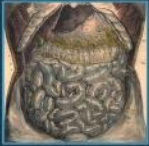


Life and death at the mucosal-luminal interface:

New perspectives on human intestinal ischemia-reperfusion



Joep Derikx

Pediatric surgeon

Emma Children's Hospital AMC & VU medical center

Amsterdam

Disclosures



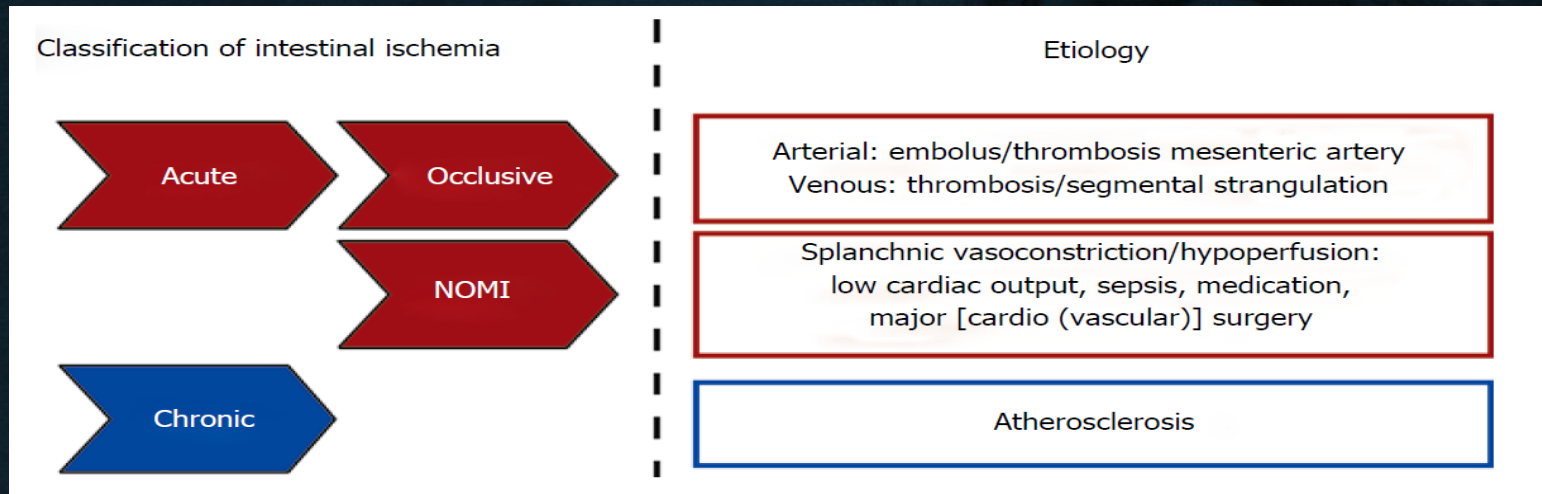
- None



Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC)?



Intestinal ischemia-reperfusion (IR): a life-threatening phenomenon



Mortality remains >60%

Factors associated with high mortality of intestinal IR



- Delayed diagnosis
 - Limited non-invasive diagnostic options
 - Early diagnosis reduces mortality by 50%

Factors associated with high mortality of intestinal IR



- Delayed diagnosis
 - Limited non-invasive diagnostic options
 - Early diagnosis reduces mortality by 50%
- No preventive/therapeutic strategies
 - Limited knowledge on the pathophysiology of human intestinal IR

General aims of the project



New insights in human intestinal ischemia-reperfusion

- To facilitate early diagnosis of intestinal IR
- To elucidate the pathophysiology of human intestinal IR

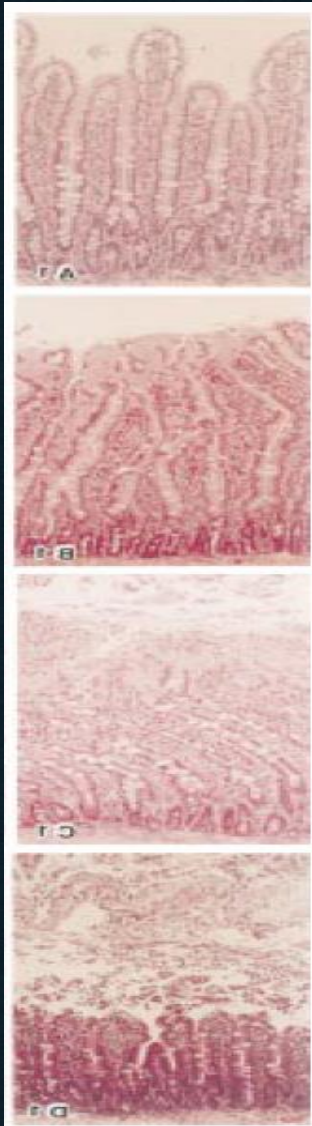
General aims of the project



New insights in human intestinal ischemia-reperfusion

- To facilitate early diagnosis of intestinal IR
- To elucidate the pathophysiology of human intestinal IR

Pathophysiology: mainly animal studies



Park/Chiu

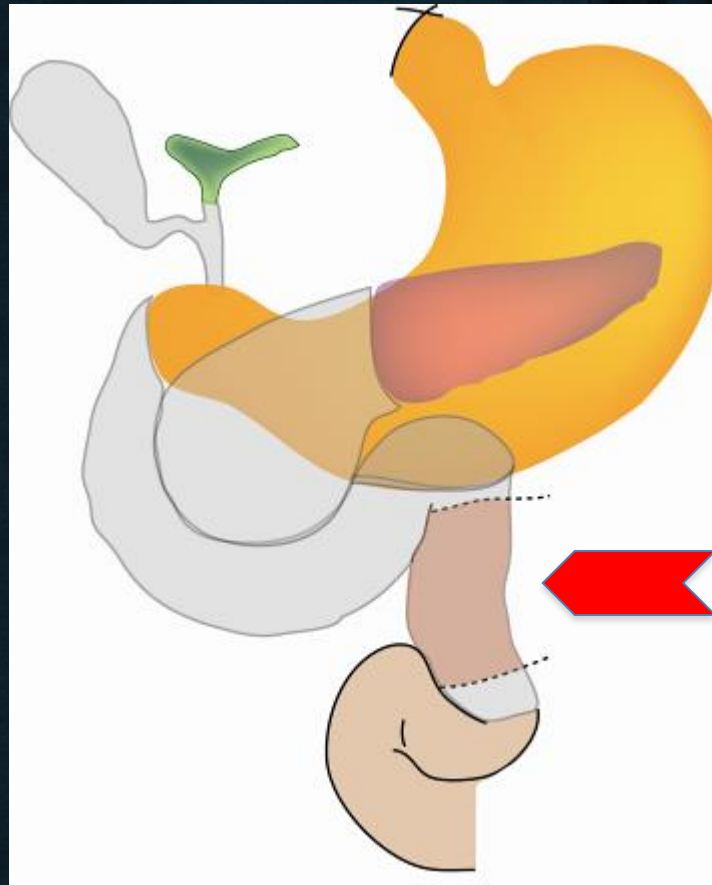
Chiu

0. Normal mucosa
1. Subepithelial space at villus tips
2. Extension of subepithelial space with moderate lifting
3. Massive lifting down sides of villi, some denuded tips
4. Denuded villi, dilated capillaries
5. Disintegration of lamina propria

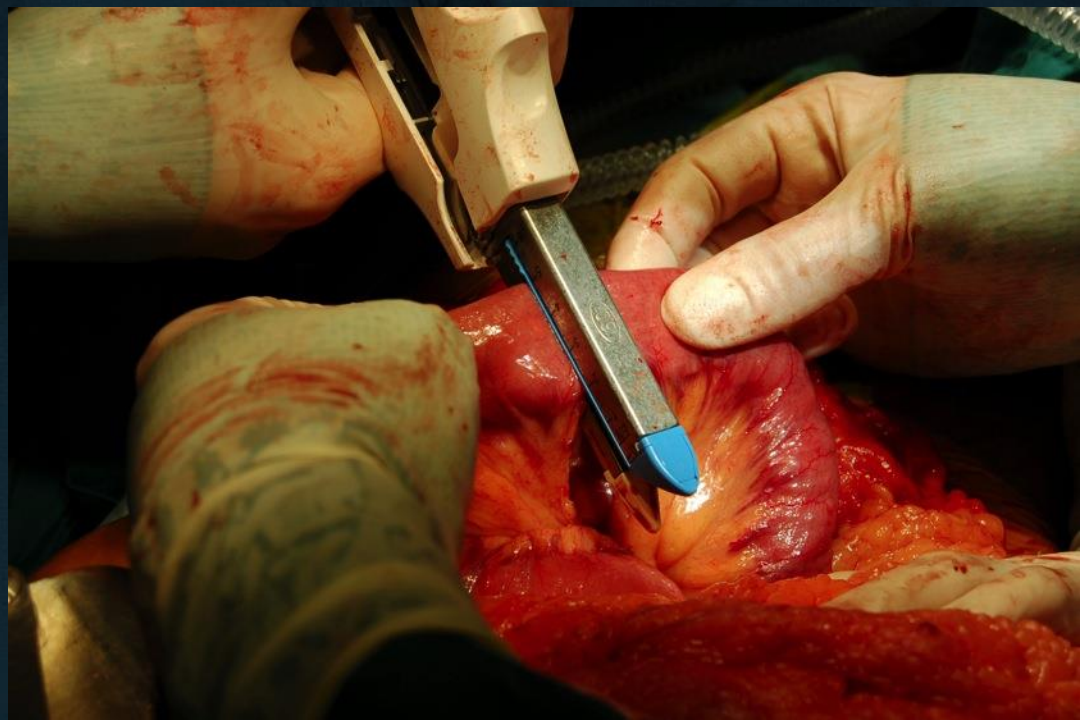
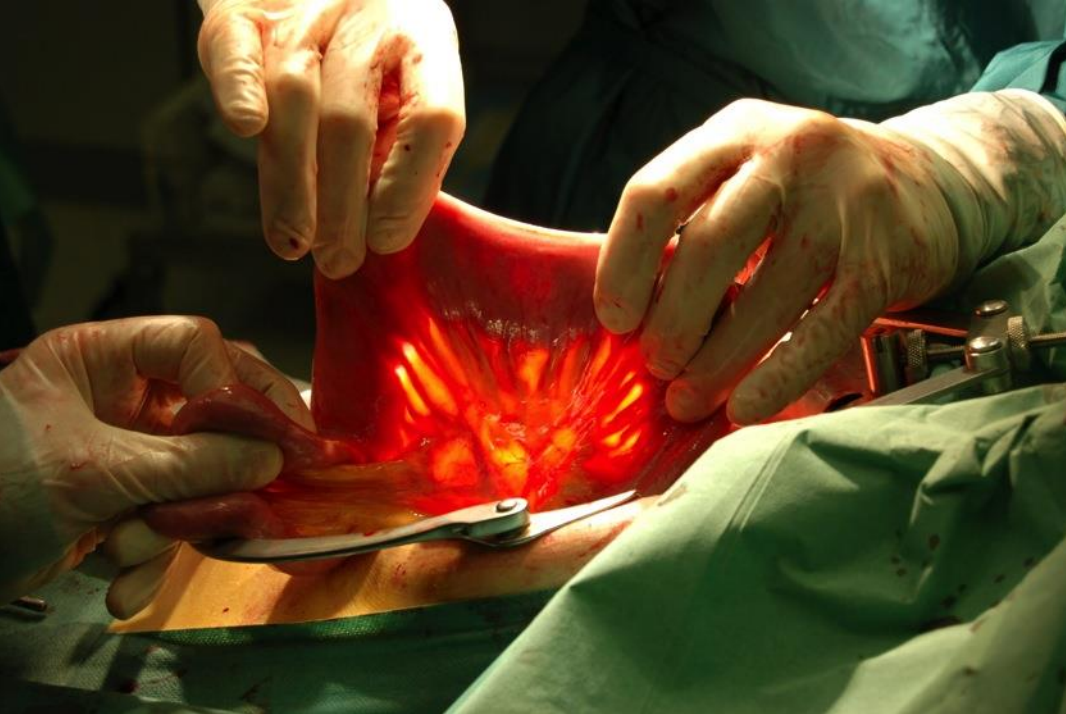
Park

