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Comprehensive Review of Digestive Issues in Prader-Willi Syndrome

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Disclosures:

Research Support:

Co-investigator:

Harmony

Radius

Grant Support:

FPWR

NIH/NIMH

Off-label Use Of Medications



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Outline of Presentation

- Prevalence of gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms in Prader-Willi Syndrome
- Review of published clinical data, management approaches (evidenced-based and experiential in Prader-Willi syndrome)
 - Feeding/swallowing oral health
 - Gastric emptying/gastric dilation
 - Diarrhea
 - Constipation/rectal picking



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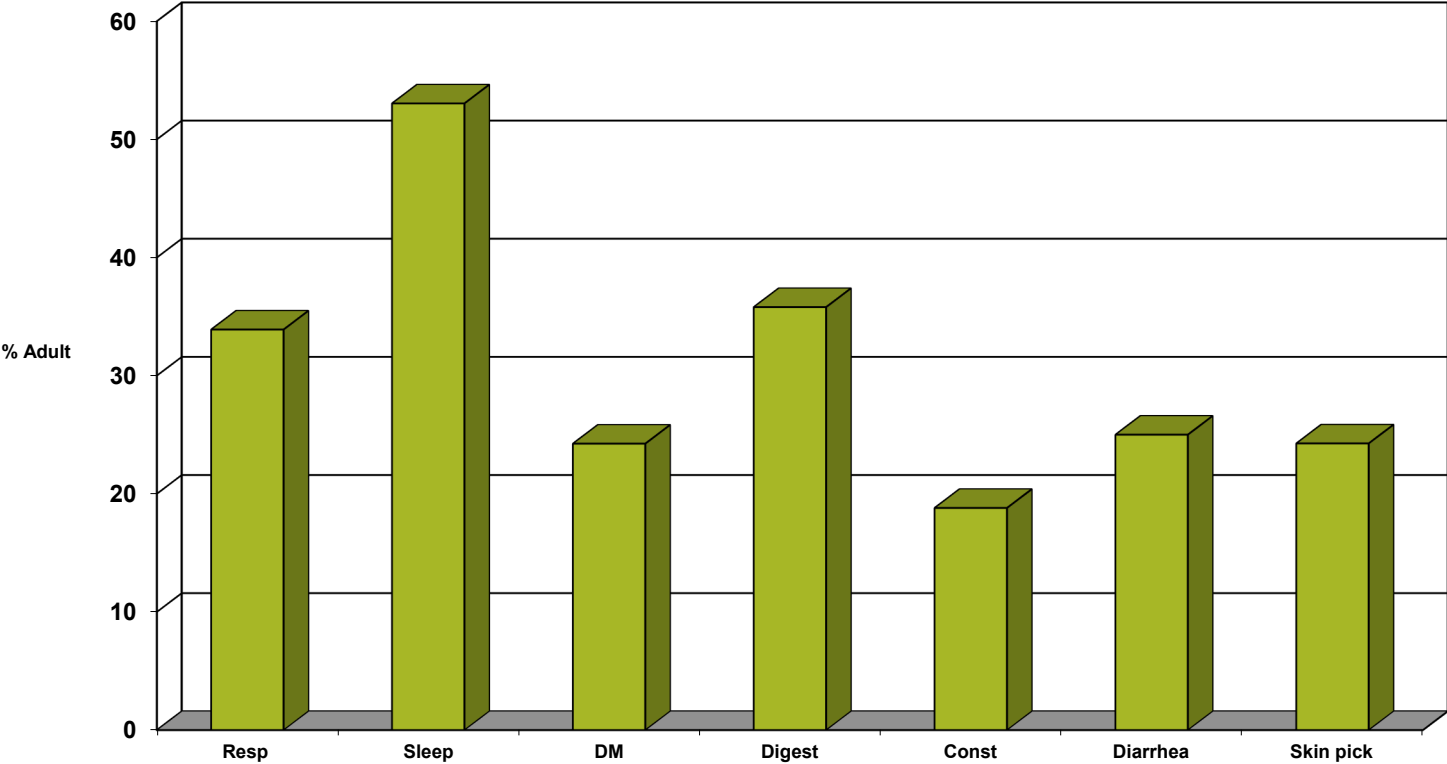
How Common Are GI-related Symptoms?

