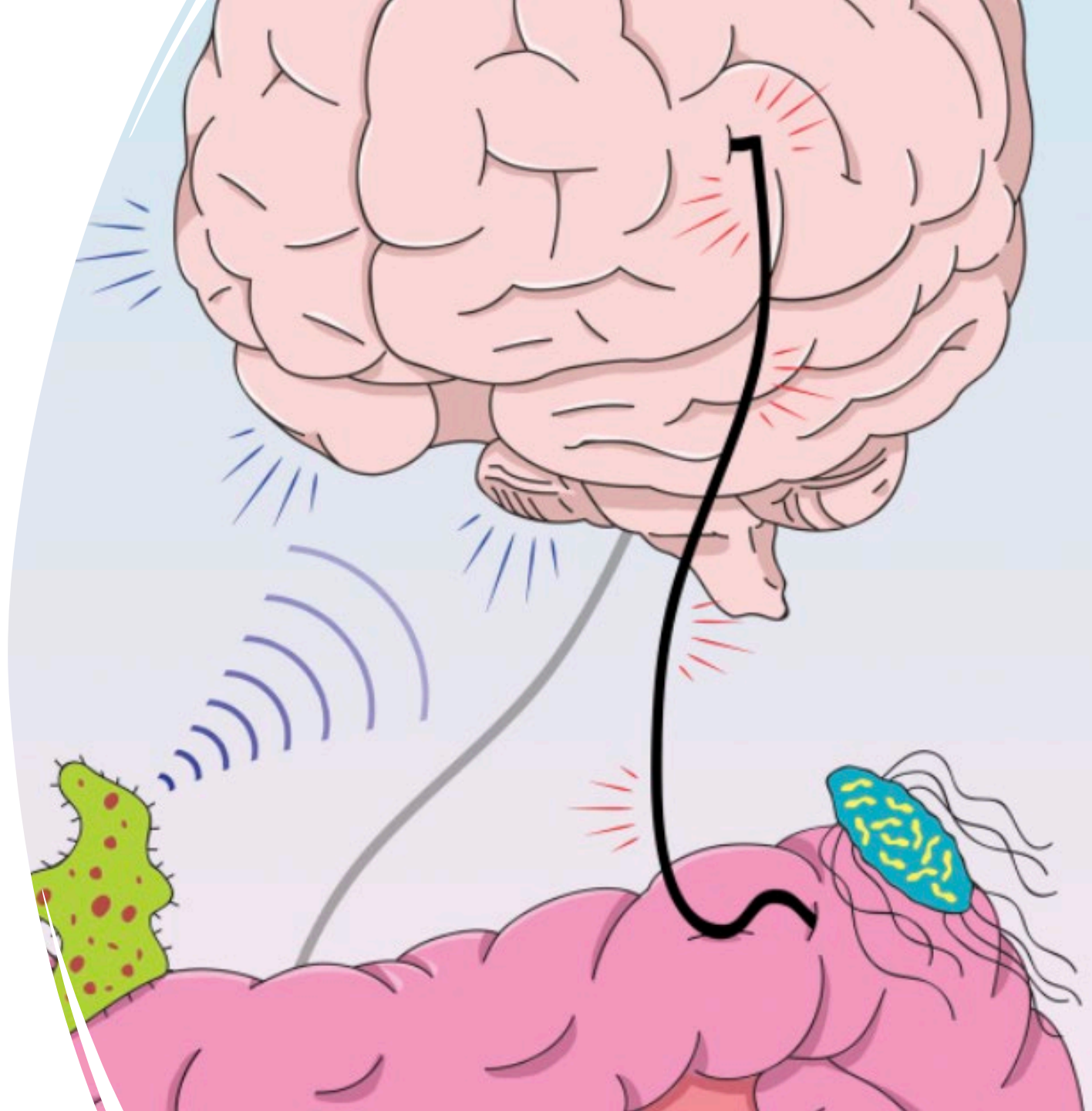


Gut inflammation and Mental Health: The missing link?

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Objectives

- Examine the pathogenesis of mental illness in IBD
- Discuss how inflammation is linked to mental health
- Review the use of novel mental illness treatments in IBD

