We are IntechOpen, the world’s leading publisher of Open Access books
Built by scientists, for scientists

6,500 Open access books available
177,000 International authors and editors
195M Downloads

154 Countries delivered to
TOP 1% Our authors are among the most cited scientists
12.2% Contributors from top 500 universities

WEB OF SCIENCE™
Selection of our books indexed in the Book Citation Index
in Web of Science™ Core Collection (BKCI)

Interested in publishing with us?
Contact book.department@intechopen.com

Numbers displayed above are based on latest data collected.
For more information visit www.intechopen.com
Chapter 3

Do Elderly Patients with Acute Pancreatitis Need a Special Treatment Strategy?

Marcel Cerqueira César Machado, Fabiano Pinheiro da Silva and Ana Maria Mendonça Coelho

Additional information is available at the end of the chapter

http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/58916

1. Introduction

Acute pancreatitis (AP) in spite of thousands of experimental and clinical studies remains a disease with significant impact in many countries being one of the most common gastrointestinal diseases requiring hospital admission in the United States [1]. Although the overall mortality in AP patients is about 5% in severe AP is increasing up to 25 [2] mainly in elderly people [3].

The aging process is believed to influence the course and outcome of AP. Indeed, AP in elderly patients is associated with high morbidity and mortality [4]. Although Frey at al [5] have related the presence of comorbidities in elderly patients to their increased mortality, others consider advanced age to be an independent prognostic factor in AP [6].

The mechanisms underlying the increased severity of AP in elderly patients are not completely understood. Possibilities include the presence of a proinflammatory status in older people [7] or organ-specific alterations that may contribute to increased systemic inflammation in AP. The lungs are particularly affected in AP, releasing a second wave of inflammatory mediators that may increase systemic inflammation in older patients [8].

2. Aging and systemic inflammation

Cytokine production in elderly patients with sepsis is higher than in young people [9]. We have observed that old people sometimes have a smooth initial postoperative course, followed
by an increased inflammatory response that may have catastrophic outcomes. Delayed explosive levels of interleukin (IL)-6 have been observed in elderly patients after surgery [10]. A recent report also demonstrated that the production of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-α, IL-1β or IL-6 in the lung cells of older subjects after exposure to lipopolysaccharide occurs relatively late, but remain sustained when compared to lung cells from young subjects [11]. Monocyte activation and hypercytokinemia have also been observed in elderly patients after surgical procedures [12] and in vitro studies have demonstrated that mitogen-stimulated peripheral mononuclear cells from the elderly produce higher levels of TNF-α, IL-6, and IL-1 when compared to young subjects [13]. All these findings support the concept that aging affects the immune system and promotes inflammation that is also associated with metabolic dysfunctions [14].

3. Molecular mechanisms of the proinflammatory status related to aging

The molecular mechanisms involved in the proinflammatory condition of aged people are still poorly understood, but inflammatory genes dysregulation may be involved in the process. The potential role of the poly(ADPribose) polymerase-1 gene in inflammation and in the aging process has been reported [15].

Higher splenic expression of toll-like receptor-4 and CD14 were also demonstrated in older animals with sepsis when compared with young animals [16]. In this report, an increased 2A adrenergic receptor and phosphodiesterase in older animals was also found. It was concluded that in old animals the proinflammatory status is related to the innate immune response and to the upregulation of the adrenergic autonomic nervous system that also may contribute to the increased proinflammatory cytokine production [16].

Besides the proinflammatory condition in aging animals with acute pancreatitis, an increase in plasma concentration of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, a primary inhibitor of the fibrinolytic system, has been shown in experimental pancreatitis resulting in increased extra pancreatic thrombosis [17].

We are currently evaluating the differential gene expression in older patients with sepsis compared to young patients. Recently, the important role of adipose triglyceride lipase (ATGL) activity in the increased inflammatory status related to the aging process has been reported [18]. Reduction of ATGL in aging animals is related to the increased inflammatory status in these animals [18]. However, the mechanism by which ATGL modulates the production of inflammatory mediators is still unknown.