- Early feeding difficulties very common among infants with PWS
 - Major criteria for clinical diagnosis of PWS (Holm, et al., Pediatrics 1993)
- Frequent reports of reflux symptoms, and inability to vomit
 - Early deaths from aspiration (Reflux related?)
 - Significant morbidity from high pain threshold and vomiting threshold well documented



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Symptom Prevalence Among Adults With Prader-Willi Syndrome

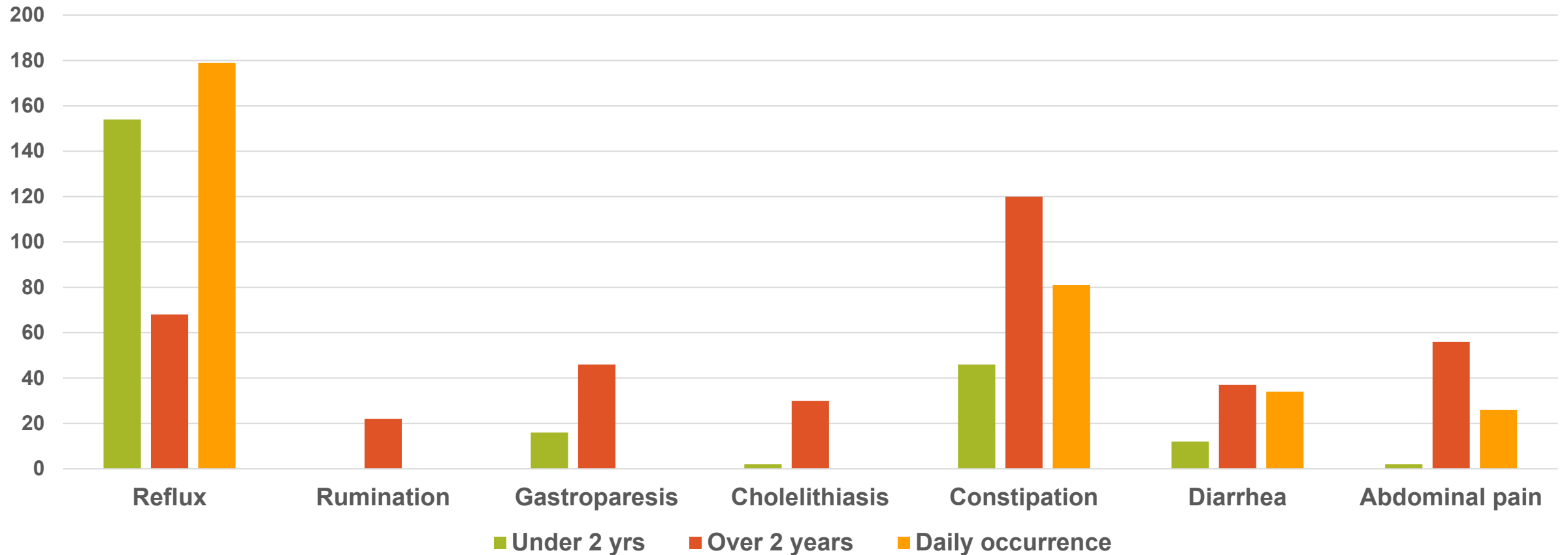


Combined data from JV Butler et al (2002), S Cassidy et al. (1995), and B. Whitman



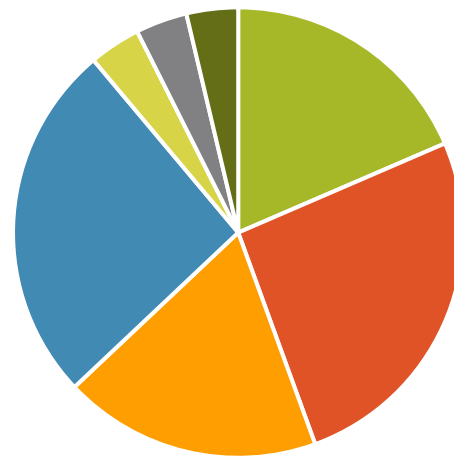
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FPWR Registry 2019 : Frequency of Gastrointestinal Symptoms



Mortality in Children ≤ 5 years with Prader-Willi Syndrome: International Data

Cause of Death



- Aspiration
- Diarrhea
- Pneumonia
- Obese/OSA
- Accident
- sepsis
- Cardiomyopathy

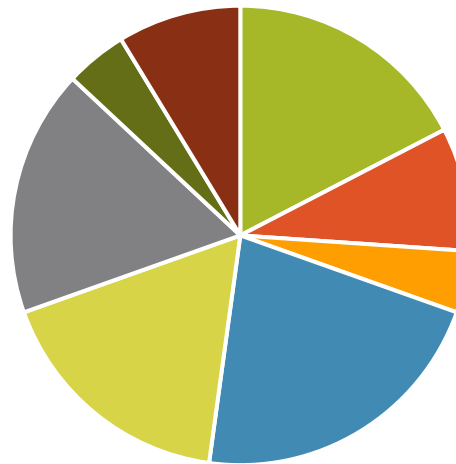
Pooled published data from Europe, Australia, Japan, US



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Mortality in Adults with Prader-Willi Syndrome: International Data