AUTOINTOXICATION OR INTESTINAL TOXEMIA

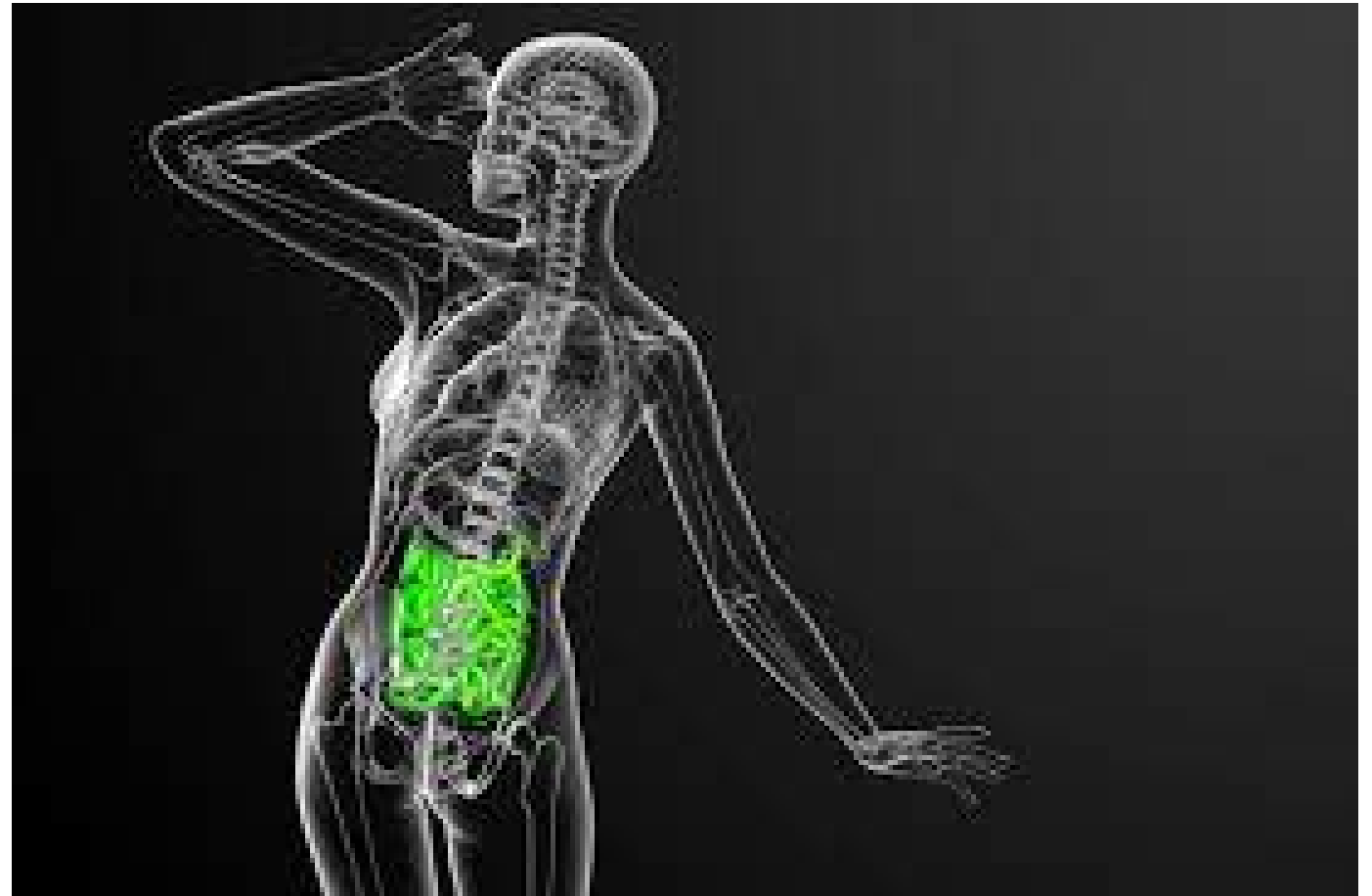
By

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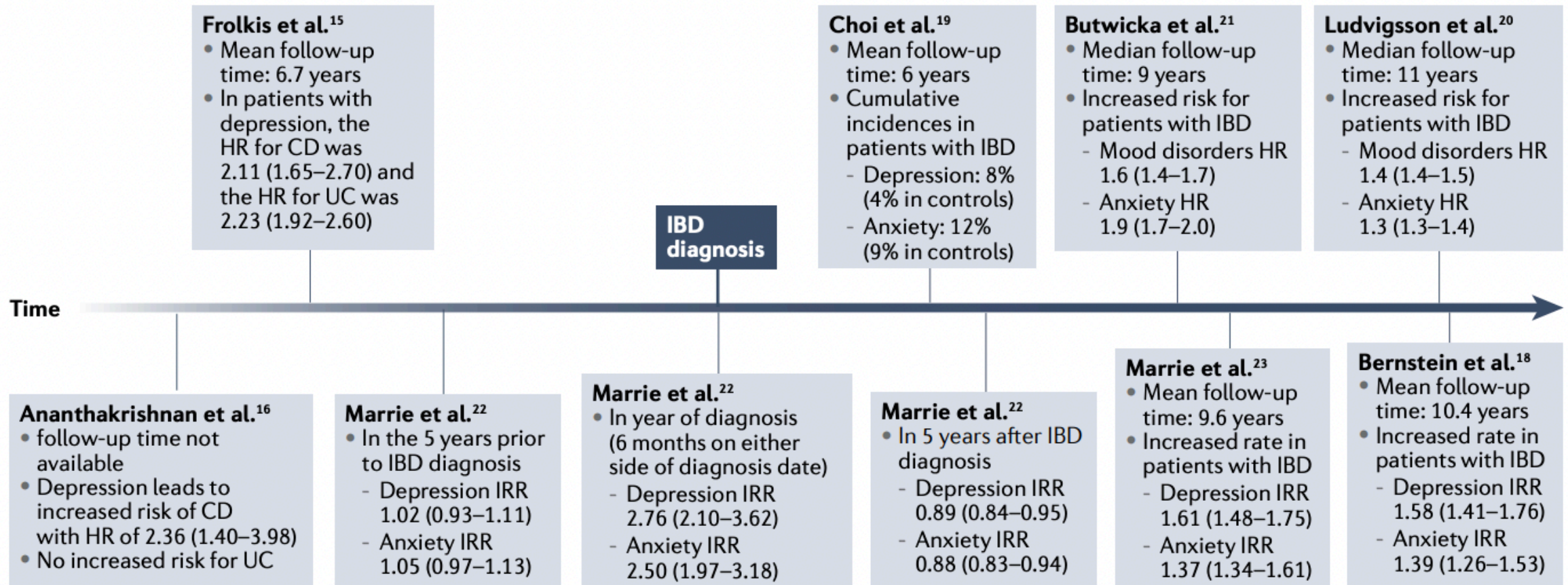


Mental Illness and Inflammatory Bowel Disease



- The pooled prevalence of symptoms of depression from three reviews was 21%, 21.6% and 25.2%, while the pooled prevalence of symptoms of anxiety was 19.1% 35.1% and 32.1%
- One of the studies also summarized data from a subset of studies reporting diagnosis rather than symptoms of psychiatric disease and **found a pooled prevalence of depression of 15.2% and a pooled prevalence of anxiety of 20.7%**

Temporal association b/w IBD and Depression/Anxiety



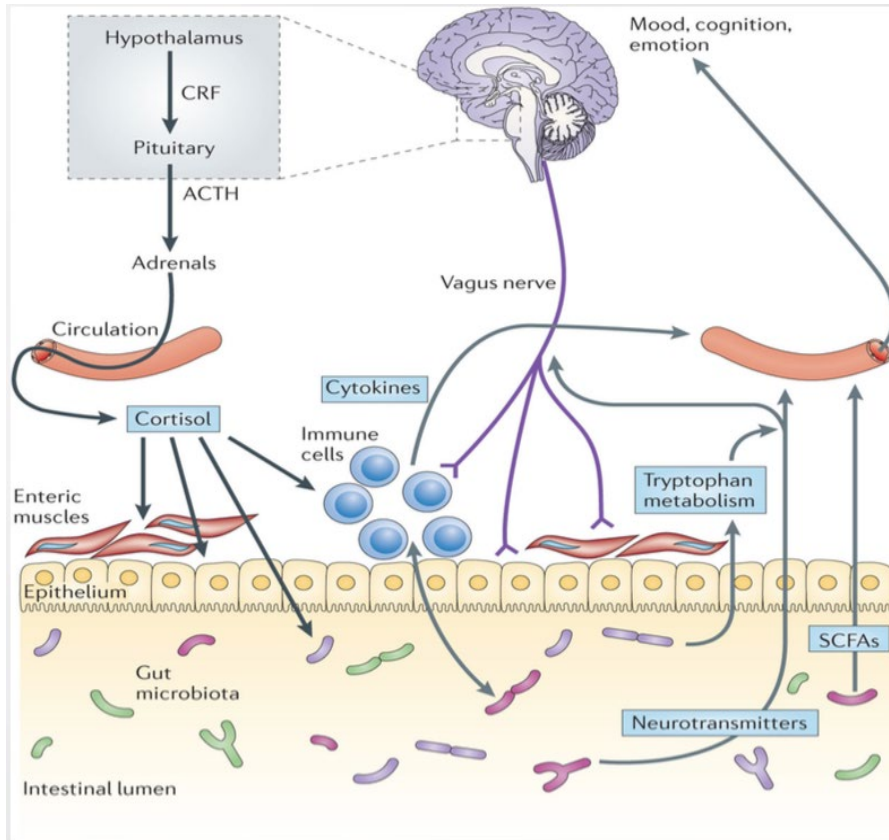
Association b/w Depression and IBD

	Number of studies	Total number of patients	Pooled RR (95% CI)	I ² (%)	P value for χ^2
Adverse outcomes related to IBD activity among patients with symptoms of anxiety at baseline					
Flare of IBD activity	5	1244	1.20 (0.93 to 1.55)	53.7	0.071
Escalation of therapy due to uncontrolled IBD activity	2	670	1.68 (1.18 to 2.40)	0.0	0.513
Hospitalisation due to IBD	3	1553	1.72 (1.01 to 2.95)	73.4	0.023
Emergency department attendance due to IBD	3	1511	1.30 (1.21 to 1.39)	1.0	0.364
IBD-related surgery	1	423	1.62 (0.50 to 5.25)	N/A	N/A
Composite endpoint combining any of the above	3	2844	1.21 (1.08 to 1.36)	19.8	0.291
Adverse outcomes related to IBD activity among patients with symptoms of depression at baseline					
Flare of IBD activity	8	7606	1.60 (1.21 to 2.12)	73.5	<0.001
Escalation of therapy due to uncontrolled IBD activity	4	6957	1.41 (1.08 to 1.84)	43.1	0.135
Hospitalisation due to IBD	3	5151	1.35 (1.17 to 1.57)	40.7	0.168
Emergency department attendance due to IBD	3	1511	1.38 (1.22 to 1.56)	0.0	0.985
IBD-related surgery	3	6710	1.63 (1.19 to 2.22)	57.4	0.070
Composite endpoint combining any of the above	4	2906	1.26 (1.07 to 1.48)	19.8	0.289
N/A, not applicable – too few studies; RR, relative risk.					

- Patients with IBD with symptoms of depression/anxiety had increased risk of flare, escalation of therapy, hospitalization, emergency department attendance and surgery
- Active IBD at baseline was associated with the development of symptoms of depression and anxiety

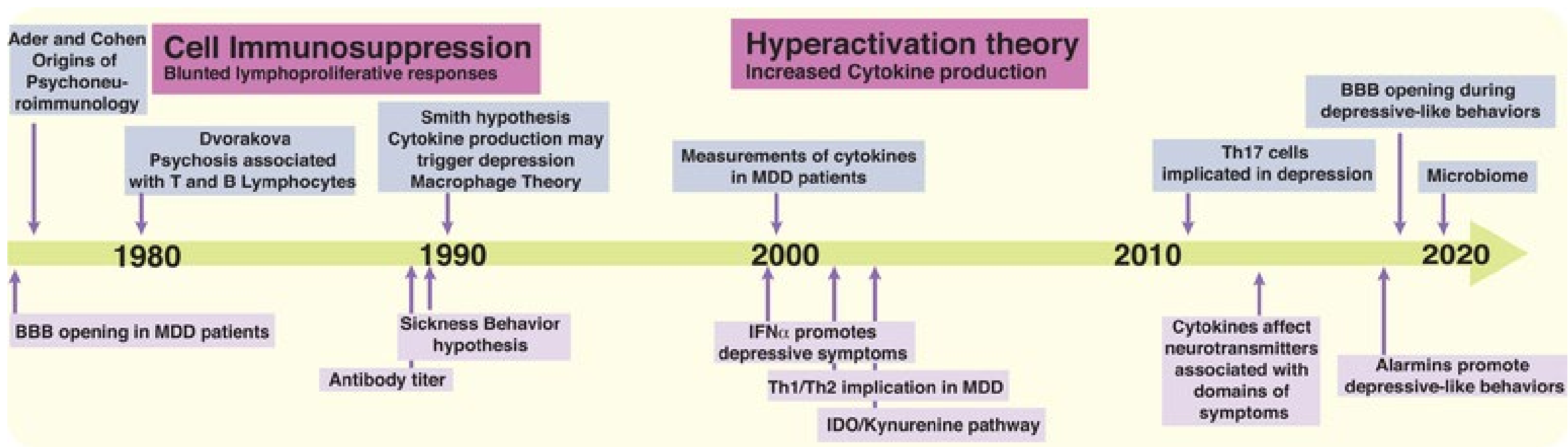
What is the link?

