

Retrospective Study

Intestinal bacterial overgrowth in the early stage of severe acute pancreatitis is associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome

Xue-Ying Liang, Tian-Xu Jia, Mei Zhang

ORCID number: Xue-Ying Liang 0000-0002-8815-6493; Tian-Xu Jia 0000-0001-5375-9625; Mei Zhang 0000-0002-8596-1868.

Author contributions: Liang XY made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study, acquisition, analysis, and interpretation of data, and drafting the article; Jia TX made substantial contributions to the acquisition and analysis of data; Zhang M made substantial contributions to the conception, design and guide of the study; all authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Supported by Beijing Municipal Education Commission Science and Technology Plan General Project, No. KM201310025015.

Institutional review board

statement: The study was reviewed and approved by the Department of Gastroenterology of Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University.

Informed consent statement: All study participants, or their legal guardian, provided informed written consent prior to study enrollment.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors declare the absence of conflicts of interest.

Xue-Ying Liang, Tian-Xu Jia, Mei Zhang, Department of Gastroenterology, Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100053, China

Corresponding author: Mei Zhang, PhD, Chief Physician, Doctor, Professor, Department of Gastroenterology, Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University, No. 45 Changchun Street, Xuanwu District, Beijing 100053, China. zhang2955@sina.com

Abstract**BACKGROUND**

In the early stage of acute pancreatitis (AP), a large number of cytokines induced by local pancreatic inflammation seriously damage the intestinal barrier function, and intestinal bacteria and endotoxins enter the blood, causing inflammatory storm, resulting in multiple organ failure, infectious complications, and other disorders, eventually leading to death. Intestinal failure occurs early in the course of AP, accelerating its development. As an alternative method to detect small intestinal bacterial overgrowth, the hydrogen breath test is safe, noninvasive, and convenient, reflecting the number of intestinal bacteria in AP indirectly. This study aimed to investigate the changes in intestinal bacteria measured using the hydrogen breath test in the early stage of AP to clarify the relationship between intestinal bacteria and acute lung injury (ALI)/acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Early clinical intervention and maintenance of intestinal barrier function would be highly beneficial in controlling the development of severe acute pancreatitis (SAP).

AIM

To analyze the relationship between intestinal bacteria change and ALI/ARDS in the early stage of SAP.

METHODS

A total of 149 patients with AP admitted to the intensive care unit of the Digestive Department, Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University from 2016 to 2019 were finally enrolled, following compliance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results of the hydrogen breath test within 1 wk of admission were collected, and the hydrogen production rates at admission, 72 h, and 96 h were calculated. The higher the hydrogen production rates the more bacteria in the small intestine. First, according to the improved Marshall scoring system in the 2012 Atlanta Consensus on New Standards for Classification of Acute

Data sharing statement: No additional data are available.

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Manuscript source: Unsolicited manuscript

Specialty type: Gastroenterology and hepatology

Country/Territory of origin: China

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): A
Grade B (Very good): B, B
Grade C (Good): 0
Grade D (Fair): 0
Grade E (Poor): 0

Received: December 22, 2020

Peer-review started: December 22, 2020

First decision: January 27, 2021

Revised: February 4, 2021

Accepted: March 10, 2021

Article in press: March 10, 2021

Published online: April 21, 2021

P-Reviewer: Kumar N, Lens S, Levick C

S-Editor: Gao CC

L-Editor: Webster JR

P-Editor: Ma YJ



Pancreatitis, 66 patients with a PaO₂/FiO₂ score ≤ 1 were included in the mild AP (MAP) group, 18 patients with a PaO₂/FiO₂ score ≥ 2 and duration < 48 h were included in the moderately SAP (MSAP) group, and 65 patients with a PaO₂/FiO₂ score ≥ 2 and duration > 48 h were included in the SAP group, to analyze the correlation between intestinal bacterial overgrowth and organ failure in AP. Second, ALI (PaO₂/FiO₂ = 2) and ARDS (PaO₂/FiO₂ > 2) were defined according to the simplified diagnostic criteria proposed by the 1994 European Union Conference. The MSAP group was divided into two groups according to the PaO₂/FiO₂ score: 15 patients with PaO₂/FiO₂ score = 2 were included in group A, and three patients with score > 2 were included in group B. Similarly, the SAP group was divided into two groups: 28 patients with score = 2 were included in group C, and 37 patients with score > 2 were included in group D, to analyze the correlation between intestinal bacterial overgrowth and ALI/ARDS in AP.

RESULTS

A total of 149 patients were included: 66 patients in the MAP group, of whom 53 patients were male (80.3%) and 13 patients were female (19.7%); 18 patients in the MSAP group, of whom 13 patients were male (72.2%) and 5 patients were female (27.8%); 65 patients in the SAP group, of whom 48 patients were male (73.8%) and 17 patients were female (26.2%). There was no significant difference in interleukin-6 and procalcitonin among the MAP, MSAP, and SAP groups ($P = 0.445$ and $P = 0.399$, respectively). There was no significant difference in the growth of intestinal bacteria among the MAP, MSAP, and SAP groups ($P = 0.649$). There was no significant difference in the growth of small intestinal bacteria between group A and group B ($P = 0.353$). There was a significant difference in the growth of small intestinal bacteria between group C and group D ($P = 0.038$).

