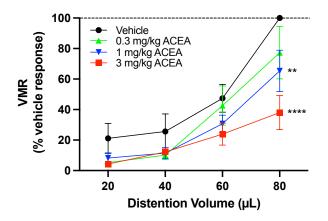


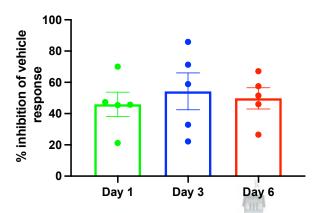






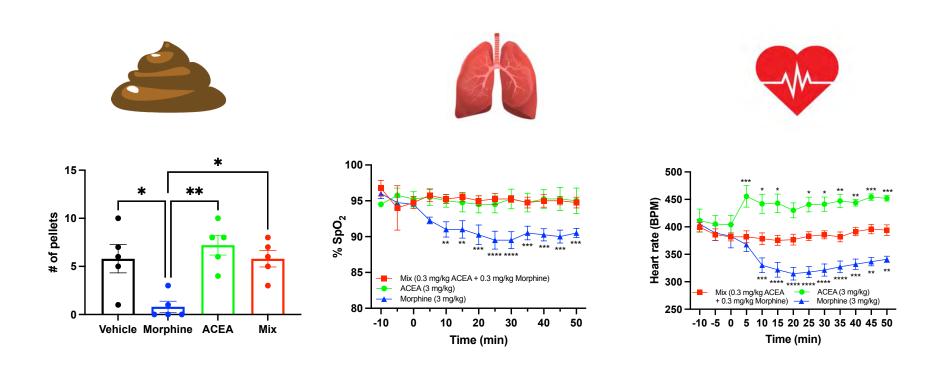






Tsang et al. J. Neurosci 2021

Subthreshold combination lacks Morphine side effects



Tsang et al. J. Neurosci 2021

Behaviour and nonpharmacological pain therapies

Diet

Sleep

Psychological interventions



Low FODMAP diet in quiescent IBD

 A number of studies showing improved symptoms including pain

Theoretical concern regarding negative impact on microbiota/metabolites

 No evidence in clinical and preclinical models that exacerbates inflammation

Sleep Quality Drives Next Day Pain and Fatigue in Adults With Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A Short Report

Livia Guadagnoli, ^{a, 10} Jamie Horrigan, ^b Marta Walentynowicz, ^{c, 10} Jessica K. Salwen-Deremer^{d, 10}

J Crohn's Colitis 2023

Table 1. General estimating equation models demonstrating sleep as predictor of abdominal pain, fatigue, and physical activity

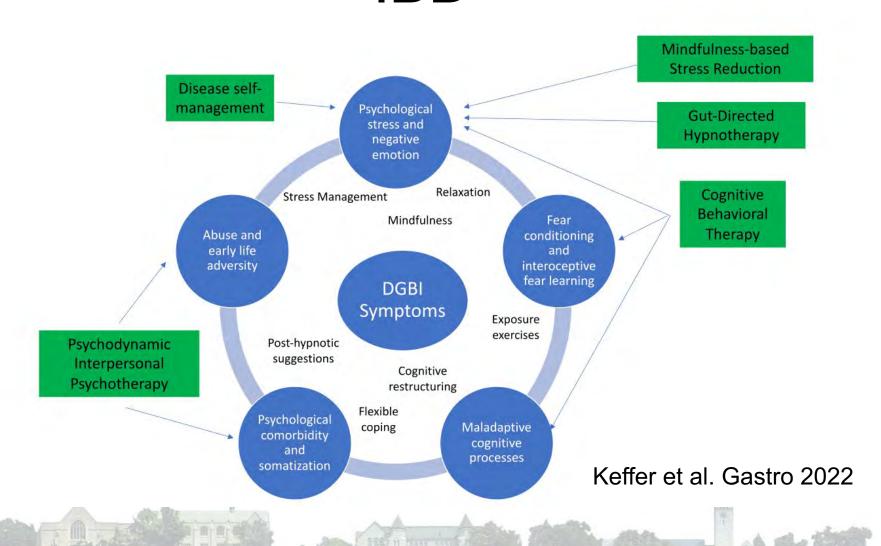
	Abdominal pain				Fatigue				Physical Activity			
	β	SE	Raw p-value	Adjusted p-value ^a	β	SE	Raw p-value	Adjusted p-value ^a	β	SE	Raw p-value	Adjusted p-value [†]
Sleep quality	-0.10	0.03	<0.001***	<0.01**	-0.37	0.09	<0.0001***	<0.0001***	80.40	87.10	0.36	.72
WASO	0.002	0.005	0.30	0.60	0.004	0.003	0.21	0.24	-15.95	4.38	<.001***	<.001***
Awakenings	-0.01	0.04	0.84	0.84	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.24	-234.0	264.0	0.37	.72

Poor subjective sleep quality predicts symptoms in Irritable Bowel Syndrome using the Experience Sampling Method

Topan, Rabia MBChB, BSc, MRCP¹; Vork, Lisa MD PhD²; Fitzke BSocSci, Heather MSc PhD³; Pandya, Shraya BSc¹; Keszthelyi, Daniel MD PhD^{2,a}; Cornelis, Jan⁶; Ellis, Jason PhD⁷; Van Oudenhove, Lukas MD PhD^{4,5,8}; Van Den Houte, Maaike PhD^{4,5,*}; Aziz, Qasim PhD, FRCP^{1,*}

poor subjective sleep quality predicted next day abdominal pain (0.036

Psychological Interventions in IBD



Psychological Interventions

Relatively few studies in IBD

Extrapolation from other disorders including IBS suggest efficacy

Need patient engagement and accessibility to therapists

Norton, C. et al. Systematic review: interventions for abdominal pain Management in inflammatory bowel disease. APT 2017 Riggott, C. Efficacy of psychological therapies in people with IBD: a Systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet Gastro Hepatol 2023

Summary

 Pathophysiological based approached – personalized approach

Avoid conventional opioids whenever possible

 Need for more basic and clinical studies in IBD pain