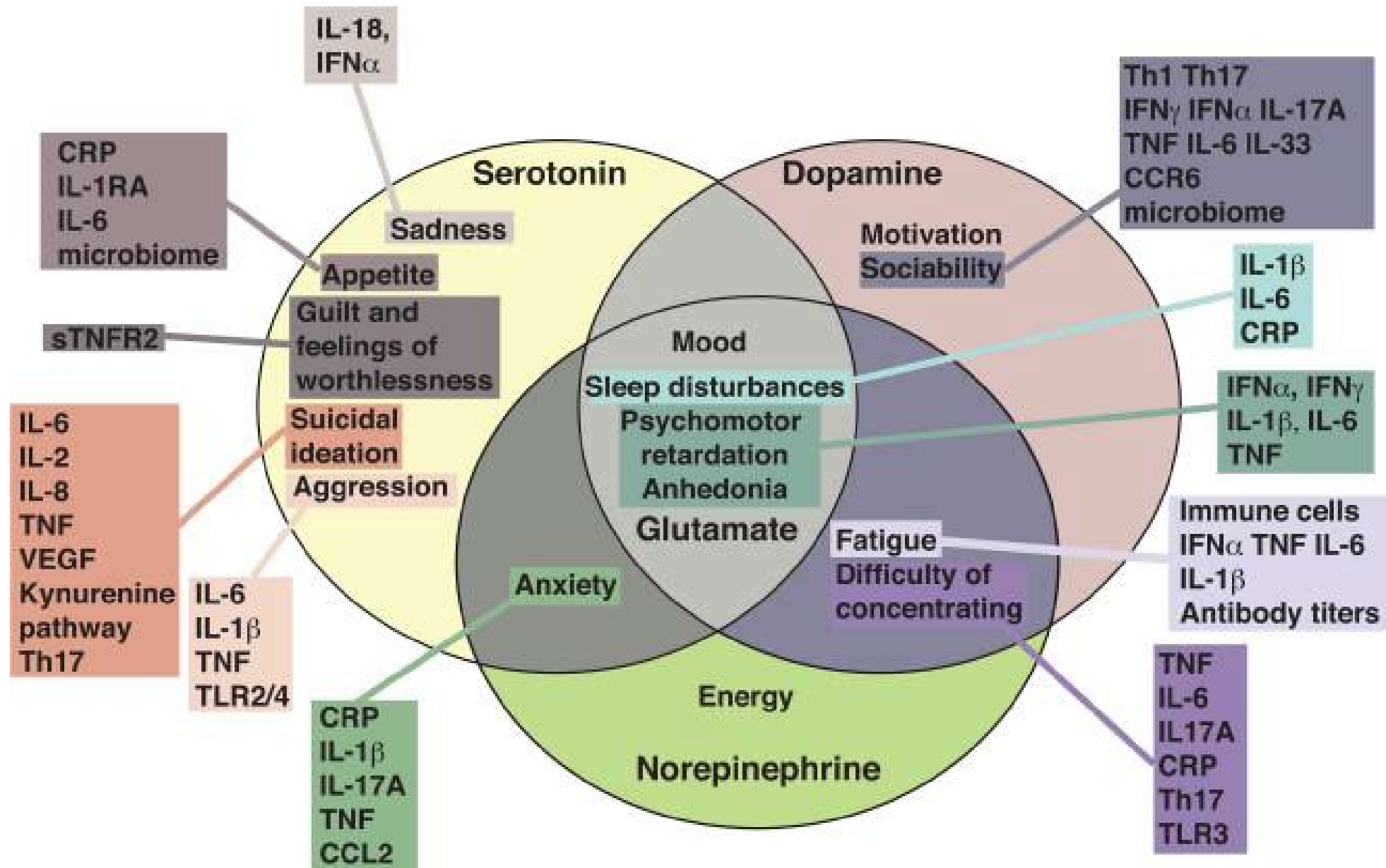
The Brain and Inflammation



- Vagal Afferents
- Circulating cytokines signal via cerebral endothelial cells, causing cerebral production of prostaglandins and nitric oxide (NO)
- Circulating cytokines and leukocytes that enter the brain through the circumventricular organs
- Activation of Toll-like receptors on macrophages in the circumventricular organs, resulting in production of proinflammatory cytokines that diffuse into the brain

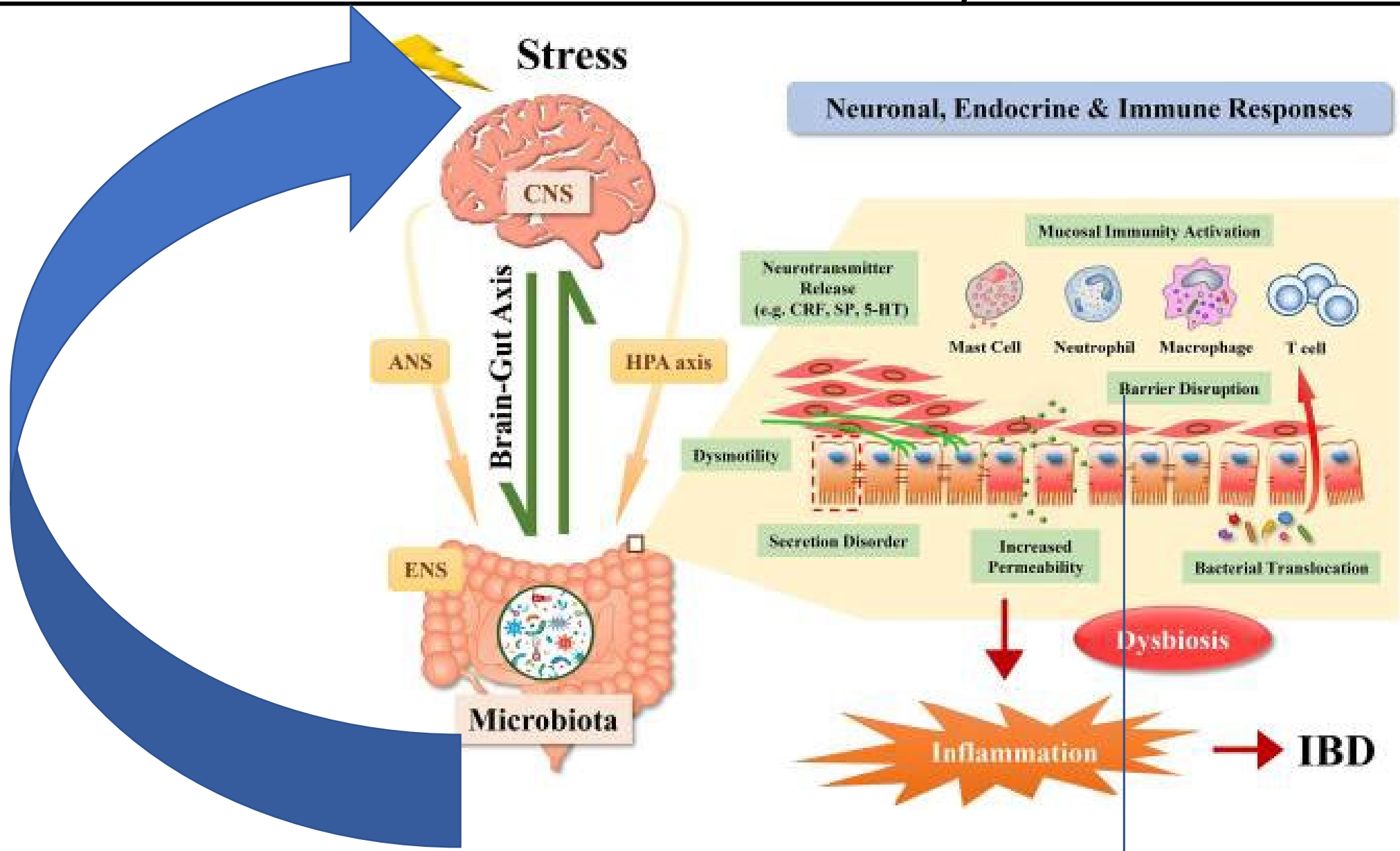
Neuroinflammation Hypothesis of Mental Illness



