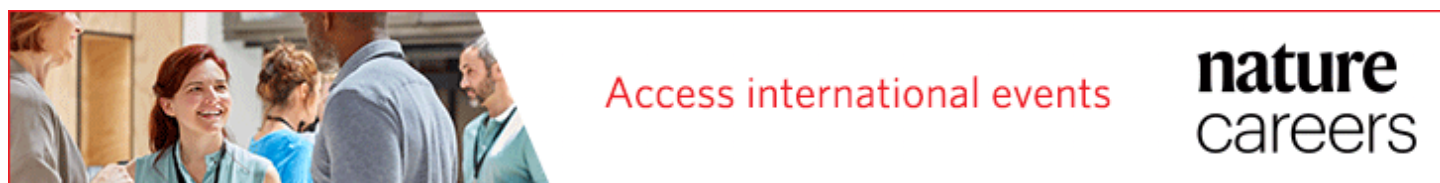


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## Volume 39, issue 6, December 2020

19 articles in this issue

1. [Editorial commentary on the Indian Journal of Gastroenterology November-December 2020](#)

### Authors

- Jimmy K. Limdi
- Content type: Editorial
- Published: 01 December 2020
- Pages: 527 - 530



- Shivaraj Afzalpurkar
- Usha Goenka
- Content type: Original Article
- Published: 16 November 2020
- Pages: 550 - 556

**Bullet points of the study highlights**

**What is already known?**

- Single-balloon enteroscopy (SBE) is a novel procedure for diagnosis and treatment of small bowel disorders.
- Incomplete visualization of the small bowel is still the major limitation.

**What is new in this study?**

- Diagnostic utility of SBE dominates over its therapeutic potential to manage a small bowel disease which further improves if appropriate radiological imaging is done prior to the enteroscopy.

**What are the future clinical and research implications of the study findings?**

- Large multi-centre studies are needed to assess the safety and efficacy of single-balloon enteroscopy especially in the era of motorized spiral enteroscopy.

## 6. [The efficacy and safety of colonoscopy in nonagenarians: A multicenter study](#)

**Authors (first, second and last of 16)**

- Yoshikazu Inagaki
- Naohisa Yoshida
- Yoshito Itoh
- Content type: Original Article
- Published: 15 October 2020
- Pages: 557 - 564

**Key points of the study highlights**

**What is already known?**

Bowel preparation and cecal intubation for the elderly are challenging because of concerns of colonoscopy-related complications.

**What is new in this study?**

A multicenter study for the efficacy and safety of colonoscopy in elderly aged ≥ 90-y and it was feasible and safe and showed high prevalence of colorectal cancer.

**What are the future clinical and research implications of the study findings?**

With careful consideration, colonoscopy should be performed safely for very elderly patients ≥ 90 years, especially complaining blood in the stool.

## 7. [Efficacies of first and second tumor necrosis factor inhibitors in refractory ulcerative colitis patients in real-world practice](#)

**Authors (first, second and last of 13)**

- Yuka Marutani
- Tsutomu Mizoshita
- Hiromi Kataoka
- Content type: Original Article
- Published: 27 October 2020
- Pages: 565 - 575

**Key points of the study highlights**

**What is already known?**

- Three tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- $\alpha$  inhibitors (infliximab, adalimumab, and golimumab) are equally effective in ulcerative colitis (UC) patients naïve to anti-TNF- $\alpha$  therapy.
- Treatment for refractory UC patients who fail first anti-TNF- $\alpha$  therapy is not established.
- When switching TNF- $\alpha$  inhibitors in refractory UC patients failing the first TNF- $\alpha$  inhibitor, many unclear questions remain.

**What is new in this study?**

- Switching TNF- $\alpha$  inhibitors is more effective in patients with of intolerance and loss of response to first anti-TNF- $\alpha$  therapy than in case of no improvement in refractory UC patients.
- In case of primary failure of TNF- $\alpha$  inhibitors in refractory UC patients, patients should be switched to drugs of another class.