Cause of Death



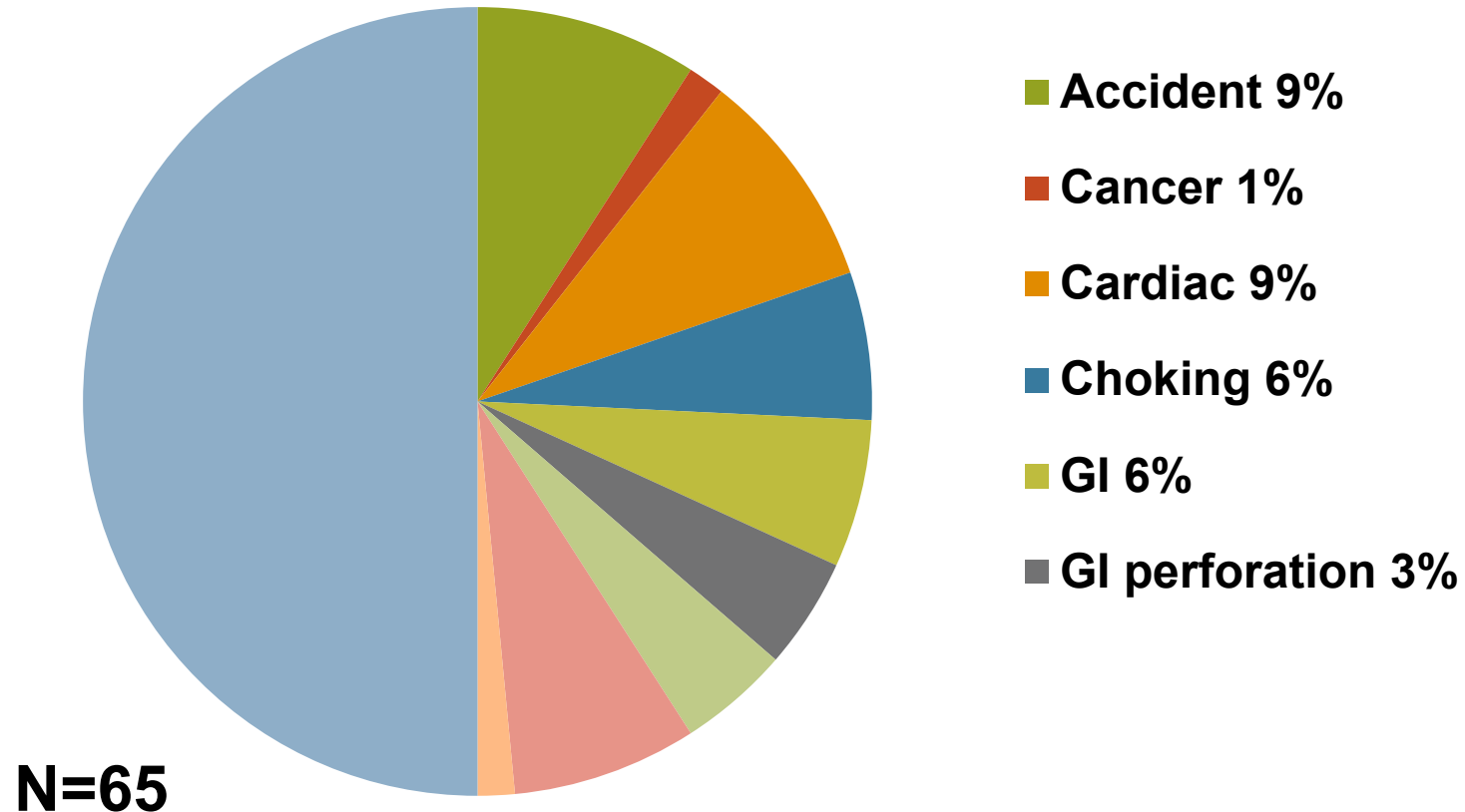
- Obese/pneumonia
- Accident
- Unknown
- Obese/OSA
- Stroke/PE
- Heart
- Aspiration
- GI

Pooled published data from Europe, Australia, Japan, US



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Pediatric Deaths: PWSA USA Data

