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1

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OCTOBER 21-26, 2022 | CHARLOTTE, NC

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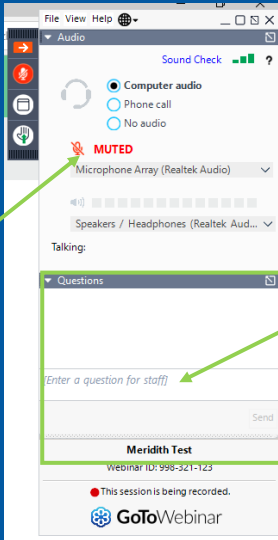
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2

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All attendees will be muted and will remain in Listen Only Mode.

Type your questions here so that the moderator can see them. Not all questions will be answered but we will get to as many as possible.

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## How to Receive CME and MOC Points

**LIVE VIRTUAL GRAND ROUNDS WEBINAR**

ACG will send a link to a CME & MOC evaluation to all attendees on the live webinar.

**ABIM Board Certified physicians need to complete their MOC activities by December 31, 2022 in order for the MOC points to count toward any MOC requirements that are due by the end of the year. No MOC credit may be awarded after March 1, 2023 for this activity.**

4

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## MOC QUESTION

If you plan to claim MOC Points for this activity, you will be asked to: Please list specific changes you will make in your practice as a result of the information you received from this activity.

Include specific strategies or changes that you plan to implement.  
THESE ANSWERS WILL BE REVIEWED.

5

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## ACG Virtual Grand Rounds

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**CAREER EDITION – Wednesday, September 14, 2022**  
**How To Teach Endoscopy & Deal With Complications**  
 Faculty: Nikiya O. Asamoah, MD, Keith L. Obstein, MD, FACP, Mohammad Bilal, MD  
 Moderators: Judy A. Trieu, MD, MPH, Paula G. Adamson, MD  
 Wednesday, September 14, 2022 from 8:30 – 9:30 PM Eastern



**Week 37 – Thursday, September 15, 2022**  
**Pancreatic Cancer Palliation**  
 Faculty: Nalini Guda, MD, FACP  
 Moderator: Prabhleen Chahal, MD, FACP  
 Thursday, September 15, 2022 at Noon Eastern and **8pm Eastern!**

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## Disclosures



**Miguel D. Regueiro, MD, FACG**  
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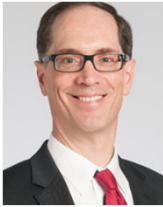


**Jill K.J. Gaidos, MD, FACG**  
AbbVie: Speakers' bureau  
BMS: Advisory board

*\*All of the relevant financial relationships listed for these individuals have been mitigated*

8

# Perianal Crohn's Disease – Evolutions in Management



## Miguel Regueiro, MD, FACP

Chair, Department of Gastroenterology, Hepatology, & Nutrition

Vice Chair, Digestive Diseases and Surgery Institute

Professor of Medicine, Lerner College of Medicine

Cleveland Clinic

9

## Newly Diagnosed Crohn's disease with fistula

- 30-year-old female presents with a 3-month history of perianal pain and drainage. No change in stool habits.
  - Treated empirically with metronidazole with only minimal improvement
  - Colonoscopy with TI intubation and bx are normal
- FH: positive for Crohn's
- PE: Normal except rectal exam which showed...

10



Patient asks you if she could have Crohn's disease and does this happen frequently to CD patients or is she just the unlucky one?

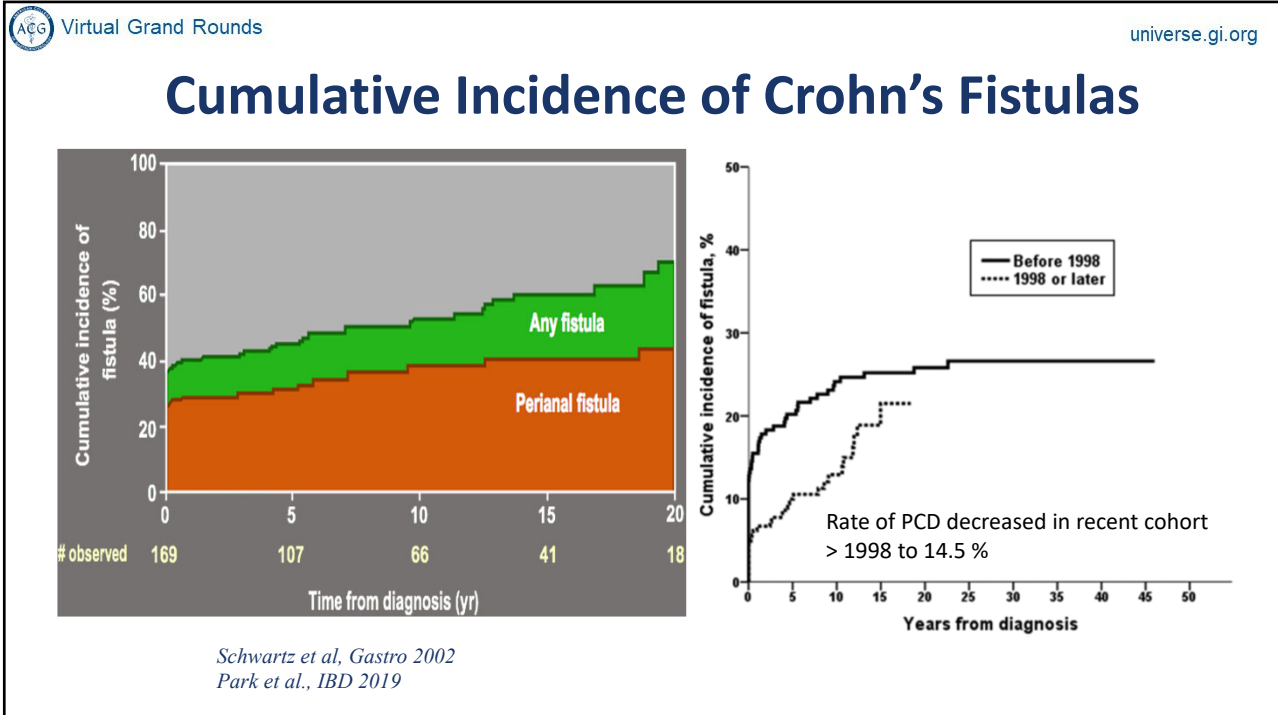
She also wants to know what to expect over her lifetime if this is from Crohn's disease?



