



OSGNA

Ohio Society of Gastroenterology Nurses and Associates

The Scope

Spring 2013

President's Message

Officers

Thank goodness March is here. I am so ready for spring to come bringing with it warm temperatures and spring flowers. It has been a busy month especially for the education committee getting everything ready for our regional meeting. Shirley Flowers and her committee did a great job. The presentations were really good, the facility was great (maybe the singing next door was a little disturbing but at least they sang on key) and the food



2013 President, Joan Metze

was delicious. We always have the conference in March so for those who did not go or who have never been to a regional meeting keep that in the back of your mind for next year. As the year continues please send me pictures of your facility and staff so that we can highlight them in a power point presentation next year. During our meeting OSGNA gave away two free SGNA memberships for the year 2013 and two people received a voucher to attend our 2013 regional conference free. I did not get your names and would like to have them. If you received any of these gifts could you email me?

Just a reminder to everyone that March is colon cancer awareness month. If you or your facility is doing something special for colon cancer awareness please email me.

- PresidentJoan Metze
- Past PresidentDebbie Vance
- President ElectTerri Geil
- SecretaryKim McNary
- TreasurerKaren Strader-Helton
- Education/LegislationShirley Flowers
- Historian/Newsletter.....Sandy Amos

Our Medical Advisors for 2012-13 are
Dr. Carmen Meier and Dr. Christopher South.
Thank you for your dedication and service.

Dates to Remember

March 27: Happy GI Nurses and Associates Week!

Education Article

by Dr Carmen Meier, Gastroenterologist from Cincinnati Ohio
OSGNA Medical Advisor

Fecal Transplant

By now, most readers of this publication will likely have at least heard of the term fecal transplant. Most have talked of this universally disgust-inducing practice, if only for the “yuck factor”. But this is actually highly effective and accepted medical therapy for at least one serious medical condition: Clostridium difficile colitis. Since the bacterium was discovered in 1978, it has increasingly become the causative agent for serious infectious diarrhea, often related to antibiotic exposure, hospitalizations, or residence in extended care facilities. Its rate in this country has doubled from 31 per 100,000 to 61 per 100,000 between 1996 and 2003 (1). Infections have also become more severe, often leading to significant illness or even death. This is thought to be at least partially related to particularly virulent new strains of the bacterium as well as to increasing resistance to antibiotics (2). High rates of recurrence – up to 30% with standard antibiotic treatment also add to the burden of this disease (3). Therefore, new and more effective treatment strategies, such as fecal transplant, are urgently needed.

The principle of this procedure is to restore the original bacterial make-up of the colon after it has been altered by C. diff infection. This is achieved by infusing the stool of a healthy person into the colon of an infected patient, usually by colonoscopic infusion or enema. The efficacy of this technique is impressive: 81-100% of patients achieve a cure (4). These numbers even include patients who have had several treatment failures with standard therapy. Such impressive results raise the question of why this practice is not used more often. One part of the answer certainly is obvious: many patients shudder at the thought of having someone else’s feces infused. Several recent mainstream articles are starting to change this notion in the public. Physicians are now receiving requests from some patients with C. diff colitis who have read about fecal transplant. However, there are less obvious barriers to widespread use of this therapy: Just as in any other transplant or infusion of fluids, such as blood, donors have to be screened for communicable diseases. This does involve certain costs not covered by the patient’s insurer. There are multiple centers in the United States who now do provide fecal transplants to patients, but it usually means a trip somewhere in the country as well as significant uncovered expenses for the patient.

Our best hope of using the principle of fecal bacteriotherapy might lie with mimicking the natural fecal flora in the laboratory. A recent study using enemas made up of mixtures of bacteria not containing feces showed promise in the therapy of C. difficile colitis (5). Unfortunately, this is labor intensive and expensive. Additionally, the bacterial make-up of one person’s stool varies greatly from the next. Therefore, not a standard recipe yet exists. Much certainly has to be learned before we can use this modality. In the interim, we should continue to educate the public as well as health care providers and insurers about fecal transplant as therapy for Clostridium difficile.

1. McDonald LC, et al. Clostridium difficile infection in patients discharged from US short-stay hospitals, 1996-2003. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2006;12(3):409.
2. Cloud J, et al. Clostridium difficile strain NAP-1 is not associated with severe disease in a nonepidemic setting. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2009;7(8):868.
3. Wensich C, et al. Comparison of vancomycin, teicoplanin, metronidazole, and fusidic acid for the treatment of Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea. *Clin Infect Dis.* 1996;22(5):813.
4. Brandt LJ, et al. Long-term follow-up of colonoscopic fecal microbiota transplant for recurrent Clostridium difficile infection. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2012; 107:1079–1087.
5. Petrof EO, et al. Stool substitute transplant therapy for the eradication of Clostridium difficile infection: ‘RePOOPulating’ the gut. *Microbiome.* 2013;1:3

Spring Education Conference

I hope that everyone who attended our Spring Educational Meeting was able to visit with all our vendors. There were 22 Vendors that registered for the meeting. It is with their support that we are able to provide these programs to our members. Please remember to thank them when you see them at your workplace.

Abbvie
Boston Scientific
Con Med
Cook Medical
Covidien
Emerge
Endochoice
Erbe
Ferring Pharmaceuticals
Ironwood Pharmaceuticals
Janssen Biotech, Inc
Kimberly Clark
Medovations
Micromed/ Fujinon
Olympus America Inc
Pro Scope Systems
SMD Wynne Corp (GI Supply,
NM Beale Co, Custom
Ultrasonics)
Steris
Synchroncare, LLC (Genii,
Ovesco, Medspira)
Takeda
US Endoscopy
Vertex Pharmaceuticals



Karen Strader Helton and Shirley Flowers (Board Members) welcoming guests to the 2013 conference.



Joan Metz President OSGNA, opening address to the 2013 conference.



2013 conference speakers Karen Mitchell BSN, CGRN and Dr Dean Mikami.



2013 conference attendees.