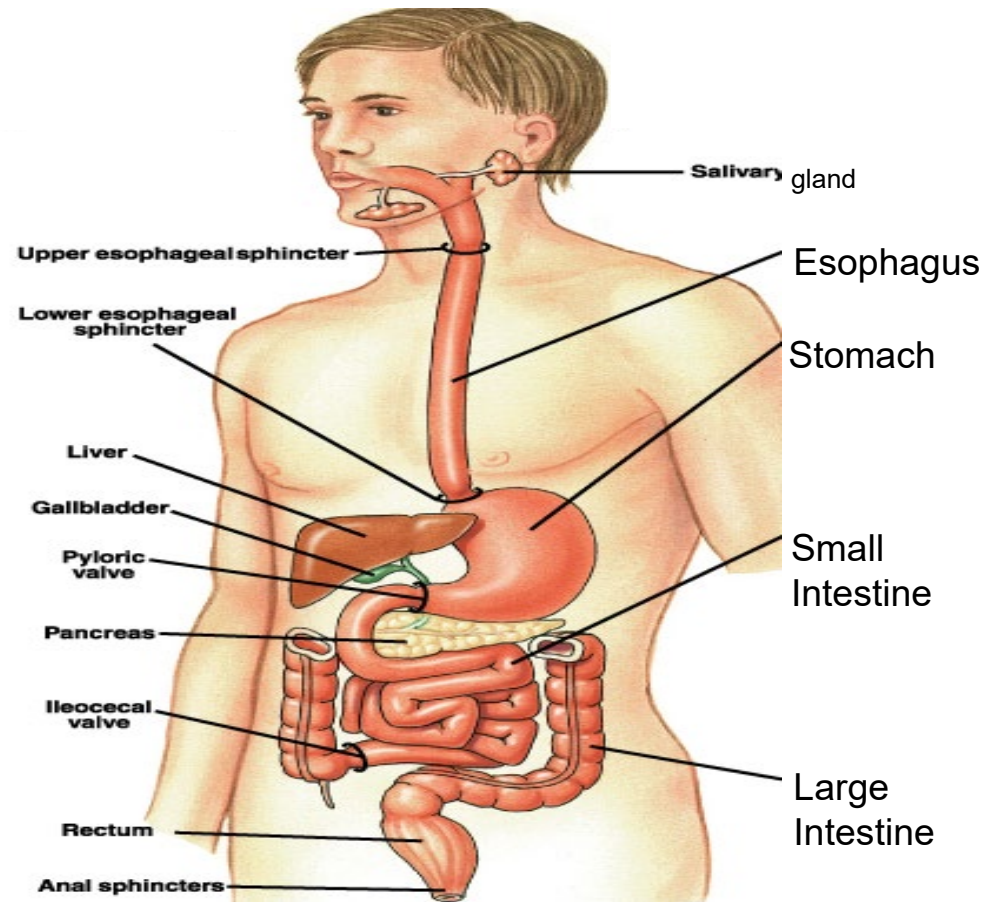


Courtesy of Jim and Carolyn Loker and PWSA | USA



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Overview of GI Anatomy



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Common Oral Issues

- Oromotor weakness
 - Hypotonia
 - Palatal abnormalities
- Dental abnormalities
 - Micrognathia (Small jaw)
 - Microdontia (small teeth), delayed eruption and hypoplastic (weak) enamel, dental crowding and erosions from rumination
- Salivary abnormalities (xerostomia-thick saliva)
 - Salivary flow is only 20-50% of normals *(PS Hart, Ann NY Acad Sci 1998 and Saeves et al Arch Oral Biol 2012)*