11

## Epidemiology / Morbidity

12



13

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## Durable Fistula Healing Rates are Disappointing

- Retrospective study from Leiden of 232 patients with CD fistulas - ~ 10 years follow-up
- 78% had complex fistulas
- Long-term fistula healing was seen in only 37% of patients with complex fistulas
  - 66.7 % of simple fistulas
  - 53 % of patients required surgery (colectomy, etc.)
- Proctectomy Rate in recent Mayo cohort was largely unchanged at 19%

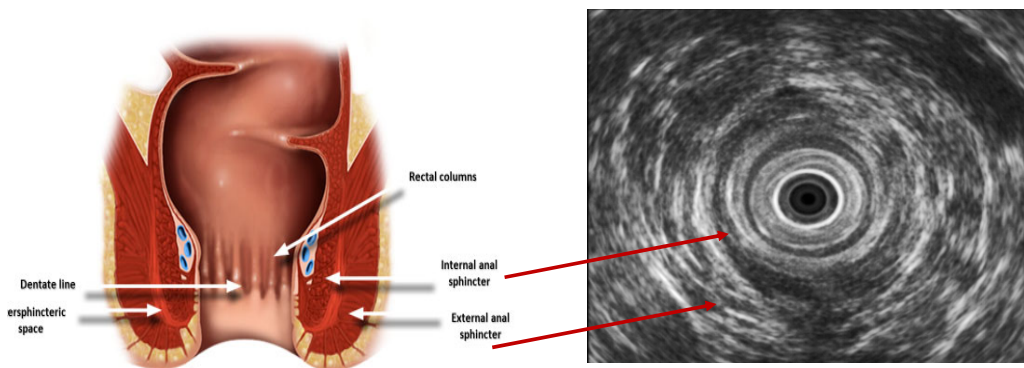
*Molendijk et al. IBD 2014*  
*Park et al., IBD 2019*

14

# Perianal Anatomy

15

## Normal Radial EUS Anatomy



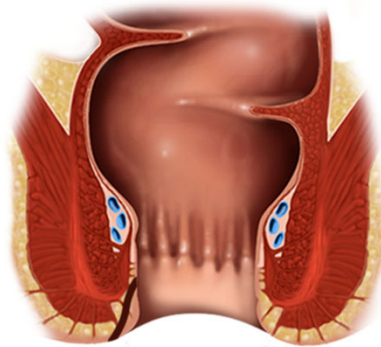
16



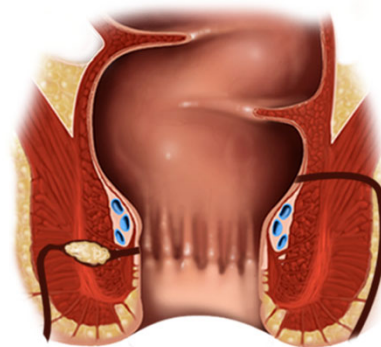
# Classification System

17

## Simple vs. Complex Fistulas



Simple



Complex

18

- 50-year-old male presents with long history of perianal pain and drainage. Recently started passing air and stool when he urinates. No change in stool habits.
  - Treated in past with antibiotics, immunomodulators and infliximab
  - Several attempts at surgical treatment without success
  - Colonoscopy with TI intubation and biopsies are normal
- FH: positive for Crohn's
- PE: Normal except rectal exam which showed...

19



What is the best approach to this problem?

What are his treatment options (medical and surgical)?

20

# Approach to Initial Diagnosis and Assessment

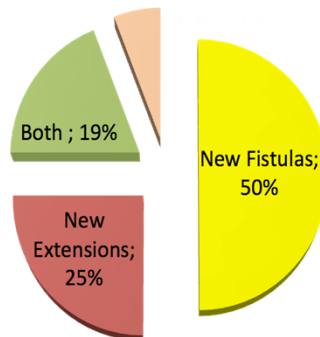
21

## Why is a precise evaluation important?

The key to successful management is to establish adequate drainage of all abscesses and to control fistula healing. An imaging modality should provide a virtual road map for this purpose.

22

## What Happens When Fistulas are Missed at Time of EUA?



In 52% of patients needed repeat surgery in cases where surgery and MRI disagreed

-Fistula recurrence was always at site predicted by MRI

*Buchanan et al, Lancet 2002*

23

## Study Results

- A prospective triple blinded study compared EUS, MRI and EUA in 32 patients with suspect perianal Crohn's disease.<sup>1</sup>
- All three methods showed excellent accuracy in assessing these patients
  - EUS – 91% (95% CI 75% - 98%)
  - EUA – 91% (95% CI 75% - 98%)
  - MRI – 87% (95% CI 69% - 96%)
- Combining either of the imaging modalities with EUA increased the accuracy to 100%

