



Disclosures

- William Chey, MD: Consultant: Nestle, Campbells; Grants and Research Support: Fody Foods, Nestle, Zespri
- Kate Scarlata, RDN: Advisory Board, Consulting & Advertising FODY foods, Casa de Sante, Rachel Paul Foods; Low FODMAP grocery app and books.



OBJECTIVES

- Detail how diet may be a trigger or therapy for IBS, impact changes in gut flora and microbial derived metabolites.
- Describe how FODMAPs impact luminal distention via osmotic and fermentative effects.
- Outline a low FODMAP elimination and re-introduction nutrition protocol.



IBS: Rome IV Criteria

Recurrent abdominal pain at least 1 day per week associated with two or more of the following:

- Related to defecation
- Onset associated with a change in the frequency of stool
- Onset associated with a change in the form of stool

Mearin et al. Gastroenterology. May 2016



Does Food Cause IBS Symptoms?









Why Do We Care About Food in IBS Patients?

Proportion of UMHS patients (n=247) reporting at least moderate effects on the three IBS-QOL food related questions

IBS-QOL Question:	Proportion having scale scores ≥3 (at least moderate effect)*
Q11. I have to watch the amount of food I eat because of my bowel problems	62.4% (153/245)
Q23. I have to watch the kind of food I eat because of my bowel problems	73.6% (181/246)
Q28. I feel frustrated that I cannot eat when I want because of my bowel problems.	51.2% (126/246)

Nojkov B, et al DDW 2014



Dietary restrictions are associated with reduced Quality of Life in IBS Patients

IBS-QOL food questions (total score)	Estimate difference (± standard error)	P-value
Q11. I have to watch the amount of food I eat because of my bowel problems	- 22.27 ± 2.6	<0.0001
Q23. I have to watch the kind of food I eat because of my bowel problems	-20.52 ± 2.9	<0.0001
Q28. I feel frustrated that I cannot eat when I want because of my bowel problems	-27.47 ± 2.2	<0.0001

Those with vs. those without diet restriction Multivariate linear regression model adjusting for age, gender, marital status, alcohol/tobacco use & education level

Nojkov et al DDW 14



Why Does Food Cause IBS Symptoms?



Food and GI Symptoms





Colonic Fermentation is altered in IBS

- 114 IBS pts & 33 HCs
 pH & traneit by Smartpill
 SCFAs by gas chrometography
- Colonic but not small bowel pH lower in IBS pts v. HCs
- SCFA levels lower in IBS-Cv. IBS-D, M, HCs
- IBS-Cv. IBS-D, M, HCs · Colonic pH correlated
- with transit and IBS symptom severity • SCFA negatively correlated with transit
- correlated with transit Take Home Point: Colonic fermentation may be

iteral 2015;online early

altered in IBS

Ringel-Kulka et al. Am J Gastroe



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Practice Patterns of Diet Therapies for IBS in the US

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Survey of Diet Therapies for IBS Amongst US Gastroenterologists

10,952 surveys distributed	Women	24.1 %
1.49/ 20200020	Men	75.9%
14% response rate	Academic Practice	41.9%
1562 completed	Board Certified in GI	84%
surveys	Over 20 years out of GI Training	36.7%
Lenhart, Chey et al. J Neurogastroenterol Motil 2018		

Gastroenterologists Perception of Diet Effectiveness For IBS



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Gastroenterologists Perception of Diet Effectiveness For IBS





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Which Best Describes The Role of Dietary Therapy in The Management of Your Patients With IBS?





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How Often Will Patients Have Tried the Following Diets Before Being Seen By a Gastroenterologist?

	Almost Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Almost Always
Trial and Error	3.6%	8.1%	38.7%	37.1%	12.5%
Lactose-free	2.1%	12.4%	52.8%	27.4%	5.3%
Gluten-free	3.0%	16.4%	56.3%	20.7%	3.6%
Low Fat	22.2%	47.9%	23.6%	5.4%	0.9%
Low FODMAP	49.6%	35.8%	12.4%	1.7%	0.5%

Lenhart, Chey et al. J Neurogastroenterol Motil 2018



How Often Do Gastroenterologists Recommend the Following Diets to IBS Patients?