4. Acute pancreatitis in the elderly population

The mortality rate in elderly patients is significantly higher than in younger patients (21.3 % vs 5.9%) [6]. Recent clinical study also reported that elderly patients with severe acute
pancreatitis have significant higher mortality rates than younger patients (17.0% vs 5.3%) [20]. We have observed similar findings in our own experience. Although no differences in local complications in acute pancreatitis between young and elderly people have been observed, the increased mortality that occurs with aging is related to increased rates of organ failure [19–21].

The mechanisms underlying this increased distant organ failure and mortality associated with aging is not completely understood. However, possible explanations include the increased inflammatory response, worsened organ response to injury, or increased bacterial translocation with increased systemic injury.

Recently, it was reported that there is a loss of pancreatitis-associated proteins with aging. These are a group of innate pancreatic proteins with a protective effect, that are induced in the process of AP and that are related to the increased severity of acute pancreatitis in the aging population [22].

However in elderly patients with AP, there is a similar occurrence of local complications associated with a significant increase in multiple organ failure when compared to young patients [20].

It is well established that older patients are more susceptible to infections in surgical procedures, probably related to an exaggerated inflammatory response after surgery that can be attributed to the proinflammatory status of older people [23].

It is conceivable that in surgical procedures and in acute pancreatitis, bacterial translocations due to increased intestinal damage may be the underlying process that increases distant organ failure. Intestinal fatty acid binding protein (IFABP) is a 15-kd protein located at the tips of intestinal mucosal villi usually undetected in plasma circulation. Recently it has been shown that IFABP is a specific marker of gut epithelial dysfunction in clinical cases of acute pancreatitis and a useful marker of the severity of the disease [24]. In our laboratory we also demonstrated in an experimental model of acute pancreatitis that plasma levels of IFABP are correlated with bacterial translocation (unpublished data).

In fact we have demonstrated increased intestinal damage, evaluated by plasma levels of ileal fatty acid binding protein in an experimental model of acute pancreatitis in aging animals when compared to young animals. This increased intestinal damage was followed by increased bacterial translocation and pancreatic infection in old animals (unpublished data; Figs 1, 2 and 3).

This increased bacterial translocation in older animals when compared to young ones was associated with an increased systemic damage characterized by increased pulmonary myeloperoxidase, and increased serum levels of liver enzymes, creatinine and glucose.

We also demonstrated that expression of intestinal proinflammatory cytokines genes is increased in aging animals with acute experimental pancreatitis. This increased intestinal inflammatory process may be related to the intestinal damage observed in the elderly animals.
Figure 1. Plasma ileal fat acid binding protein levels.

Figure 2. Pancreatic infection.

Figure 3. Correlation between plasma fat acid binding protein levels and bacterial translocation.
This concept is supported by the observation that administration of anti-platelet-activating factor reduces the bacterial translocation in a model of acute pancreatitis [25]. It is therefore possible that the reduction in the increased intestinal inflammatory process may decrease bacterial translocation and the systemic damage observed in aged patients.

Finally, we have been studying the role of antimicrobial peptides in aging. Surprisingly, we found that the production of alpha-defensin-5 is increased in the ileum of old rats when compared to young rats in an experimental model of acute pancreatitis (manuscript in preparation). This finding goes against the prevalent hypothesis that the elderly are immunosuppressed compared to the young. Antimicrobial peptides are ancient weapons of innate immunity. Despite their killing properties, a wide variety of cellular responses is affected by these molecules. Antimicrobial peptides are largely distributed in nature, being found in protozoa, prokaryotes, invertebrates, vertebrates and plants. Further research is necessary to understand the molecular pathways triggered by antimicrobial peptides during AP—whether they are produced to attack bacteria that invade the bloodstream, as a result of bacterial translocation, or are merely coordinating the innate immune response during sterile systemic inflammation.

5. Special treatment strategy

Our current knowledge indicates that we need new strategies to reduce the exaggerated inflammatory response in elderly patients with AP.

Previous reports from our group have shown that in experimental AP, peritoneal lavage [26], administration of hypertonic saline solution [27], use of platelet-activating factor antagonists [25], and administration of pentoxifylline [28] reduce the inflammatory response in acute pancreatitis in young animals. We are now investigating if these strategies are also effective in old animals.