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Phases of Swallowing

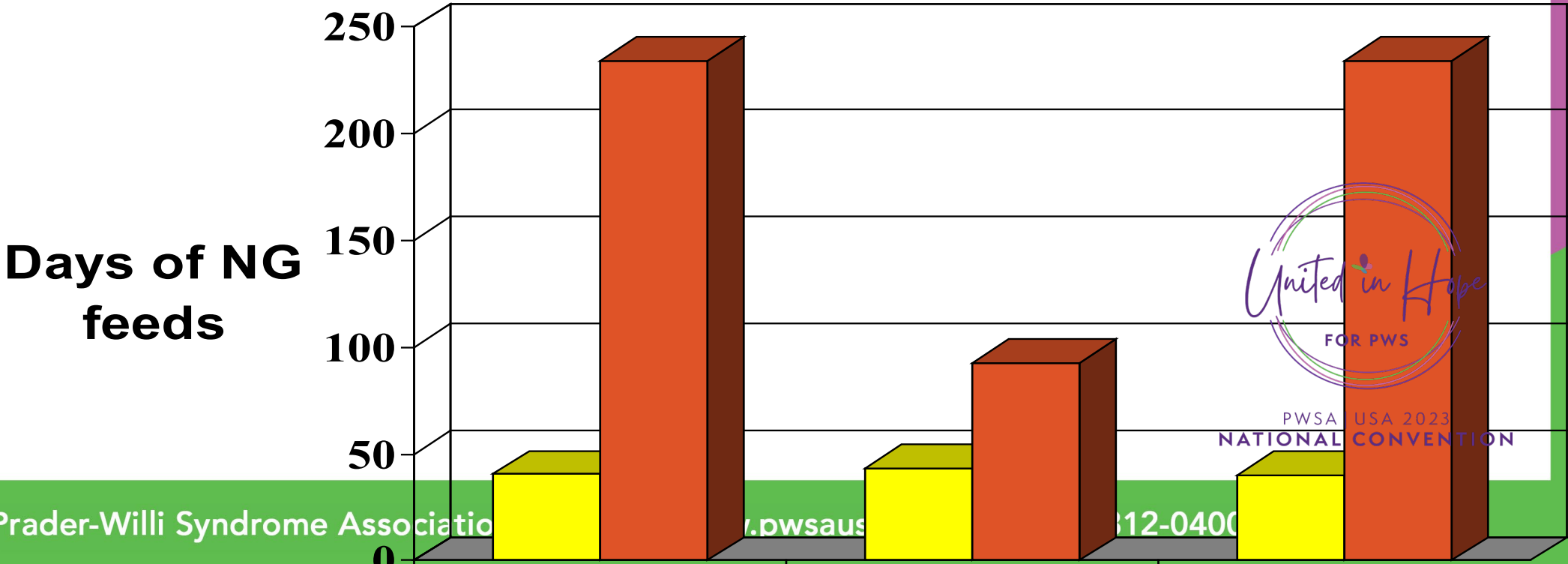


- Oral Preparatory
- Oral
- Pharyngeal
- Esophageal



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Feeding and Swallowing interventions : Nutritional Intervention and Oromotor Therapy on NG Feeds in TCH Infants



Choking/Prader-Willi Syndrome

- Review of data provided by families and collected through the PWSA bereavement program
 - 39% of families reported history of choking among the 52 families who completed questionnaires
 - Choking listed as cause of death in 12/152 patients (7.9%)
 - Average age 24 years (3-52 years)
 - 92% of patients were male

Stevenson, Scheimann et al., AJMG 2008



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Choking/Prader-Willi Syndrome

- Factors predisposing to choking
 - Hyperphagia/Foraging
 - 25% of patients were food-stealing
 - Thick saliva
 - Weakness of pharyngeal muscles
 - Gastritis/Gastroesophageal Reflux
 - Gastritis noted in 38% at autopsy (3/8)

Stevenson, Scheimann et al., AJMG 2008



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Swallowing Issues Among Adults and Children with Prader-Willi Syndrome

- Study (2014) funded by PWSAUSA by Gross, Gisser and Cherpes
 - Findings published in Dysphagia 10/2015
- Swallow studies in adults with PWS seen in Pittsburgh
- VFSS Swallow Studies using thin liquids and barium cookies in 30 adults with PWS
 - Significant, sometime substantial pharyngeal residue was present in 97% of subjects
 - Moderate to severe esophageal stasis was detected in 100% of participants
 - None could feel pharyngeal residue or esophageal stasis, regardless of the quantity



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Choking/Prader-Willi Syndrome

- Current Interventions
 - Heimlich maneuver training
 - Diet interventions
 - Supervised meals
 - Holiday monitoring
 - Meal pacing/Chewing prompts
 - Fluid intake with self regulation (straw)
 - Treatment of Gastritis/Gastroesophageal Reflux



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Choking/Prader-Willi Syndrome

- Potential Interventions- III
 - Treatment of gastritis/reflux
 - Conservative measures
 - Watch meal volume
 - Elevate head of bed
 - Minimize caffeine
 - Decreased fat






- Potential Interventions-III
 - Treatment of gastritis/reflux
 - Antacids
 - Tums/Calcium
 - Acid suppression
 - H₂ Receptor
 - Proton pump inhibitor