	Almost Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Almost Always
High Fiber	5.5%	13.2%	36.2%	31.0%	14.1%
Lactose-free	3.1%	8.4%	43.9%	29.3%	15.3%
Gluten-free	14.9%	31.5%	41.5%	9.3%	2.8%
Low Fat	17.8%	30.7%	33.1%	13.3%	5.1%
Low FODMAP	2.8%	8.7%	31.1%	34.4%	23.0%

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Lenhart, Chey et al. J Neurogastroenterol Motil 2018





Gastroenterologists, Diet, and IBS





Gluten-free Elimination diets Low-FODMAP



Raffinose containing foods Legumes, lentils, cabbage, brussels sprouts

Eswaran & Chey, GI CI North Am 2011;40:141 Shepherd, et al, Clin Gastro Hepatol 2008;6:765 Gibson & Shepherd, I Gastro Hepatol 2008;6:765



Spencer M, et al. Cur 7x Opt Gl. 2014;12:424

RCTs Evaluating the Low-FODMAP Diet For IBS

- 7 RCTs compared a low FODMAP diet with various controls in 397 participants
- A low FODMAP diet was associated with reduced overall symptoms compared to controls (RR 0.69; 95% CI 0.54, 0.88, I2 25%)
- The 3 RCTs that compared low FODMAP diet with rigorous control diets had the least heterogeneity between studies but also the least magnitude of effect
- The overall quality of the data was "very low" according to GRADE criteria
 - Most studies were high risk of biasHeterogeneity between study designs
 - Imprecision in the estimate of effect



84 patients with IBS-D (45 LFD; median age, 65 women, 43 years [range, 19-68]) randomized to LFD or mNICE x 4 weeks

Low-FODMAP vs. mNICE Diet: Weekly Abdominal Pain & Bloating Scores





* = $p \le .05$ ° = $p \le .01$ $H = p \le .001$ § = $p \le .0001$

aran, et al, Am J Gastroe

enterol 2016;111:1824

P values refer to the change WITHIN group comparing to baseline score

Eswaran, et al, Am J Gastroenterol 2016;111:1824





3 Phases of the Low-FODMAP Diet: ESP Elimination is the Beginning NOT the End!! Determine Sensitivities



Chey WD. Am J Gastroenterol 2016:111;366





Advanced Training for GI Dieticians CE course Practicum

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MICHIGAN MEDICINE



Role of Dietitian

Initial Screening

- · Has patient been diagnosed with IBS or IBS-like symptoms occurring in IBD and/or celiac disease?
- What diet and treatments have been trialed?
- Simple question: Does eating exacerbate your symptoms?
- Is patient appropriate for elimination diet?
 - Eating disorder Malnourished
 - Elderly



FODMAP ACRONYM:

	fermentable		
C	oligosaccharides (fructans and galacto-oligosacchari	des-GOS) 🔨	ALL DE LE
1	disaccharides (lactose, milk sugar)		
٨	monosaccharide (excess fructose)	1	5.9
1	and	2	
	polyols (sugar alcohols such as mannitol and sorbitol)		10

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FODMAPs & IBS

FODMAPs DO NOT cause IBS but reduction of FODMAPs in the diet may reduce symptoms.

- \succ Symptoms are triggered due to response of the enteric nervous system to the luminal distention in IBS, likely due to:
 - Nature of gut flora
 - Dysmotility impacting fluid and gas clearance
 - Visceral hypersensitivity

 - Possibly, mast cell degranulation
 Bacterial metabolites as by-product of fermentation of FODMAPs may play a role

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WHY ARE FODMAPS MALABSORBED?

- Lactose: Up to 70% of the world population has lactase non persistence, also secondary LI observed in post-infectious IBS & SIBO
- Fructose: poor absorption due to it's slow, low-capacity transport mechanism across the epithelium & SIBO; FM occurs in 1in 3 ppl
- Fructans/ GOS: humans lack digestive enzymes
- Polyols: too large for passive diffusion; absorbed in pores in small intestine.

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SAMPLE OF HIGH FODMAP SOURCES

LACTOSE	EXCESS FRUCTOSE	FRUCTANS	GOS	POLYOLS
MILK	APPLES	DRIED FRUIT	LEGUMES	APPLES
CUSTARD	BOYSENBERRY	NECTARINE	PISTACHIOS	APRICOTS
ICE CREAM	FIGS	PERSIMMON	CASHEWS	BLACKBERRIES
YOGURT	MANGO	WATERMELON		NECTARINE
MILK POWDER	PEARS	ARTICHOKE		PEACH
BICOTTA CHEERE	WATERMELON	GARLIC		PEARS
RICOTIA CHEESE	ASPARAGUS	ONION		CAULIFLOWER
COTTAGE CHEESE	ARTICHOKE	WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE		MUSHROOMS
	SUGAR SNAP PEAS	CHICORY ROOT EXTRACT		
	HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP	INULIN ADDITIVES		SUGAR ALCOHOL
	HONEY			ADDITIVES: ISOMALT,
	AGAVE			MANNITOL, SORBITOL,
	AGATE			MALTITOL



LEARNING DIET: NOT LONG TERM!



