# Pathogenesis: Gastrointestinal PACS

- **→** Persistent and aberrant inflammation<sup>34,35</sup>
  - Longitudinal Cohort Studies:
    - Elevated IFNβ and IFNλ1 at 8 months post COVID-19
  - Induction of autoimmunity
- ➤ Viral persistence post acute COVID-19<sup>36</sup>
  - Documented in multiple organs, including GI tract
  - Conclusive evidence linking viral persistent to PACS not yet demonstrated



# Pathogenesis: Gastrointestinal PACS

#### **≻** Microbiome<sup>37</sup>

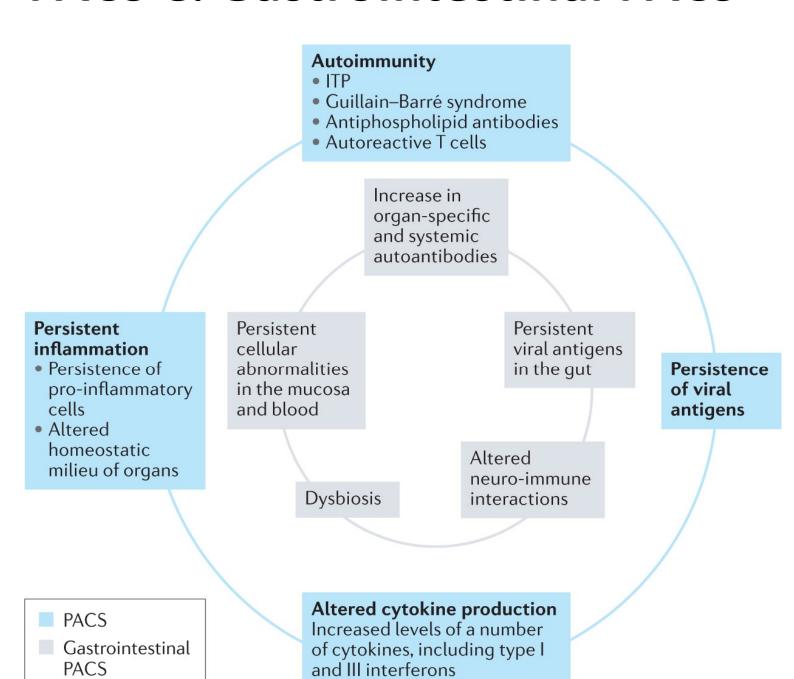
- Prospective Cohort of 106 patients with G-PACS
- Reduced microbial diversity/specific microbiome profiles associated with G-PACS at six months

### ➤ Motility-related disorder<sup>36</sup>

- New onset Irritable Bowel Syndrome or Functional Dyspepsia
- Pathophysiology unclear
- Very limited data



### PACS & Gastrointestinal PACS<sup>35</sup>



### **Gastrointestinal PACS**

- ➤ IBD onset post acute COVID-19 infection
  - Several case reports<sup>35,38,39</sup>
  - Crohn's disease and Ulcerative Colitis

> Limited and emerging data



### **Gastrointestinal PACS**

## >Investigations:

- Screening blood tests
- Faecal Calprotectin
- Gastroscopy and/or Colonoscopy



# **Gastrointestinal PACS: Management**

- > Largely expert opinion
- > General principles:
  - Adequate hydration
  - Mediterranean diet
    - Reduction in processed foods
  - Individualise specific therapies
    - According to symptom constellation and investigation findings
  - Specialist input often required
  - Consider Psychologist input
    - If unable to achieve satisfactory symptom control
    - Emerging data suggests altered brain-gut axis
    - CBT/Gut-Directed Hypnotherapy



# **Gastrointestinal PACS: Management**

### > Dyspepsia:

- Avoid triggering foods
- PPI first line
- Could consider H2 antagonist/Prokinetic

#### **➤ Altered Bowel Habit:**

- No endoscopic evidence of inflammation
- Manage as post infectious Irritable Bowel Syndrome

#### > Terminal Ileitis/Colitis on Colonoscopy:

- Exclude co-existent infection
- Consider new onset IBD

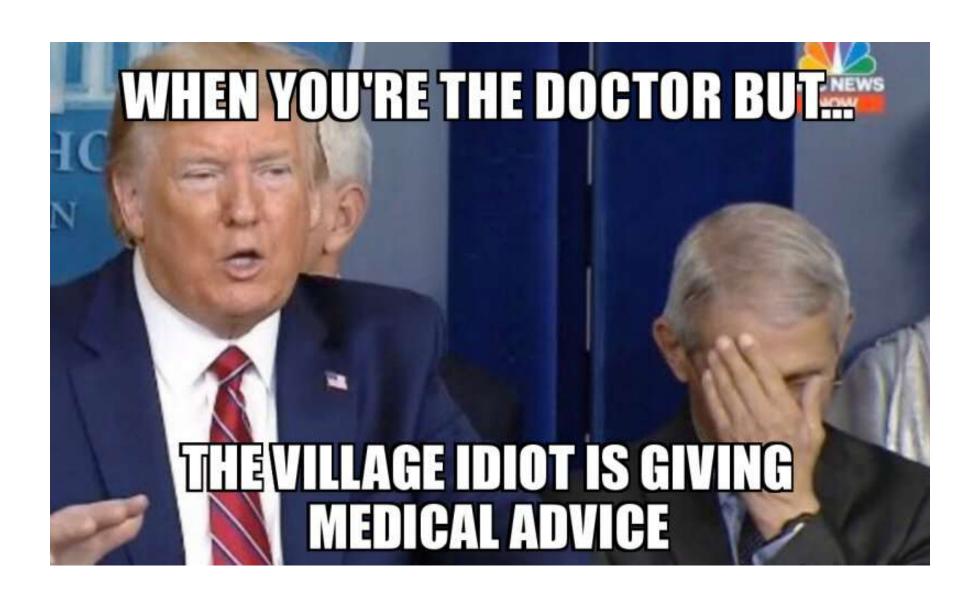


# Summary

- **➢** GI manifestations of COVID-19 are common
- Consider COVID-19 testing if GI symptoms >24 hours
- > COVID-19 can be associated with severe GI complications
  - Acute Cholecystitis/Pancreatitis/Ileus/Mesenteric Ischaemia
- Outpatient Endoscopy generally low risk 14 days post diagnosis of COVID-19
- > Rising Long Covid prevalence:
  - Consider Endoscopic evaluation if symptomatic from GI perspective



# Thank you!





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