CONCLUSION

Intestinal bacterial overgrowth in the early stage of SAP is correlated with ARDS.

Key Words: Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Hydrogen breath test; Intestinal bacterial overgrowth; Severe acute pancreatitis; Interleukin-6; Acute lung injury

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Core Tip: Our retrospective study included 149 patients with acute pancreatic disease. The changes in intestinal flora were detected by the hydrogen breath test. We found that the change in intestinal flora in patients with severe acute pancreatitis was related to acute respiratory distress syndrome, which can aggravate the disease. The results of the hydrogen breath test can be used as a warning signal for severe acute pancreatitis.

Citation: Liang XY, Jia TX, Zhang M. Intestinal bacterial overgrowth in the early stage of severe acute pancreatitis is associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome. *World J Gastroenterol* 2021; 27(15): 1643-1654

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/full/v27/i15/1643.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v27.i15.1643>

INTRODUCTION

Acute pancreatitis (AP) is a common form of acute abdomen. The mortality rate of severe AP (SAP) with early organ failure can be as high as 36%-50%^[1]. The earliest SAP-related organ dysfunction occurs in the respiratory system with the main symptoms of acute lung injury (ALI) and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)^[2,3]. In the early stage of AP, a large number of cytokines is induced by local pancreatitis to enter the bloodstream, causing systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) through the cytokine cascade reaction; the large number of released cytokines can seriously damage the intestinal barrier function and increase intestinal wall permeability, intestinal microbial flora imbalance, intestinal bacterial overgrowth, and intestinal bacterial translocation. When intestinal bacteria and endotoxins enter

the blood, leading to multiple organ failure (multiple organ dysfunction syndrome), the end result is death^[4].

The results of animal experiments have shown that when intestinal ischemia occurs in SAP, the mechanical barrier of the intestinal tract is damaged, the permeability of small intestine and colon mucosa is increased, and damage in the small intestine becomes more obvious; at that time, small intestine peristalsis decreases or even disappears, and the number of bacteria in the small intestine and colon rapidly increases, leading to small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO)^[5]. Cen *et al*^[4] established a model of intestinal motility disorder in AP rats, indicating that gastrointestinal motility disorder is the early cause of SIBO. Intestinal motility disorder is caused by neurohormone-mediated intestinal motility reduction induced by AP^[6]. *Escherichia coli* and other bacteria grow excessively due to stagnation of substances in the cavity.

The gold standard for SIBO evaluation is quantitative culture of duodenal or jejunal aspiration under aerobic and anaerobic conditions, and a study found colony formation higher than 10³ CFU/mL (colony-forming unit/mL)^[7]. Because of the high cost and invasive nature of small intestinal fluid aspiration culture, the hydrogen breath test, as an alternative method for SIBO testing, has been suggested as an inexpensive, safe, and noninvasive alternative. It is widely used in the clinic as an important method to diagnose SIBO. However, the sensitivity range of the hydrogen breath test is 20%-90%, possibly because of the lack of uniform diagnostic criteria, which has been resolved by the recently published North American breath test consensus^[8].

The lactose hydrogen respiration test is a noninvasive semi-qualitative test, originally designed to measure the oral-cecum passage time; it is currently used for many diseases of the digestive system, such as lactose intolerance, irritable bowel syndrome, dyspepsia, and non-alcoholic fatty liver^[9,10]. The premise of the hydrogen breath test to detect SIBO is that the human metabolism does not produce hydrogen or methane. Methanogens are not bacteria, but belong to the category of archaea, mainly present in the colon, accounting for 10% of all anaerobic organisms^[7]. Since the production of methane requires hydrogen metabolism, the hydrogen and methane concentrations can be simultaneously detected with the carbohydrate breath test. The lactulose hydrogen respiration test involves oral lactulose (non-absorbent sugar) to the cecum, fermentation with coliform bacteria to produce hydrogen and methane, absorption into the systemic circulation, and then exhalation to detect the concentration of hydrogen/methane in the breath; when the concentration of hydrogen/methane in the breath exceeds the baseline, a SIBO diagnosis can be reached^[11].

This study aimed to examine the change in intestinal bacteria measured using the hydrogen breath test in the early stage of AP to elucidate the relationship between intestinal bacteria and ALI/ARDS. Early clinical intervention and maintenance of intestinal barrier function will be very beneficial in controlling the development of SAP.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research object and grouping

We retrospectively analyzed the data of 456 patients with AP who met the diagnostic criteria of the 2012 "Consensus on New Atlanta Classification Standards for Acute Pancreatitis" and who were admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) of the Department of Digestive Department, Xuanwu Hospital of Capital Medical University from 2016 to 2019. A total of 152 patients were admitted with SIRS or organ failure and could cooperate with the hydrogen breath test within 1 wk of admission. According to the 2012 "Consensus on New Atlanta Classification Standards for Acute Pancreatitis" improved Marshall scoring standard^[1], 1 patient had circulatory failure, 2 patients had renal failure, 66 patients had no organ failure, and 83 patients had respiratory failure. One patient with circulatory failure and 2 patients with renal failure were excluded. A total of 149 patients were finally included. General data including age, sex, body mass index (BMI), Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE)-II score, and mediators of inflammation were collected.