**What are the future clinical and research implications of the study findings?**

- It is a problem to select a treatment strategy in case of primary failure of TNF- $\alpha$  inhibitors in refractory UC. In our first switching to another class of drug is difficult.

## 8. [Splenic stiffness and platelet count to predict varices needing treatment in pediatric extrahepatic portal vein obstruction](#)

**Authors (first, second and last of 4)**

- Srinivas Srinidhi Vadlapudi
- Barath Jagadisan
- Sunil Narayanaswamy
- Content type: Original Article

- Published: 24 November 2020
- Pages: 576 - 583

**Bullet points of the study highlights**

**What is already known?**

- Splenic stiffness measurement and platelet count have been used with varying success to detect varices needing treatment in cirrhotics.
- Liver stiffness can be used to supplement diagnosis of extrahepatic portal vein obstruction (EHPO).

**What is new in this study?**

- Splenic stiffness and platelet count do not predict varices needing treatment in pediatric EHPO.
- Higher liver stiffness has implication for follow-up in EHPO.

**What are the future clinical and research implications of the study findings?**

- Surveillance endoscopy may be necessary in every EHPO with splenomegaly, in order to avoid missing children with varices needing treatment until better screening options become available.

## 9. [Development of integrated neonatal cholestasis card for early recognition and referral of neonatal cholestasis](#)

### Authors (first, second and last of 9)

- Surender Kumar Yachha
- Mridul Chandra Das
- Ujjal Poddar
- Content type: Original Article
- Published: 11 November 2020
- Pages: 584 - 590

**Bullet points of the study highlights**

**What is already known?**

- Late referral of neonatal cholestasis is a global problem.
- It leads to delay in diagnosis of treatable causes resulting in morbidity and mortality.

**What is new in this study?**

- Neonatal cholestasis can be recognized easily at community level through identification of dark color urine.
- We propose an integrated neonatal cholestasis card (including urine and stool color) for early detection, timely referral and management of these children.

**What are the future clinical and research implications of the study findings?**

- Application of the integrated neonatal cholestasis card at primary care level.
- Future studies will be required to assess its practical applicability and the impact on referral patterns.

## 10. [Association between anti-acid therapies and advanced fibrosis in type 2 diabetics with biopsy-proven non-alcoholic fatty liver disease](#)

### Authors (first, second and last of 6)

- Amandeep Singh
- Rajat Garg
- Naim Alkhouri
- Content type: Original Article
- Published: 21 November 2020
- Pages: 591 - 598

**Bullet points of the study highlights**

**What is already known?**

- Proton pump inhibitors (PPI) are one of the most commonly used medications.
- In patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), data on the association of PPIs with advanced fibrosis (AF) is lacking.

**What is new in this study?**

- In patients with NAFLD and type 2 diabetes (T2D), is associated with histamine 2 receptor antagonists (H2RAs) lower risk of AF in NAFLD.
- Use of PPI is associated with higher risk of AF in patients with NAFLD and T2D.

**What are the future clinical and research implications of the study findings?**

- PPIs should be only used in conditions when their benefit clearly outweighs risk. Future prospective studies are needed to validate our findings.

## 11. [Spectrum of mutations in genes associated with familial colorectal cancer syndrome \(MLH1, MSH2, PMS2, MSH6, and APC\): A not so common hereditary cancer syndrome in Indian population](#)

### Authors (first, second and last of 6)

- Pratibha Bhai
- Samarth Kulshrestha
- Ishwar Chander Verma
- Content type: Short Report

- Published: 16 November 2020
- Pages: 599 - 607

**Key points of the study highlights**

**What is already known?**  
 Colorectal cancer (CRC) is less common in India as compared to Western countries. Major inherited CRC syndromes include the Lynch syndrome and the familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) syndrome.

**What is new in this study?**  
 Little is known about the molecular profile of families with inherited CRC syndromes seen in India.

**What are the future clinical and research implications of the study findings?**  
 This study contributes significantly in understanding the molecular profile of Indian patients with CRC syndromes.

