

World Journal of *Gastrointestinal Surgery*

World J Gastrointest Surg 2023 November 27; 15(11): 2382-2673



Contents

Monthly Volume 15 Number 11 November 27, 2023

REVIEW

- 2382 Recent advances in computerized imaging and its vital roles in liver disease diagnosis, preoperative planning, and interventional liver surgery: A review
Horkaew P, Chansangrat J, Keeratibharat N, Le DC

MINIREVIEWS

- 2398 Diagnosis and treatment of post-cholecystectomy diarrhoea
Huang RL, Huang WK, Xiao XY, Ma LF, Gu HZR, Yang GP

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Retrospective Cohort Study

- 2406 Trans-anal endoscopic microsurgery for non-adenomatous rectal lesions
Shilo Yaacobi D, Bekhor EY, Khalifa M, Sandler TE, Issa N

Retrospective Study

- 2413 Effects of cytoreductive surgery combined with hyperthermic perfusion chemotherapy on prognosis of patients with advanced gallbladder cancer
Wu JX, Hua R, Luo XJ, Xie F, Yao L
- 2423 Effect of laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy on related variables of obesity complicated with polycystic ovary syndrome
Wang XT, Hou YS, Zhao HL, Wang J, Guo CH, Guan J, Lv ZG, Ma P, Han JL
- 2430 Advantage of log odds of positive lymph nodes in prognostic evaluation of patients with early-onset colon cancer
Xia HB, Chen C, Jia ZX, Li L, Xu AM
- 2445 Correlation between preoperative systemic immune inflammation index, nutritional risk index, and prognosis of radical resection of liver cancer
Li J, Shi HY, Zhou M
- 2456 Correlation between pre-treatment serum total blood bilirubin and unconjugated bilirubin and prognosis in patients with colorectal cancer
Tong H, Xing P, Ji ZN
- 2463 Correlation between the expressions of metastasis-associated factor-1 in colon cancer and vacuolar ATP synthase
He M, Cao ZF, Huang L, Zhong WJ, Xu XM, Zeng XL, Wang J
- 2470 Risk factors for anastomotic fistula development after radical colon cancer surgery and their impact on prognosis
Wang J, Li MH

- 2482** Effects and mechanisms of nutritional interventions on extradigestive complications in obese patients
Jiang L, Xu LL, Lu Y, Gu KF, Qian SY, Wang XP, Xu X
- 2490** Hepatic venous pressure gradient: Inaccurately estimates portal venous pressure gradient in alcoholic cirrhosis and portal hypertension
Zhang D, Wang T, Yue ZD, Wang L, Fan ZH, Wu YF, Liu FQ
- 2500** Nomogram for predicting early complications after distal gastrectomy
Zhang B, Zhu Q, Ji ZP
- 2513** Application of CD34 expression combined with three-phase dynamic contrast-enhanced computed tomography scanning in preoperative staging of gastric cancer
Liu H, Zhao KY
- Observational Study**
- 2525** Predictive value of frailty assessment tools in patients undergoing surgery for gastrointestinal cancer: An observational cohort study
Zhang HP, Zhang HL, Zhou XM, Chen GJ, Zhou QF, Tang J, Zhu ZY, Wang W
- 2537** Multi-national observational study to assess quality of life and treatment preferences in patients with Crohn's perianal fistulas
Karki C, Athavale A, Abilash V, Hantsbarger G, Geransar P, Lee K, Milicevic S, Perovic M, Raven L, Sajak-Szczerba M, Silber A, Yoon A, Tozer P
- 2553** Does gastric stump cancer really differ from primary proximal gastric cancer? A multicentre, propensity score matching-used, retrospective cohort study
Wang SH, Zhang JC, Zhu L, Li H, Hu KW

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 2564** Global, regional, and national burden of gallbladder and biliary diseases from 1990 to 2019
Li ZZ, Guan LJ, Ouyang R, Chen ZX, Ouyang GQ, Jiang HX
- 2579** Risk and management of post-operative infectious complications in inflammatory bowel disease: A systematic review
Mowlah RK, Soldera J
- 2596** Effect of perioperative branched chain amino acids supplementation in liver cancer patients undergoing surgical intervention: A systematic review
Yap KY, Chi H, Ng S, Ng DH, Shelat VG