Inclusion criteria: (1) admission within 48 h after onset; (2) admission to the hospital with SIRS; (3) organ failure within 1 wk after admission; (4) age older than 18 years; and (5) clear mind, understanding ability normal, ability to communicate with the

physician.

Exclusion criteria: (1) chronic pancreatitis; (2) history of immune-related diseases, immune deficiency, and AIDS; (3) malignant tumors; (4) inability to cooperate and complete the hydrogen breath test; (5) incomplete case data; or (6) circulatory failure or renal failure.

Grouping

According to the improved Marshall score standard in the 2012 "Consensus on New Atlanta Classification Standards for Acute Pancreatitis"^[11]: $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \geq 301$ mmHg was scored as 1 point, $201 \text{ mmHg} \leq \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 300$ mmHg was scored as 2 points, $101 \text{ mmHg} \leq \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 200$ mmHg was scored as 3 points, and $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 101$ mmHg was scored as 4 points.

Methods: 66 patients with a $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ score ≤ 1 were included in the mild AP (MAP) group, 18 patients with a $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ score ≥ 2 and duration < 48 h were included in the moderately SAP (MSAP) group, and 65 patients with a $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ score ≥ 2 and duration > 48 h were included in the SAP group (Figure 1).

ALI and ARDS: ALI and ARDS were defined according to the European Union Conference^[12]. The simplified criteria recommended by the meeting included defining arterial hypoxia $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 300$ mmHg as ALI and $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 200$ mmHg as ARDS, excluding cardiogenic pulmonary edema. In this study, a $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ score = 2 was used to define ALI, and a $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ score > 2 was used to define ARDS.

Methods: The MSAP group was divided into two groups according to the $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ score: 15 patients with $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ score = 2 were included in group A, and 3 patients with score > 2 were included in group B. Similarly, the SAP group was divided into two groups: 28 patients with score = 2 were included in group C, and 37 patients with score > 2 were included in group D (Figure 1).

Treatment

MAP: (1) abrosia, gastrointestinal decompression, saline enema; (2) fluid resuscitation, water maintenance, electrolyte and acid-base balance; and (3) lactulose to improve intestinal function, proton pump inhibitors for gastric acid secretion, ulinastatin and/or gabexate to improve pancreatic microcirculation.

MSAP/SAP: (1) abrosia, gastrointestinal decompression, saline enema; (2) fluid resuscitation, water maintenance, electrolyte and acid-base balance; and (3) lactulose to improve intestinal function, proton pump inhibitors for gastric acid secretion, ulinastatin and/or gabexate to improve pancreatic microcirculation; octreotide to inhibit pancreatic exocrine function, and parenteral nutrition support.

When ARDS appeared it was treated with a mechanical ventilator. When renal failure appeared it was treated with CRRT (continuous renal replacement therapy). Vasoactive drugs were used to increase blood pressure when circulatory failure could not be corrected. Peri-pancreatic and extra-pancreatic infections were treated with anti-infection therapy.

Outcome: After treatment, when there was no abdominal pain, abdominal distension, or fever, and when there were active bowel sounds, spontaneous defecation, and the abdominal computed tomography re-examination showed marked improvement, the patient could be discharged from the ICU (Figure 2).

Hydrogen breath test

Test methods: The patient remained awake and quiet during the examination and did not exercise vigorously. For the detection process, the fasting breath was collected twice, and the highest value was used as the basic exhaled hydrogen concentration (H_0). The subjects were asked to quickly consume a lactulose solution including 10 g of lactulose in 100 mL of room-temperature pure water. Subjects then exhaled every 20 min 9 times (H_1 - H_9). The hydrogen concentration in the exhalation was measured and recorded at each time point.

Data processing: Hydrogen production at admission, 72 h and 96 h was measured. The average hydrogen production rate was calculated as follows: $[\text{H}_n - \text{H}_{(n-1)}]/\text{H}_0$ ($0 < n \leq 9$).