*1- Schwartz et al., Gastro 2001*

24

# Perianal Crohn's Disease

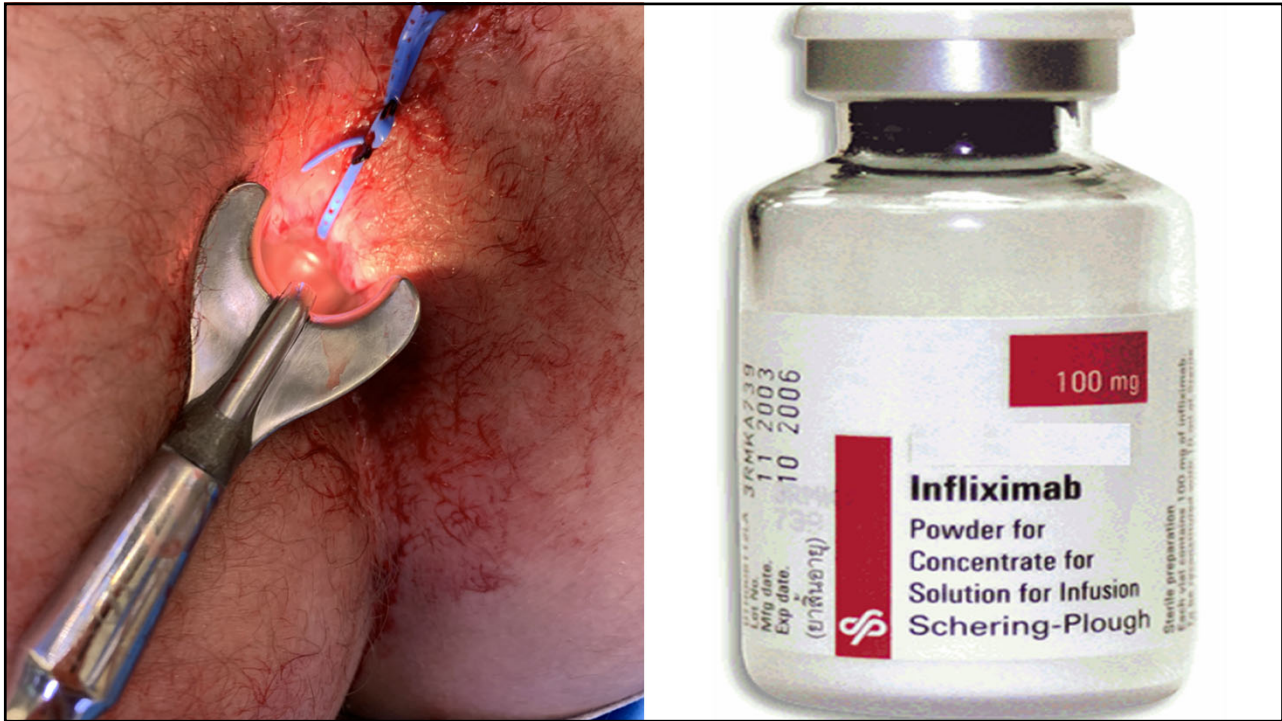


*...notoriously difficult to treat*

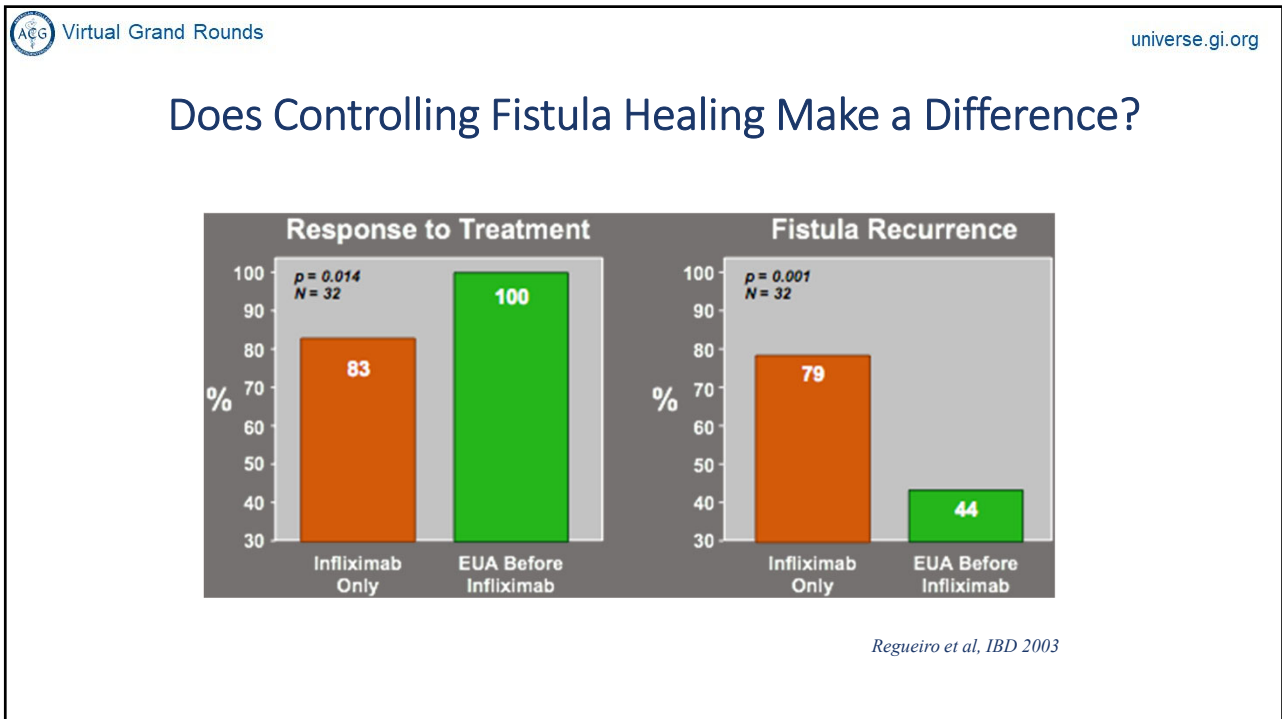
25

# Options for Therapy

26



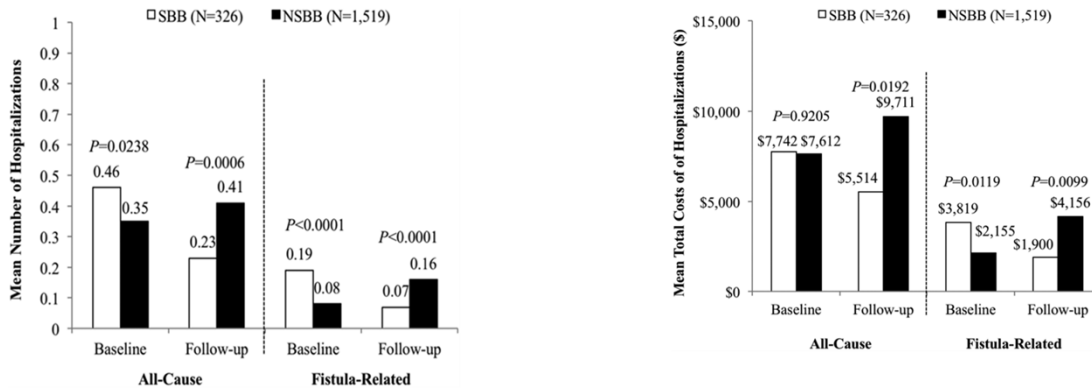
27



28



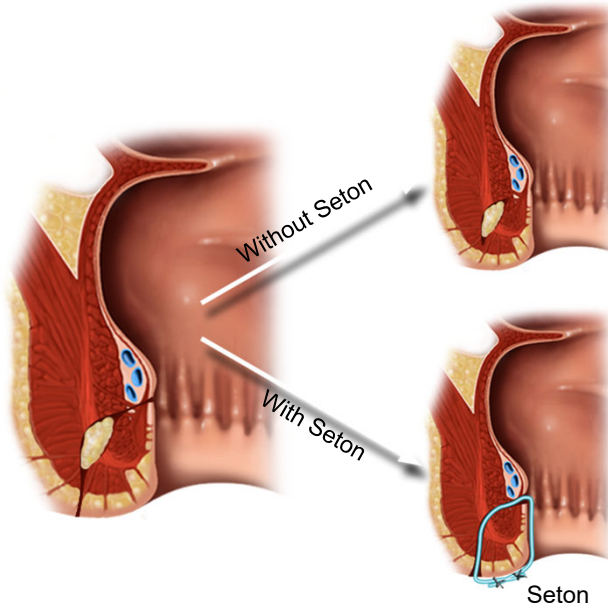
### Comparison of Healthcare Utilization in Patients with CD Perianal Fistulas Treated with Biologics with or without Setons