CASE REPORT

- 2619** Organ sparing to cure stage IV rectal cancer: A case report and review of literature
Meillat H, Garnier J, Palen A, Ewald J, de Chaisemartin C, Tyran M, Mitry E, Lelong B
- 2627** Metachronous primary esophageal squamous cell carcinoma and duodenal adenocarcinoma: A case report and review of literature
Huang CC, Ying LQ, Chen YP, Ji M, Zhang L, Liu L

- 2639** Isolated traumatic gallbladder injury: A case report
Liu DL, Pan JY, Huang TC, Li CZ, Feng WD, Wang GX
- 2646** Comprehensive treatment and a rare presentation of Cronkhite–Canada syndrome: Two case reports and review of literature
Lv YQ, Wang ML, Tang TY, Li YQ
- 2657** Gastric inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor, a rare mesenchymal neoplasm: A case report
Fernandez Rodriguez M, Artuñedo Pe PJ, Callejas Diaz A, Silvestre Egea G, Grillo Marín C, Iglesias Garcia E, Lucena de La Poza JL
- 2663** Systematic sequential therapy for *ex vivo* liver resection and autotransplantation: A case report and review of literature
Hu CL, Han X, Gao ZZ, Zhou B, Tang JL, Pei XR, Lu JN, Xu Q, Shen XP, Yan S, Ding Y

ABOUT COVER

Editorial Board Member of *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery*, Osman Nuri Dilek, FACS, Professor, Department of Surgery, Division of Hepatopancreatobiliary Surgery, Izmir Katip Çelebi University School of Medicine, İzmir 35150, Turkey. osmannuridilek@gmail.com

AIMS AND SCOPE

The primary aim of *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery* (WJGS, *World J Gastrointest Surg*) is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of gastrointestinal surgery with a platform to publish high-quality basic and clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

WJGS mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of gastrointestinal surgery and covering a wide range of topics including biliary tract surgical procedures, biliopancreatic diversion, colectomy, esophagectomy, esophagostomy, pancreas transplantation, and pancreatectomy, etc.

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The WJGS is now abstracted and indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE, also known as SciSearch®), Current Contents/Clinical Medicine, Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, PubMed, PubMed Central, Reference Citation Analysis, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, China Science and Technology Journal Database, and Superstar Journals Database. The 2023 Edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2022 impact factor (IF) for WJGS as 2.0; IF without journal self cites: 1.9; 5-year IF: 2.2; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.52; Ranking: 113 among 212 journals in surgery; Quartile category: Q3; Ranking: 81 among 93 journals in gastroenterology and hepatology; and Quartile category: Q4.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: Rui-Rui Wu, Production Department Director: Xiang Li, Editorial Office Director: Jia-Ru Fan.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery

ISSN

ISSN 1948-9366 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

November 30, 2009

FREQUENCY

Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Peter Schemmer

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-9366/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

November 27, 2023

COPYRIGHT

© 2023 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>



Diagnosis and treatment of post-cholecystectomy diarrhoea

Rang-Lang Huang, Wen-Kai Huang, Xiang-Yi Xiao, Lin-Feng Ma, He-Zi-Rui Gu, Guo-Ping Yang

Specialty type: Surgery

Provenance and peer review:

Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

Peer-review model: Single blind

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

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

P-Reviewer: Ghannam WM, Egypt; Sitkin S, Russia

Received: May 23, 2023

Peer-review started: May 23, 2023

First decision: July 8, 2023

Revised: July 22, 2023

Accepted: September 22, 2023

Article in press: September 22, 2023

Published online: November 27, 2023



Rang-Lang Huang, Department of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery, The Third Xiangya Hospital of The Central South University, Changsha 410013, Hunan Province, China

Wen-Kai Huang, Department of General Medicine, The Third Xiangya Hospital of The Central South University, Changsha 410013, Hunan Province, China

Xiang-Yi Xiao, Lin-Feng Ma, He-Zi-Rui Gu, The Xiangya School of Medicine, The Central South University, Changsha 410013, Hunan Province, China

Guo-Ping Yang, Department of Clinical Pharmacy, The Third Hospital of The Central South University, Changsha 410013, Hunan Province, China