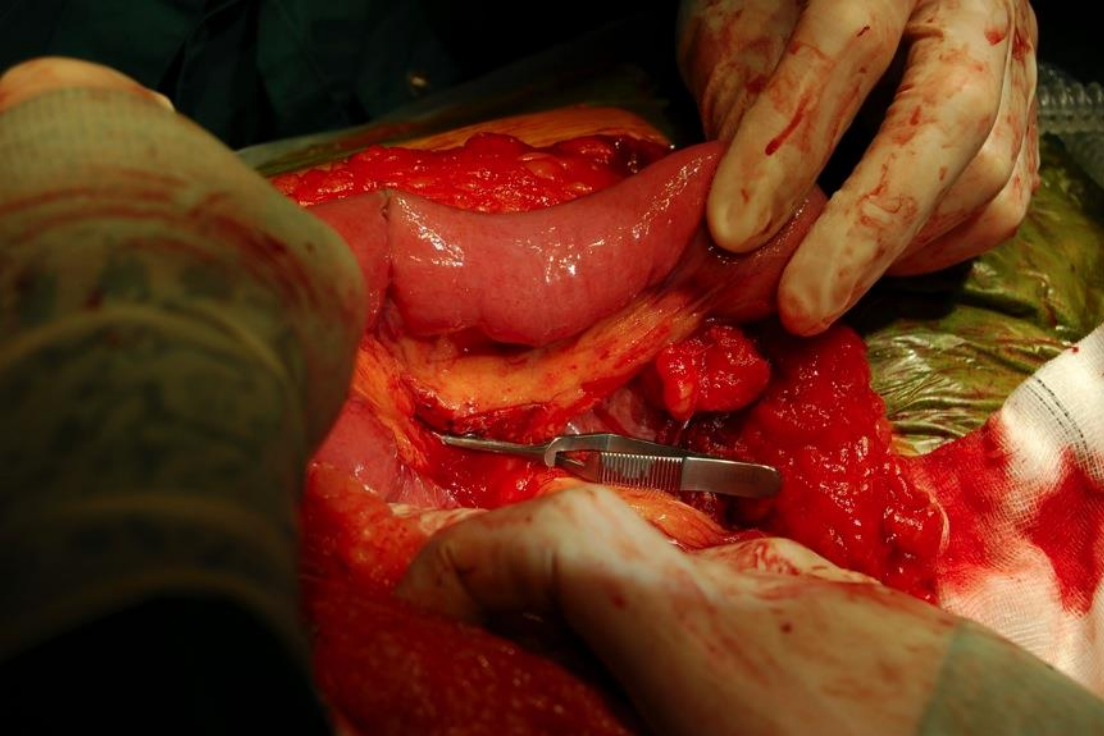
6. Crypt layer injury
7. Transmucosal infarction
8. Transmural infarction

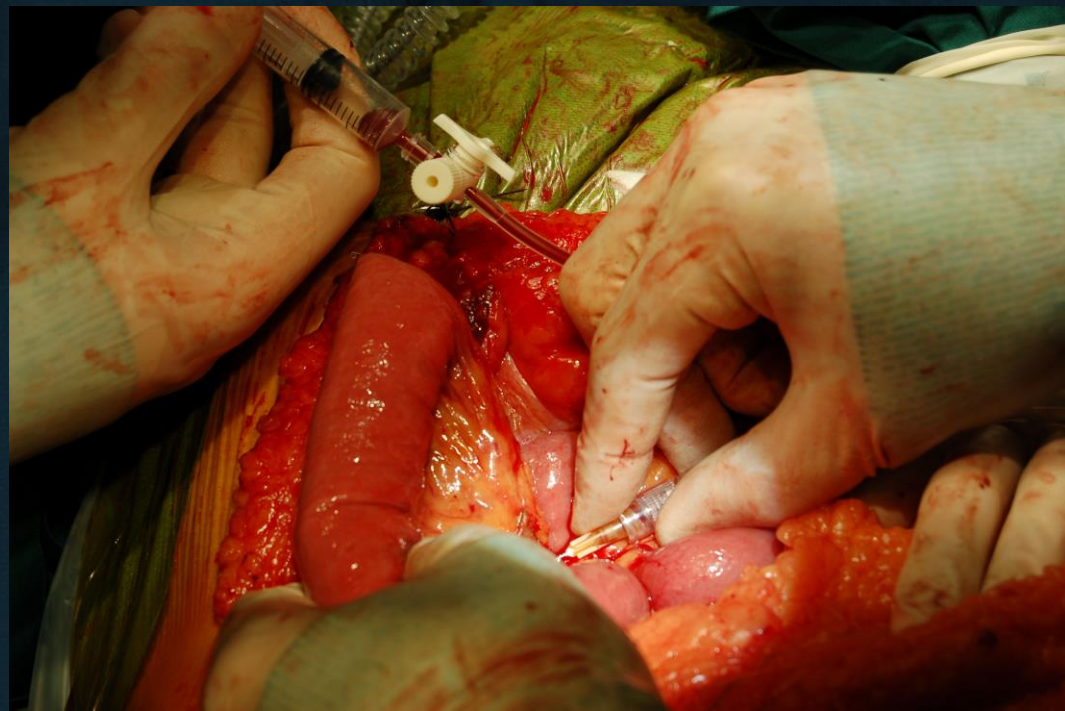
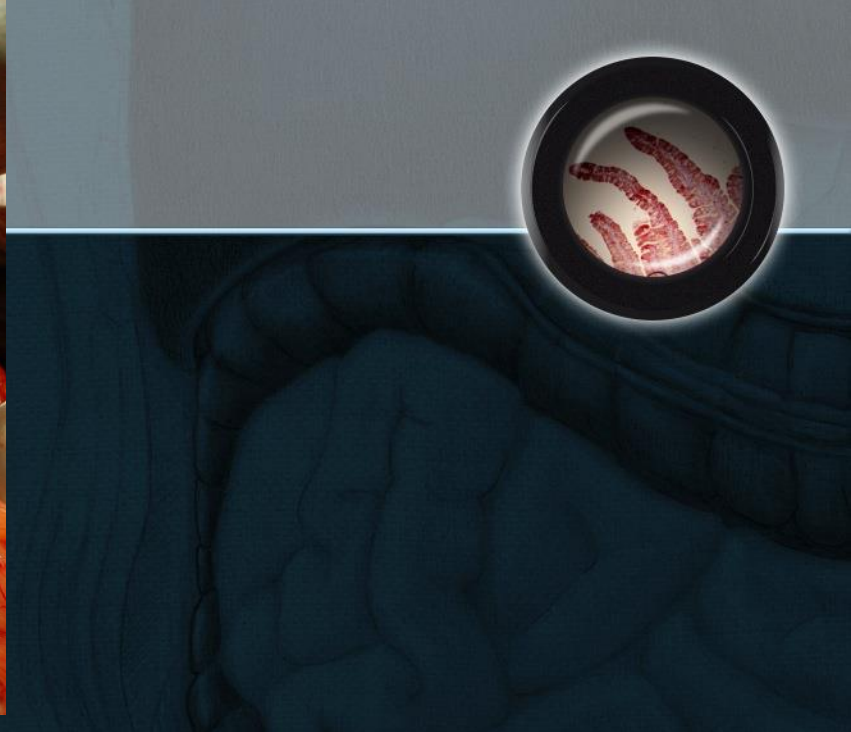
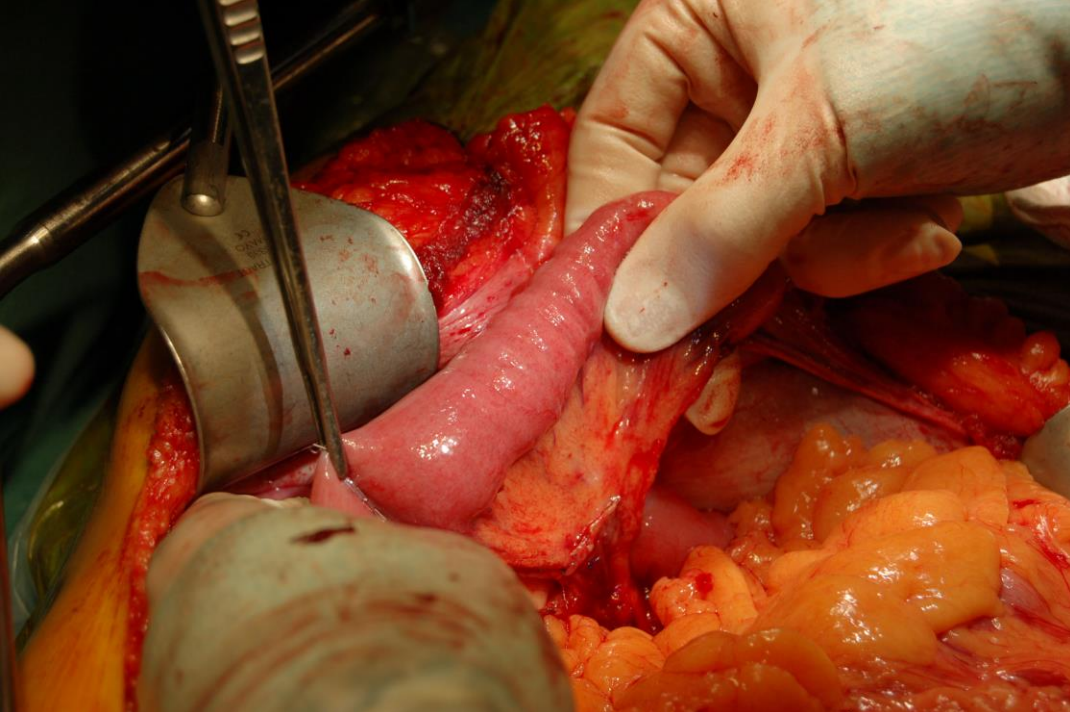
New model to study intestinal ischemia in man



Derikx et al. Plos One 2008
Derikx et al. J Surg Res 2011







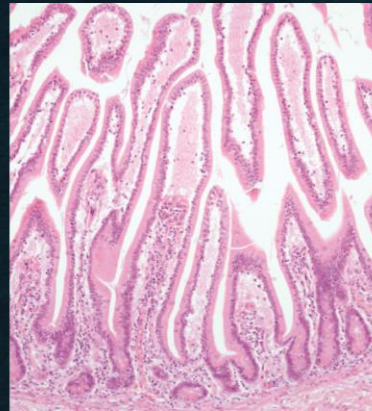
Short period of ischemia leads to reversible damage