Schwartz, IBD 2017

29

### Setons Prevent Premature Closure of Fistula Openings



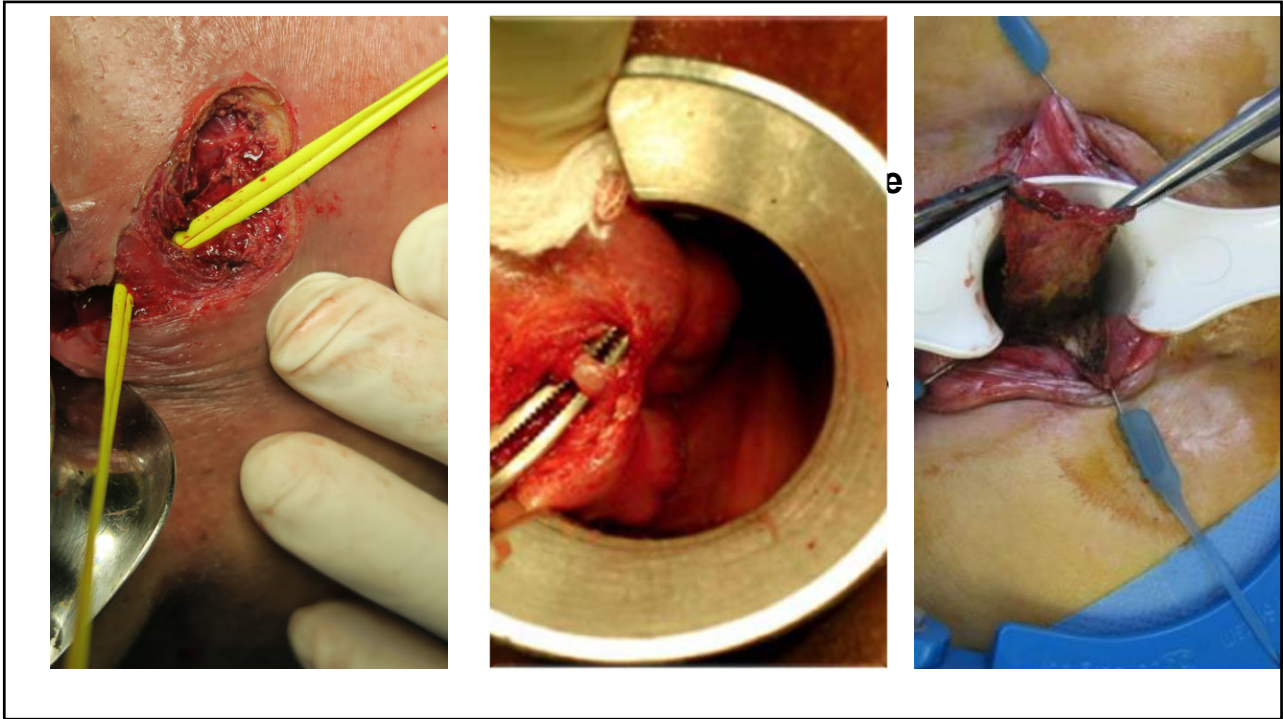
30

# Surgical Treatment

31

# Fistulas

32

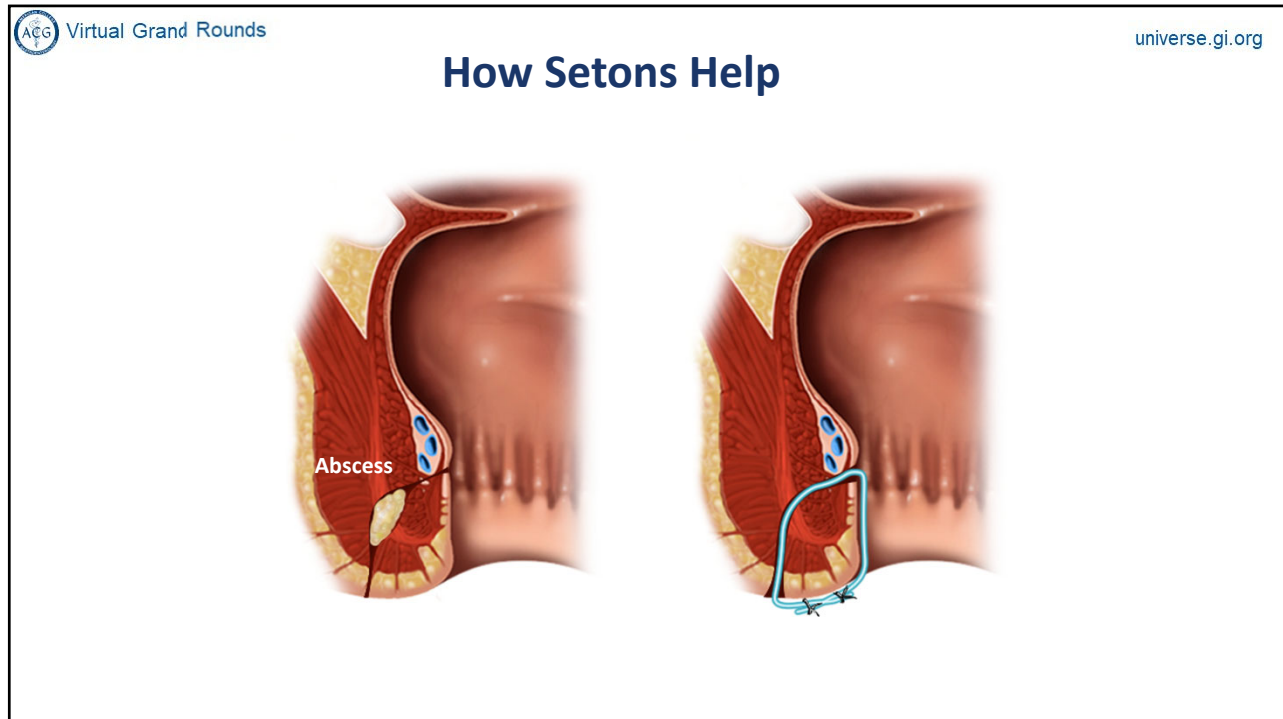


33

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# Setons

34



35

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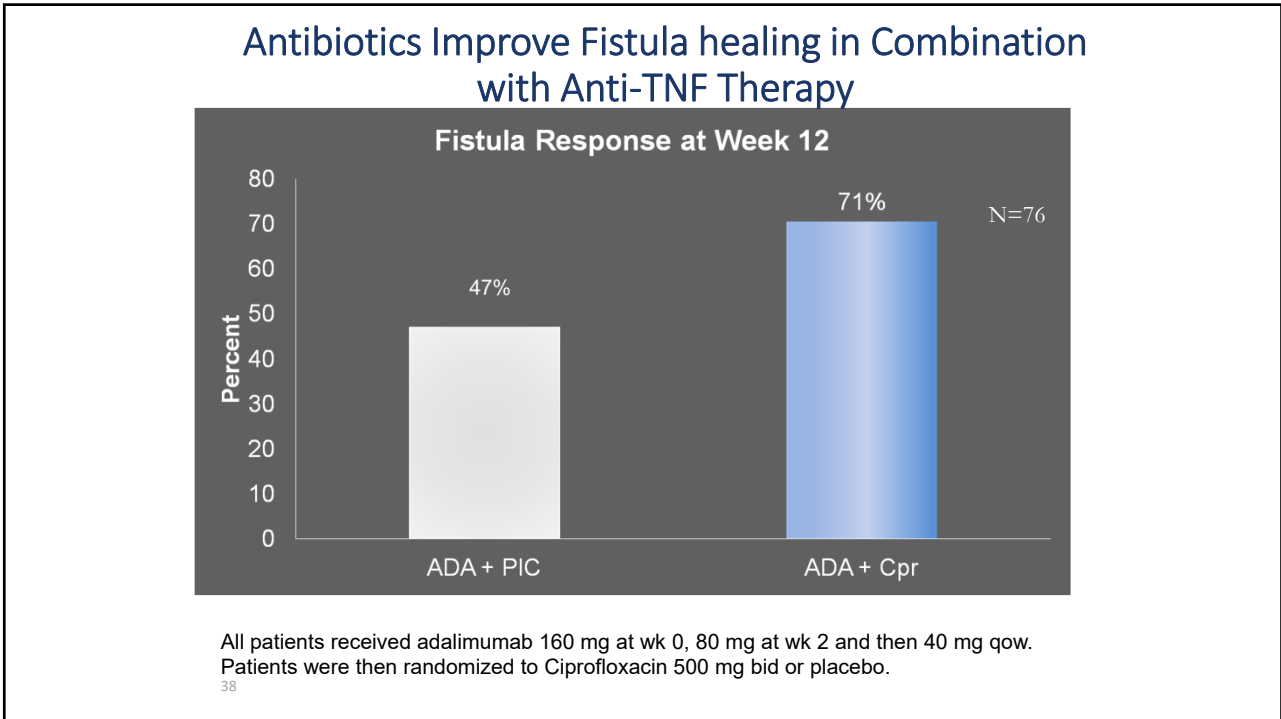
## Medical Therapies

- Antibiotics (metronidazole, ciprofloxacin)
- Immunosuppressives
  - Azathioprine
  - 6-mercaptopurine
  - Cyclosporine
  - Tacrolimus
- Biologic Agents
  - Infliximab
  - Adalimumab
  - Certolizumab
  - Vedolizumab ?
  - Ustekinumab?
- Novel Agents
  - Adipose Derive Stem Cells

36

# Antibiotics

37



38

## Azathioprine / 6 - MP

39

## Azathioprine / 6 - MP

- The 5 Controlled trials were summarized in a meta-analysis<sup>1</sup>
  - 22 / 41 (54%) of patients who received AZA /6-MP responded vs. 6 / 29 (21%) who received placebo.
  - Pooled odds ratio was 4.44 in favor of fistula healing

