Clinical Evidence of Peristeen® in pediatric patients with bowel dysfunctions

Introduction

Neurological and functional diseases are common causes of severe constipation that causes soiling and faecal incontinence, if not properly managed. Here three studies are presented, aiming at evaluating the efficacy and effects on the quality of life (QoL) among pediatric patients with anorectal malformation (ARM), congenital or acquired spinal cord lesions (SCLs) and spina bifida (SB) by performing transanal irrigation with Peristeen® (PTAI).

Clinical studies overview

First author, year	Midrio et al 2015 ¹	Ausili et al 2018 ²	Märzheuser et al 2016 ³
Study type	Multicentric clinical trial	Multicentric clinical trial	Monocentric clinical trial
Participant Centers	 University Hospital, Padua Bambino Gesù Children Hospital and Research Institute, Rome University Medical School, Rome Second University of Naples Pediatric Hospital, Parma Vittore Buzzi Pediatric Hospital, Catholic University Medical School, Rome Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Rome Università della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda- 		Charité University Hospital, Berlin
Patient condition	ARM, SCL	ARM, SB	ARM
Inclusion criteria	 6-17 years old weight above 20 kg unsatisfactory bowel management 	6-17 years oldweight above 20 kgunsatisfactory bowel management	4-18 years oldImpaired sphincter function
Study size	83 pz ARM: 31 pz, 10 pz SCL: 15 pz, 22 pz	74 pz ARM: 25 pz, 11 pz SB: 14 pz, 24 pz	40 pz
Endpoints	Bristol scaleCHQ-PF50 (6–11 years old)SF36 (12-17 years old)	Bristol scaleCHQ-PF50 (6–11 years old)SF36 (12-17 years old)	Control for soiling Time needed for irrigation
Assessment timeline	T0 T1= 3 months	T0 T1= 3 months T2≥ 24 months	T0 T1= 6 or 12 months T2= 2, 3, 4 years

Results

		Midrio et al 2015 ¹		Ausili et al 2018 ²		
Endpoints	Timeline	T0 % (ARM/SCL)	T1 % (ARM/SCL)	T0 % (ARM/SB)	T1 % (ARM/SB)	T2 % T1 % (ARM/SB)
	Constipation	69/92.7	25.6/41.5	81%	33%	45%
	Fecal Incontinence	50/39	18.6/9.8	45%	14%	21%
	Bristol scale:	47.5/77.5	0/2.5	47/77	0/3	11/19
	Type 1-2 Type 4-5	30/2.5	87/82	30/3	87/82	65/50

			Midrio et al 2015 ¹		Ausili et al 2018 ²	
QoL Questionnaire items	Condition	ARM	SCL	ARM	SB	
	CHQ-PF50: Social limitations (T0-T1)	-34.4	-24.3	-34.4	-24.3	
	SF36: Physical functioning (Increase T0 to T1)	17.5	22.7	17.5	22.7	

Märzheuser et al 2016 ³				
	Timeline	Before PTAI (median)	While using PTAI (median)	
Endpoints	Soiling grade 3 (Krickenbeck)	40	12	
	Time needed for irrigation (min/d)	65	30	

Conclusion

The studies showed that improvements in constipation, faecal incontinence and QoL were achieved in pediatric patients with ARMs, SCLs and SB in the short and mid-long term by using PTAI.