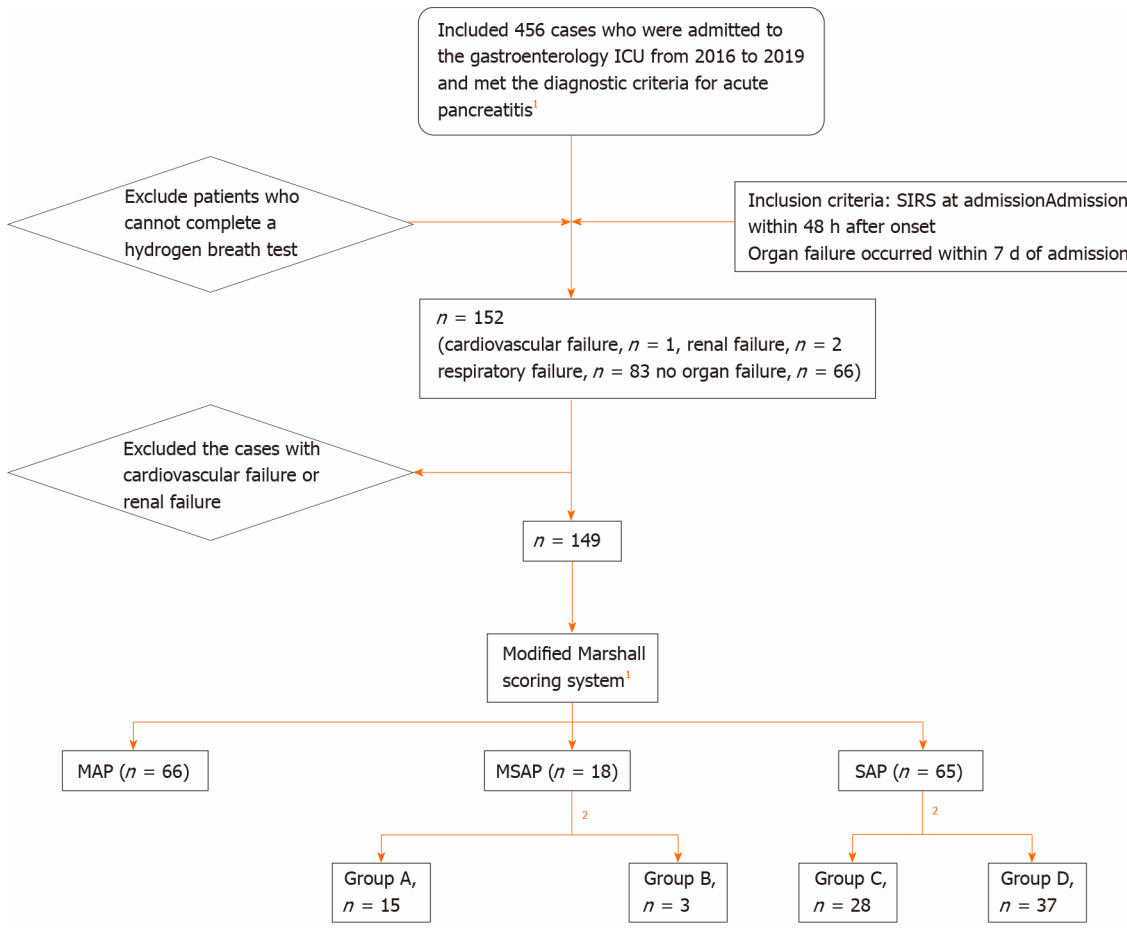


Figure 1 Research sample screening and grouping process. ¹Classification of acute pancreatitis 2012: revision of the Atlanta classification and definitions by international consensus. ²Report of the American-European Consensus conference on acute respiratory distress syndrome in 1994. Simplified standard: $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 300$ mmHg is defined as acute lung injury and $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 200$ mmHg is defined as acute respiratory distress syndrome, and excludes cardiogenic pulmonary edema. Group A: $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 = 2$; Group B: $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 > 2$; Group C: $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 = 2$; Group D: $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 > 2$; ICU: Intensive care unit; SIRS: Systemic inflammatory response syndrome; MAP: Mild acute pancreatitis; MSAP: Moderately severe acute pancreatitis; SAP: Severe acute pancreatitis.

Statistical analysis

SPSS 25.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, United States) was used for data analysis, $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Age, BMI, APACHE-II score, and mediators of inflammation were measured, and the data are expressed as mean \pm SD; and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare the two groups. The hydrogen breath test data are expressed as the average hydrogen production rate \pm SD, and the repeated-measures ANOVA was used in the comparison between the two groups. The number and percentage of counting data were expressed, and the chi-square test was used for comparison between the groups.

RESULTS

Clinical characteristics

A total of 149 patients were included: 66 patients in the MAP group, of whom, 53 patients were male (80.3%) and 13 patients were female (19.7%); 18 patients in the MSAP group, of whom 13 patients were male (72.2%) and 5 patients were female (27.8%); 65 patients in the SAP group, of whom 48 patients were male (73.8%) and 17 patients were female (26.2%) (Table 1). There was a significant difference in age, sex, and APACHE-II score among the MAP, MSAP, and SAP groups (both, $P < 0.001$) (Table 1).

Correlation between inflammation indicators and ALI/ARDS

There was no significant difference in interleukin (IL)-6 and procalcitonin among the MAP, MSAP, and SAP groups ($P = 0.445$ and $P = 0.399$, respectively) (Table 2). There

Table 1 Clinical characteristics

| Variable | Total | MAP group | MSAP group | SAP group |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of patients | 149 | 66 | 18 | 65 |
| Age, yr, (mean ± SD) | 42.26 ± 12.95 | 36.62 ± 9.74 | 47.17 ± 15.17 | 43.00 ± 13.95 |
| Sex (male/female) | 114/35 | 53/13 | 13/5 | 48/17 |
| BMI (kg/m ²) | 28.21 ± 3.85 | 27.19 ± 3.77 | 27.98 ± 4.60 | 29.47 ± 3.77 |
| APACHE-II score | 5.92 ± 3.02 | 4.00 ± 3.23 | 6.50 ± 4.75 | 7.26 ± 4.07 |
| Mortality (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

MAP: Mild acute pancreatitis; MSAP: Moderately severe acute pancreatitis; SAP: Severe acute pancreatitis; BMI: Body mass index; APACHE: Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation.