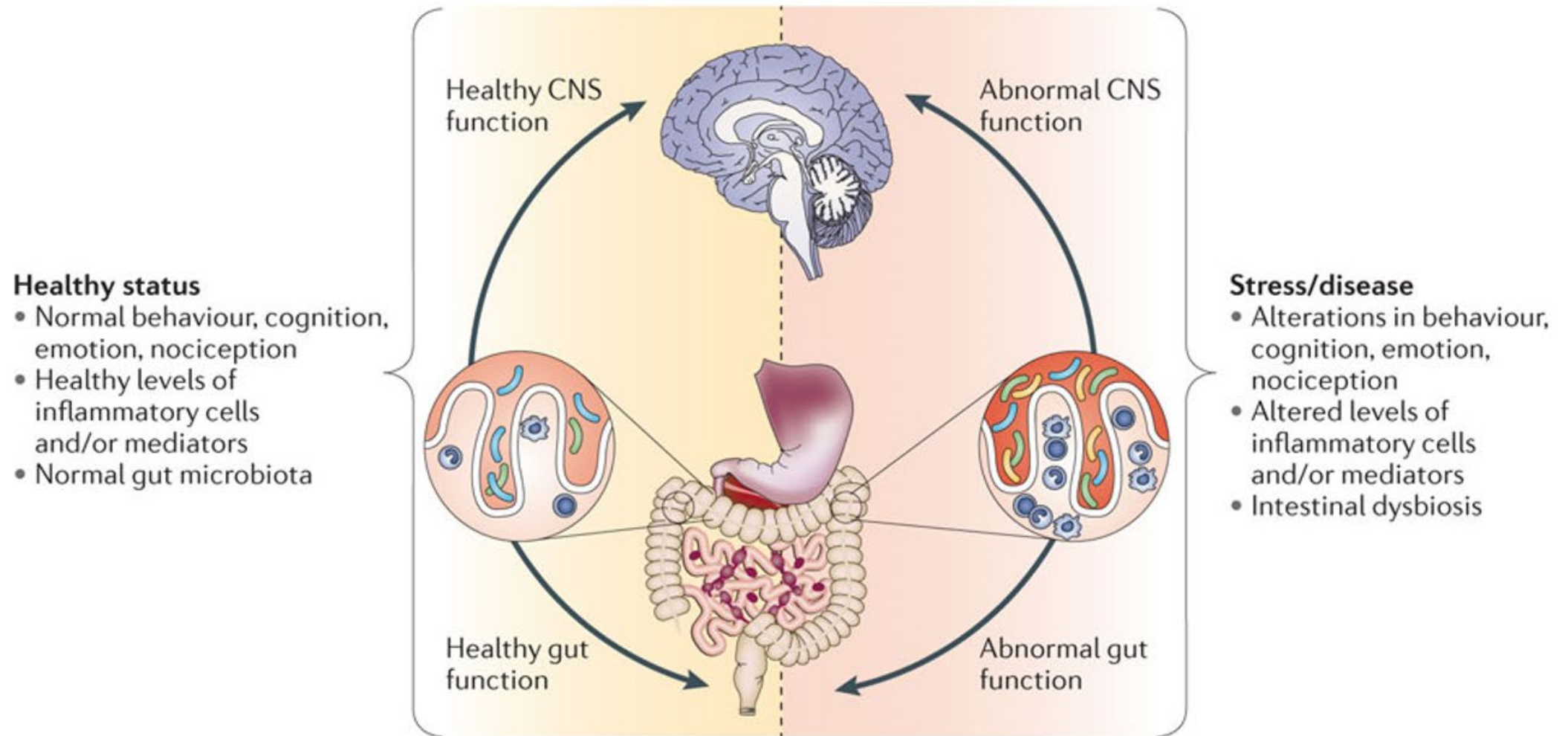


Beurel E, Toups M, Nemeroff CB. The Bidirectional Relationship of Depression and Inflammation: Double Trouble. *Neuron*. 2020 Jul 22;107(2):234-256.

Mental Illness and Inflammatory Bowel Disease



Treatment strategies for IBD and mental illness

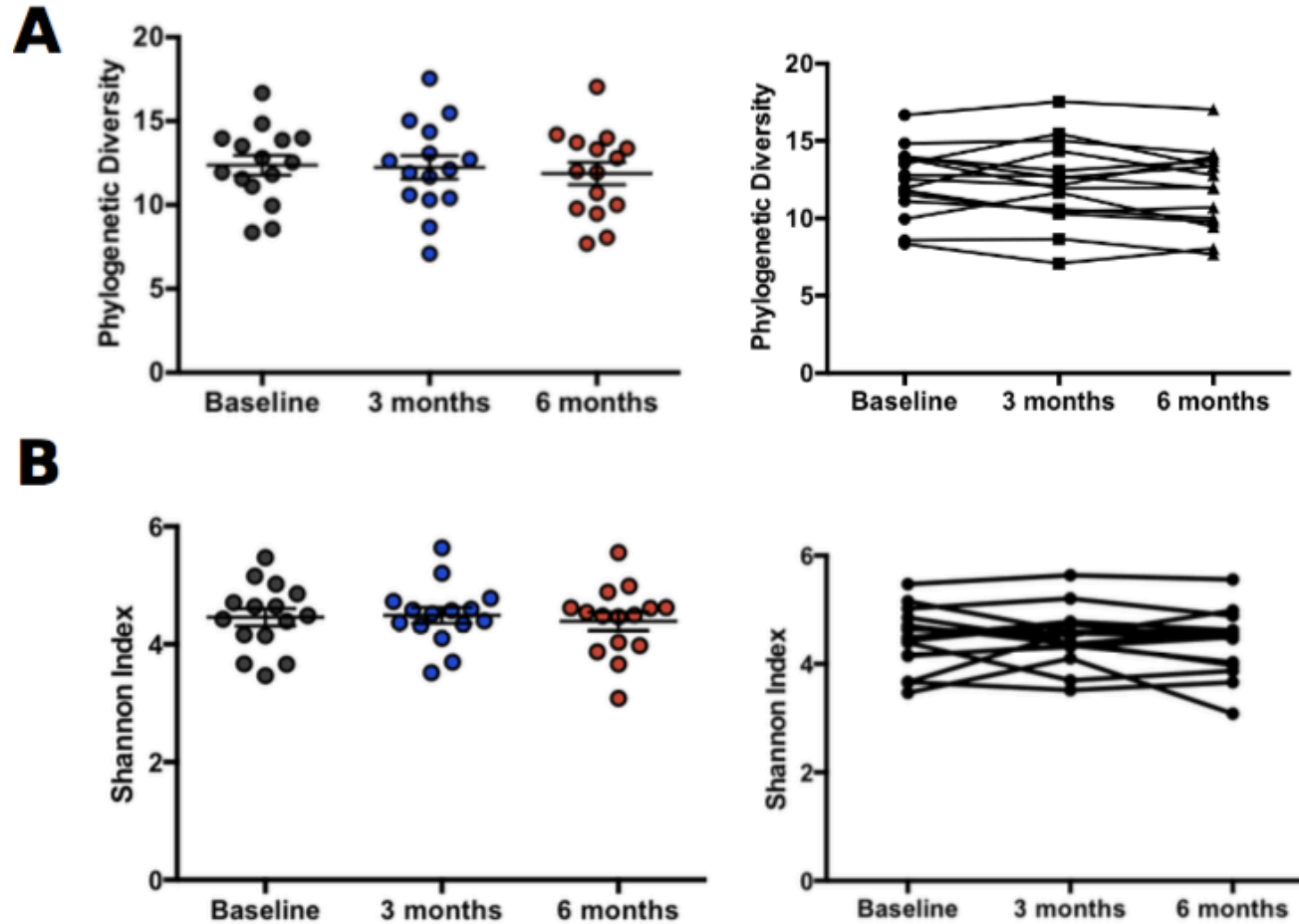


The role of Antidepressants



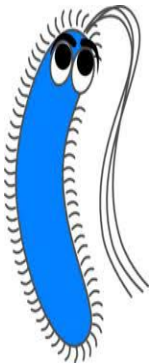
- Approximately 30% of IBD patients take antidepressants
- Animal models of IBD show an improvement on inflammation similar to dexamethasone
- Human studies of the effect of antidepressants on the course of IBD are mixed but suggest benefit

Gut microbiome changes in patients with Major Depressive Disorder

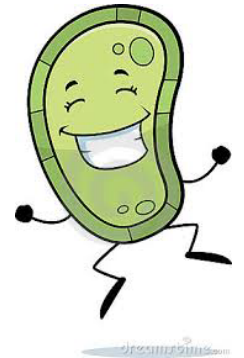


Gut microbiome changes in patients with Major Depressive Disorder

- When analyzed based on treatment response patients in the responder group exhibited greater phylogenetic diversity than non-responders (Mann-Whitney U= 5, $p= 0.026$).
- These observations indicate that antidepressant medications alter the gut microbiota of patients with MDD, with disparate effects in responders versus non-responders. This supports the concept of a microbiota phenotype associated with treatment response in MDD.



Bharwani A....Taylor VH et al, CJP, Feb, 2020.