1-Pearson et al. *Ann Intern Med.* 1995

40



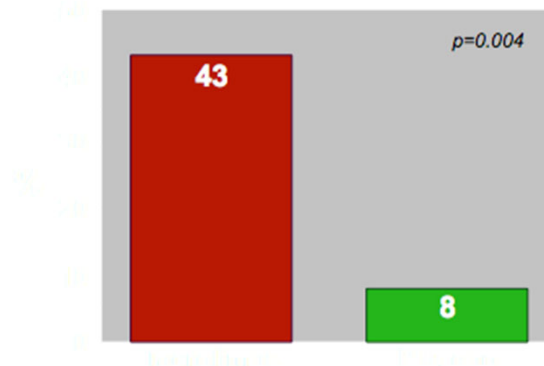
# Cyclosporine & Tacrolimus (FK-506)

41

## Tacrolimus (FK-506)

The double blinded placebo study of 48 patients randomized to receive 0.20mg/kg/day for 10 weeks. Primary endpoint was improvement defined as closure of  $\geq 50\%$  fistulas and maintenance of closure for  $\geq 4$  weeks.

### Week 10 Results



Only 10% had closure of all fistulas

Sandborn et al., Gastro 2003

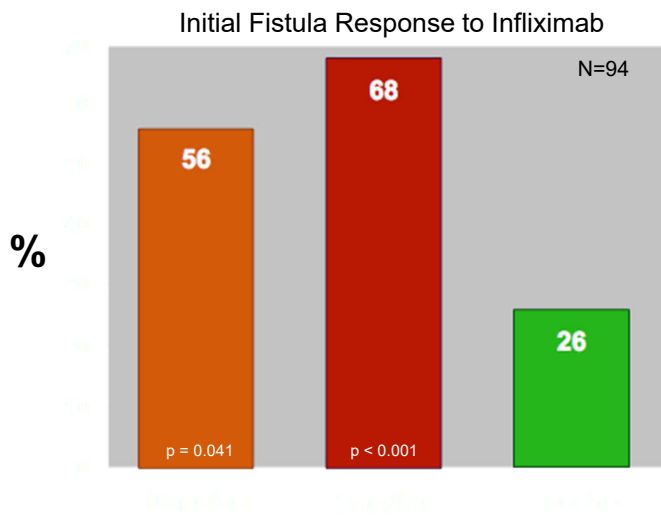
42

# Anti-TNF $\alpha$ Antibody

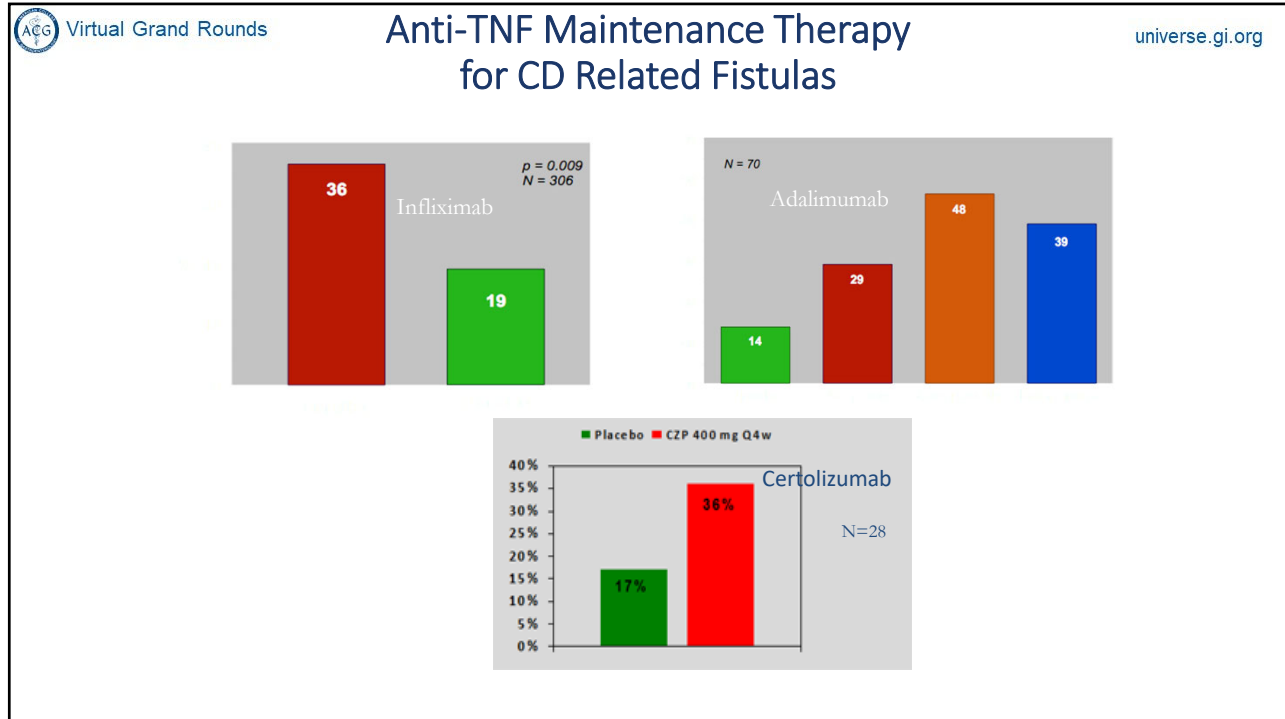
43

## Infliximab for Crohn's Perianal Fistulas

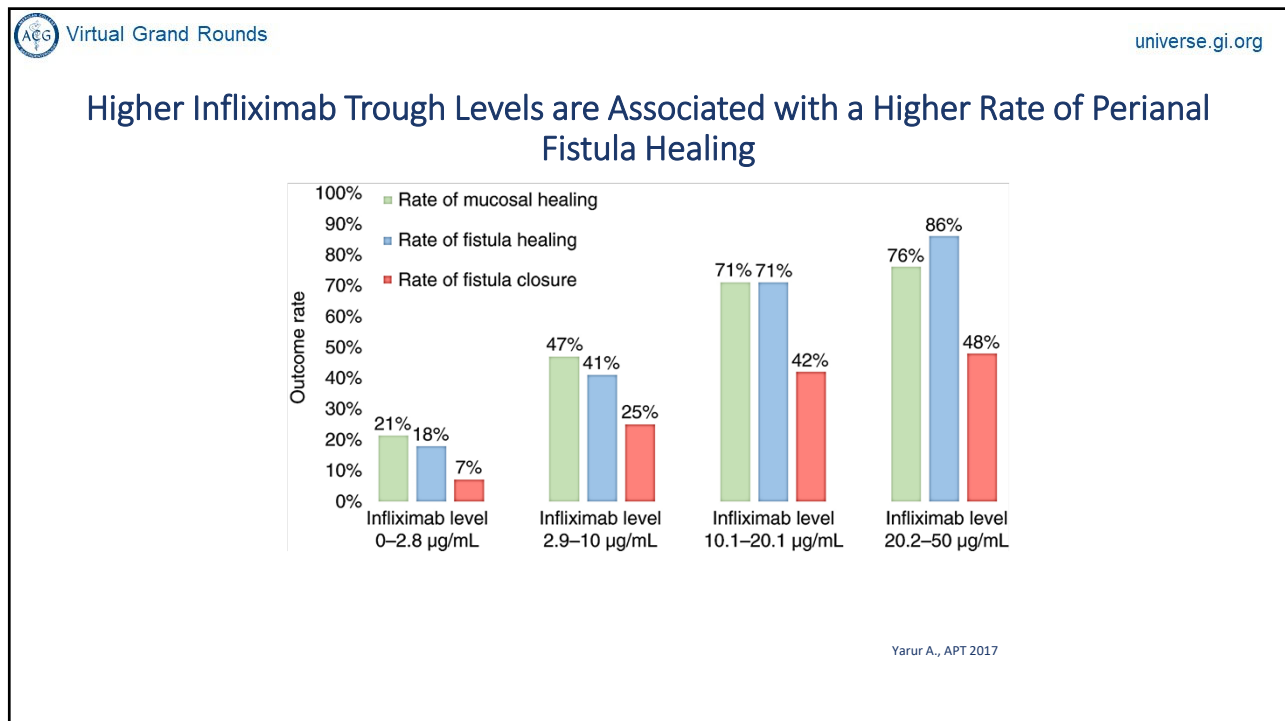
Primary endpoint; > 50% reduction in open fistulas



