

The key benefits of pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy

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Introduction

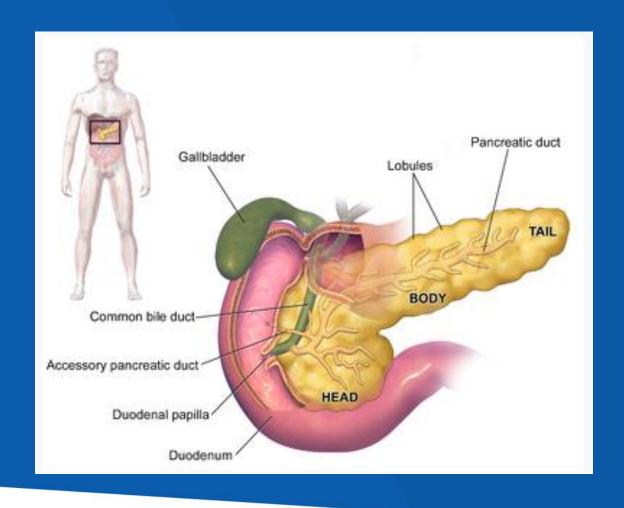
Causes and impact of pancreatic exocrine insufficiency

Benefits of pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy

Why are we here?



What does the pancreas do?

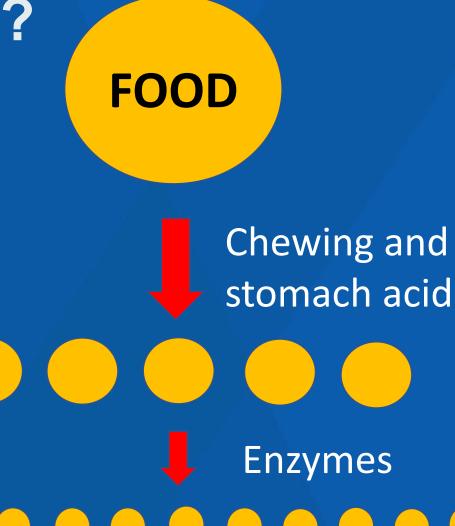


- Produces digestive enzymes
- Produces bicarbonate
- Produces hormones such as insulin



How does digestion work?

- Food is broken down from solids to a partly liquid substance by chewing and the action of stomach acid
- Enzymes from your pancreas and small bowel then continue this process to breakdown food into tiny particles.
- This allows your body to absorb the nutrition from food



Tiny particles your body can absorb



How does digestion work?

 A lack of the enzymes produced in the pancreas is called:

Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency (PEI)

Without these enzymes digestion does not work properly









Tiny particles your body can absorb



Causes of pancreatic exocrine insufficiency

- Pancreatic cancer
 - Damages healthy pancreatic tissue
 - Blocks the flow of enzymes from the pancreas
- Pancreatic cancer surgery
 - Removes some or all of the pancreatic tissue
 - Bypasses physiological processes that "switch on the pancreas"
 - Results in poor mixing of enzymes with food

Layer et al, 2001



How common is PEI in pancreatic cancer?

- Present in the vast majority of people with pancreatic cancer
- Progressive
- 66-94% of patients have PEI at first presentation (all comers)
- Function deteriorates at approximately 10% per month
- Function tests can take 2-6 weeks to give results
- Incidence after surgery depends on the type of operation
 - 20-80% tail of pancreas (distal pancreatectomy)
 - Up to 98% head of pancreas (pancreatico-duodenectomy / Whipple)

Sikkens et al, 2014, Tseng et al, 2016, Phillips et al, 2021 (in press), Phillips M, 2015, Okano, 2016



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PEI causes:

- Malabsorption
 - Malnutrition
 - Difficulty in controlling blood sugar in those with diabetes
 - Reduction in performance status (ability to carry out daily activities)
 - Vitamin and mineral deficiencies
- Abdominal symptoms
 - Diarrhoea, faecal urgency
 - Bloating, flatulence
 - Discomfort on eating
- Massive impact on quality of life



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Enzyme replacement improves survival among patients with pancreatic cancer: Results of a population based study



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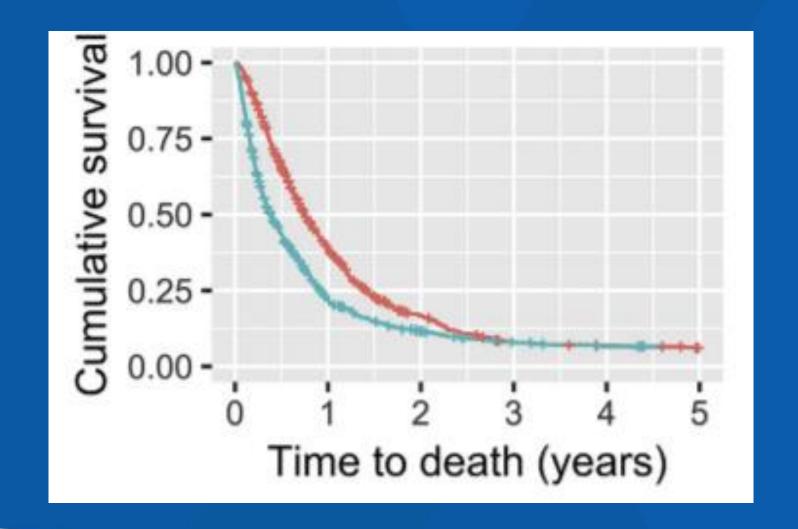
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All patients