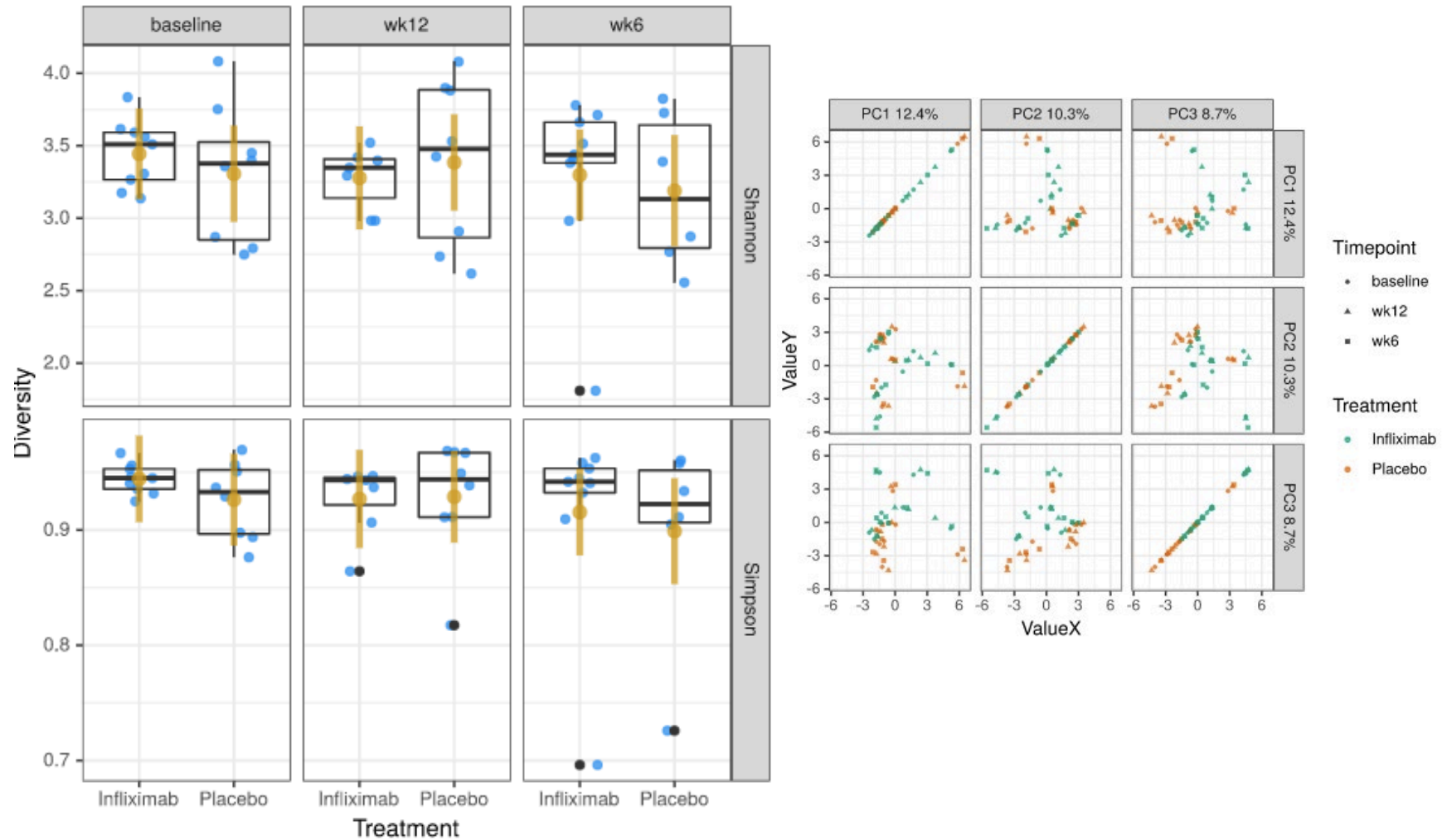


The impact of anti-inflammatory medications on mental illness

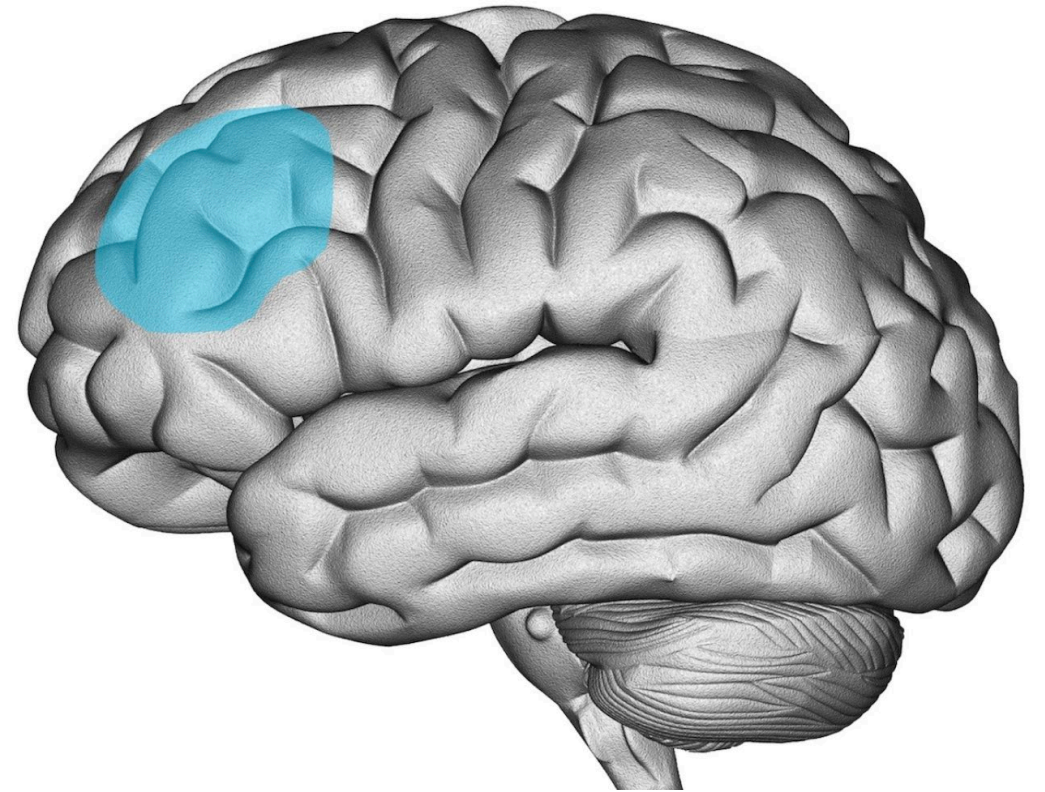
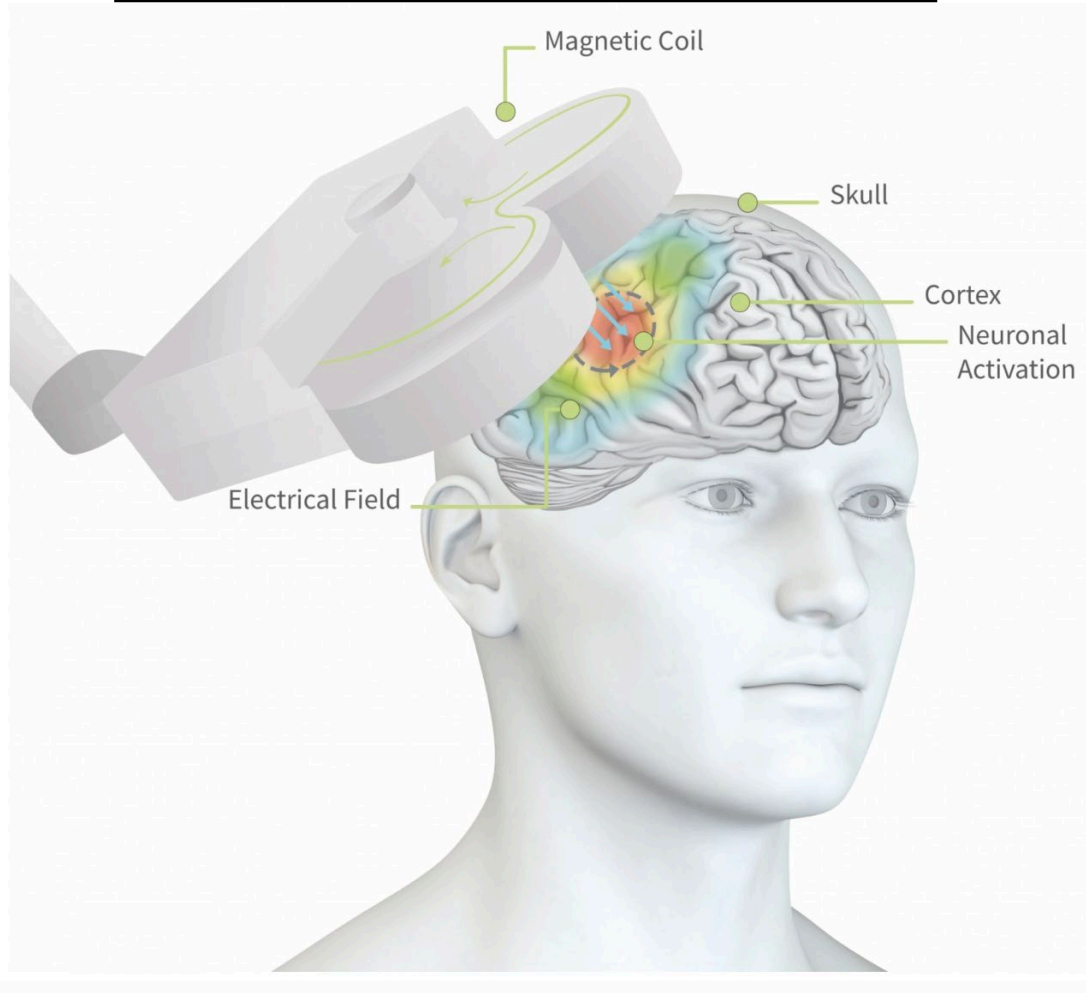


