

ITNS GOLDEN TRIANGLE CHAPTER
Journal Club Summary

DATE: June 15, 2005

TOPIC: "Growth Hormone and GLP2 may be an alternative for T.P.N. dependent Patients with Short Bowel Syndrome"

ARTICLES: 1. Low-Dose Growth Hormone in Adult Home Parenteral Nutrition-Dependent Short Bowel Syndrome Patients: A Positive Study
2. Glucagon-like Peptide 2 Improves Nutrient Absorption and Nutritional Status in Short –Bowel Patients With No Colon

PRESENTER: Laura Matarese, Director of Nutrition for the Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute Intestinal Rehabilitation and Transplant Center

SPONSOR: Jan Sang of Astellas Pharma

ATTENDANTS: 35 Nurse Clinicians, Nurse Researchers, Coordinators and other Clinical Staff

SUMMARY:

In the first article, Ms Matarese discusses a study performed by David Seguy et al utilizing the use of low dose growth hormone injections in 12 Home parenteral nutrition (HPN) dependent patients with short bowel syndrome (SBS). The author defines short bowel syndrome as the result of extensive surgical resection. The author developed a randomized double –blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study of 12 adult patients with SBS who were HPN dependent to study the effect of low dose growth hormone. The subjects received daily doses of low-dose growth hormone and placebo for 2-3 week periods separated by a 1-week washout period to determine the effect of low growth hormone on the intestinal macronutrient absorption. The results of low dose growth hormone therapy in this study showed significant increased intestinal absorption of energy, nitrogen, carbohydrates, and fat without any major side effects in HPN-dependent patients who were on hyperphagic western diet.

The second article assesses the use of glucagons-like peptide 2 on the gastrointestinal function in 8 patients without a terminal ileum and colon with severe malnutrition and no postprandial secretion of GLP-2. The study group was given SQ injection of GLP-2 400 micrograms twice a day for 35 days. To summarize, GLP-2 treatment improved intestinal absorption of energy, wet weight, and nitrogen. Body weight increased as well as lean body mass, while fat mass decreased. The increase intestinal absorption in short-bowel patients as reflected in the increase body weight and lean body and decrease fat mass was taken as beneficial effects of use of SQ GLP-2 in short bowel syndrome patients.

An interactive discussion followed after the articles were presented.