Corresponding author: Guo-Ping Yang, PhD, Doctor, Department of Clinical Pharmacy, The Third Hospital of The Central South University, No. 138 Tongzipo Road, Changsha 410013, Hunan Province, China. ygp9880@126.com

Abstract

The incidence of cholecystitis is relatively high in developed countries and may usually be attributed to gallstones, the treatment for which involves complete surgical removal of the gallbladder (cholecystectomy). Bile acids produced following cholecystectomy continue to flow into the duodenum but are poorly absorbed by the colon. Excessive bile acids in the colon stimulate mucosal secretion of water and electrolytes leading, in severe cases, to diarrhoea. Bile acid diarrhoea (BAD) is difficult to diagnose, requiring a comprehensive medical history and physical examination in combination with laboratory evaluation. The current work reviews the diagnosis and treatment of BAD following cholecystectomy.

Key Words: Cholecystitis; Gallstones; Bile acids; Colon; Bile acid diarrhoea

©The Author(s) 2023. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Core Tip: The incidence of cholecystitis is relatively high in developed countries, the treatment for which involves complete surgical removal of the gallbladder. Bile acids produced following cholecystectomy are poorly absorbed by the colon. Excessive bile acids in the colon stimulate mucosal secretion of water and electrolytes leading, in severe cases, to diarrhoea. The current work reviews the diagnosis and treatment of bile acid diarrhoea following cholecystectomy.

Citation: Huang RL, Huang WK, Xiao XY, Ma LF, Gu HZR, Yang GP. Diagnosis and treatment of post-cholecystectomy diarrhoea. *World J Gastrointest Surg* 2023; 15(11): 2398-2405

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-9366/full/v15/i11/2398.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4240/wjgs.v15.i11.2398>

INTRODUCTION

The incidence of diarrhoea after cholecystectomy is extremely high, affecting 57.2%[1-3] of patients in a multimodal center study in which only a small proportion of post-cholecystectomy patients were investigated and for which there was a time delay in diagnosis. The true prevalence of bile acid diarrhoea (BAD) after cholecystectomy may be much higher and clinicians need to raise awareness of this treatable disease which seriously impacts patient quality of life[4-6]. Post-cholecystectomy diarrhoea (PCD) may be multifactorial[2]. No storage of bile acids is possible following cholecystectomy, resulting in the slow release of unconcentrated bile into the small intestine. Postprandial gastrointestinal reflex causes large-scale movement of bile from the small intestine to the colon, resulting in biliary acid-mediated diarrhoea[1,6-8]. Indeed, the frequency of bowel movement may change from a pre-operative once a day to a post-operative 4-5 times per day. The risk of postoperative diarrhoea depends on age, weight, and sex[2]. One review published in the US has estimated that, of the 750000 cases of cholecystectomy per annum, 5%-12% are followed by diarrhoea[9]. A prospective study which assessed 93 patients in two years before and after surgery found that eight had recurrent watery diarrhoea during the two years following cholecystectomy[10].

DIAGNOSIS OF BAD

BAD is more common among patients with chronic watery diarrhoea and prior cholecystectomy[11,12] and diagnosis requires a comprehensive medical history and examination (including digital rectal examination) in combination with laboratory assessments, including total blood count, catabolic status, C-reactive protein level, faecal occult blood test, faecal lactoferritin test, white blood cell smear test, and microbiological assessment[13]. Laboratory confirmation of BAD remains a challenge. Five diagnostic tools are available: (1) ^{14}C cholesterol choline and breath test; (2) $^{75}\text{Selenium}$ homocholic acid taurine (SeHCAT) test[12,14-18]; (3) serum measurements of C4 and FGF19[18]; (4) 48-h faecal bile acid test[18-20]; and (5) the bile acid chelator trial[18,21-23] (Figure 1).

The British Society of Gastroenterology Guidelines for Chronic Diarrhoea Investigation recommend endoscopy and the SeHCAT test as the first-line diagnostic modality[24]. Currently, clinicians pay insufficient attention to the diagnosis of diarrhoea after cholecystectomy and approximately 10%-30% of BAD patients are misdiagnosed with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS-D)[5,25-27]. The SeHCAT test allows differentiation between PCD and IBS-D[28]. The 48-h faecal bile acid test is the alternative to the SeHCAT test and may reduce healthcare utilization and costs in patients with chronic non-bloody, unexplained diarrhoea[19].

TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF BAD

Cholecystectomy has an effect on bile concentration and excretion and changes the circulation of bile acids between the liver and intestine. The orthodox explanation for altered intestinal function refers to the loss of gallbladder fluid storage and changes in bile acid metabolism. In particular, the concentration of deoxycholic acid in the faeces increases, which enhances rectal sensitivity, causing an urge to defecate[29]. The accompanying physiological changes expose therapeutic targets for the post-cholecystectomy syndrome. BAD is usually regarded as incurable[17,28,30], and the chronic condition may be treated by drugs targeted to bile acid receptors and transporters or which aim to change bile acid pools. The diarrhoea is considered difficult to treat and is only reduced in half of cases, significantly affecting quality of life. Long-term follow-up is thus necessary, accompanied by adjustment of treatment methods and the development of new approaches[12] (Table 1).

Bile acid sequestrant trial

The Canadian Association of Gastroenterology clinical practice guidelines recommend bile acid sequestrants (BAS) as the first-line treatment for BAD[31,32]. For patients with suspected or confirmed BAD, a BAS trial (BAST), initially with cholestyramine, is suggested. However, the BAST must be carefully managed to avoid under- or over-treatment[33]. BAS, such as cholestyramine, colestipol, and colesevelam, bind bile acids secreted into the intestine to reduce damage to intestinal tissues. Cholestyramine was the first BAS used to treat BAD in 1972, and Hoffman and Poley found favourable results in patients following resection of the small intestine. A study of eight patients with PCD, defined as more than four loose stools in a 24-h period for 1 to 20 years, included six subjects with elevated stool bile acids and stool weight greater than 200 g/24 h. Treatment with 4 to 16 g/d oral cholestyramine reduced the number of daily bowel movements within 72 h. Diarrhoea recurred in all patients after cessation of cholestyramine treatment[28,32]. A meta-analysis of the medical records of 291 patients with chronic watery diarrhoea tested by the SeHCAT test including 74 patients with a previous cholecystectomy[11] and a multi-centre study across three sites in the United Kingdom[5] found that 60%-70%

Table 1 Treatment of post-cholecystectomy bile acid diarrhoea		
Treatment	Target	Limited
Bile acid sequestrant trial	Bile acids secreted into the intestine are bound to reduce damage to intestinal tissues	Poorly tolerated due to stomach pain, bloating, flatulence, nausea and vomiting
Bile acid receptor agonists	Receptor agonists reduce bile acid synthesis to relieve symptoms of diarrhoea	Potent FXR agonists may have adverse side effects
Glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist	Slows upper gastrointestinal motility and increases small intestine transit time	Further clinical trials and follow-up required
Intestinal microbiota	Increased bile acid binding, excretion in faeces, and hepatic synthesis <i>via</i> an FGF-dependent mechanism after probiotic administration	Not intended to target the entire intestinal microbial community as a therapeutic approach
Ursodeoxycholic acid	Reduces mucosal cytokine levels, inhibiting release of antimicrobial peptides and preventing apoptosis.	LCA metabolism may be required to allow full pharmacological effects of ursodeoxycholic acid
Anti-diarrhoeal agents	Inhibit intestinal secretion and peristalsis, slowing intestinal transit and allowing increased fluid reabsorption to alleviate diarrheal symptoms	High doses or abuse may cause cardiotoxicity
Dietary therapy	Vegetable dietary fiber prevents gastrointestinal diarrhea by reducing gastric emptying	May respond to a reduction of dietary cholesterol and fats