Table 2 Correlation between inflammation indicators and acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome

| Variable | Time | MAP group | MSAP group | SAP group | P value |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| IL-6 | On admission | 118.62 ± 137.66 | 98.36 ± 106.36 | 143.74 ± 174.40 | 0.445 |
| PCT | On admission | 0.46 ± 1.29 | 0.46 ± 0.74 | 0.67 ± 1.01 | 0.399 |
| | 72 h | 0.35 ± 0.57 | 0.39 ± 0.49 | 0.66 ± 0.83 | |
| | 96 h | 0.54 ± 2.51 | 0.19 ± 0.12 | 0.51 ± 0.64 | |

MAP: Mild acute pancreatitis; MSAP: Moderately severe acute pancreatitis; SAP: Severe acute pancreatitis; IL: Interleukin; PCT: Procalcitonin.

was no significant difference in IL-6 and procalcitonin among the MAP and MSAP groups ($P = 0.306$ and $P = 0.683$, respectively) (Table 3). There was no significant difference in IL-6 and procalcitonin among the MAP and SAP groups ($P = 0.879$ and $P = 0.311$, respectively) (Table 4). There was no significant difference in IL-6 and procalcitonin among the MSAP and SAP groups ($P = 0.455$ and $P = 0.150$, respectively) (Table 5).

Correlation between changes in the intestinal bacteria and ALI/ARDS

There was no significant difference in the number of intestinal bacteria among the MAP, MSAP, and SAP groups ($P = 0.649$) (Table 6). There was no significant difference in the number of intestinal bacteria among the MAP and MSAP groups ($P = 0.196$) (Table 7). There was no significant difference in the number of intestinal bacteria among the MAP and SAP groups ($P = 0.494$) (Table 8). There was no significant difference in the number of intestinal bacteria among the MSAP and SAP groups ($P = 0.784$) (Table 9). There was no significance difference in the number of intestinal bacteria and ALI/ARDS between group A and group B ($P = 0.353$) (Table 10). There was a significant difference in the number of intestinal bacteria and ALI/ARDS between group C and group D ($P = 0.038$) (Table 11, Figure 3). The changes in intestinal bacteria in the early stage of SAP were correlated with ARDS.

DISCUSSION

In this study, we used the hydrogen breath test to detect changes in intestinal bacteria in the early stage of AP and demonstrated that there was a correlation between ARDS and SIBO in the early stage of SAP.

This study also had some limitations. The results of the hydrogen breath test are easily affected by the number of aerogenes and the enzymatic activity of fructase. The number of gas-producing bacteria in the intestinal tract is affected by individual factors, including the environment and dietary habits, resulting in varying numbers of gas-producing bacteria among individuals. Abrosia and the use of antibiotics^[13] also affect the number of gas-producing bacteria. The higher the enzymatic activity of fructase, the more gas is produced^[11]. Routine lactulose treatment can improve the intestinal acid-base environment, reduce intestinal bacteria, and inhibitory activity^[14];

Table 3 Correlation between the mild acute pancreatitis and moderately severe acute pancreatitis groups inflammation indicators and acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome

| Variable | Time | MAP group | MSAP group | P value |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| IL-6 | On admission | 118.62 ± 137.66 | 98.36 ± 106.36 | 0.306 |
| PCT | On admission | 0.46 ± 1.29 | 0.46 ± 0.74 | 0.683 |
| | 72 h | 0.35 ± 0.57 | 0.39 ± 0.49 | |
| | 96 h | 0.54 ± 2.51 | 0.19 ± 0.12 | |

MAP: Mild acute pancreatitis; MSAP: Moderately severe acute pancreatitis; IL: Interleukin; PCT: Procalcitonin.

Table 4 Correlation between the mild acute pancreatitis and severe acute pancreatitis groups inflammation indicators and acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome

| Variable | Time | MAP group | SAP group | P value |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| IL-6 | On admission | 118.62 ± 137.66 | 143.74 ± 174.40 | 0.879 |
| PCT | On admission | 0.46 ± 1.29 | 0.67 ± 1.01 | 0.311 |
| | 72 h | 0.35 ± 0.57 | 0.66 ± 0.83 | |
| | 96 h | 0.54 ± 2.51 | 0.51 ± 0.64 | |

MAP: Mild acute pancreatitis; SAP: Severe acute pancreatitis; IL: Interleukin; PCT: Procalcitonin.

Table 5 Correlation between the moderately severe acute pancreatitis and severe acute pancreatitis groups inflammation indicators and acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome

| Variable | Time | MSAP group | SAP group | P value |
|----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| IL-6 | On admission | 98.36 ± 106.36 | 143.74 ± 174.40 | 0.455 |
| PCT | On admission | 0.46 ± 0.74 | 0.67 ± 1.01 | 0.150 |
| | 72 h | 0.39 ± 0.49 | 0.66 ± 0.83 | |
| | 96 h | 0.19 ± 0.12 | 0.51 ± 0.64 | |

MSAP: Moderately severe acute pancreatitis; SAP: Severe acute pancreatitis; IL: Interleukin; PCT: Procalcitonin.

Table 6 Correlation between changes in intestinal bacteria and acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome

| Hydrogen breath test | MAP group | MSAP group | SAP group | P value |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| On admission | 1.63 ± 1.28 | 2.35 ± 2.14 | 1.68 ± 1.85 | 0.649 |
| 72 h | 1.58 ± 1.29 | 1.83 ± 2.58 | 2.13 ± 3.27 | |
| 96 h | 1.60 ± 1.22 | 1.58 ± 0.93 | 1.54 ± 1.35 | |

MAP: Mild acute pancreatitis; MSAP: Moderately severe acute pancreatitis; SAP: Severe acute pancreatitis.

there is also the catharsis effect of reduced intestinal bacteria; long-term lactulose treatment is equivalent to increasing the dose of lactulose in the hydrogen breath test, resulting in higher or lower results. In this study, quantitative analysis and the growth ratio were used to neutralize the influence of the basic value on the qualitative results.