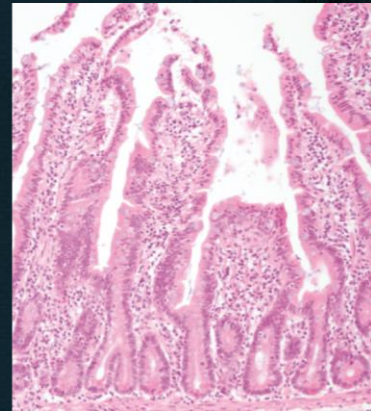
Control



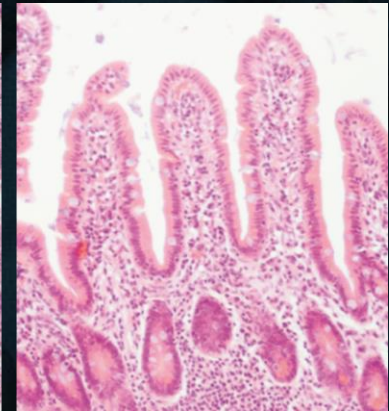
30I



30I 30R



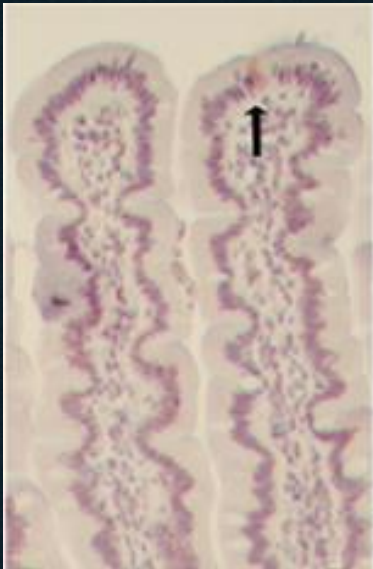
30I 120R



Short period of ischemia leads to apoptosis of mature enterocytes



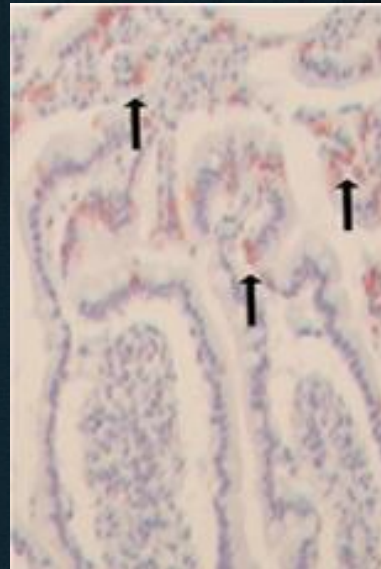
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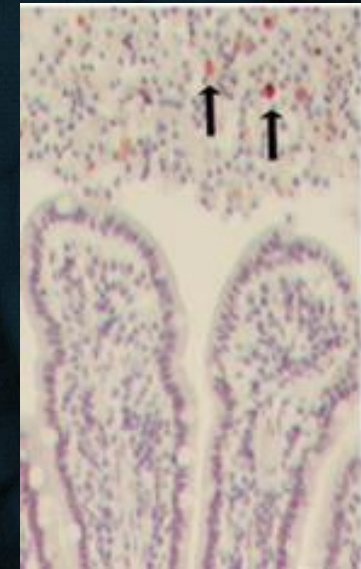
30I



30I 30R



30I 120R



Short period of ischemia leads to reversible damage

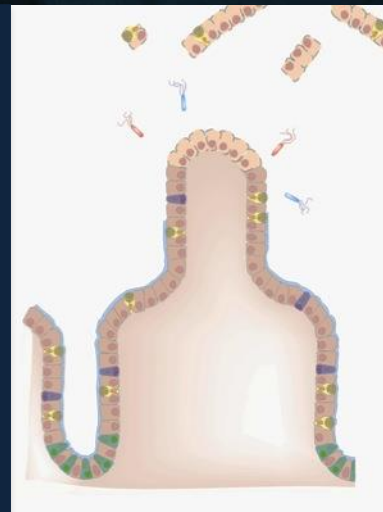
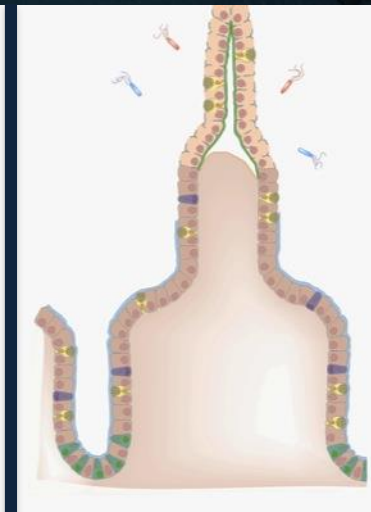
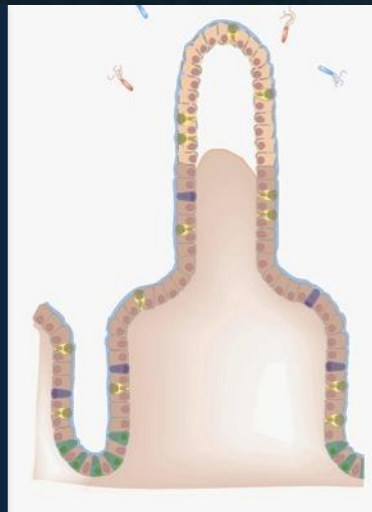
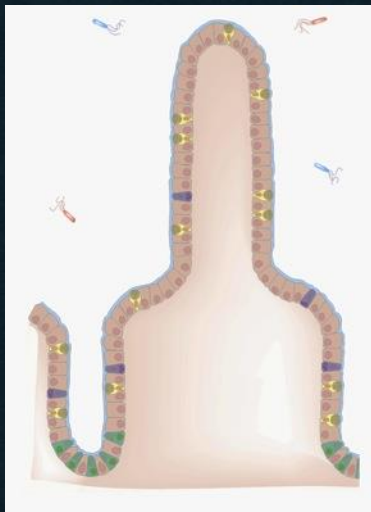
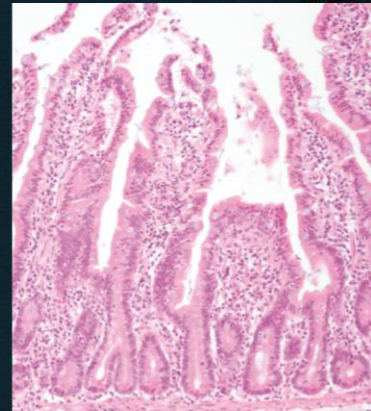
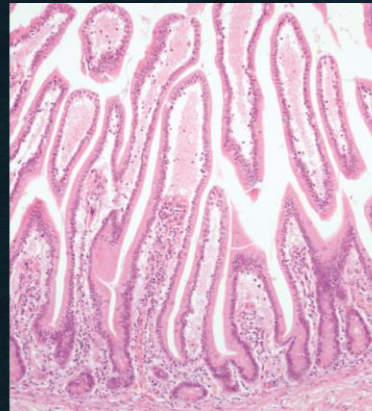


Control

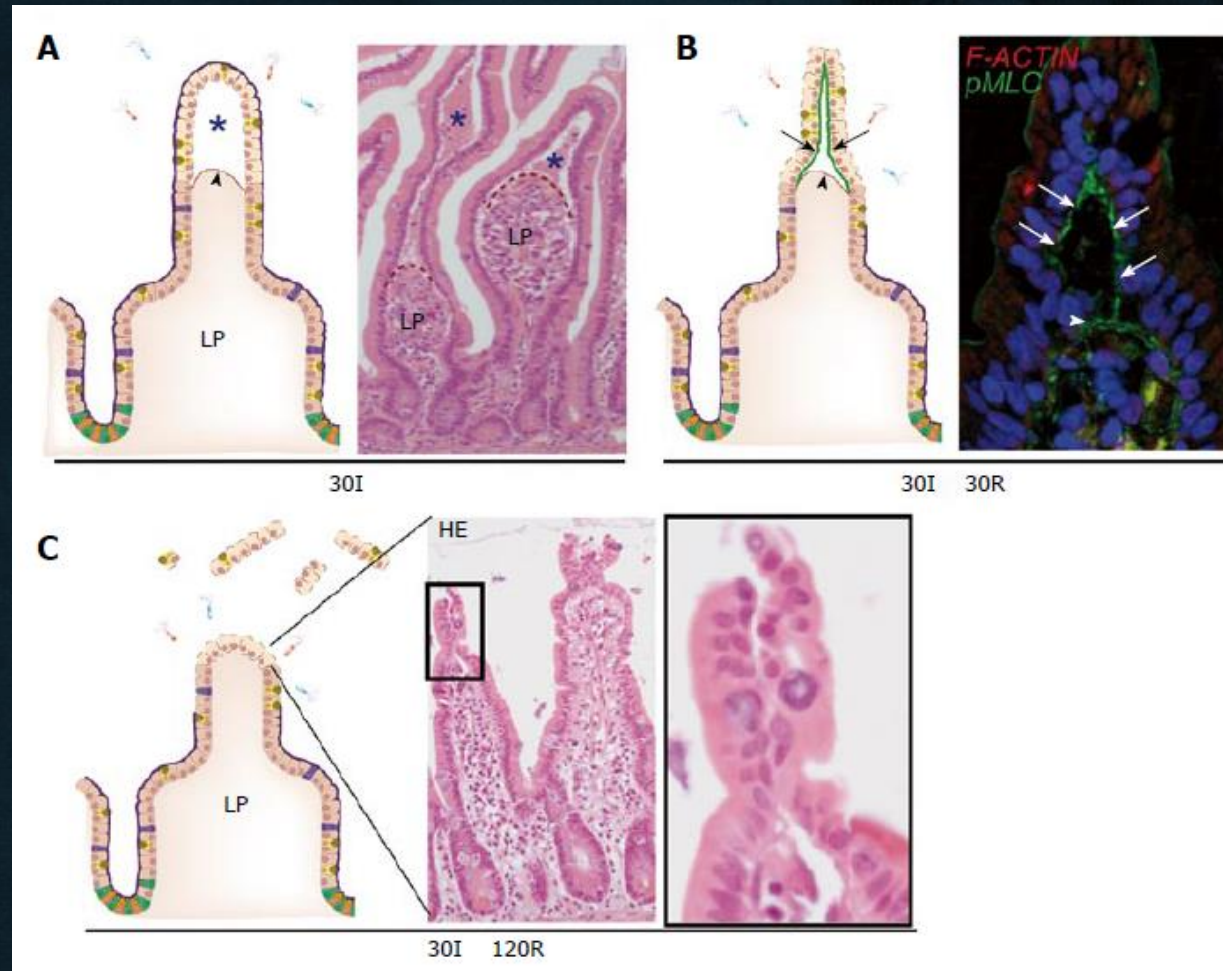
30I

30I 30R

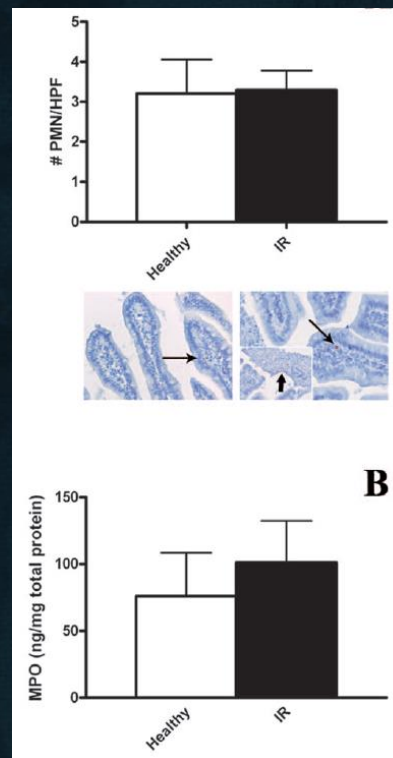
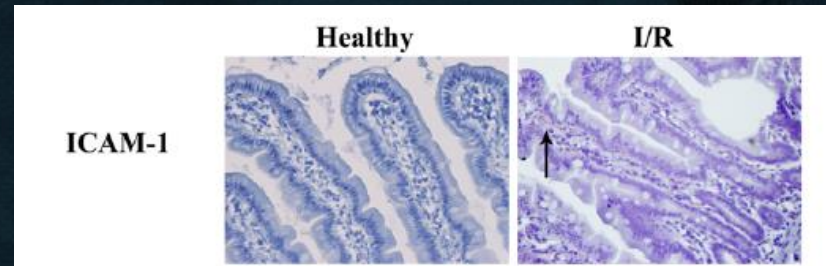
30I 120R