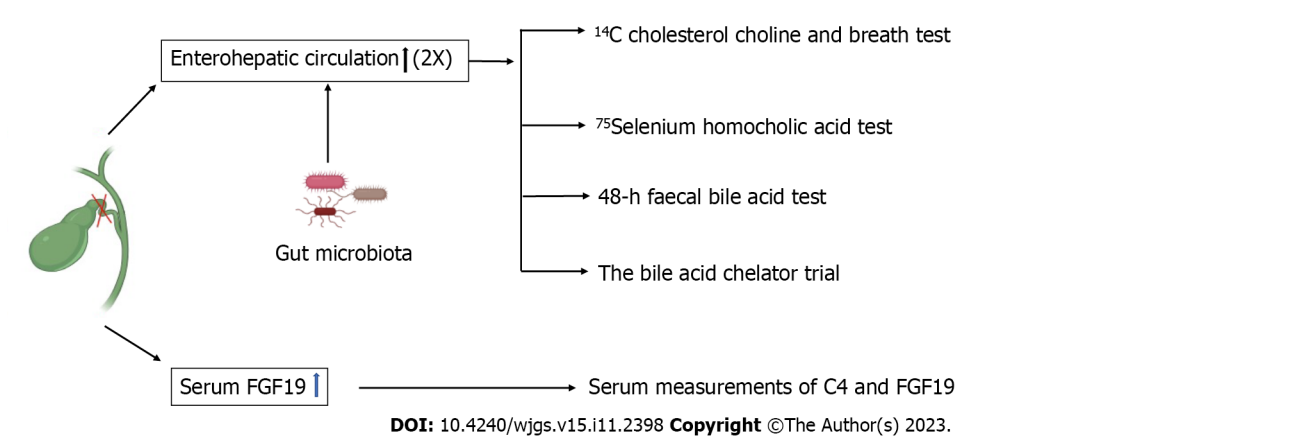


Figure 1 Five diagnostic tools for bile acid diarrhoea.

of patients discontinue cholestyramine and colestipol within 5 years due to adverse reactions, including constipation, excessive diarrhoea, stomach pain, bloating, flatulence, and nausea and vomiting. Colesevelam is often better tolerated and results in firmer stools but may be less effective in improving stool frequency than cholestyramine. In addition, colesevelam may be prohibitively expensive in countries such as Spain. The need for superior BAD treatments is clear and the colon release preparation of bile glycol, A3384, has been shown to be well-tolerated and effective in clinical trials.

Bile acid receptor agonist therapy

Sequestrants bind and remove excessive bile acids to reduce colon secretion but the primary causes of bile acid production remain unresolved[34]. The farnesoid X receptor (FXR) is highly expressed in the intestine and liver[35-38] and receptor agonists reduce bile acid synthesis to relieve symptoms of diarrhoea. Both FXR and Takeda G-protein receptor 5 are bile acid receptors on the nucleus and cell surface and have been considered to participate in the mechanisms by which bile acids regulate physiological functions since 2000. FXR has since been assigned roles in the extrahepatic metabolism of cholesterol, lipid, and glucose. FXR agonists are under development for treatment of liver and intestinal diseases and have excellent potential as anti-diarrheal drugs due to inhibition of calcium- and cyclic adenosine monophosphate-dependent chloride secretion by the colonic epithelium. The impact of FXR agonists on fluid and electrolyte transport by colonic epithelial cells gives these drugs a broader efficacy than preexisting treatments while generating fewer side effects[39]. Walters *et al*[37] have proposed that FXR agonists that influence the fibroblast growth factor 15/19 (FGF15/19) pathway may alleviate cholestatic liver injury and diarrhoea. A reduction of FGF19 synthesis by the ileum would lead to impaired feedback inhibition of hepatic CYP7A1 in the liver and increased bile acid synthesis, reflected by increased C4 Levels. It is the excessive production of bile acids by the liver which are secreted into the small intestine and exceed the reabsorption capacity of the ileum that allows bile acids to enter the colon and cause diarrhoea. Many agonists, including GW4064, PX-102, LJN452, and Ec001, have been developed and INT-747 obberic acid (OCA) was approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for clinical use in 2016. OCA has been shown to be 100 times more potent as an FXR agonist than goose deoxycholic acid[40]. OCA is often combined with ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA) to treat primary biliary cholangitis and other liver diseases, such as non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and primary sclerosing cholangitis. A recent phase II clinical trial at Imperial College London demonstrated that OCA