As early as 2017, Zhang *et al*^[15] and others were using the qualitative standard of the hydrogen breath test to examine the relationship between SAP and SIBO. The results showed that damage of intestinal barrier function is already present in the early stage of SAP; the positive SIBO rate was higher in patients with SAP, and SIBO mainly occurred within 72 h from onset. Finally, we found that there was a correlation

Table 7 Correlation between changes in intestinal bacteria and acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome

| Hydrogen breath test | MAP group | MSAP group | P value |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| On admission | 1.63 ± 1.28 | 2.35 ± 2.14 | 0.196 |
| 72 h | 1.58 ± 1.29 | 1.83 ± 2.58 | |
| 96 h | 1.60 ± 1.22 | 1.58 ± 0.93 | |

MAP: Mild acute pancreatitis; MSAP: Moderately severe acute pancreatitis.

Table 8 Correlation between changes in intestinal bacteria and acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome

| Hydrogen breath test | MAP group | SAP group | P value |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| On admission | 1.63 ± 1.28 | 1.68 ± 1.85 | 0.494 |
| 72 h | 1.58 ± 1.29 | 2.13 ± 3.27 | |
| 96 h | 1.60 ± 1.22 | 1.54 ± 1.35 | |

MAP: Mild acute pancreatitis; SAP: Severe acute pancreatitis.

Table 9 Correlation between changes in intestinal bacteria and acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome

| Hydrogen breath test | MSAP group | SAP group | P value |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| On admission | 2.35 ± 2.14 | 1.68 ± 1.85 | 0.784 |
| 72 h | 1.83 ± 2.58 | 2.13 ± 3.27 | |
| 96 h | 1.58 ± 0.93 | 1.54 ± 1.35 | |

MSAP: Moderately severe acute pancreatitis; SAP: Severe acute pancreatitis.

Table 10 Correlation between changes in intestinal bacteria and acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome in the moderately severe acute pancreatitis group

| Hydrogen breath test | P value | MSAP group (n = 18) | |
|----------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | Group A (n = 15) | Group B (n = 3) |
| On admission | 0.353 | 2.59 ± 2.28 | 1.12 ± 0.04 |
| 72 h | | 1.97 ± 2.81 | 1.08 ± 0.43 |
| 96 h | | 1.54 ± 0.95 | 1.82 ± 0.95 |

MSAP: Moderately severe acute pancreatitis; Group A: PaO₂/FiO₂ = 2; Group B: PaO₂/FiO₂ > 2.

between ARDS and SIBO in the early stage of SAP ($P < 0.05$) in line with the results of previous studies. ALI/ARDS are the earliest organ-dysfunction symptoms in SAP. In this study, it was concluded that the occurrence of ARDS was related to SIBO within 72 h of admission. Studies have shown that SAP intestinal failure appears early, consistent with the results of our study. SAP-induced ALI/ARDS is mainly due to lung injury mediated by inflammatory factors^[16]. Both infectious and non-infectious factors can lead to a large number of inflammatory factors. In the early stage of AP, inflammatory factors produced by pancreatic digestion damage intestinal barrier function, leading to persistent SIRS and SIBO, with SIBO leading to harmful metabolite accumulation in the intestinal tract, especially endotoxins and pathogenic intestinal bacteria^[17]; subsequently, a large number of endotoxins and bacteria enter the bloodstream, flow through the pulmonary capillaries, activate neutrophils, damage the pulmonary vascular endothelium, leading to diffuse alveolar injury and type I alveolar necrosis, and eventually to ALI/ARDS^[18,19]. Zhang *et al.*^[20] found that serum endotoxins

Table 11 Correlation between changes in intestinal bacteria and acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome in the severe acute pancreatitis group

| Hydrogen breath test | P value | SAP group (n = 65) | |
|----------------------|---------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Group C (n = 28) | Group D (n = 37) |
| On admission | 0.038 | 2.39 ± 2.61 | 1.15 ± 0.58 |
| 72 h | | 1.68 ± 1.85 | 2.85 ± 4.79 |
| 96 h | | 1.84 ± 1.86 | 1.31 ± 0.71 |

SAP: Severe acute pancreatitis; Group C: PaO₂/FiO₂ = 2; Group D: PaO₂/FiO₂ > 2.