? Screen for *Helicobacter pylori* in stool



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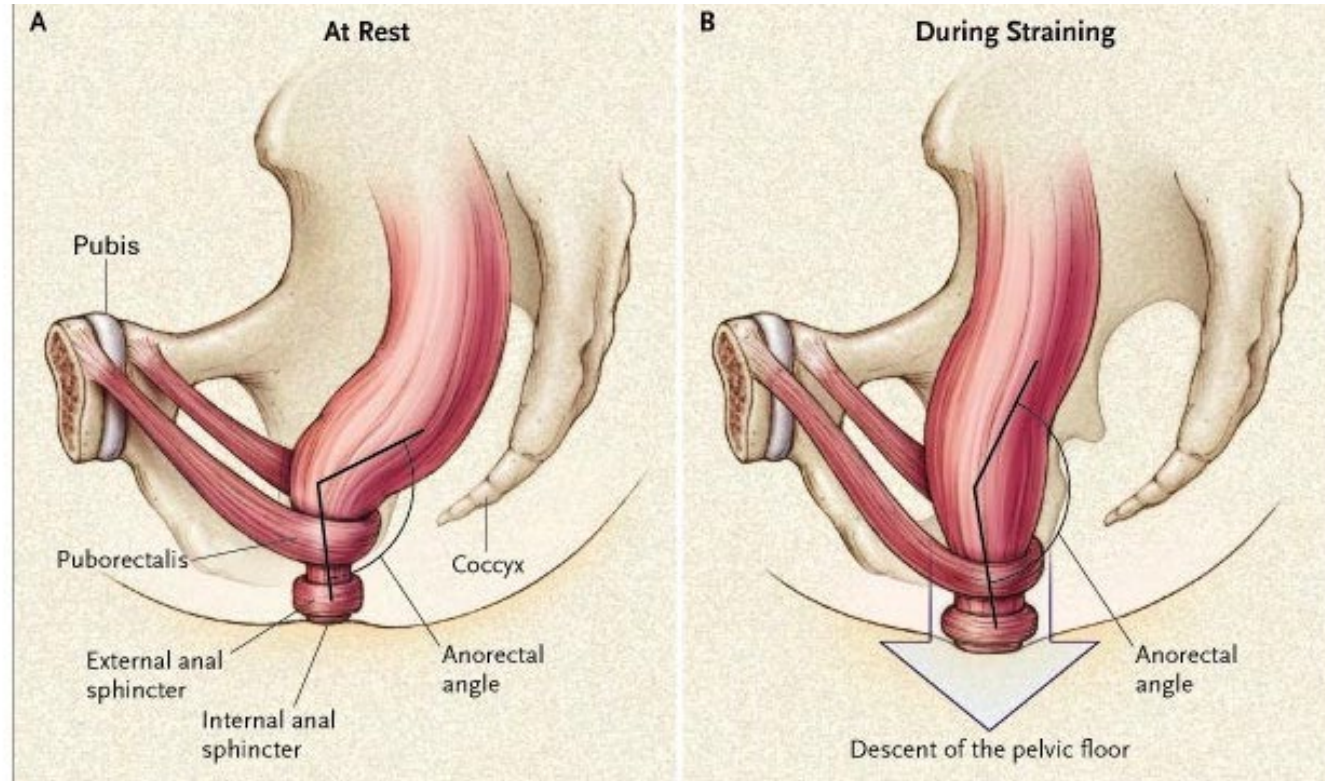
Bristol Stool Chart

Type 1		Separate hard lumps, like nuts (hard to pass)
Type 2		Sausage-shaped but lumpy
Type 3		Like a sausage but with cracks on the surface
Type 4		Like a sausage or snake, smooth and soft
Type 5		Soft blobs with clear-cut edges
Type 6		Fluffy pieces with ragged edges, a mushy stool
Type 7		Watery, no solid pieces. Entirely Liquid



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Anorectal Motility - Defecation



NASPGHAN motility teaching slide set

Image from <http://msk-anatomy.com/>



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Frequency of Constipation in Prader-Willi Syndrome

- 21 patients with PWS (median age 32 with median BMI 23.6) at Aarhus Center
 - Constipation history, rectal exam, rectal diameter by ultrasound, transit time
- 30 healthy volunteers (median age 26 and BMI 23.1) controls
- Symptoms
 - Infrequent stools (<3/week) 47%
 - Straining 37%
 - Hard Stools 32%
- No difference in rectal diameter or transit time between PWS and controls
- 29.3% of PWS adults through questionnaire study



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Kuhlmann et al, BMC Gastroenterology 2014; Equit Neurology Urodynamics 2013

Constipating Conditions

- **Dysfunctional state**

- Developmental (ADD, Cognitive)
- Situational (Toilet/parent)
- Psychogenic (Depression)
- Constitutional (Genetic)
- Reduced volume;drying

- **Metabolic/Endocrine**

- Hypothyroid
- Hypercalcemia
- Lead
- Diabetes mellitus
- Hypopituitarism

- **Altered Anatomy**

- Structural problem
 - (Position, Narrowing)
- Acquired bowel stricture
- Malrotation
- Pelvic Mass
- Aganglionosis (Hirschsprung's)
- Abnormal abdominal muscles (prune belly)
- Abnormal nerves (Spina Bifida)
- Hypotonia (CP/Myopathy)
- Connective Tissue Disorder (Scleroderma, Lupus)



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Treatment strategies for the preschool child

- For short duration stool withholding:
 - 1-2 initial cleansing enemas
 - Increase dietary fiber and softening agents
 - Milk of magnesia
 - Miralax
- Goal is rectal emptying to allow gradual decrease in vault size with return of sensitivity