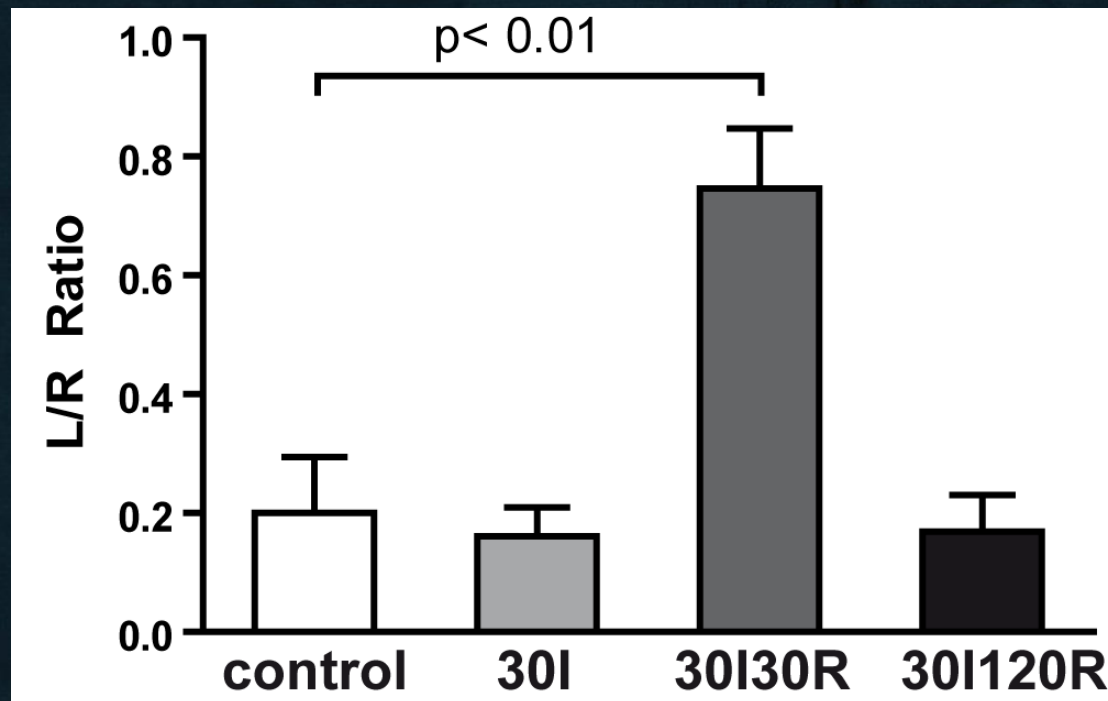
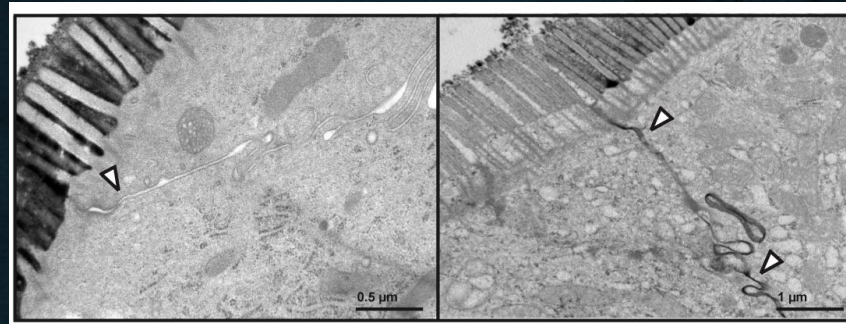
Zipper-like constriction



Short period of ischemia does not lead to inflammation



Short period of ischemia leads to reversible functional damage



Long period of ischemia leads to irreversible damage

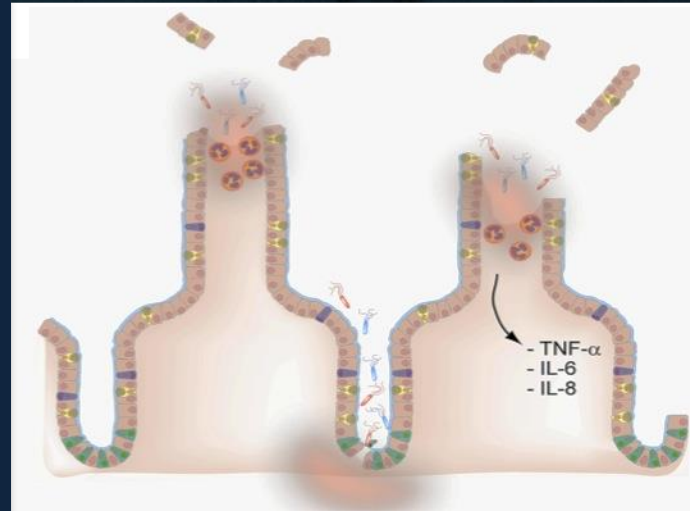
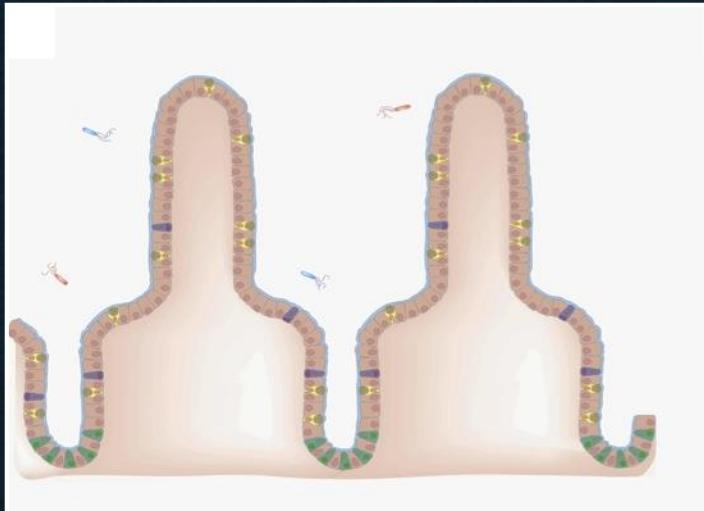
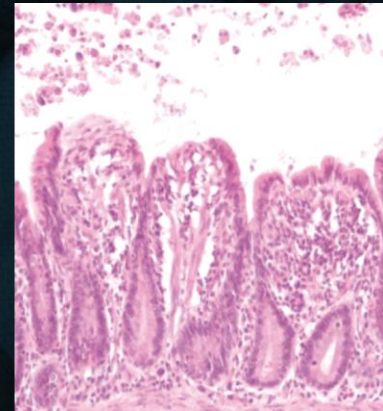
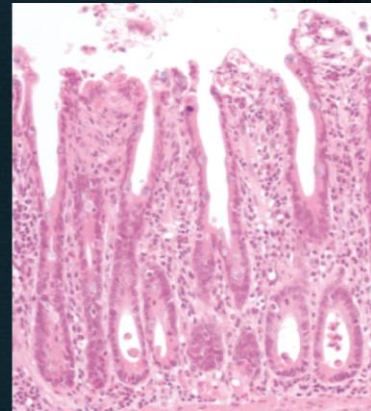
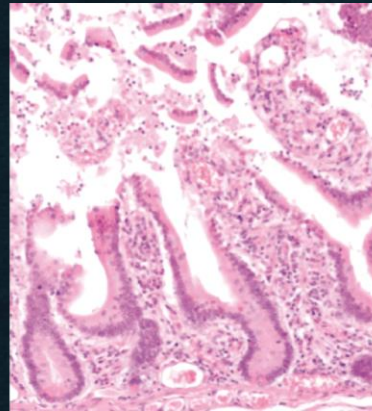