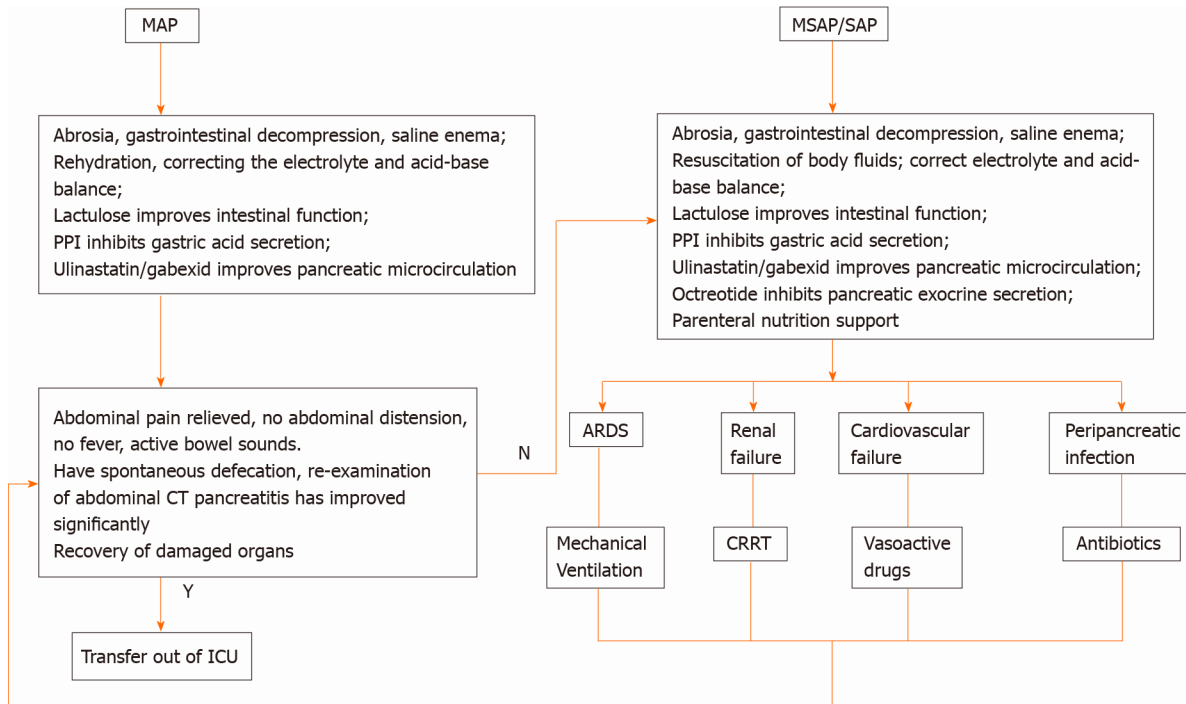


Figure 2 Treatment process. MAP: Mild acute pancreatitis; MSAP: Moderately severe acute pancreatitis; SAP: Severe acute pancreatitis; PPI: Proton pump inhibitor; CT: Computed tomography; ICU: Intensive care unit; ARDS: Acute respiratory distress syndrome; CRRT: Continuous renal replacement therapy; Y: Yes; N: No.

and intestinal mucosal permeability in patients with SAP were higher than in normal controls. Wang *et al*^[3] found that lung bacteria were rich in intestine-related bacteria in mice with AP, sepsis, and ARDS. This study only showed the translocation of intestinal bacteria when sepsis and ARDS occurred simultaneously but did not explain the relationship between intestinal bacteria and ARDS when only ARDS occurred. Unfortunately, we could not locate animal experimental data on the correlation between ARDS and intestinal bacteria in the early stage of AP. The results of this clinical study showed that ARDS was correlated with intestinal bacteria, which should be further explored using animal models. However, although animal test support is lacking, in a clinical study on the relationship between the onset time and treatment time window of AP^[21], the researchers concluded that the key time window for AP treatment is within 1 wk after the onset of AP; otherwise, the disease will worsen, the clinical course will be prolonged, and the mortality rate will increase; in terms of time, this study completely agrees with the previous research results. Therefore, the results of this study are of high guiding significance for clinicians who manage patients with AP. Early attention to the changes in intestinal bacteria can prevent the occurrence of SAP and high mortality.

This study also explored the correlation between IL-6 and ALI/ARDS. At present, the research results show that IL-6 is related to SAP. IL-6 can be used as an early predictor of complications^[22]. The specificity of serum IL-6 > 160 pg/mL in the

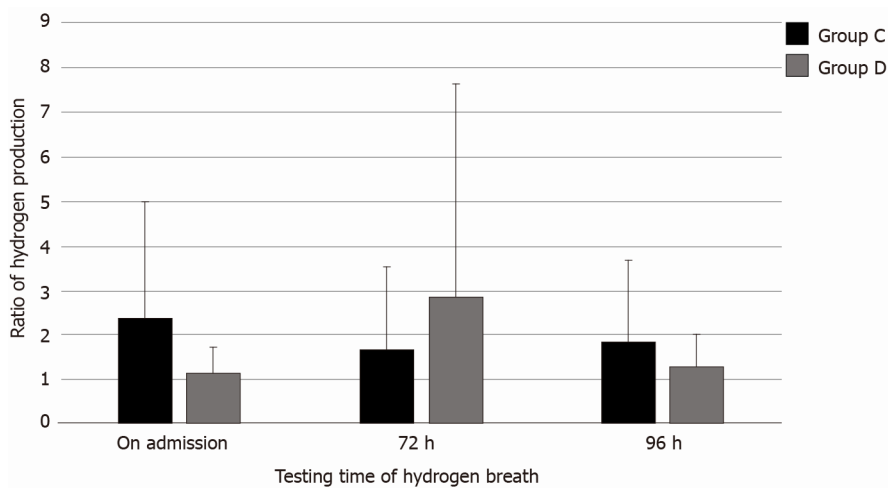


Figure 3 The correlation between changes in intestinal bacteria and acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome in the severe acute pancreatitis group. Group C: $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 = 2$; Group D: $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 > 2$.