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Toilet seating- Not this



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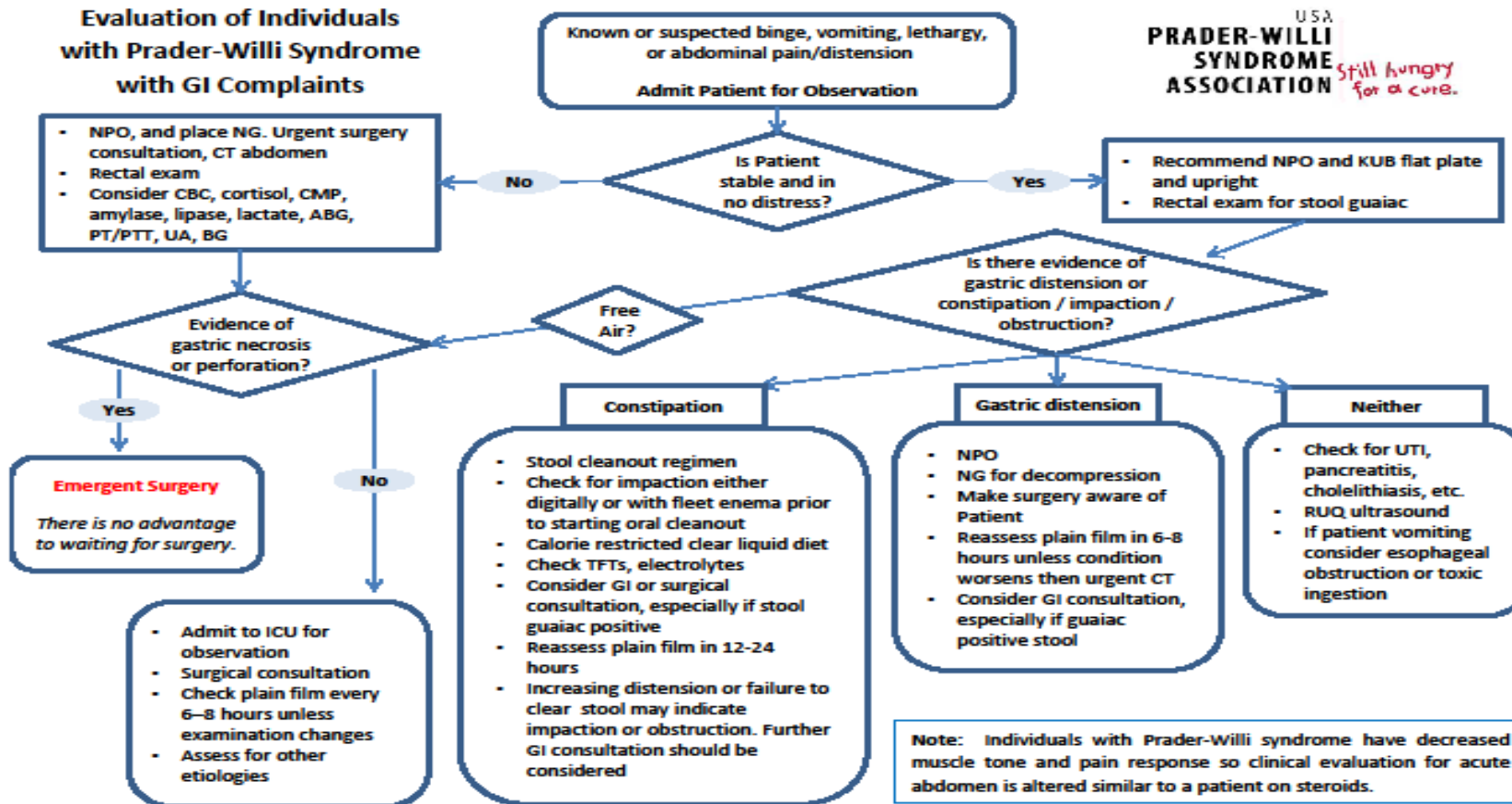
Toilet seating- but this!



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PWS GI Algorithm (Loker, Scheimann)

USA
PRADER-WILLI
SYNDROME
ASSOCIATION *Still hungry for a cure.*



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Credits: James Loker, M.D., Pediatric Cardiologist • Ann Scheimann, M.D., M.B.A., Gastroenterologist • PWSA (USA) Clinical Advisory Board Members

<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/clinical-features-diagnosis-and-treatment-of-prader-willi-syndrome?csi=912ad77f-01f8-42ed-b533-8e2561b4b83f&source=contentShare>

Management strategies for the school age child

- **Catharsis:**

- Laxative- bisacodyl (5-10 mg) for 3-5 days or polyethylene glycol solution (Miralax/GoLytely)
- Magnesium citrate

- **Maintenance**

- Milk of Magnesia or Miralax
- Toilet 5-10 minutes after meals with appropriate posture
- Fiber rich diet plus water



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Interventions for Constipation



Flaxseed
-Adjunct
-EFA



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Coin lodged within the body of the stomach: from the Gastrolab Image Gallery

Treatment for Rectal Ulcer

- Relieve constipation and avoid straining during defecation
 - Consider stool softeners - titrate to keep stools soft
 - Decrease symptoms of pruritus ani from fecal bile acids
- Behavioral modification to decrease digging behavior
 - Supervised timed bathroom privileges
 - Reversed clothing to decrease anal access
 - Biofeedback/physical therapy to address toileting posture



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PWSA | USA Constipation Alert

- **Medical Alert on Constipation In Individuals with Prader-Willi Syndrome**

- James Loker MD/CAB PWSAUSA
- “Failure of standard methods to clear stool in a timely manner in the setting of pain, distension, decreased appetite warrants surgical or GI consultation.”