PERT
Non PERT

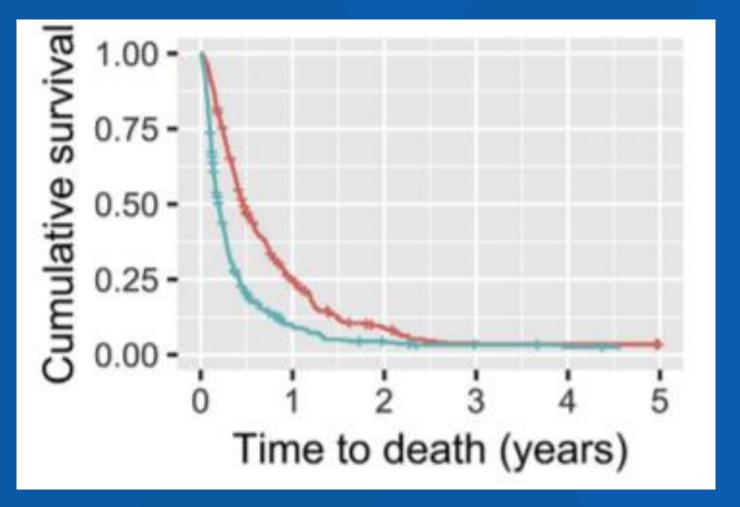
N=4554
PERT use – 21.7%
All cause mortality





No surgery, no chemo

PERT Non PERT





Quality of Life

"difficulty with digestion" is most common symptom in long term (Cloyd et al, 2017)

PEI guidance primary unmet need in pancreatic cancer (Gooden & White, 2013)

"I don't want to die on the toilet"







Pancreatic cancer in adults: diagnosis and management

NICE guideline Published: 7 February 2018 nice.org.uk/guidance/ng85

1.6 Nutritional management

- 1.6.1 Offer enteric-coated pancreatin for people with unresectable pancreatic cancer.
- 1.6.2 Consider enteric-coated pancreatin before and after pancreatic cancer resection.



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Richocet study (2021)

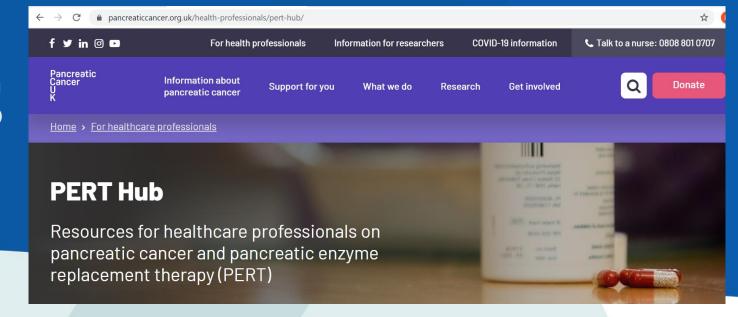
- 45% of unresectable patients prescribed PERT
- 74.4% potentially resectable patients prescribed PERT
- 96.9% of pancreatic head resection patients prescribed PERT
- PERT prescription was more likely if:
 - Seen by a dietitian (p = 0.001)
 - Seen in a specialist centre (p= 0.049 HPB; p=0.009 pancreas)
 - Seen by a clinical nurse specialist (p = 0.028)



Everyone's needs are different

- Right time
- Right dose
- Permission to escalate dose
- Regular review
- Considered in clinical context
- Resources for prescribing and advising on PERT can be found on Pancreatic Cancer UK's PERT hub







But why are we here?

- 62 year old male
- Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (pT3N0L0V0G0); Pancreatico-duodenectomy 2 years ago
- Frail wheelchair user
- Open wound on his back
- Eating and drinking well
- Ongoing diarrhoea 4-5 x per day
- 50% weight loss in 2 years (18 stone to 9 stone)
- On low dose pancreatic enzymes



Take home messages...

- PEI is under recognised and under treated
- PEI will be present in the majority of people with pancreatic cancer and is progressive in nature
- PERT improves quality of life, nutritional status and is associated with improved survival in both operable and inoperable pancreatic cancer
- PEI should be treated in combination with assessment of blood sugars, nutritional status and other symptoms impacting quality of life (nausea, pain, constipation etc)
- Please don't assume abdominal symptoms, weight loss and malnutrition are an inevitable part of pancreatic cancer. In some cases these symptoms can be prevented or minimised
- There is still a lot that needs to be done to improve the lives of people with pancreatic cancer