44



45



46

## How Can We Improve Outcomes for Patients with Crohn's Perianal Fistulas?

47

## Recurrent Fistula Patient

- 45 year-old female presents with 5-year history of Crohn's disease. Has had perianal fistula that has drain intermittently for 4 years.
- Presents with 2-month history of perianal pain and drainage.
  - Currently on infliximab monotherapy
  - Colonoscopy with TI intubation and biopsies are shows active proctitis
- PE: Normal except rectal exam which showed...

48



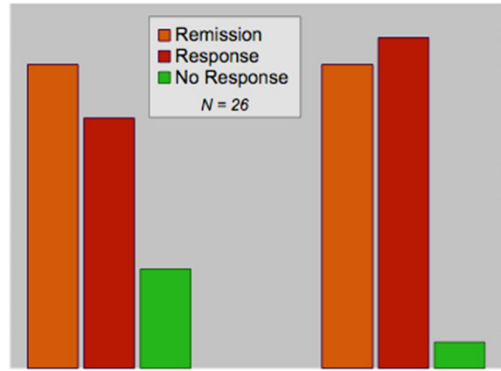
She asks what can be done to get increase her chances of healing and get her fistula to stop draining for good?

49

## The Use of Imaging to Guide Therapy

50

### MRI to Guide Therapy with Infliximab or Adalimumab

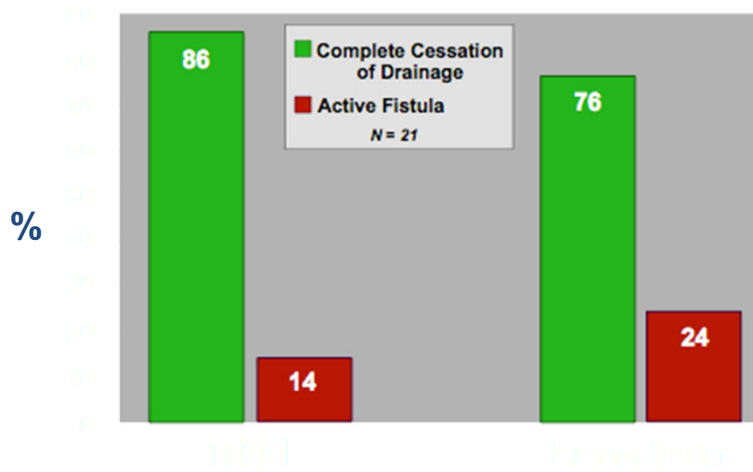


Medical therapy was increased if no or partial response seen on MRI

Ng et al. Am J Gastro 2009

51

### Utilizing EUS to Improve Fistula Healing



Schwartz et al, IBD 2005

52



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## Two Randomized Prospective Studies Looking at EUS to Improve Outcomes

**EUS Group**

Patient	Baseline EUS	Cessation of Drainage	Week 22 EUS	Week 38 EUS	Week 54 EUS
A	HS Fistula + Abscess	111 Days	Peristent Fistula	Abscess	Peristent Fist + Abs
B	RV + TS Fistulae	99 Days	Peristent Fistulae	Peristent Fistulae	Healed
C	TS Fistula	111 Days	Healed	New Small Abscesses	Healed
D	TS Fistula + F	48 Days	Healed	Healed	Healed
E	HS Fistula + Abscess	47 Days	Peristent Fist + Abs	Healed	Healed

**Control Group**

Patient	Baseline EUS	Cessation of Drainage	Additional Surgical Interventions	Week 54 EUS
A	TS Fistula + Abscess	120 Days	+	Peristent Fist + Abs
B	TS Fistula + Abscess	48 Days	+	Peristent TS Fistula
C	SF Fistula + Abscess	48 Days (persistent drainage)	+	Withdrawn
D	RV and SF Fistulae	48 Days (persistent drainage)	+	Peristent TS Fistula
E	TS Fistula + Abscess	110 Days	+	Healed

All patients were treated with antibiotics (penicillin or metronidazole, an immunomodulatory agent (5-FU or azathioprine), and infliximab. F=bronchodilator, SF=pericystic, RV=retrogastric, HS=transhepatic.

**Predicted probability of Draining vs Week**

Week	Control (n)	Intervention (n)
0	1	1
1	7	7
2	7	7
3	7	7
4	7	7
5	7	7
6	7	7
7	7	7
8	7	7
9	7	7
10	7	7
11	7	7
12	7	7
13	7	7
14	7	7
15	7	7
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42	7	7
43	7	7
44	7	7
45	7	7
46	7	7
47	7	7
48	7	7
49	7	7
50	7	7

1-Spradlin, Schwartz Am J Gastro 2008  
2- Wiese, Schwartz Am J Gastro 2011 (ab)

53

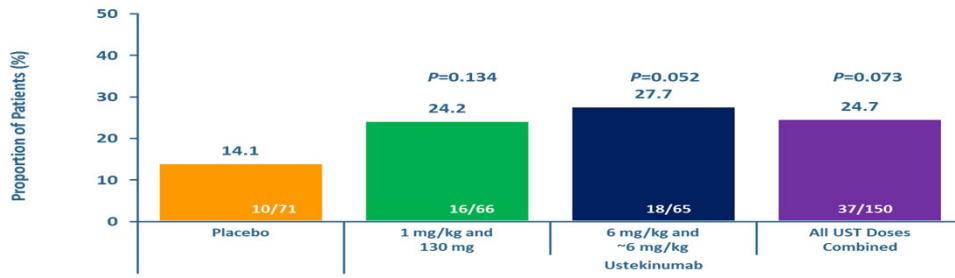
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## Future Options ?