improved serum FGF19 Levels and decreased C4 and faecal bile acids, reducing diarrheal symptoms in BAD patients. OCA inhibited colonic fluid secretion and reduced bile acid biosynthesis, decreasing the flow of bile acids into the colon [41]. FXR agonists also have the potential for the treatment of inflammatory diseases and reduced FXR expression was found in intestinal epithelial cells of patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). This finding suggests that changes in bile acid synthesis and FXR expression may be involved in the dysregulation of the immune response and development of inflammatory diseases, such as IBD, an observation that merits further study. A 2-wk clinical study of patients with primary and secondary bile acid malabsorption (BAM)-induced diarrhoea had improved stool frequency, stool morphology, and total diarrhoea index with increased FGF19 and decreased C4 and faecal bile acids after treatment with OCA [42]. However, potent FXR agonists may have adverse side effects, such as lowering HDL levels, and receptors must be carefully selected to achieve the desired treatment effects.

Glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist: Liraglutide

Liraglutide is a commonly used drug for type 2 diabetes and obesity. It also has utility as second-line antisecretory therapy for BAD after cholecystectomy. Liraglutide delays gastric emptying and inhibits duodenal and small intestine motility [43-45]. The peptide glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) is known to slow upper gastrointestinal motility and increase small intestine transit time, which may enhance the passive resorption of bile acids from the gut to the bloodstream and reduce bile acid flow to the colon [46]. GLP-1 receptor agonist therapy has been reported to reduce cholecystokinin (CCK)-induced gallbladder emptying [47,48] and a study of liraglutide confirmed its safety for pancreatitis but indicated an increased risk of cholelithiasis [49]. However, this adverse effect does not apply to post-cholecystectomy patients. A clinical trial at the Center for Clinical Metabolic Research at Copenhagen University Hospital compared the efficacy of liraglutide and colesevelam in reducing defecation frequency in BAD patients and indicated the superiority of liraglutide [50]. Furthermore, case reports exist of two patients who experienced total remission of BAD symptoms after liraglutide treatment [46]. GLP-1 receptor agonists have also been shown to have beneficial effects on outcomes and mortality for patients with cardiovascular and chronic kidney disease [51-57]. Post-cholecystectomy patients experience mild disturbances in glucose homeostasis and slight deterioration in postprandial blood glucose, GLP-1, and insulin and glucagon concentrations [58]. Cholecystectomy has been reported to be associated with an increased diabetes risk [59]. Therefore, we consider liraglutide to be very suitable for BAD patients with additional benefits for those who also suffer from diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease, or more than one of these conditions. Furthermore, treatment of PCD with liraglutide may prevent the development of type 2 diabetes. However, contrary views have been recorded previously. Smits *et al* [60] reported the results of a clinical trial in which liraglutide was found to be a cause of BAD. Further clinical trials and follow-up regarding the application of liraglutide for BAD are required.

Treatment targeting the intestinal microbiota

The changes in bowel habits and loss of bile acids during BAD following cholecystectomy may cause changes in the gut microbiota in some patients [61,62]. However, a controlled study in South Korea in which stool samples were collected from 39 gallstone patients and 26 healthy controls found that cholecystectomy did not affect the gut microbiome 3 mo after surgery, although an elevated relationship between microbes in the gallstone patients after surgery was found by network analysis. We suggest that PCD is a delayed postoperative complication that requires long-term follow-up data to determine changes in the gut microbiome [61]. Previous studies have used microbial metabolomics to demonstrate differences between post-cholecystectomy patients and healthy controls, raising the question of whether the gut microbiome could be targeted as a treatment for BAD [3,63-65]. The increasing scrutiny of probiotics in basic and clinical research has illustrated the potential health benefits that may follow sufficient dosages of these sterilized living microorganisms. Unlike drugs, probiotics may be taken by healthy subjects to reduce the risk of developing disease or to optimize physiological functions. Probiotics survive transit through stomach acid and bile, successfully reaching the small intestine and colon. A recent study has demonstrated increased BA binding, excretion in faeces, and hepatic synthesis *via* an FGF-dependent mechanism after probiotic administration. Thus, a beneficial effect of BA on the gut microbiome and systemic metabolism is indicated. Treatment of post-cholecystectomy patients with probiotics to enhance intestinal microecology improves gut microbiome balance through an impact on Bacteroidetes and Firmicutes levels. A healthy gut microbiome balance has the effect of suppressing the growth of opportunistic pathogens and promoting intestinal microecology. *Lactobacillus plantarum* (pCBH1) is a genetically engineered strain which overexpresses bile salt hydrolase and degrades glycodeoxycholic acid and taurodeoxycholic acid *in vitro*. It has the potential to reduce bile acids in BAD patients. Genetic engineering of microbial strains allows the targeting of pathogenic molecules or metabolic pathways of interest, rather than affecting the entire intestinal microbial community and may represent a superior form of BAD treatment. Intestinal dysbiosis may play a key role in PCD, exposing therapeutic targets for this disorder [66].