Control

60I

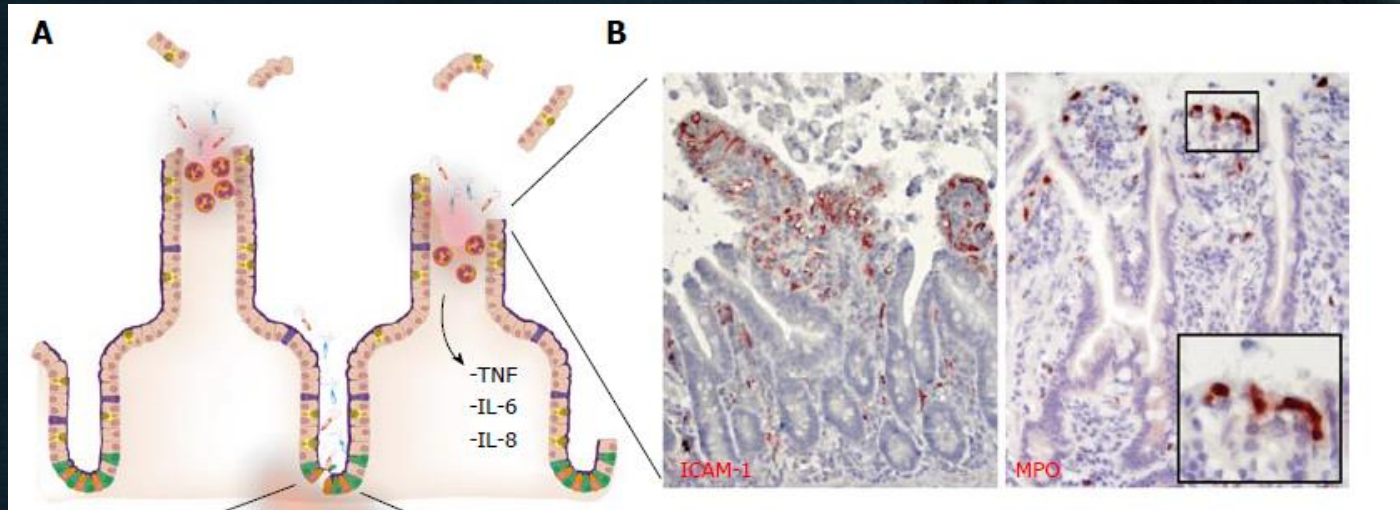
60I 30R

60I 120R

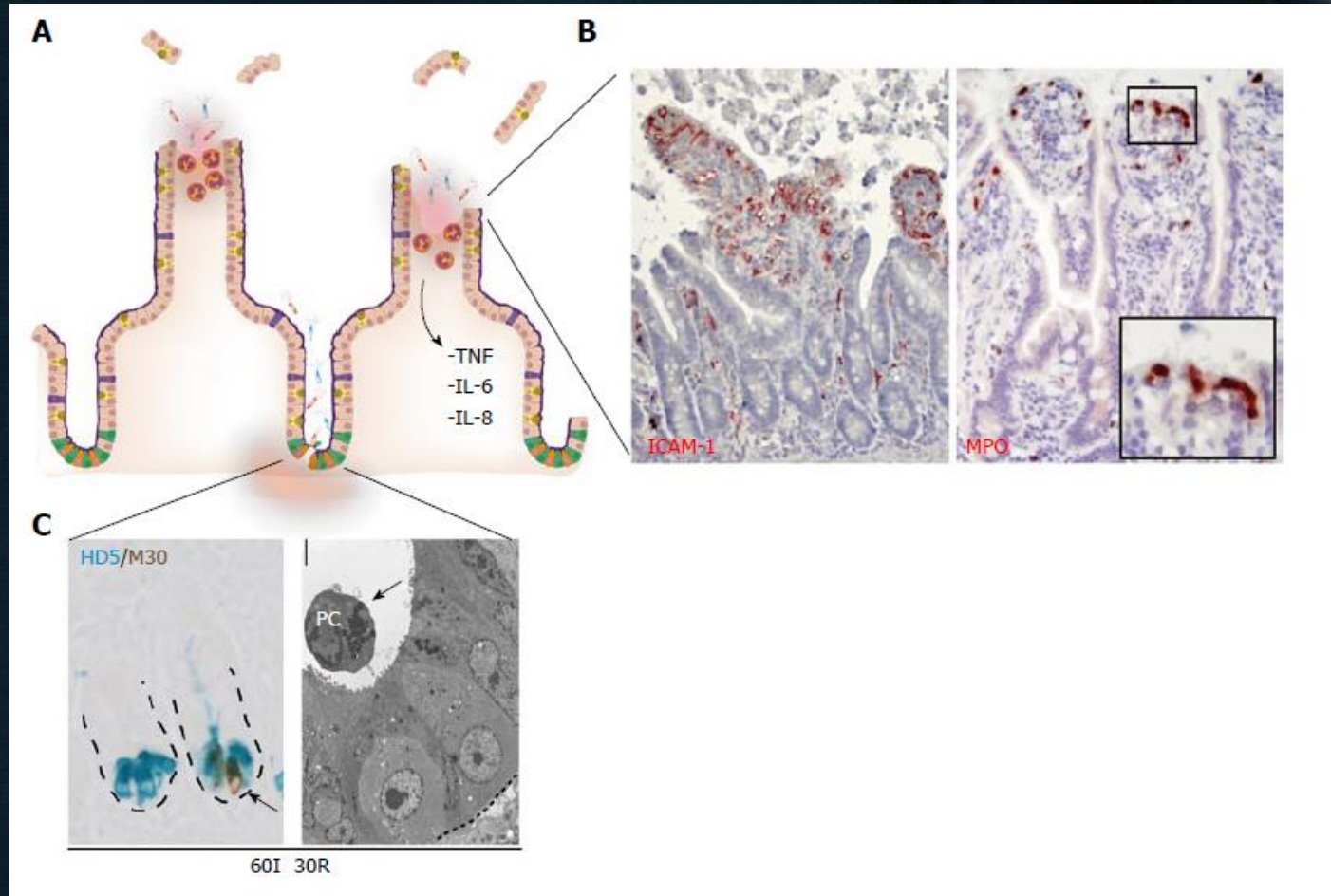


Grootjans, Derikx et al. Gastroenterology 2011
Schellekens, Derikx et al. J Clin Gastro 2013

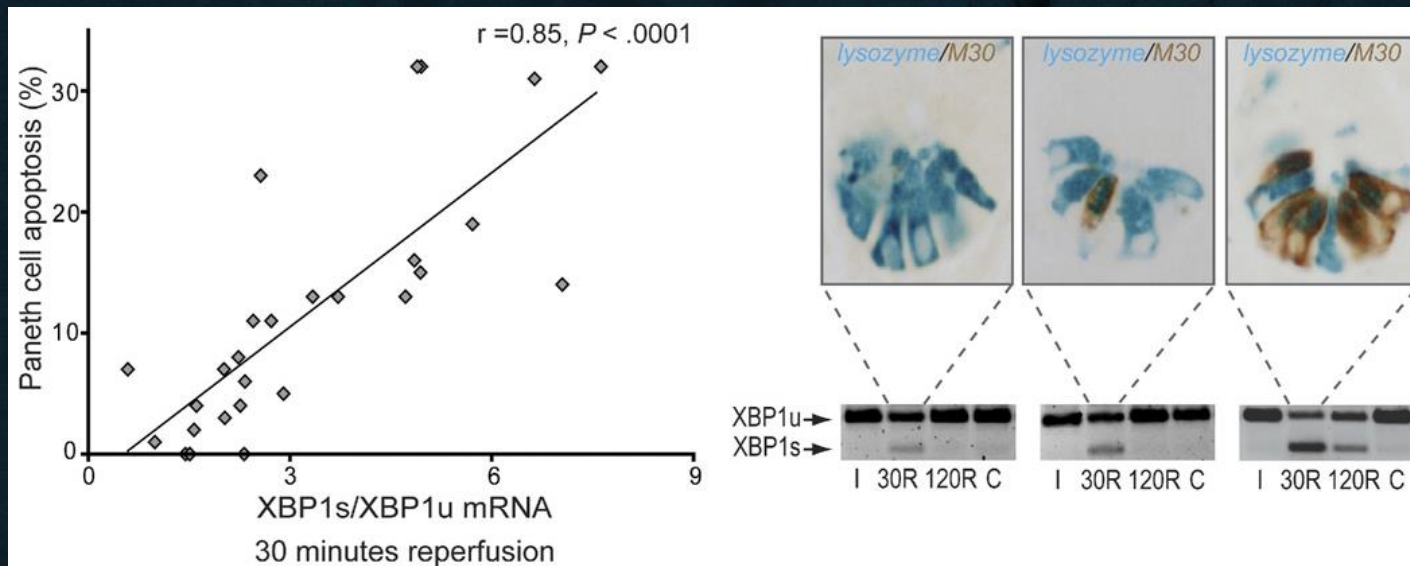
Long period of ischemia leads to inflammation



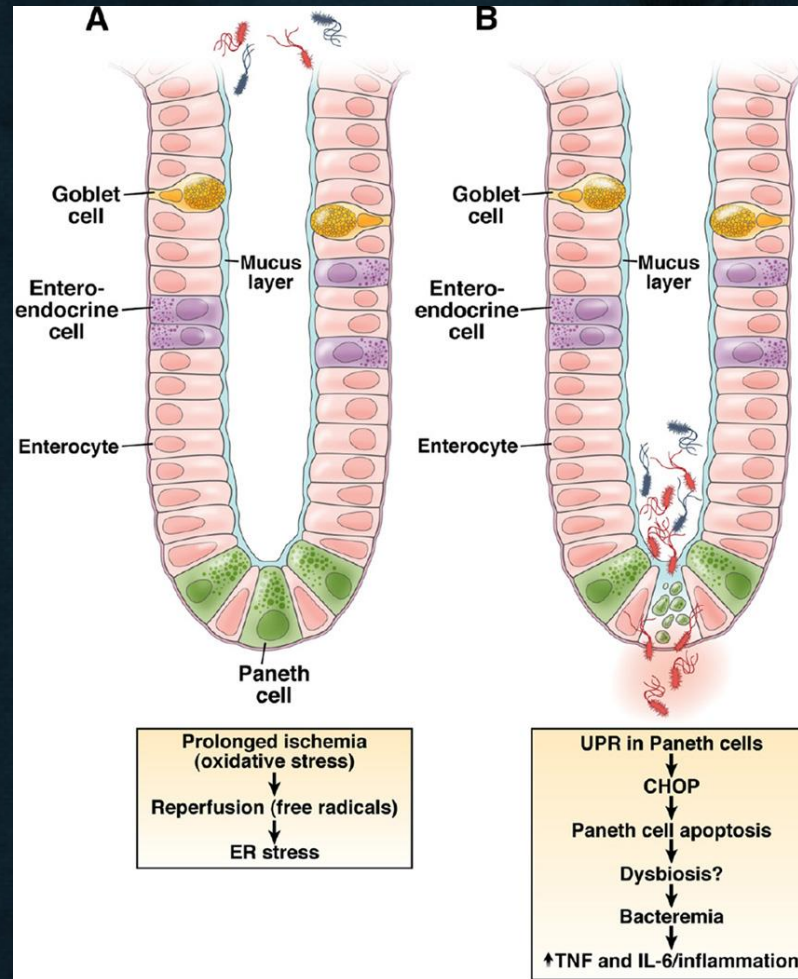
Long period of ischemia leads to inflammation and Paneth cell apoptosis



Long period of ischemia leads to Paneth cell apoptosis and ER Stress



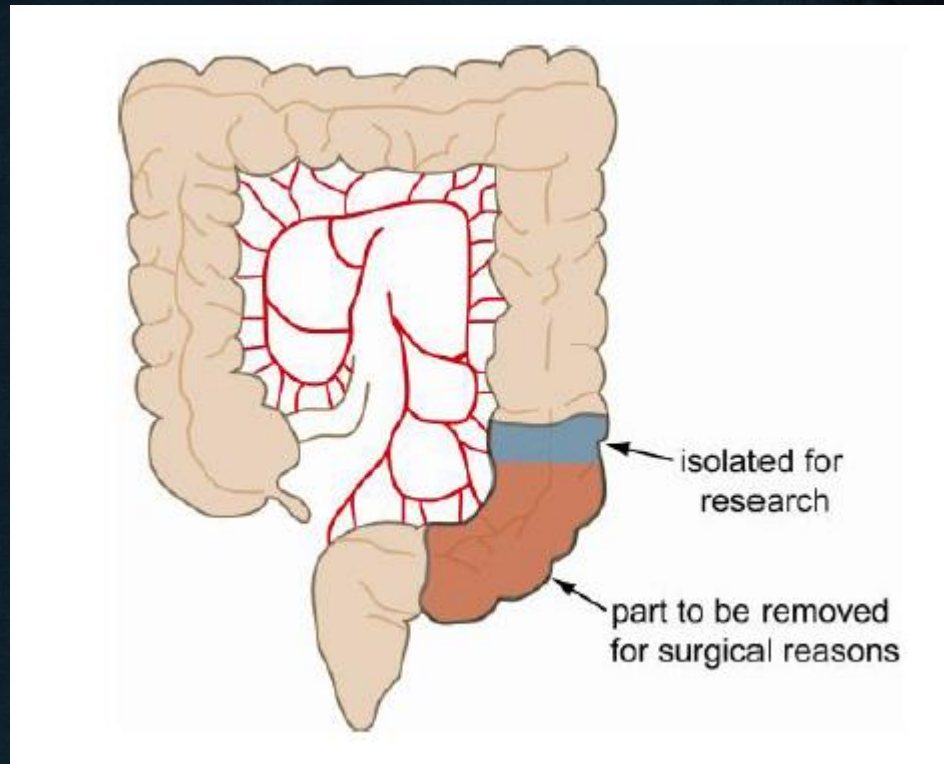
Long period of ischemia leads to Paneth cell apoptosis and ER Stress



Grootjans, Derikx et al. Gastroenterology 2011

Grootjans, Derikx et al. WJG 2016

New model to study colon ischemia in man



Grootjans et al. Gut 2013
Hundscheid, Derikx et al. Ann Surg 2015

Short and long periods of colon ischemia lead to reversible damage

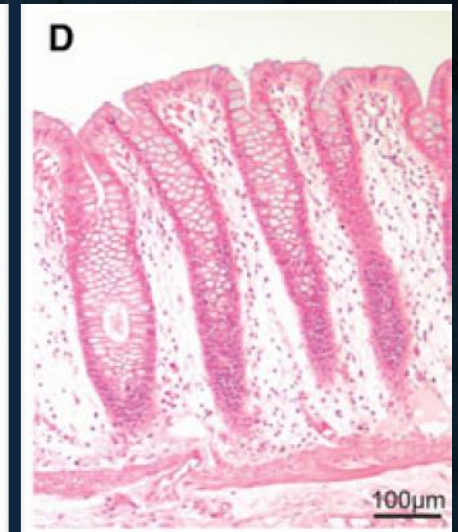
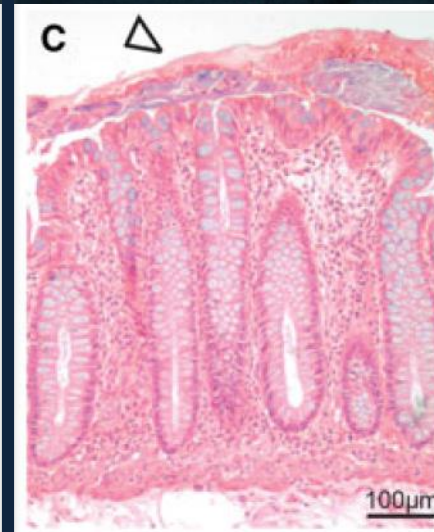
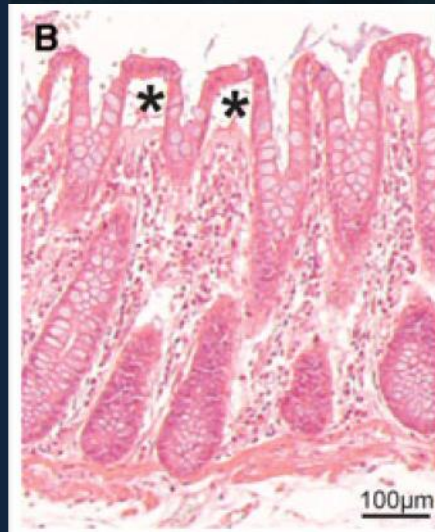
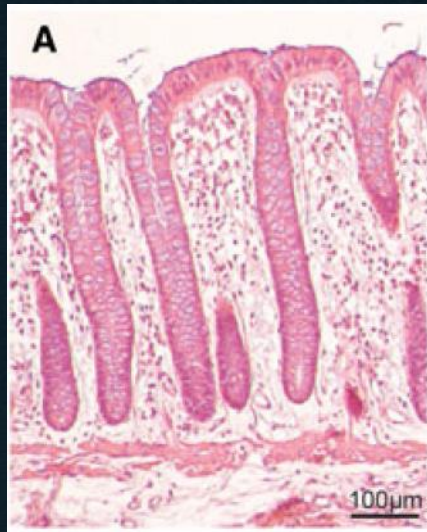