- Two studies found a decrease in depression and anxiety symptoms and an improvement in IBD symptoms with anti TNF therapy
- Other studies found no difference, a difference only with elevated CRP or actually found a worsening of depression with anti-TNF treatment

Infliximab for Depression

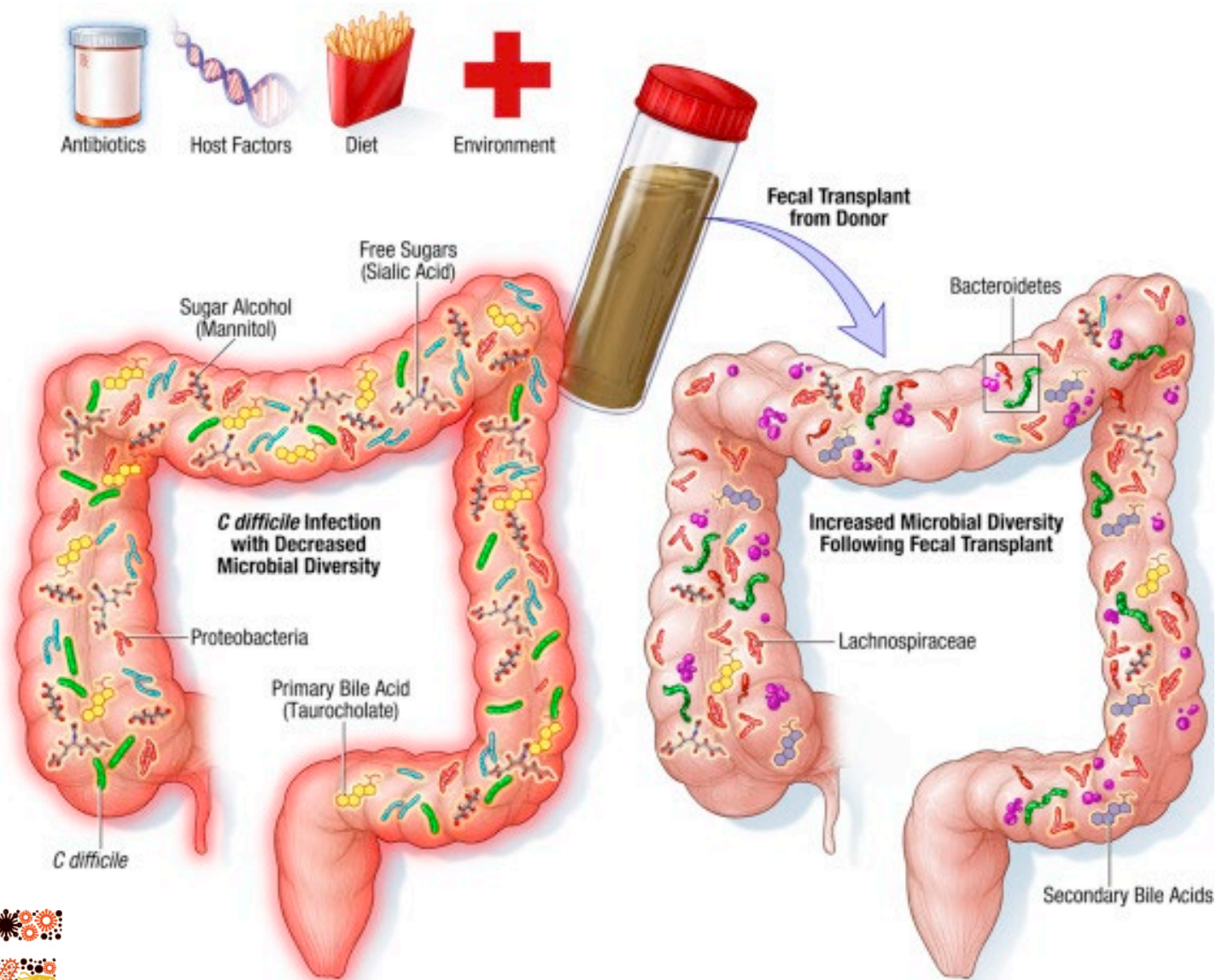


Neurostimulation