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3 PHASE "ESP" NUTRITIONAL APPROACH

- ■1st phase: Eliminate high FODMAP containing foods (2-6 weeks).
- ■2nd phase: identify **Sensitivities** of FODMAPs via systematic re-introduction (10-12 weeks).
- ■3rd phase: **Personalize** to patient's tolerance



Up To Date: Low FODMAP Resources

Low FODM	AP GROC	ERY LI	STA Kan Ambandore	SARDER & JR.F. capes
	A series of the	And the second s		PULSEA PULSEA

Many free downloadables: katescarlata.com



FODMAP Effects Are Cumulative





		Lose
Garlic	Garlic infuse oil; Boyajian brand	Garlic flesh, garlic powder or salts
Onion	Shallot or onion infused oil or use chives, asafetida powder or green part of leeks or scallions	Onion, shallot, leek (Fructan in the bulb); onion powder or salts
Legumes	% cup canned: rinsed and drained chickpeas or $%$ cup canned lentils	Kidney beans or dried beans
Wheatflour	King Arthur GF flour blend, Trader's Joes GF flour, Bob's Red mill 1 for 1 cup GF	Wheatflour
Soybean	Firm tofu, edamame	Soymilk made w/ whole soybean, silken tofu
Milk alternatives	Lactose free milk, hemp, almond, canned coconut milk, rice milk	Cow's milk
Cheese	Most hard/aged cheese	Ricotta/Cottage

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LABEL READING

Highlight of some *High FODMAP* ingredients:

>Agave, honey, HFCS, chicory root, inulin, FOS, fructose, dates, molasses

>Wheat as primary ingredient-traces are okay

Soy flour or whole soybean, other bean flours

≻Apple and pear juice

 \succ Natural flavors-can denote onion/garlic in savory USDA regulated foods (meat products/ broth)



REINTRODUCTION PHASE

>There is no standardized re-introduction protocol.

- >My preference: Cautious reintroduction
- >If one food w/in the FODMAP challenge leads to symptoms, try ½ portion or another selection from that group.

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WHY REINTRODUCE FODMAPS?

- Research has shown that the low FODMAP diet reduces bifdobacteria and other probiotic gut bacteria (butyrate-producing Clostridium cluster XIVa and mucus-associated Akkermansia muciniphila (Halmos, Gut 2015)
- Stool pH increases slightly on the low FODMAP diet---this may allow pathogenic microbes to grow. (Halmos, Gut 2015)
- The low FODMAP has been shown in 2 studies to increase gut microbial diversity—a good thing. (Halmos Gut 2015, McIntosh Gut 2016)

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BASIC GUIDELINES WHEN REINTRODUCING A FODMAP GROUP

- \succ Test one FODMAP group (lactose, excess fructose etc.) at a time & choose foods that contain only one FODMAP.
- Consume a food amount that represents a normal intake (not excessive amounts).
- Continue to restrict all FODMAPs (maintain a low FODMAP diet) except the food that is being tested until tolerance or intolerance is confirmed.
- >Record symptoms experienced for each challenge.
- >Use the same food for each of the 3 challenge days.

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- >Lactose: 1/2 -1 cup milk
- Fructose: 1-2 tsp. honey or ½ mango
- $\succ Fructans:$ 2 slice wheat bread, 1 TB onion, ½ garlic clove
- >GOS: ½ cup beans
- Polyols: ½ cup mushrooms, 1/3 cup cauliflower (mannitol) or 1 peach, 5 blackberries (sorbitol)

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WHAT IS A FAILED CHALLENGE?

- A failed challenge should be a noticeable & significant change in symptoms.
- Symptoms may resemble an IBS flare: diarrhea, cramping, return of constipation, bloating.
- > = Undesirable outcome.

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The Re-Challenge Details

- >Reintroduce challenge foods in setting of low FODMAP diet.
- >Day #1, add in small amount of challenge food- as outlined.
- >Day #2, if no symptoms, double challenge food portion.
- >Day #3, keep portion the same or triple the Day#1 portion depending on patients normal intake of that food and assess tolerance.
- >Abort challenge if undesirable* symptoms occur.

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BREAKING IT DOWN

MANNITOL CHALLENGE
DAY 1 ½ cup raw mushrooms
DAY 2 1 cup raw mushrooms
DAY 3 1% cup raw mushrooms
NOTE: YOU CAN COOK THE NUSHROOMS JUST MEASURE THE PORTION AMOUNT IN RAW FORM.

