Efficacy of Prucalopride in bowel cleansing before colonoscopy: Results of a pilot study

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Abstract

Colonoscopy is a crucial diagnostic instrument for colorectal cancer screening and an adequate bowel preparation is definitely decisive for the success of the procedure. Especially in elderly patients, bowel cleansing is considered a big issue, because it is often poorly tolerated for many reasons (like inability to swallow large volume of liquids or unlikable taste); this can cause a suboptimal preparation that may lead to miss a neoplastic lesion. There is relatively little data about how to improve preparation tolerability. The purpose of our pilot study was to analyze the effect of prucalopride (Resolor®), a highly selective serotonin 5HT4 receptor agonist used for chronic constipation for its ability to stimulate gastrointestinal peristalsis, undertaken the day before colonoscopy, followed by half volume of polyethylene glycol solution. We found that this can be a good and safe method to achieve an adequate and better-tolerated colon cleansing.

Key words: Bowel cleansing; Colonoscopy; Prucalopride; Screening; Colorectal cancer

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Core tip: Efficacy of bowel cleansing is of crucial importance in screening colonoscopies for the prevention and early detection of colorectal cancer. Many categories of patients however cannot tolerate the large volume of liquids that make up standard bowel cleansing regimens. Aim of our pilot study was to test the efficacy of prucalopride, a highly selective 5HT4 receptor agonist that increases bowel movements, in improving bowel cleansing and reducing the necessary volume of liquids.

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TO THE EDITOR

Adequacy of preparation is one of the most important factors in screening and early detection of colorectal cancer (CRC), which still has a high incidence and mortality. Poor colon cleansing however still affects as many as 20% of colonoscopies, increasing burden for patients and total costs of colon cancer screening programs. Patient tolerability is strongly affected by the chosen preparation and manner in which it is administered. Many factors have been identified to influence bowel preparation such as unappealing taste of the solution or inability to swallow large volumes. There have been many efforts to improve bowel cleansing like smaller volume solutions, tablets consumed with water and split-dose regimens.

Prucalopride, a highly selective serotonin 5HT4 receptor agonist used for treatment of chronic constipation, stimulates gastrointestinal peristalsis and bowel movements. It is a generally well tolerated drug, contraindicated only in patients on dialysis or with bowel perforation or obstruction. The most common side effects are fatigue, appetite loss, diarrhea and headache at first dose administration. In the present pilot study we tested the hypothesis that a previous dose of Prucalopride followed by a low volume of polyethylene glycol (PEG) solution, might achieve a satisfactory colon cleansing.

A total of 30 consecutive patients, 16F, 14M, mean age 55 years (48-62) (complete characteristics available in Table 1), all with regular bowel movements, after written informed consent, agreed to use the following preparation schedule: on the day before the examination, 3 h after a semi-liquid midday meal, 2 mg of Prucalopride, and later in the evening, 1 L of PEG-ASC solution followed by the assumption of water or other clear liquids (> 1 L) (Figure 1). A control group of 30 patients with comparable characteristics followed the standard 2 L PEG-ASC. Preparation schedule (Figure 2). All patients underwent colonoscopy either for CRC screening or for periodical survey. All had four days of low fiber diet and all examinations were performed the following morning. The colonoscopies were performed by senior endoscopists who were unaware of the preparation schedule at the time of the examination. Twelve out of 14 patients of the Prucalopride group, who were undergoing colonoscopy for follow up of previous examinations, declared that the new preparation schedule was more acceptable compared to the standard one. Specifically, none of them reported nausea and/or retching during assumption of the PEG-ASC.

Colonoscopy was completed (caecal intubation) in all patients studied. Insertion time is reported in Table 1. The colon cleansing was rated good/optimal (Boston scale 7-9) in 26/30 (87%) and in 25/30 (83%) in study and controls group respectively. The adenoma detection rate (ADR) among the two groups was comparable (Table 1). Among patients receiving Prucalopride, two patients had mild headache in the following three hours after its administration. Among patients receiving standard dose, two patients reported nausea and one patient reported mild abdominal pain during assumption.

Our pilot study shows that previous Prucalopride administration followed by half dose PEG solution produced comparable colon cleansing quality than regular...
standard dose. Faster intestinal transit with intestinal
residuals removal stimulated by previous Prucalopride
administration might explain why a reduced volume of
preparation solution could achieve a satisfactory bowel
cleansing. These results must be further investigated by
a wider, prospective, randomized control trial that can
confirm these preliminary findings and facilitate colon
cleansing for those patients that are unable to drink large
volumes of liquid.

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