UDCA

UDCA from bear bile has been used in traditional Chinese medicine for hundreds of years to treat a range of diseases, including liver and intestinal disorders. In Western medicine, UDCA has been used for many years to treat liver diseases, especially primary biliary cholangitis, and as a bile acid replacement therapy to reduce bile acid toxicity in patients with deficient bile acid synthesis, gallstone dissolution, and digestive diseases [67,68]. Its potential for the prevention of primary sclerosing cholangitis and IBD has also been investigated. UDCA has shown therapeutic efficacy in treating a variety of extrahepatic diseases, including IBD, in clinical and preclinical studies [69] and UDCA or taurine conjugated derivatives have demonstrated pharmacological effects in reducing disease severity, mucosal cytokine levels, and the release of antimicrobial peptides and preventing apoptosis in animal models of IBD. UDCA also inhibited activation of

and release of pro-inflammatory cytokines by mucosal immune cells. However, the UDCA metabolite LCA is considered the most toxic of the colonic bile acids and it may be necessary for LCA metabolism to take place to allow the full pharmacological effects of UDCA[70]. Clearly, much work is still needed to elucidate the relationship among UDCA, its metabolites, the microbiome, and mucosal inflammatory responses.

Anti-diarrhoeal agents

Loperamide is a synthetic phenylpiperidine derivative approved by the FDA in 1976 for the treatment of diarrhoea. Loperamide inhibits intestinal secretion and peristalsis, slowing intestinal transit and allowing increased fluid reabsorption to alleviate diarrheal symptoms. Diphenoxylate-atropine is a combination treatment for acute and chronic diarrhoea symptoms[71] but exposure to high doses during use and abuse may cause cardiotoxicity[72,73].

Dietary therapy

PCD may respond to a reduction of dietary cholesterol, fats, and animal protein and eggs and an increase in dietary fruit and vegetables[74-77]. Vegetable dietary fiber can prevent gastrointestinal diarrhea by reducing gastric emptying, improving intestinal barrier function, increasing epithelial cell regrowth, and increasing colonic fluid and electrolyte uptake[78,79].

PROSPECTS

The last two decades has seen great progress in the understanding of the role of bile acids in modulating the intestinal epithelium in health and disease. There has been corresponding interest from the pharmaceutical industry in the utilization of bile acids for the treatment of enteric and parenteral diseases. The discovery of novel bile acid receptors has driven an appreciation of the sensing of luminal bile acid characteristics by intestinal epithelial cells with the resulting activation of molecular pathways. Understanding of the endogenous and exogenous factors that influence bile acid pool size and composition has increased but there remain many unknown areas.

An ideal therapeutic approach would involve a gut-specific FXR activator to alleviate bile enterostasis by inducing FGF19 and reducing hepatic bile acid synthesis. Side effects of hepatic FXR activation would thus be avoided. However, whereas the main site of FGF19 secretion into bile was found to be the gallbladder mucosa, FGF19 is also an endocrine hormone which exerts metabolic effects on distant tissues. FGF19 has a pro-mitogenic function and a concern is potential tumorigenic activity. Long-term treatment of diarrhoea with FXR agonists requires consideration of this possible side effect. A clearer understanding of the regulation of cellular signalling pathways involved in bile acid synthesis, transport, and metabolism is required to avoid bile acid toxicity in the gut and liver. In addition to selective enterohepatic circulating FXR modulators, genetic and metabolic pathway-specific FXR modulators may be possible therapeutic strategies to treat cholestasis and metabolic diseases.