## 12. [Prevalence of elevated alanine aminotransferase levels in adult participants from a community-based study from northern part of India](#)

### Authors (first, second and last of 12)

- Nishant Aggarwal
- Alka Singh
- Govind K. Makharria
- Content type: Short Report
- Published: 24 October 2020
- Pages: 608 - 613

**Key points of the study highlights**

**What is already known?**  
 Elevated level of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) in the peripheral blood denotes liver injury.

**What is new in this study?**  
 ALT was elevated above the upper limit of normal (>40 IU/L) in 20.5% of the participants and >1.5 times (>60 IU/L) in 5.4% participants.

**What are the future clinical and research implications of the study findings?**  
 A substantial number of people in community likely have an ongoing liver injury. This study provides an opportunity to evaluate and treat them.

## 13. [IgG4-related sclerosing cholangitis— A great mimicker](#)

### Authors (first, second and last of 6)

- Hemanta Kumar Nayak
- Sunil J. Bhat
- Subash Chandra Samal
- Content type: Case Series
- Published: 06 November 2020
- Pages: 614 - 618

**What is already known?**

- IgG4-related sclerosing cholangitis is an important and treatable differential diagnosis in patients with atypical cholestatic clinical picture, mimicking benign as well as malignant diseases of the hepatobiliary system. Response to steroids (prednisolone) is a well-known fact in this disease.

**What is new in this study?**

- Our first patient is an adolescent, which is an unusual age of presentation.
- The initial response to budesonide in our first patient reflects its possible role in this disease management.
- Even without the histological diagnosis, we have treated these patients as clinical suspicion was very high in the background of atypical and typical imaging features.

**What are the future clinical and research implications of the study findings?**

- Since budesonide has a better safety profile as compared to prednisolone, future studies are needed for its therapeutic role in autoimmune pancreatitis, just as proved in autoimmune hepatitis.
- More studies are required to study the younger age of presentation.
- In resource constraint settings, as in most parts of India, where tissue acquisition from the bile duct may be difficult at a times, oral steroids may be tried to see the response when the

## 14. [Identification of demographic and environmental factors predisposing to ulcerative colitis in southern India](#)

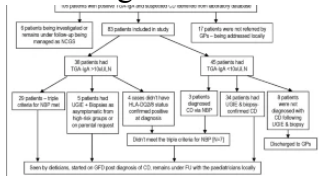
### Authors

- Mayank Jain
- Jayanthi Venkataraman
- Content type: Letter
- Published: 15 October 2020
- Pages: 619 - 620

15. [Diagnosing childhood celiac disease using ESPGHAN 2012 and 2020 guidelines: Tighter adherence is required!](#)

**Authors**

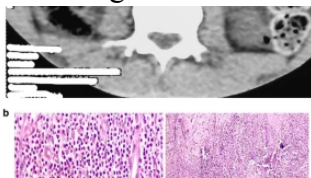
- Siba Prosad Paul
- Ying Jenny Chan
- Joseph Robert Bailey
- Content type: Letter
- Published: 20 July 2020
- Pages: 621 - 623



16. [Eosinophilic gastroenteritis with gastric perforation—An unusual presentation](#)

**Authors (first, second and last of 6)**

- Dhaval Mangukiya
- Keyur Bhatt
- Krishna Parekh
- Content type: Image
- Published: 21 October 2020
- Pages: 624 - 626



17. [Second correction to: Diet and inflammatory bowel disease: The Asian Working Group guidelines](#)

**Authors (first, second and last of 43)**

- Ajit Sood
- Vineet Ahuja
- Uday Chand Ghoshal
- Content type: CORRECTION
- Published: 21 November 2020
- Pages: 627 - 628

18. [Correction to: Clinical efficacy of infliximab level and anti-infliximab antibody measurement in patients with inflammatory bowel disease: An audit](#)

**Authors (first, second and last of 8)**

- Mihika B. Dave
- Alpa J. Dherai

- Tester F. Ashavaid
- Content type: Correction
- Published: 16 November 2020
- Pages: 629 - 629

## 19. [Acknowledgements](#)

- Content type: Acknowledgements
- Published: 01 December 2020
- Pages: 630 - 630

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