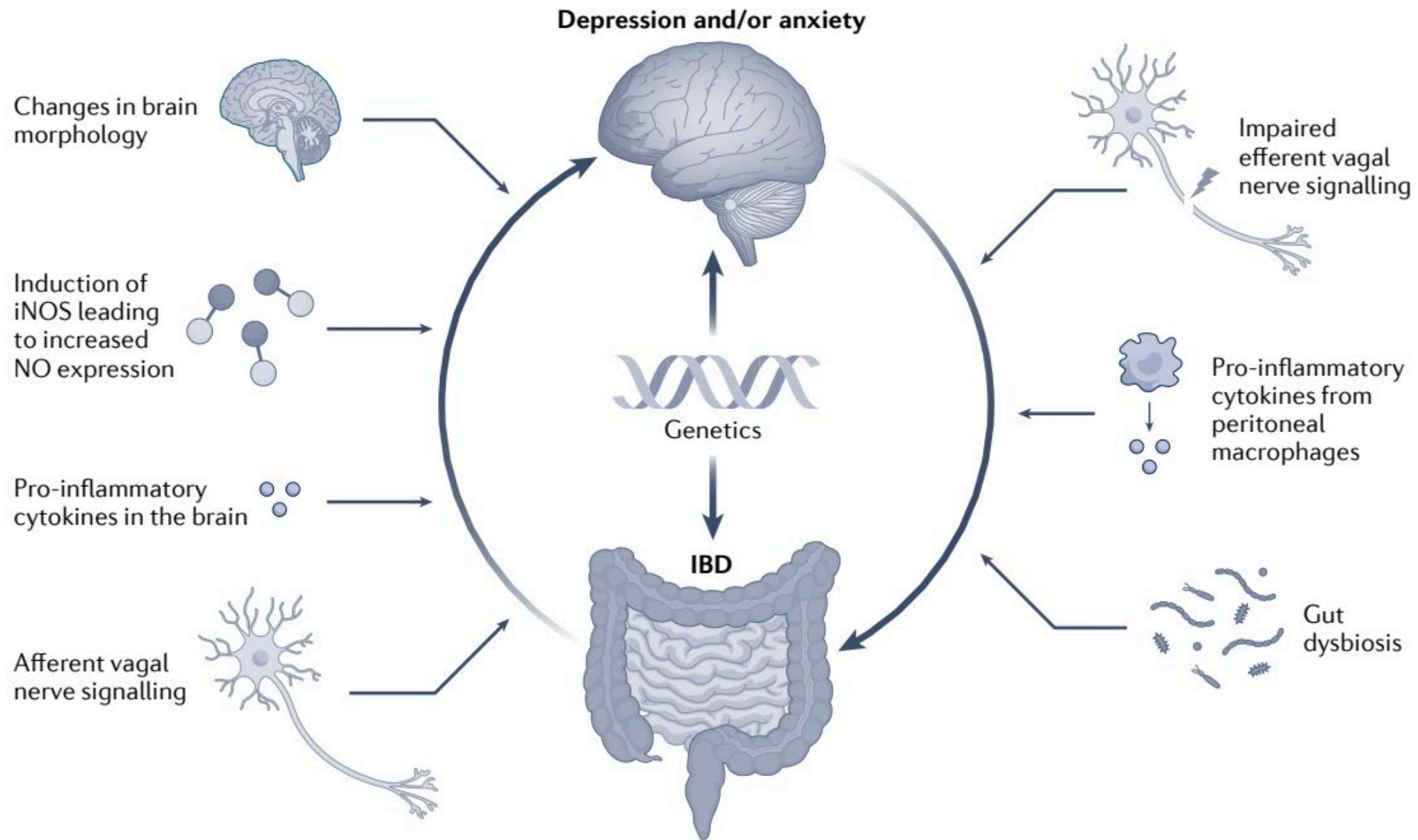


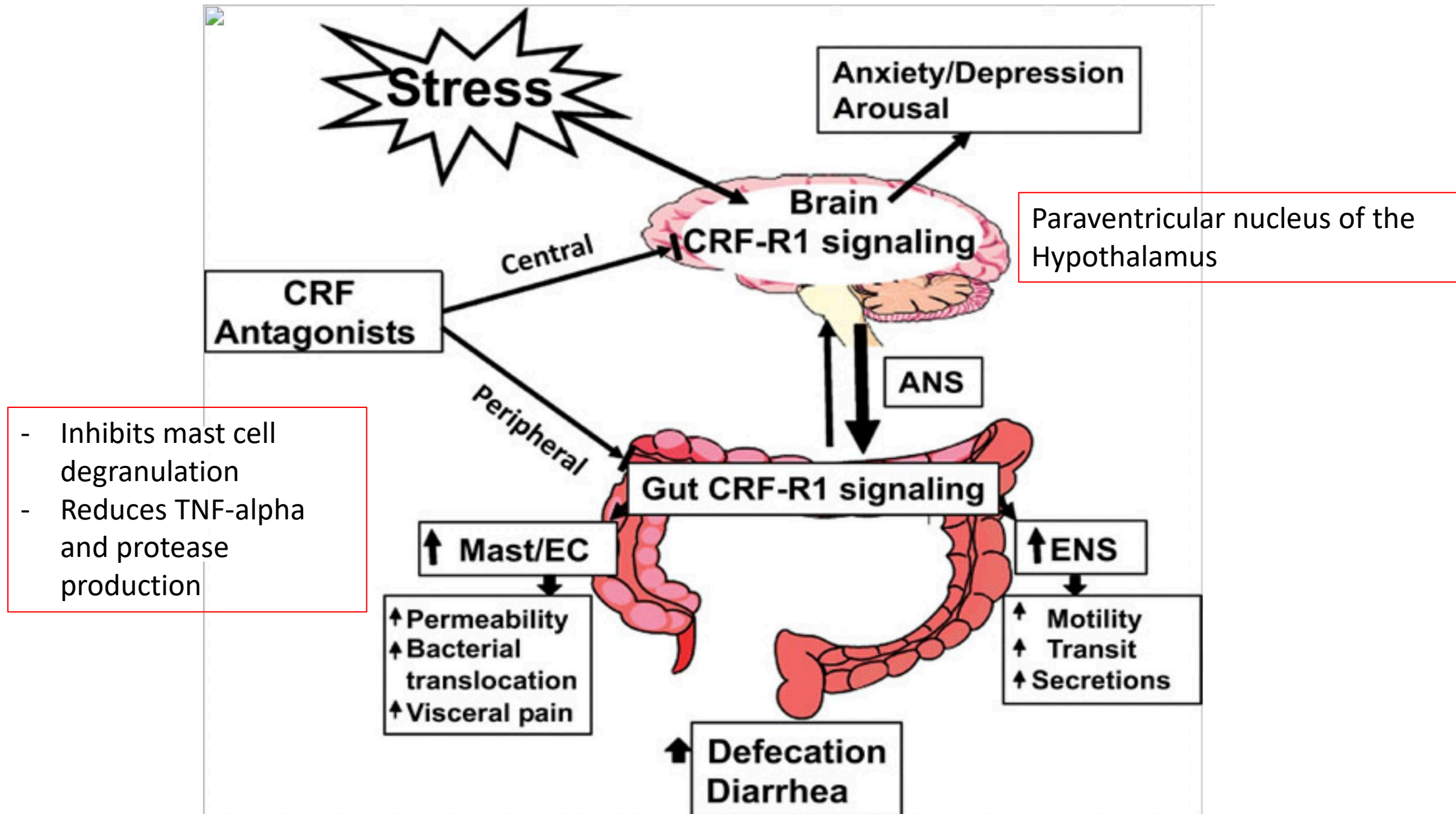
Inflammation, Microbiome & Alimentation  Gastro-Intestinal & Neuropsychiatric Effects

Fecal Microbial Transplant (FMT)

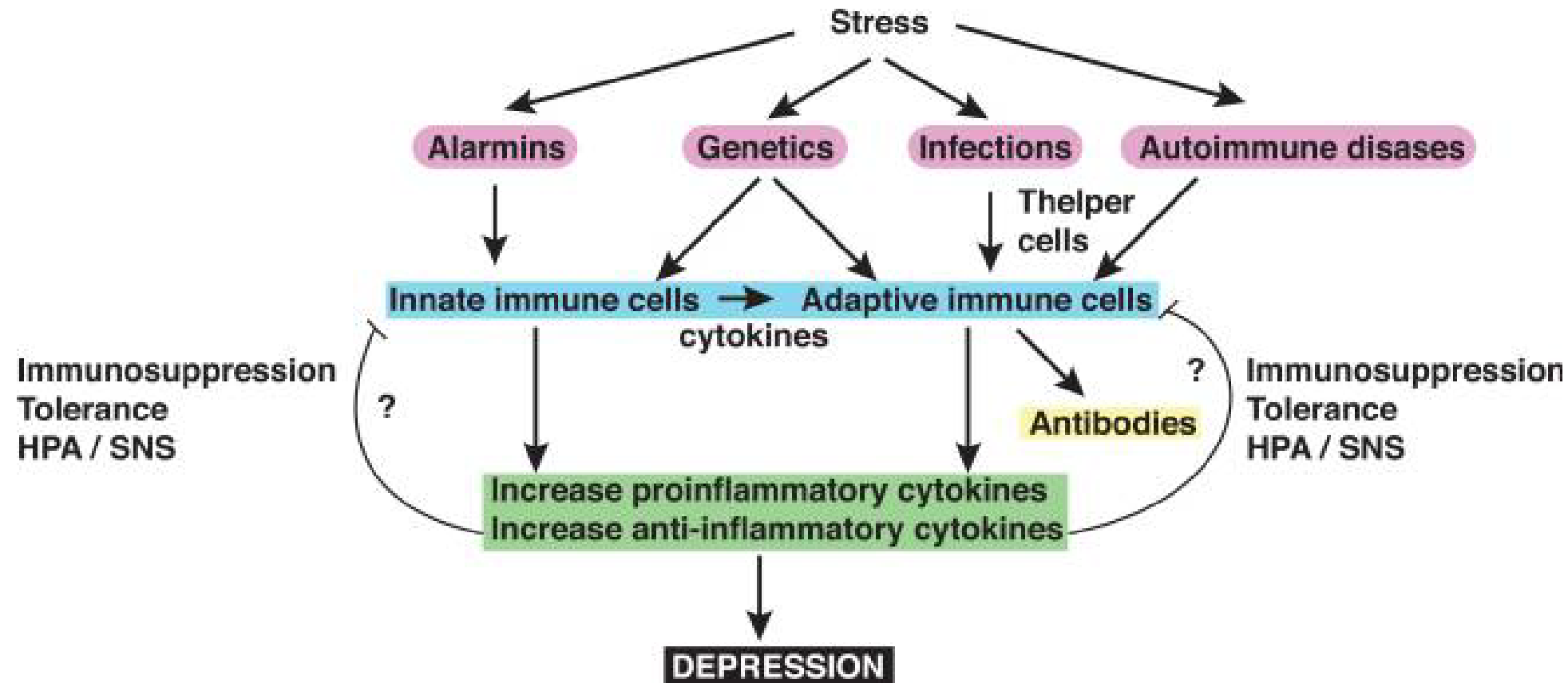


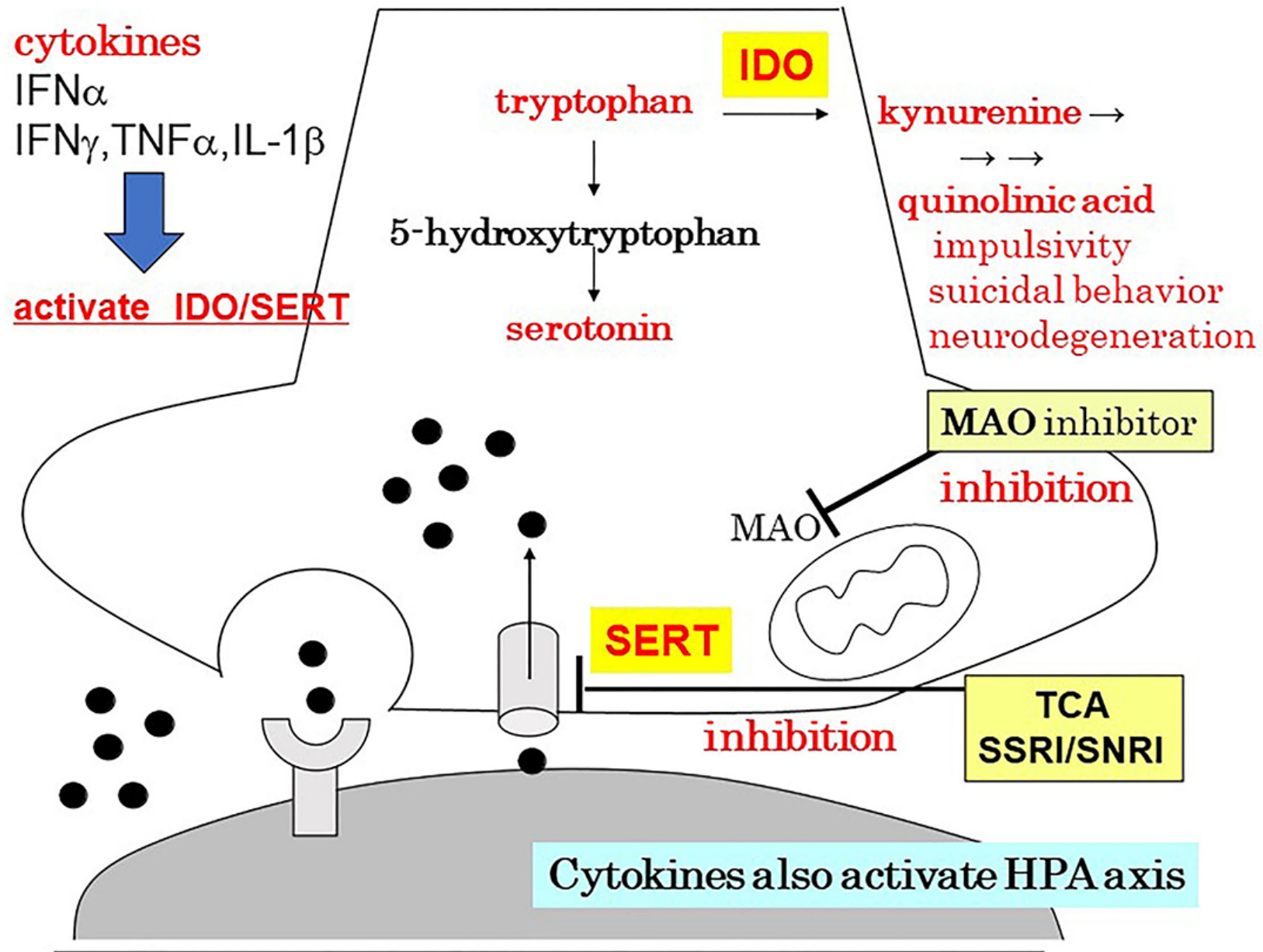
Inflammation, Microbiome & Alimentation  Gastro-Intestinal & Neuropsychiatric Effects