diagnosis of SAP was 95%^[23]. Relevant animal experiments have shown that when pancreatic injury occurs, IL-6 is rapidly synthesized to play an anti-inflammatory and protective role. When IL-6 continues to be synthesized and accumulates in large quantities, it mainly plays a pro-inflammatory role, leading to the occurrence and development of SAP^[22]. In a clinical study conducted by Rezaie *et al*^[13], it was found that the content of IL-6 in the blood was positively correlated with the abundance of *Enterobacteriaceae* and *Enterococci*, but negatively correlated with the abundance of *Bifidobacteria*. That study also compared the characteristics of intestinal bacteria between patients with AP and healthy controls. The results showed that the intestinal bacteria of patients with AP and healthy controls differed, and the abundance of *Enterobacteriaceae* and *Enterococci* and other potentially pathogenic bacteria differed from the abundance of beneficial bacteria such as *Bifidobacteria*, which decreased significantly. Although the final results of this study did not show a correlation between IL-6 and SAP, it is considered that this may be related to the treatments administered after admission.

CONCLUSION

Early organ failure in SAP was found to be closely related to the intestinal bacteria. Importantly, this study also determined the timing of SIBO, which is of great guiding significance for the clinical treatment of AP.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

In the early stage of acute pancreatitis (AP), a large number of cytokines induced by local pancreatic inflammation seriously destroy the intestinal barrier function, resulting in intestinal bacteria and endotoxins in the blood, causing inflammatory storms, and leading to multiple organ failure. Hydrogen breath testing is currently used for many diseases of the digestive system, such as lactose intolerance, irritable bowel syndrome, dyspepsia, and non-alcoholic fatty liver. This test, as an alternative method to detect small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO), was used to indirectly reflect the number of intestinal bacteria in AP. This study aimed to examine the change in intestinal bacteria measured using the hydrogen breath test in the early stage of AP to elucidate the relationship between intestinal bacteria and acute lung injury (ALI)/acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Early clinical intervention and maintenance of intestinal barrier function will be very beneficial in controlling the development of severe AP (SAP).

Research motivation

Clinical trials showed that intestinal bacteria in AP patients were different to those in healthy people and the abundance of potential pathogenic bacteria such as *Enterobacteriaceae* and *Enterococcus* increased significantly while the abundance of beneficial bacteria such as *Bifidobacterium* decreased significantly. Animal experiments showed that not only the changes in intestinal bacteria in patients with AP were verified, but also there was a correlation between the changes in intestinal bacteria and organ failure. However, neither of them showed a relationship between intestinal bacteria and organ failure in the early stage of AP. If we can understand the change in intestinal bacteria using the hydrogen breath test in the early stage of AP, in order to understand the relationship between intestinal bacteria and ALI/ARDS, we can intervene and maintain the stability of intestinal barrier function as soon as possible, which will be very beneficial in controlling the development of SAP.

Research objectives

Maintaining intestinal barrier function and reducing and preventing intestinal bacteria translocation have become the key to controlling the occurrence and development of SAP. This reduces complications in the early stage of the disease. We performed the present study to investigate the changes in organ function and intestinal bacteria in AP, and to explore the correlation between SIBO and AP organ function.

Research methods

Principle of the hydrogen breath test: after taking lactulose (nonabsorbable sugar), it reaches the cecum and is fermented with coliform bacteria to produce hydrogen and methane, which are absorbed into the systemic circulation and exhaled through the lung. When the hydrogen concentration in the exhaled breath exceeds the baseline, it is diagnosed as SIBO. In this study, a portable hydrogen exhalation detector was used to detect the patients' expired hydrogen concentration to diagnose SIBO. The change in exhaled hydrogen concentration can reflect the number of bacteria in the small intestine.

Research results

The results showed that in 37 SAP patients with ARDS, the average hydrogen production rate at admission was 1.15 ± 0.58 , at 72 h was 2.85 ± 4.79 and at 96 h was 1.31 ± 0.71 . In 28 SAP patients without ARDS, the average hydrogen production rate at admission was 2.39 ± 2.61 , at 72 h was 1.68 ± 1.85 , and at 96 h was 1.84 ± 1.86 . The increase in intestinal bacteria in patients with SAP within 72 h after admission was related to the occurrence of ARDS. How to effectively maintain the stability of intestinal barrier function in the early stage of the disease and prevent the overgrowth of intestinal bacteria is a problem to be solved.

Research conclusions

In this study, intestinal bacterial overgrowth in the early stage of SAP was associated with ARDS. Moreover, the occurrence of ARDS was related to SIBO within 72 h of admission. It is of guiding significance to maintain the stability of intestinal barrier function in the early stage in order to reduce the complications of early organ failure and late infection.

Research perspectives

How to effectively maintain the stability of intestinal barrier function and prevent the excessive growth of intestinal bacteria in the early stage of disease, in order to reduce the occurrence and development of SAP, is the future research direction.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Sun F, Professor of Medical Statistics, for advice on statistical methods and comments on the manuscript.

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