Since bacterial translocation is increased in acute pancreatitis in aging animals with increased distant organ damage it is conceivable that different therapeutic strategies should be used in aged patients with acute pancreatitis. More liberal utilization of hemofiltration or even peritoneal lavage [26,29] may decrease the plasma level of cytokines and therefore minimize the systemic damage induced by these substances.

We agree with recent guidelines [30] that do not recommend the use of prophylactic antibiotics in patients with severe acute pancreatitis. However, in elderly patients antibiotics may not be prophylactic.

Recent experimental studies including ours (Fig 1) have demonstrated an increased bacterial infiltration in pancreatic tissues in acute pancreatitis in old animals [22].

Early antibiotic treatment in these patients may reduce the effect of increased bacterial translocation and the systemic inflammatory response may therefore decrease the age-related mortality in acute pancreatitis.
Author details

Marcel Cerqueira César Machado, Fabiano Pinheiro da Silva and Ana Maria Mendonça Coelho

Emergency Medicine Department, University of São Paulo, Brazil

References

[1] Russo MW, Wei JT, Thiny MT, Gangarosa LM, Brown A, Ringel Y et al. Digestive and liver diseases statistics Gastroenterology. 2004;126(5):1448-53

[2] Tonsi AF, Bacchion M, Crippa S, Malleo G, Bassi C. Acute pancreatitis at the beginning of the 21st century: the state of the art. World J Gastroenterol. 2009;15(24):2945-59.

[3] Akshintala VS1, Hutfless SM, Yadav D, Khashab MA, Lennon AM, Makary MA, Hirose K, Andersen DK, Kalloo AN, Singh VK A population-based study of severity in patients with acute on chronic pancreatitis Pancreas. 2013; 42(8):1245-50.

[4] Fagenholz PJ, Castillo CF, Harris NS, Pelletier AJ, Camargo CA Jr. Increasing United States hospital admissions for acute pancreatitis, 1988-2003. Ann Epidemiol. 2007;17:491–7.

[5] Frey C, Zhou H, Harvey D, White RH. Co-morbidity is a strong predictor of early death and multi-organ system failure among patients with acute pancreatitis. J Gastrointest Surg. 2007;11:733–42.

[6] Fan ST, Choi TK, Lai CS, Wong J. Influence of age on the mortality from acute pancreatitis. Br J Surg. 1988;75:463–6.

[7] Miki C, Kusunoki M, Inoue Y, Uchida K, Mohri Y, Buckels JA, et al. Remodeling of the immunoinflammatory network system in elderly cancer patients: implications of inflamm-aging and tumor-specific hyperinflammation. Surg Today. 2008;38:873–8.

[8] Starr M E, Ueda J, Yamamoto S, Evers, B M, Saito H. The effects of aging on pulmonary oxidative damage, protein nitration, and extracellular superoxide dismutase down-regulation during systemic inflammation. Free Radic Biol Med. 2011;50:371–80.

[9] Turnbull I R, Clark A, Stromberg PE, Dixon DJ, Woolsey CA, Davis CG, et al. Effects of aging on the immunopathologic response to sepsis. Crit Care Med. 2009;37:1018–23.

[10] Kudoh A, Katagai H, Takazawa T. Matsuki A. Plasma proinflammatory cytokine response to surgical stress in elderly patients. Cytokine. 2001;15:270–3.
[11] Ren X, Du H, Li Y, Yao X, Huang J, Li Z, et al. Age-related activation of MKK/p38/NF-κB signaling pathway in lung: From mouse to human. Exp Gerontol. 2014; 57C:29–40.

[12] Ono S, Aosasa S, Tsujimoto H, Ueno C, Mochizuki H. Increased monocyte activation in elderly patients after surgical stress. Eur Surg Res. 2001;33:33–8.

[13] Fagiolo U, Cossarizza A, Scala E, Fanales-Belasio E, Ortolani C, Cozzi E, et al. Increased cytokine production in mononuclear cells of healthy elderly people. Eur J Immunol. 1993;23:2375–8.