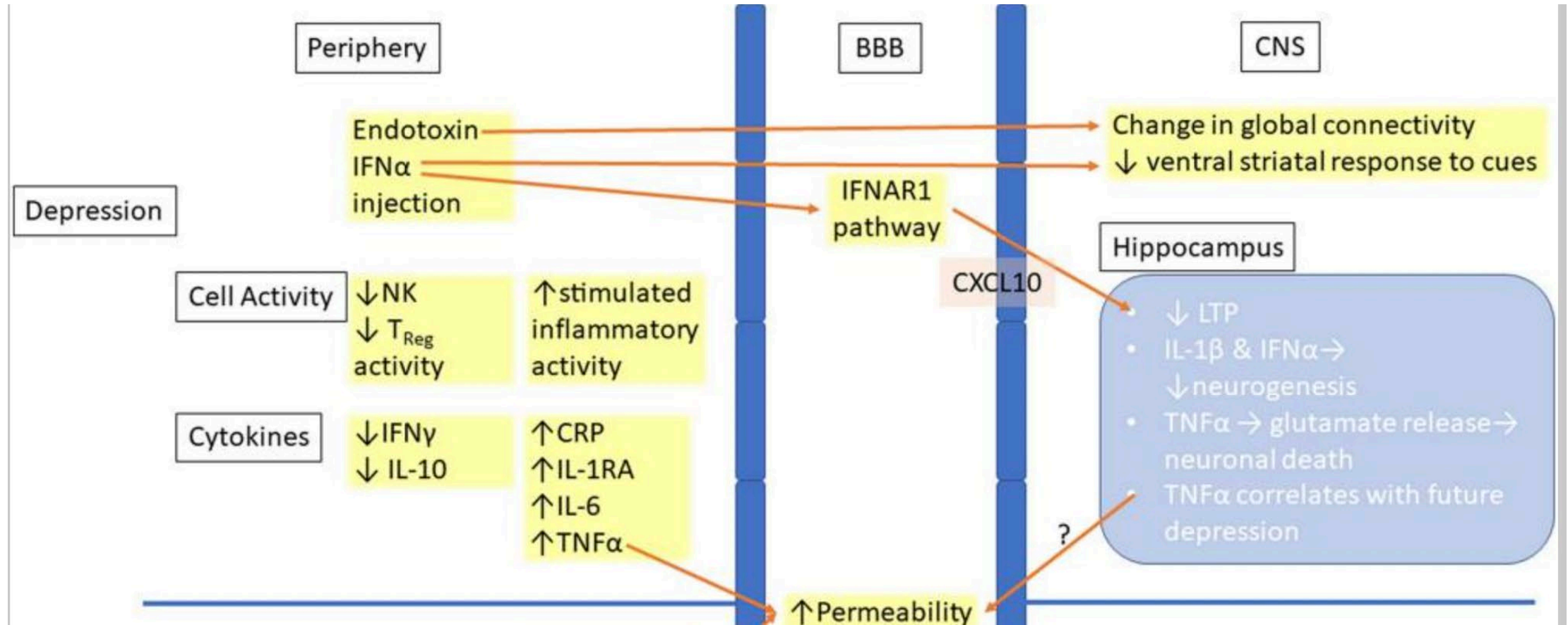


Potential Immune Response Dysregulations in MDD Patients

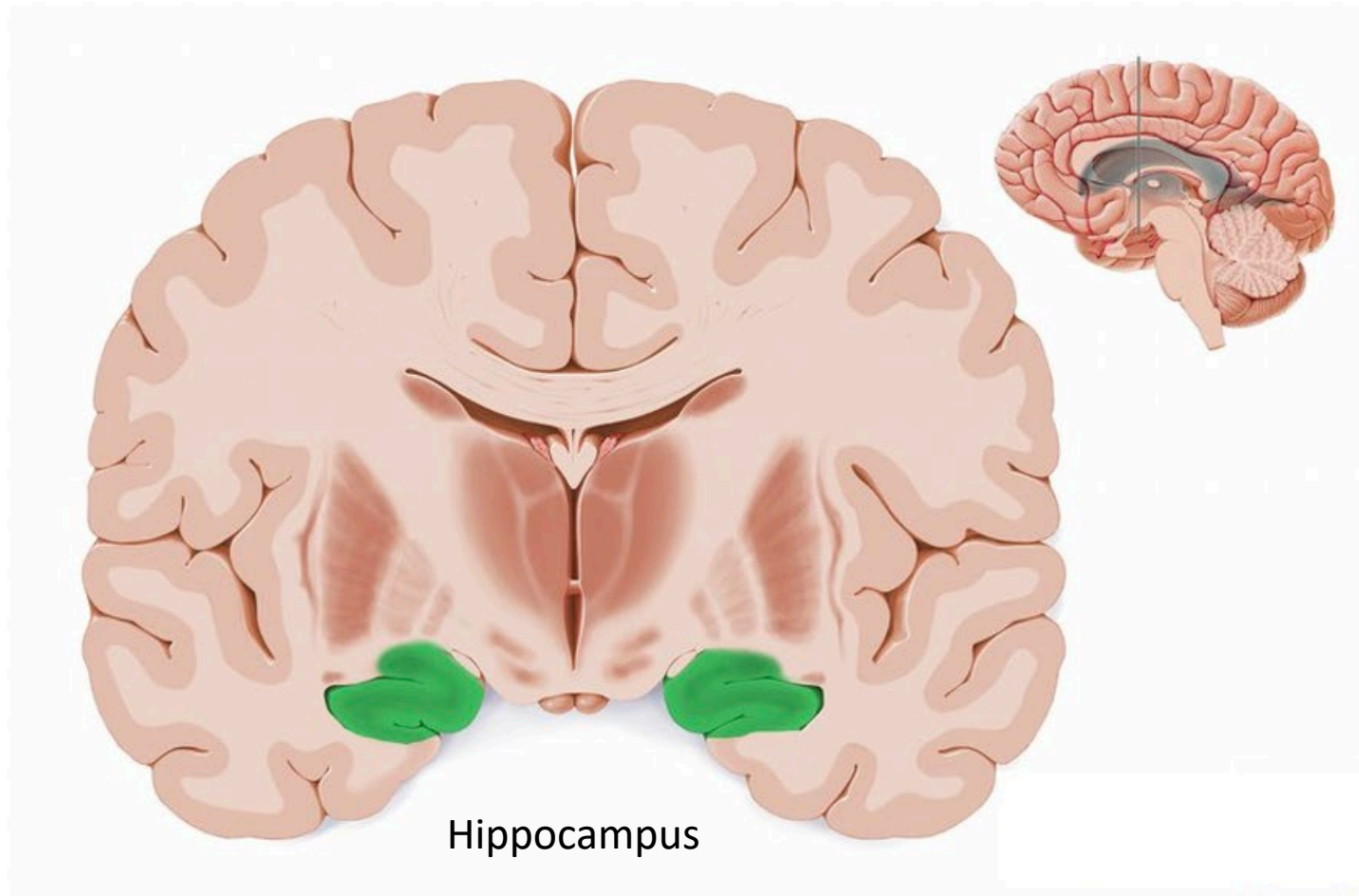




Mental Illness and Inflammation



Mechanisms linking IBD and Mental Illness



Treatment strategies for IBD and mental illness