54

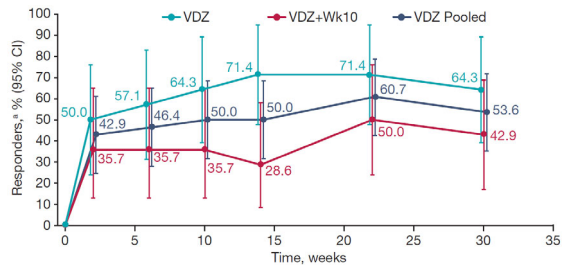
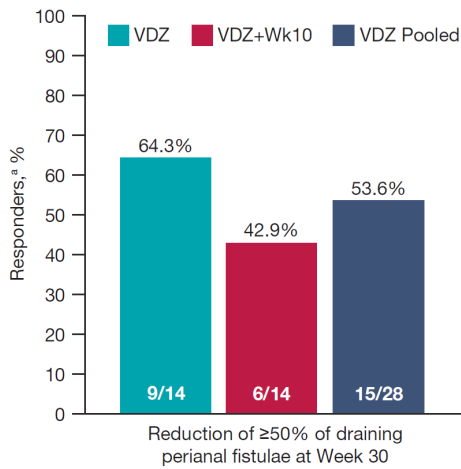
## Post Hoc Analysis Suggests Ustekinumab Effective for Perianal Disease in Crohn's

Fistula Resolution at Week 8 - Pooled Data from CERTIFI, UNITI-1 and UNITI-2



55

## Enterprise- Vedolizumab for CD Perianal Fistulas



Schwartz et al. DDW 2020

56

## Non-healing Fistula despite Infliximab

- 37 year-old female presents with 3-year history of Crohn's disease. Has had perianal fistula that has drain intermittently for 2 years.
- Presents with 6-month history of anal fistula drainage.
  - Currently on infliximab monotherapy
  - Colonoscopy with TI intubation and biopsies shows NO active Crohn's – the rectal and colonic Crohn's disease is now in remission
- PE: Normal except rectal exam which showed...

57

## What next? The Infliximab is “working” and the Crohn's is in remission

- But there is a persistent fistula tract that is draining – pelvic MRI shows the fistula, but no inflammation, no abscess, otherwise normal



58

Damian García-Olmo  
Mariano García-Arranz  
Lourdes Gómez García  
Eduardo Serna Cuellar  
Ignacio Fernández Blanco  
Luis Asensio Prianes  
José Antonio Rodríguez Montes  
Francisca Lima Pinto  
Dolores Herreros Marcos  
Luis García-Sancho

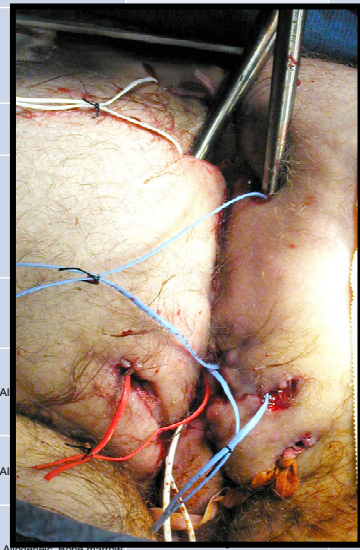
### Autologous stem cell transplantation for treatment of rectovaginal fistula in perianal Crohn's disease: a new cell-based therapy

- 33-year-old female
- Complex fistula with 5 perianal tracts which converged into rectovaginal fistula
- Infliximab
- Gracilis flap
- **Injection of  $9 \times 10^6$  MSCs  $\rightarrow$  healed within 3 months**



59

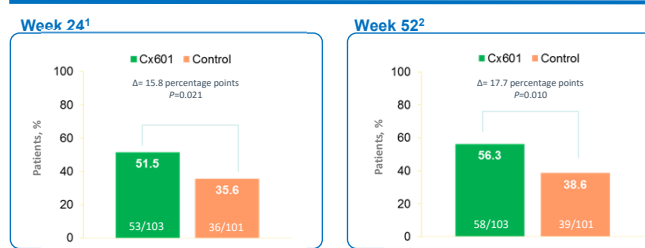
Name of Study	Type of Study	Location	# patients with CD	Intervention	Type and source of Stem Cells	Outcome	Results	Use of MRI
García-Olmo et al 2003 <sup>40</sup>	Case report	Spain	1	Local injection of stem cells	Autologous, Adipose tissue	Complete epithelialization of external opening	Fistula healed in 1 week. No recurrence till 3 months post treatment	No
García-Olmo et al 2005 <sup>41</sup>	Phase I, open label, single arm	Spain	4	Local injection of $3 \times 10^6$ million MSC	Autologous, Adipose tissue	Complete epithelialization of external opening	3 of 4 rectovaginal or perianal fistula (75%) at 8 weeks	No
García-Olmo et al 2009 <sup>42,79</sup>	Phase IIb, open label, double arm, randomized	Spain	17	Local injection of $2 \times 10^6$ MSC plus fibrin glue as compared to fibrin glue alone, second dose of $4 \times 10^6$ MSC if fistula healing was not seen at 8 weeks	Autologous, Adipose tissue	Complete epithelialization of external opening	7 fistulas (71%) in MSC versus 1 of 7 (14%) healed in fibrin glue alone at 8 weeks	No
Cho et al 2013 <sup>43</sup>	Phase I, open label, single arm	Spain	10	Local injection of $1 \times 10^7$ , $2 \times 10^7$ , $4 \times 10^7$ , $8 \times 10^7$ cells/mL based on the size of the fistula (1 of 3- $4 \times 10^7$ cells)	Autologous, Adipose tissue	Complete epithelialization of external opening	7 patients (30%) had complete healing at 8 weeks post treatment; sustained at 8 months	No
Lee et al 2013 <sup>44</sup>	Phase II, open label, single arm	Spain	33	$3 \times 10^7$ or $6 \times 10^7$ cells per 1 cm of fistula length; average number of $15.8 \times 10^7$ cells; followed by a second injection of 1.5 times more cells (average number of $19.1 \times 10^7$ cells) if fistula closure was not complete at 8 weeks	Autologous, Adipose tissue	Complete epithelialization of external opening	23 patients (82%) had complete healing at 8 weeks; 88% sustained closure at one year	No
Ciccocioppo et al 2011 <sup>45</sup>	Open label, single arm	Italy	10	1.5 to $3 \times 10^7$ MSC every 4 weeks until an improvement was obtained or when autologous MSCs were no longer available (2-5 injections)	Autologous, Adipose tissue	Complete epithelialization of external opening	7 patients (67%) with complete closure at 8 weeks; all sustained closure at one year	Yes
de la Portilla et al 2013 <sup>46</sup>	Phase I/IIa open label, single arm	Spain	24	Local injection of $2 \times 10^6$ MSCs; second injection of $4 \times 10^6$ if unhealed at 14 weeks	Autologous, Adipose tissue	Complete epithelialization of external opening	18 of 18 fistulas (28%) closed at 24 weeks treatment. 7 out of 18 patients (47%) had no external openings at 24 weeks post treatment.	Yes
Panes J et al 2016 <sup>71</sup>	Phase III, RCT	Europe/Israel	212	Local injection of stem cells	Autologous, Adipose tissue	Complete epithelialization of external opening	107 of 107 (100%) healed in the MSC group compared with 34% (n=36 of 105, p = 0.024) at 24 weeks	Yes
Moltenkijk et al 2016 <sup>72</sup>	Open label, 4 arms	Netherlands	21	N= 5 in $10^7$ MSC dose (G1) N= 5 in $3 \times 10^7$ MSC dose (G2) N= 5 in $9 \times 10^7$ MSC dose (G3) N= 6 in placebo (G4)	Allogeneic, Bone marrow collection	Complete epithelialization of external opening	10 of 21 fistula healing: G1:2/5 G2:4/5 G3:1/5 G4:2/6	Yes



60



## Adipose Derived Stem Cells – Fistula Healing at Week 24 and Week 52 (n=204)



- Remission and Response rates higher in TNF/Immunomod pts - 67% v. 47%  
- 75% of those who healed by wk 24 maintained remission out to week 52