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BALANCED NUTRITION IS KEY FOR GI HEALTH



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Low FODMAP menu

- Breakfast: 1 cup cooked oats, handful blueberries, 1 tablespoon chia seeds, lactose free milk
- Lunch: slow leavened sourdough wheat bread, sliced chicken, romaine lettuce, sliced tomatoes, Dijon mustard, Swiss Cheese, orange and popcorn
- Snack: lactose free yogurt, suitable granola topping, sliced kiwifruit
- Dinner: Grilled fish, chicken, beef, firm tofu with baked potato, green beans.
- Dessert: Dark chocolate dipped strawberries



FDA recognizes more carbs as fibers

- · Inulin and inulin-type fructans, high-amylose starch (resistant starch 2), and polydextose were among eight additional non-digestible carbohydrates recognized as fiber by the Food and Drug Administration on **June 14, 2018.**
- · The F.D.A. ruled mixed plant cell wall fibers, a category that includes fibers like sugar cane fiber and apple fiber, also met its fiber definition as did arabinoxylan, alginate, galactooligosaccharide and resistant maltodextrin/dextrin.

ts/ucm610641.htm accessed June 19, 2018

NON-RESPONDER

Assess symptoms:

- >Bloating & post prandial fullness: r/o SIBO, gastroparesis, >Constipation: assess for slow transit constipation and/or
- dyssynergic defecation, high colonic stool burden, methane + SIBO >Diarrhea: parasitic infection, bile acid malabsorption, SIBO
- >Other food intolerance/sensitivities: gluten, fat, food chemicals-histamine, milk protein (A1 vs A2)
- Consider probiotics, gut-directed hypnotherapy + other gut-brain directed therapies.

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A1 β-casein-free milk

 Goats, sheep, water buffalo and human breast milk contain A2- bue to a genetic mutation, cows can produce milk with three human breast milk contain A2type beta casein protein.







- + Most dairy operations pool all of this milk together so conventional milk is a mix of A1/A2 β -case in
- proteins. It is possible to identify cows that produce A2/A2 through a simple genetic test. Milk produced by these cows is generally considered A1 protein-free. .

Slide courtesy of A2 milk/ Bonnie Johnson



The result of A1 beta-casein digestion

Beta-casomorphin-7 (BCM-7), a peptide fragment and μ -opioid receptor agonist, is formed as a result of the incomplete digestion of A1 beta-casein.

This does not happen with A2 beta-casein which undergoes complete digestion*



BCM-7 is degraded by dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPPIV). Activity of DPPIV varies be duals leading to susceptible group

*Jinsamaa & Yoshikawa (1999) Peptides

**Kost et al. (2009), Peptides.



Food is Complicated!

- · A low FODMAP diet modifies many food components may reduce gluten, soy protein, fiber. Etc. Is the low FODMAP diet effective due to reduction of FODMAPs alone or reduction of other potential food related triggers?
- FODMAP content is variable in foods ripeness of fruit can impact FODMAP content, food processing and fermentation of foods can alter FODMAPs. Low FODMAP diet is very portion driven. Not black and white.
- · Placebo and nocebo effect
- · Is food intolerance driven by alteration of gut microbial alterations (i.e. SIBO or dysbiosis)? Are we missing the root cause.
- · Remind patients diet is often a piece of the puzzle -may not be the complete solution.



Future

- Microbial signature may help guide best low FODMAP candidates VOC testing
 - · VOC=volatile organic compounds, metabolites created by gut flora

 - 100's of different VOCs
 15 VOCs predicted to 97% accuracy which pts responded to low FODMAP diet
 - Fecal microbial assay may be another tool, in small pilot study with children, low FODMAP responders had different microbial signature.
- Probiotic + Prebiotics
- · Personalized nutrition

Rossi M, et al. Clin Gastro Hep 2018; 16: 385-391, Chumpitazi BP et al Alimentary pharmacology & therapeutics. 2015;42(4):418-427.



RESOURCES





FOR A DIGESTIVE PEACE OF MIND

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Credit Claiming

You must complete a brief evaluation of the program in order to obtain your certificate. The evaluation will be available for one year; you do not need to complete it on June 28, 2018.

Credit Claiming Instructions:

- Go to CE.TodaysDletttlan.com/IBS OR log on to CE.TodaysDletttlan.com, go to "My Courses" and click on the webinar title.
- 2. Click "Take Course" on the webinar description page.
- 3. Select "Start/Resume Course" to complete and submit the evaluation.
- 4. Download and print your certificate.