[14] Mathis D, Shoelson SE. Immunometabolism: an emerging frontier. Nat Rev Immunol. 2011; 11:81–3.

[15] Walston J. D, Matteini M, Nievergelt C, Lange LA, Fallin DM, Barzilai N, et al. Inflammation and stress-related candidate genes, plasma interleukin-6 levels, and longevity in older adults. Exp Gerontol. 2009;44:350–5.

[16] Leong J, Zhou M, Jacob A, Wang P. Aging-related hyperinflammation in endotoxemia is mediated by the α2Aadrenoceptor and CD14/TLR4 pathways. Life Sci. 2010; 86:740–6.

[17] Okamura D, Starr ME, Lee EY, Stromberg AJ, Evers BM, Saito H. Age-dependent vulnerability to experimental acute pancreatitis is associated with increased systemic inflammation and thrombosis. Aging Cell. 2012;11:760-9.

[18] Lettieri Barbato D, Tatulli G, Aquilano K, Ciriolo MR. Inhibition of age-related cytokines production by ATGL: a mechanism linked to the anti-inflammatory effect of resveratrol. Mediators Inflamm. 2014;2014:917698.

[19] Lankisch PG, Burchard-Reckert S, Petersen M, Lehnick D, Schirren CA, Stöckmann F, et al. Etiology and age have only a limited influence on the course of acute pancreatitis. Pancreas. 1996;13:344–9.

[20] Xin MJ, Chen H, Luo B, Sun JB. Severe acute pancreatitis in the elderly: etiology and clinical characteristics. World J Gastroenterol. 2008;14:2517–21.

[21] Gardner TB. Vege SS, Chari ST, Pearson RK, Clain JE, Topazian MD, et al. The effect of age on hospital outcomes in severe acute pancreatitis. Pancreatology. 2008;8:265–70.

[22] Fu S, Stanek A, Mueller CM, Brown NA, Huan C, Bluth MH, et al. Acute pancreatitis in aging animals: loss of pancreatitis-associated protein protection? World J Gastroenterol. 2012;18:3379–88.

[23] Simmonds PD, Best L, George S et al. Surgery for colorectal cancer in elderly patients: a systematic review. Colorectal Cancer Collaborative Group. Lancet 2000;356:968–74.
[24] Pan L, Wang X, Li W, Li N, Li J. The intestinal fatty acid binding protein diagnosing gut dysfunction in acute pancreatitis: a pilot study. Pancreas. 2010;3:633–8.

[25] de Souza LJ, Sampietre SN, Assis RS, Knowles CH, Leite KR, Jancar S, et al. Effect of platelet-activating factor antagonists (BN-52021, WEB-2170, and BB-882) on bacterial translocation in acute pancreatitis. J Gastrointest Surg. 2001;5:364–70.

[26] Souza LJ, Coelho AM, Sampietre SN, Martins JO, Cunha JE, Machado MC. Anti-inflammatory effects of peritoneal lavage in acute pancreatitis. Pancreas. 2010;39:1180–4.

[27] Machado MC, Coelho AM, Pontieri V, Sampietre SN, Molan NA, Soriano F, et al. Local and systemic effects of hypertonic solution (NaCl 7.5%) in experimental acute pancreatitis. Pancreas. 2006;32:80–6.

[28] Matheus AS, Coelho A, Sampietre S, Jukemura J, Patzina RA, Cunha JE, et al. Do the effects of pentoxifylline on the inflammatory process and pancreatic infection justify its use in acute pancreatitis? Pancreatology. 2009; 9:687–93.

[29] Matsumoto K, Miyake Y, Nakatsu M, Toyokawa T, Ando M, Hirohata M, et al. Usefulness of early-phase peritoneal lavage for treating severe acute pancreatitis. Intern Med. 2014;53:1–6.

[30] Tenner S, Baillie J, DeWitt J, Vege S; American College of Gastroenterology. American College of Gastroenterology guideline: management of acute pancreatitis. Am J Gastroenterol. 2013;108:1400–15; 1416