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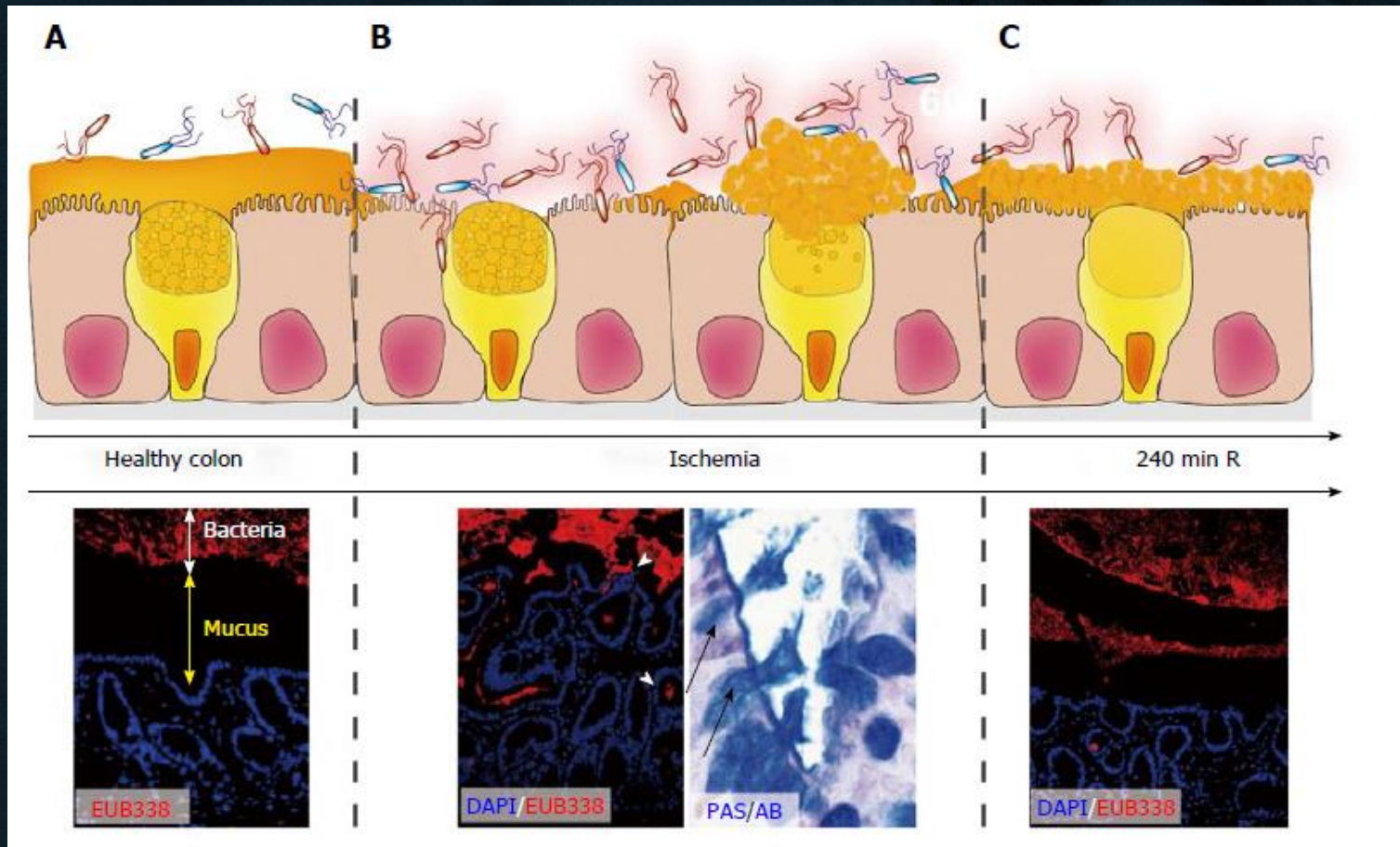
60I

60I 30R

60I 60R

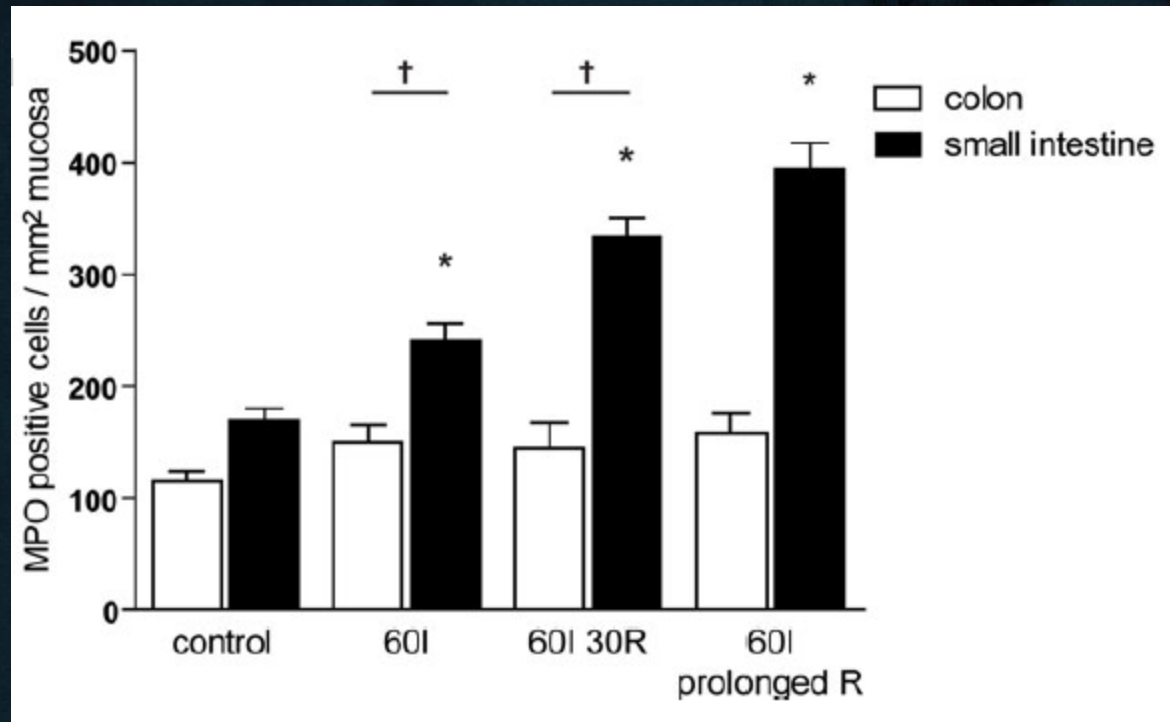


Compound exocytosis



Grootjans et al. Gut 2013
Hundscheid, Derikx et al. Ann Surg 2015

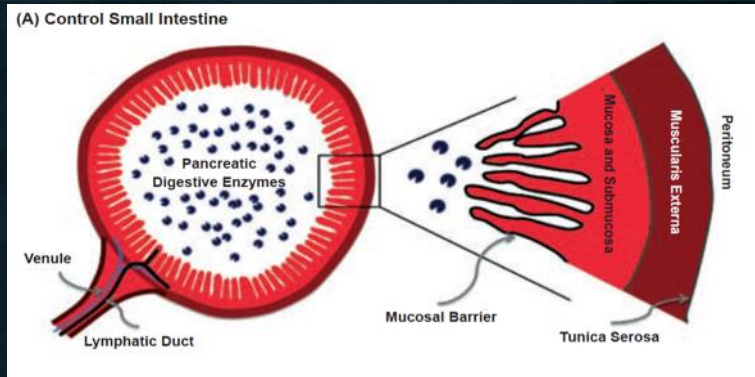
Short and long periods of colon ischemia do not lead to inflammation