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Gastric Dilation



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Gastric Dilation/Necrosis

- Severe acute gastric dilatation described by Simone-Emmanuel Duplay in 1883
- In dogs related to stretching then twisting of stomach along axis
- 1859 - Brinton suggested atony - inhibition of gastric motor nerves allowing progressive gastric distension
- Some models suggest feedback problem with solitary nucleus



Duplay,
wikipedia



William Brinton,
welcome images



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Gastric Dilation/Necrosis

- **Reported in anorexia and bulimia patients**
 - Undernourished patients complain of abdominal pain after meals
 - Attributed to significant binge eating
 - Possible role of bacteria producing gas and wall injury
 - Gastric wall becomes thin; vascular compromise
 - In some cases accompanied by pancreatitis
 - Pancreatitis resulted from severe dilatation
- **17 yo with Rett Syndrome presented with history of abdominal distension, vomiting and constipation and breathholding-hypotensive/cyanotic at presentation**
 - AXR with free Air with bloody ng lavage
 - Necrotic stomach at laparotomy with full thickness gastric necrosis
 - Etiology attributed to gastric atony and distension from air swallowing



Kim et al. Intl Med 2011; Abdu et al; Arch Surg 1987; Patocskai EJ et al, Eur J Surg 2002 ; Baldassarre et al Brain Dev 2006

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Gastric Dilation/Necrosis

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Gastric Dilation/Necrosis

- Difficult to diagnosis
- High index of suspicion
- Clinical features include change in diet before development of abdominal distension and vomiting
- Abdominal films show large dilated stomach
- Treatment is gastric decompression and supportive care with careful monitoring for possible rupture



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Acute Gastric Dilatation with Gastric Necrosis in PWS

- Series of 6 women with vomiting and gastroenteritis developed rapidly progressive gastric dilatation followed by necrosis*
 - 2 Pediatric cases had spontaneous resolution
 - 1 patient died of sepsis
 - 3 patients had massive dilatation requiring gastrectomy in 2
- Another series of laparoscopic gastric banding reported one death in a patient with Prader-Willi Syndrome 45 days post procedure⁺

*RH Wharton et al., *Am J Med Genet* 1997, 73: 437-41

⁺E Chelala et al., *Surg Endo* 1997, 268-71



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Gastric Rupture/Necrosis: Recent Data

- 4 patients out of 152 died from gastric rupture/necrosis; 3 additional suspected
 - Teen (BMI 22) binge eating on holiday followed by abdominal pain and vomiting
 - 2 Young adults (not obese) with abdominal pain and vomiting
 - Middle-aged obese adults with history of ulcer and gastritis
 - Child with abdominal pain and hematemesis

Stevenson D, Scheimann A, et al., JPGN



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Recent Case Report: Management of Recurrent Acute Gastric Dilatation in and Adult with PWS

- 36 yo male with PWS, BMI 30, controlled dietary intake in group home
- ER presentation with abdominal pain and vomiting after binge eat- CT with dilated stomach and free air- diagnostic laparoscopy negative. Treated with abx and ng tube HD 9
- 7 months later- abd pain, vomiting, resp distress after binge eating with acute gastric dilation and aspiration pneumonia- significant NG output. Had cardiac arrest and PE but survived
 - Subsequent EGD with residual food in stomach regurgitating to esophagus despite trials of neostigmine and metoclopramide
 - Had PEG placed with jtube extension to allow gastric venting and jejunal feedings (patient refused NG tube)

Mohammed AM and Dennis RJ. J Surg Case Rep 2016



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Diet Strategies for Gastroparesis

- Small frequent meals
- Watch fiber intake
- Prioritize protein in the diet
- Increase fluid in foods
- Chew foods well since stomach may not grind effectively
- Remain upright and move to help move food along



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Final Thoughts



Homaru “Omar” Cantu (1976-2015)

“The world is full of challenges, but with those come opportunity, and I am an opportunist..”



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Acknowledgements

- Collaborators
- Mentors
- Texas PWS Clinic Staff
- PWSAUSA, FPWR
- IPWSO
- Families of Children with PWS



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THANK YOU



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