Panes et al, Lancet 2016

61

## Mesenchymal Stem Cells (MSCs) are safe

- No trial has reported systemic complications
- No trial has reported systemic infections
- Most frequent AE = pain at site of injection (12-15%)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> most frequent AE = perianal abscess at injection site (5-13%)
  - *\*same frequency in treatment and control*
- Drop out rate of study due to AE ~5%

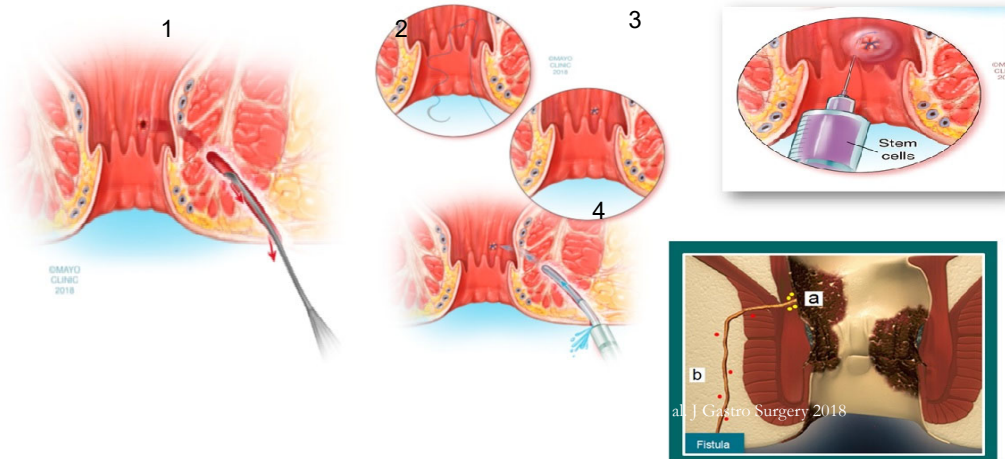
	Cx601 (n=103)	Placebo (n=102)
Overall	68 (66%)	66 (65%)
TEAEs leading to study withdrawal	5 (5%)	6 (6%)
TEAEs in ≥5.0% of patients*		
Proctalgia	13 (13%)	11 (11%)
Anal abscess	12 (12%)	13 (13%)
Nasopharyngitis	10 (10%)	5 (5%)
Diarrhoea	7 (7%)	3 (3%)
Abdominal pain	4 (4%)	6 (6%)
Fistula†	3 (3%)	6 (6%)
Treatment-related adverse events	18 (17%)	30 (29%)
Treatment-related adverse events in ≥2.0% of patients*		
Anal abscess	6 (6%)	9 (9%)
Proctalgia	5 (5%)	9 (9%)
Procedural pain	1 (1%)	2 (2%)
Fistula discharge‡	1 (1%)	2 (2%)
Induration	0	2 (2%)
Serious TEAEs§		
Serious TEAEs in ≥2.0% of patients*		
Anal abscess	9 (9%)	7 (7%)
Serious treatment-related adverse events		
Anal abscess	5 (5%)	5 (5%)
Proctalgia	0	1 (1%)
Anal inflammation	0	1 (1%)
Liver abscess	0	1 (1%)

Cx601= allogeneic, expanded, adipose-derived stem cells. TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event (MedDRA, version 17.0). \*In either treatment group. †New fistula, reopening of closed fistula. ‡Fistula discharge in a closed fistula. §Defined as any adverse event that at any dose resulted in death, was life-threatening, caused permanent incapacity or disability, resulted in hospital admission or prolonged a hospital stay, was a medically significant event, or was a suspected transmission of an infectious drug.

Table 3: Treatment-emergent adverse events up to week 24 in the safety population

62

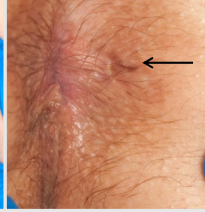
# Steps for Administering Stem Cells



63

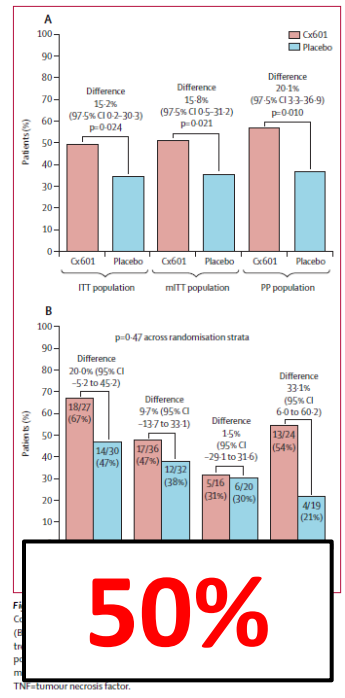
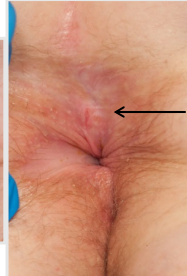
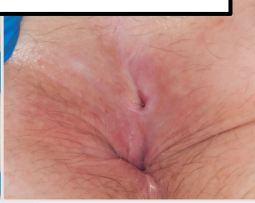
## MSCs are effective

Patient 1



**83%**

Patient 2



64

## “Con’s” to stem cell therapy

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#1: GMP grade labs at multiple sites is not realistic



66



**#2: Shelf life is hours**

67



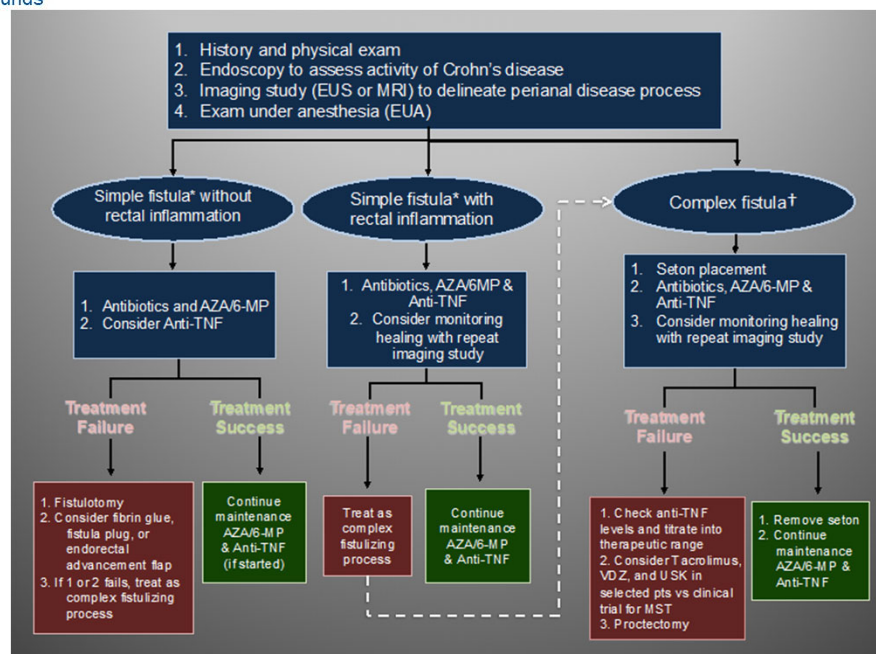
68



## Conclusions

- Crohn's fistulas are notoriously difficult to treat
- Most require surgery at some point
- Seton + biologic = most effective place to start
- Proctitis and number of tracts prohibits the limit of local surgical intervention
- 20% will have proctectomy
- Stem cell therapy may offer novel approach

69



70

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## Questions and Answers



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71

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72