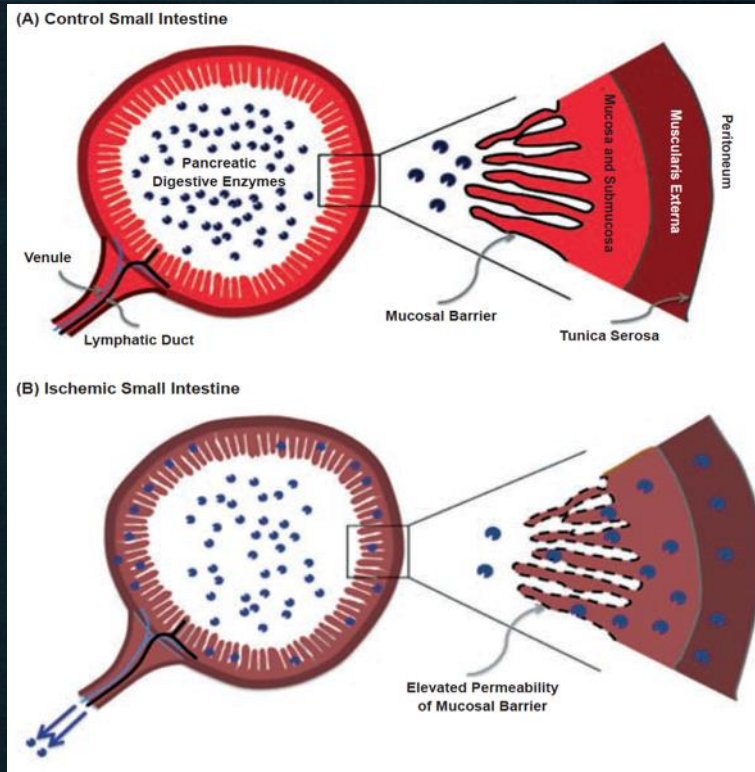


1. What causes the sequelae of intestinal ischemia?
2. How to prevent it?

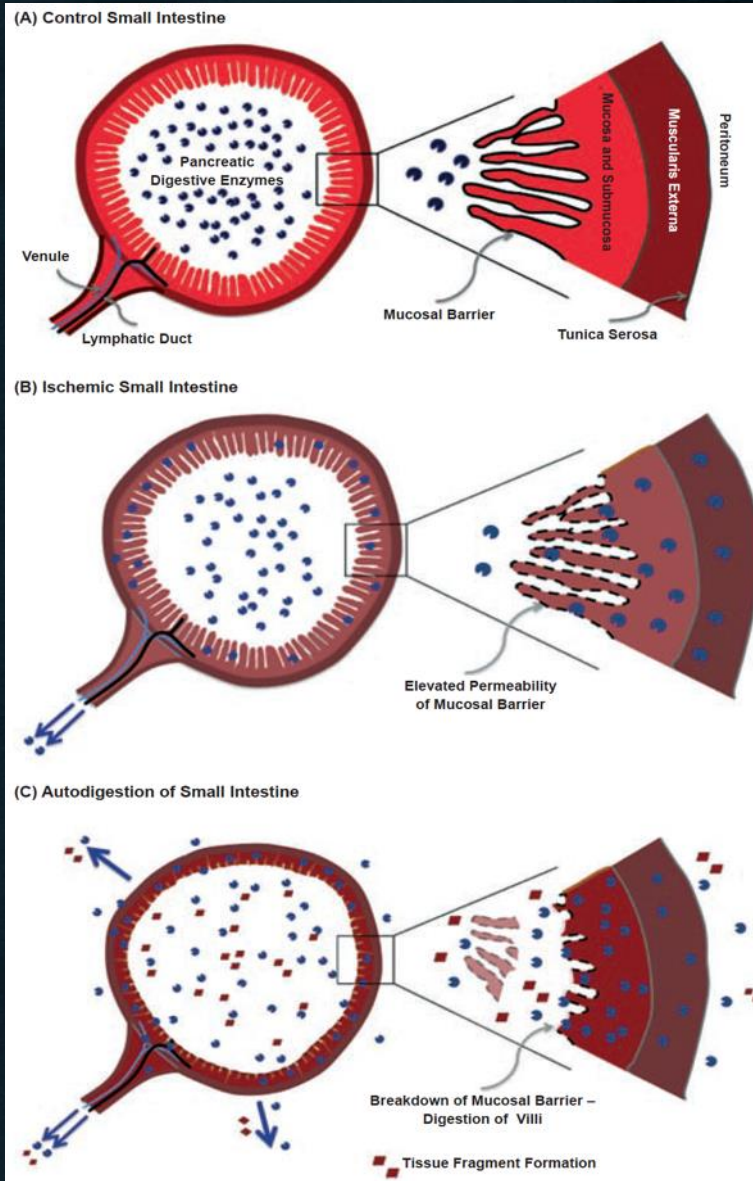
Role of proteases: normal intestine



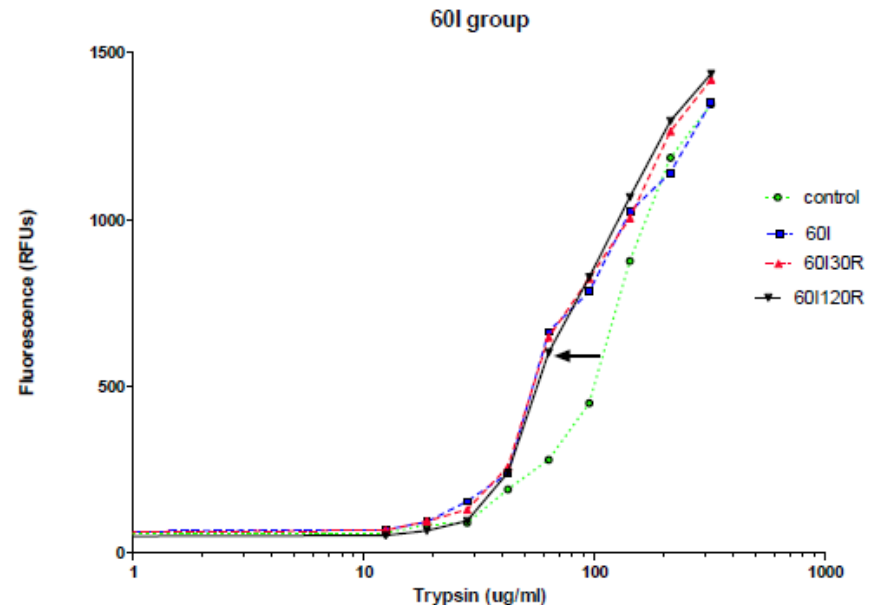
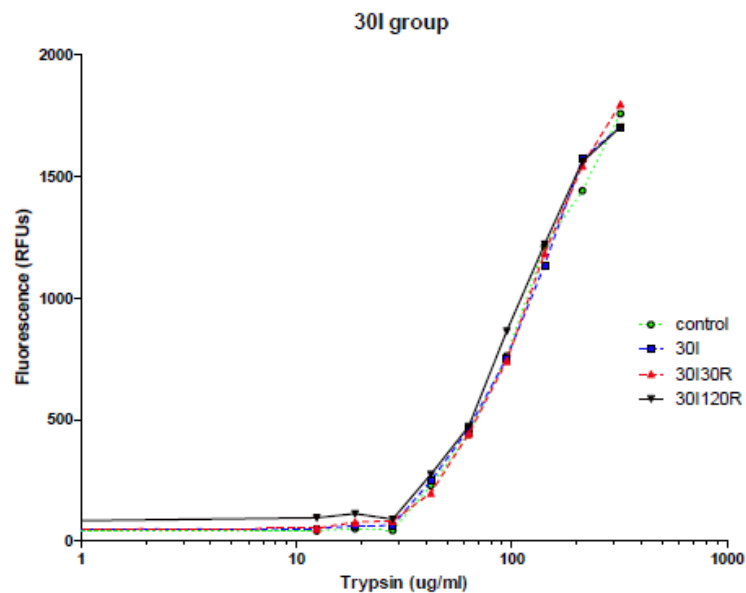
Role of proteases: intestinal ischemia



Role of proteases: autodigestion



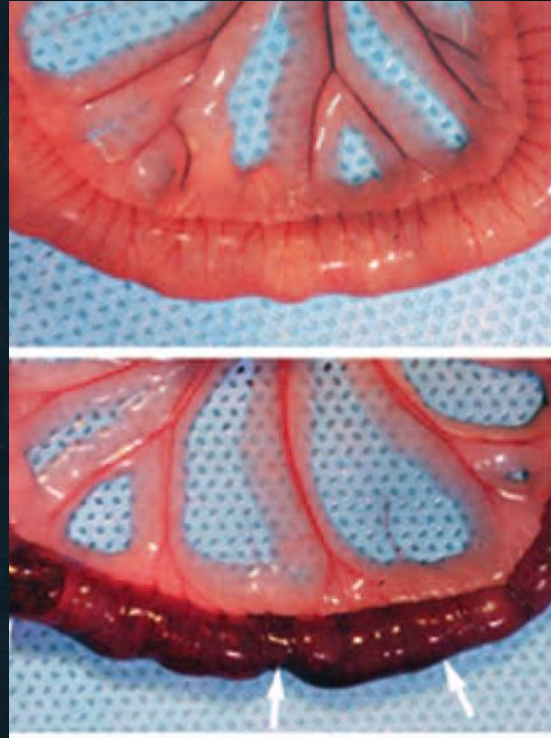
Trypsin activity is increased after long period of jejunal ischemia



Proteases are crucial during intestinal ischemia in animals



Control

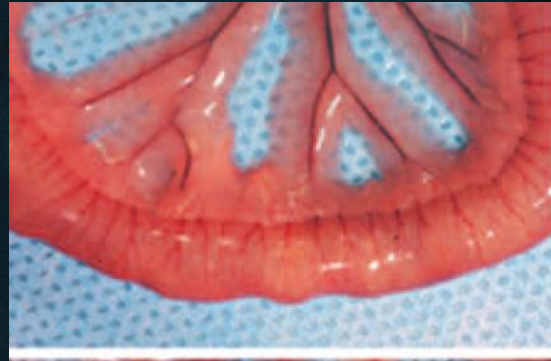


Intestinal ischemia

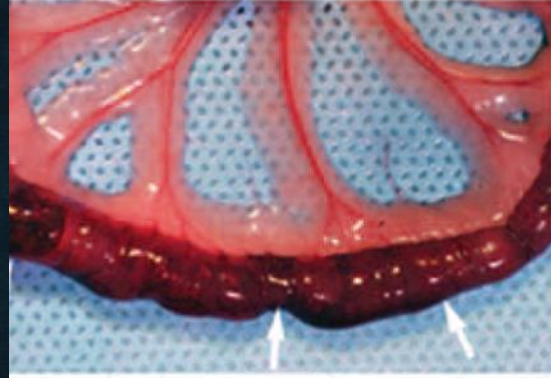
Proteases are crucial during intestinal ischemia in animals



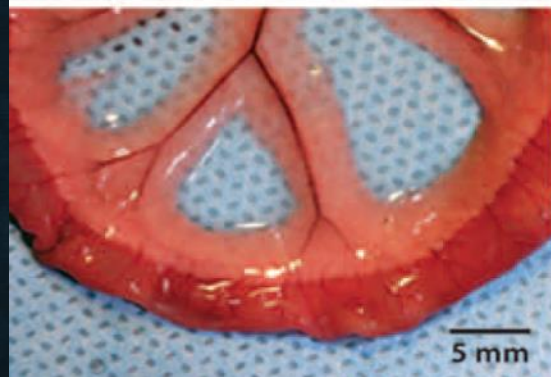
Control



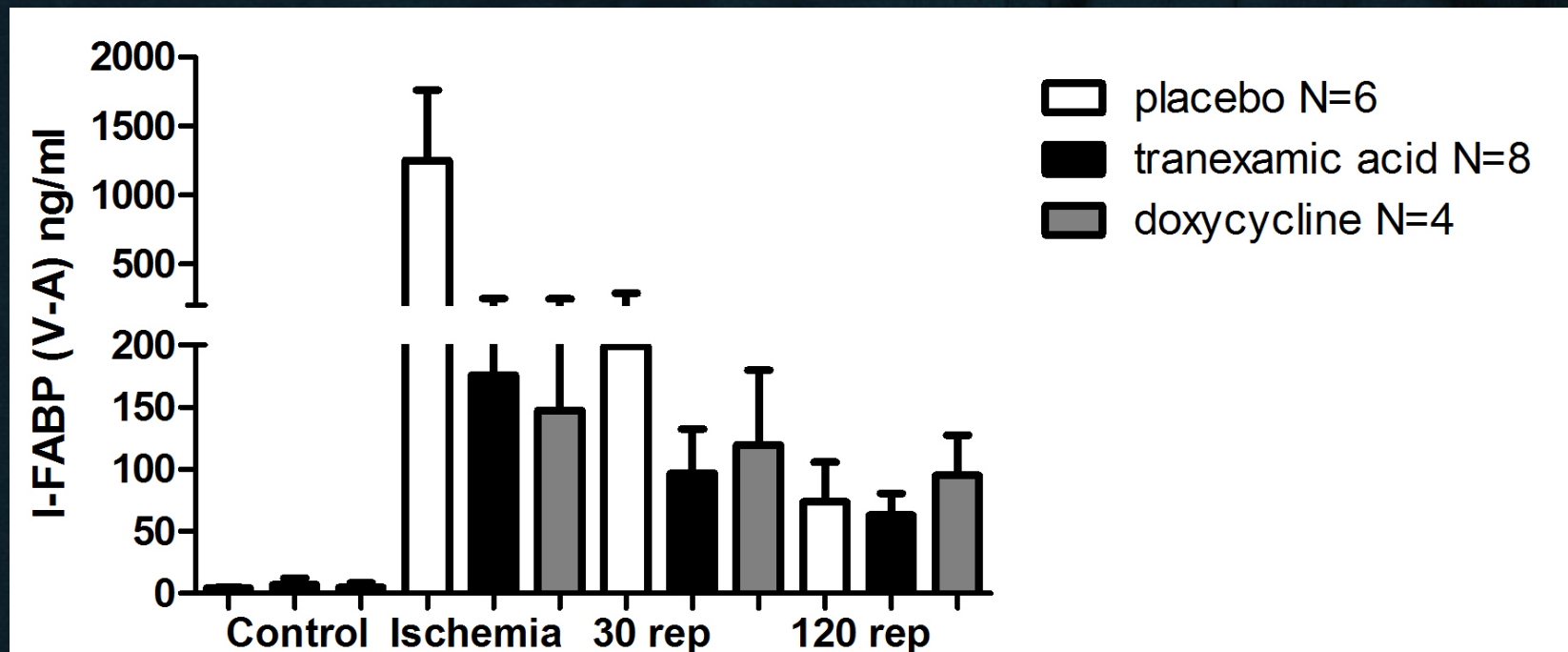
Intestinal ischemia



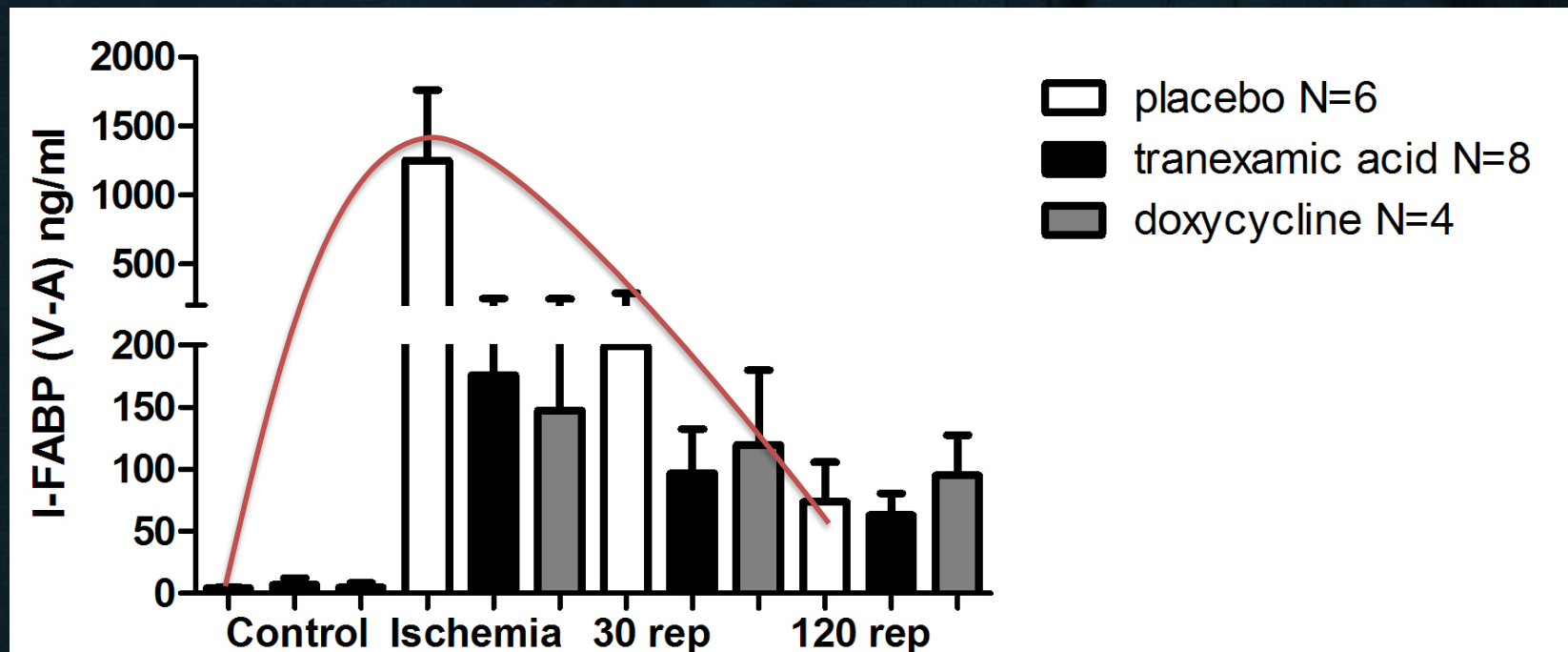
Intestinal ischemia +
protease-inhibitors



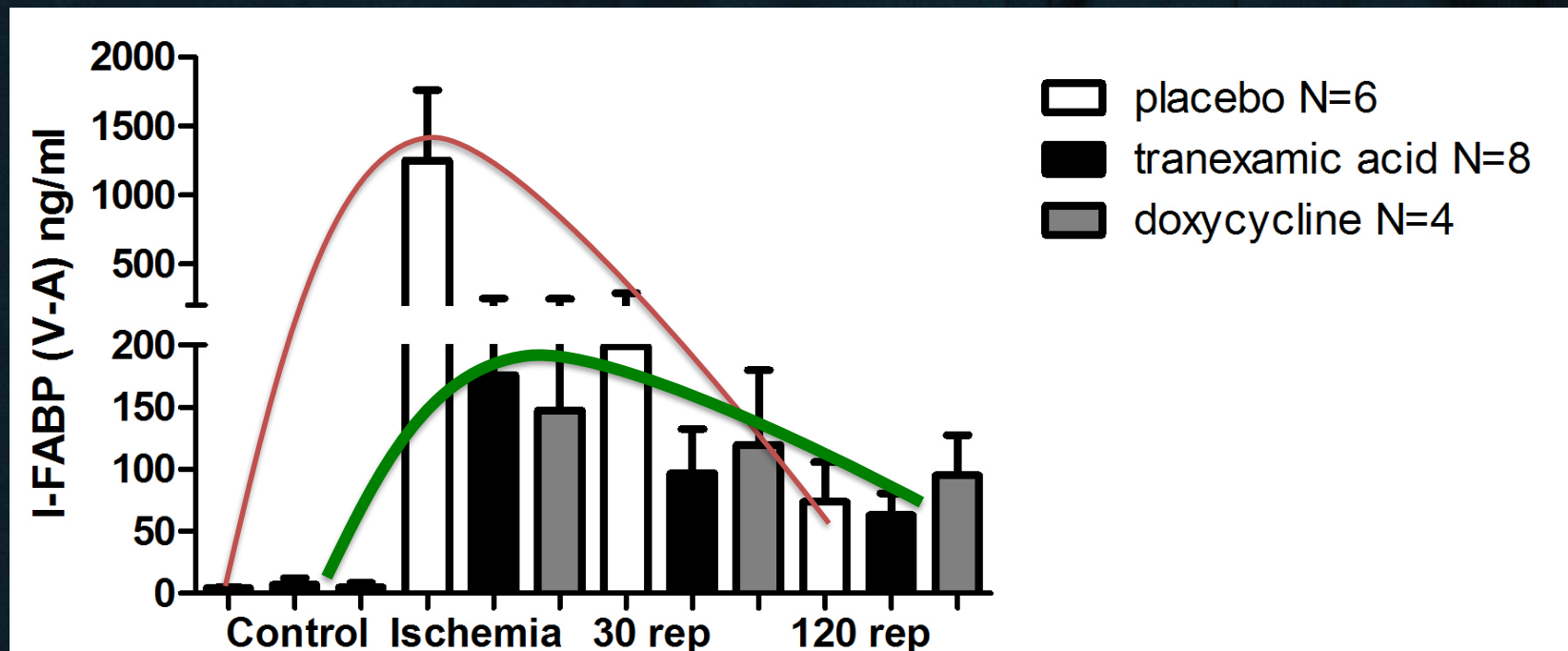
Protease inhibition leads to less mucosal cell damage in long jejunal IR



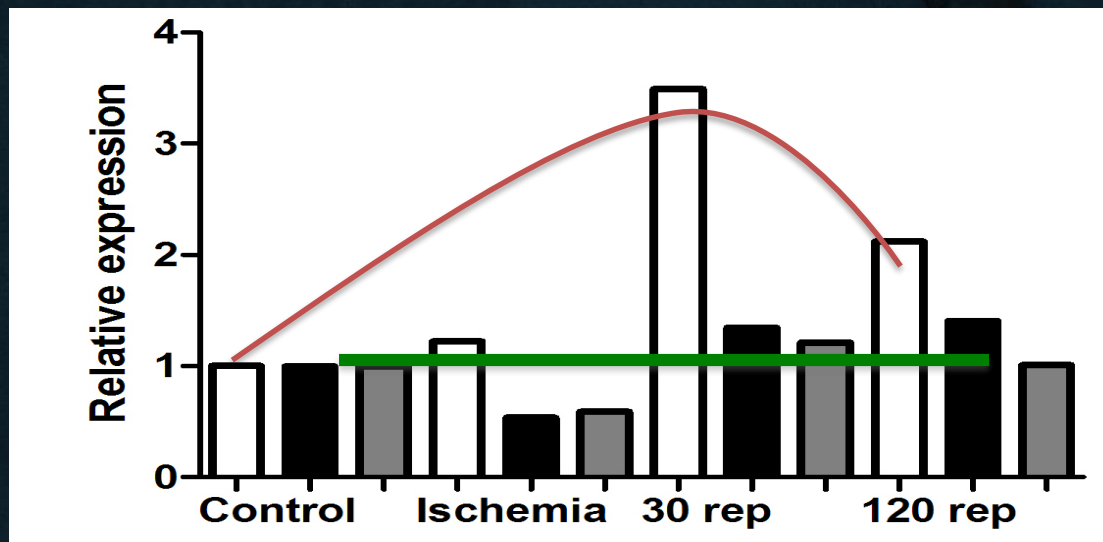
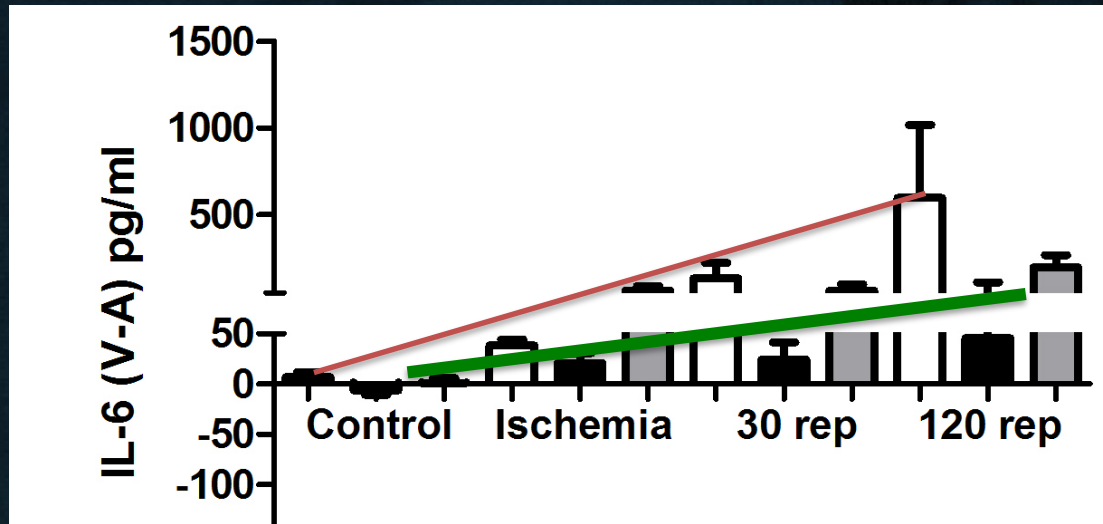
Protease inhibition leads to less mucosal cell damage in long jejunal IR



Protease inhibition leads to less mucosal cell damage in long jejunal IR



Protease inhibition leads to less inflammation in long jejunal IR



Conclusion

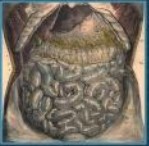


- Short jejunal ischemia leads to reversible damage
→ zipper-like constriction
- Long jejunal ischemia leads to irreversible damage
→ Paneth cell apoptosis
- Long colon ischemia leads to reversible damage
→ compound exocytosis mucus
- The role of proteases as mediators of autodigestion

Thank you...



Wim Buurman



Dirk Schellekens



Inca Hundscheid



Claire Leenarts



Kaatje Lenaerts

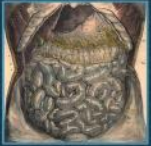


Joep Grootjans

Kees de Jong



Thank you for your attention



Joep Derikx

Pediatric surgeon

Emma Children's Hospital AMC & VU medical center

Amsterdam

Protective mechanisms