Liraglutide has utility as a second-line treatment for PCD associated with diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and obesity. It is an effective anti-diarrhoea treatment but remains too expensive to be used as a first-line anti-diarrhoea treatment alone.

Examination of faecal samples indicates that post-cholecystectomy patients have significant gut microflora differences compared with controls but gut microbiome changes could not be accurately correlated with the time after cholecystectomy during the current review. Studies are underway to elucidate the association between cholecystectomy and changes to the intestinal microbiota at 3 mo, 1 year, and 5 years after surgery. A study of signalling by bile acids as intermediaries between host and gut microbes and the integration and transduction of signals into biological responses is planned and may expose novel therapeutic targets for diarrhoea.

The apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter (ASBT) has a theoretical role in hepatic and intestinal bile acid circulation with the potential to influence liver disease. Several ASBT inhibitors are under development, although none has so far been FDA-approved. These small-molecule inhibitors lower plasma LDL levels and have shown therapeutic promise for chronic constipation in preclinical and clinical studies.

CONCLUSION

Finally, the influence of diet should be stressed. Patient follow-up after surgery indicates that diarrhoea is often linked to diet, particularly to the consumption of greasy foods. A diet low in fat and animal protein may alleviate PCD.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Huang RL performed the data analyses and wrote the manuscript; Huang WK, Xiao XY, Ma LF, and Gu HZR collected the data; Yang GP designed the study and provided funding; all authors approved the final article.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors declare no conflict of interests for this article.

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to

distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

Country/Territory of origin: China

ORCID number: Guo-Ping Yang [0009-0006-2131-7180](https://orcid.org/0009-0006-2131-7180).

S-Editor: Yan JP

L-Editor: Wang TQ

P-Editor: Yan JP

REFERENCES

- Lamberts MP, Lugtenberg M, Rovers MM, Roukema AJ, Drenth JP, Westert GP, van Laarhoven CJ. Persistent and de novo symptoms after cholecystectomy: a systematic review of cholecystectomy effectiveness. *Surg Endosc* 2013; **27**: 709-718 [PMID: [23052498](#) DOI: [10.1007/s00464-012-2516-9](#)]
- Fisher M, Spiliadis DC, Tong LK. Diarrhoea after laparoscopic cholecystectomy: incidence and main determinants. *ANZ J Surg* 2008; **78**: 482-486 [PMID: [18522570](#) DOI: [10.1111/j.1445-2197.2008.04539.x](#)]
- Sauter GH, Moussavian AC, Meyer G, Steitz HO, Parhofer KG, Jüngst D. Bowel habits and bile acid malabsorption in the months after cholecystectomy. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2002; **97**: 1732-1735 [PMID: [12135027](#) DOI: [10.1111/j.1572-0241.2002.05779.x](#)]
- Farrugia A, Attard JA, Hanmer S, Bullock S, McKay S, Al-Azzawi M, Ali R, Bond-Smith G, Colleypriest B, Dyer S, Masterman B, Okocha M, Osborne A, Patel R, Sallam M, Selveraj E, Shalaby S, Sun W, Todd F, Ward J, Windle R, Khan S, Williams N, Arasaradnam RP. Rates of Bile Acid Diarrhoea After Cholecystectomy: A Multicentre Audit. *World J Surg* 2021; **45**: 2447-2453 [PMID: [33982189](#) DOI: [10.1007/s00268-021-06147-8](#)]
- Kumar A, Galbraith N, Al-Hassi HO, Jain M, Phipps O, Butterworth J, Steed H, McLaughlin J, Brookes MJ. The impact of treatment with bile acid sequestrants on quality of life in patients with bile acid diarrhoea. *BMC Gastroenterol* 2022; **22**: 325 [PMID: [35778677](#) DOI: [10.1186/s12876-022-02404-9](#)]
- Fort JM, Azpiroz F, Casellas F, Andreu J, Malagelada JR. Bowel habit after cholecystectomy: physiological changes and clinical implications. *Gastroenterology* 1996; **111**: 617-622 [PMID: [8780565](#) DOI: [10.1053/gast.1996.v111.pm8780565](#)]
- Hutcheon DF, Bayless TM, Gadacz TR. Postcholecystectomy diarrhea. *JAMA* 1979; **241**: 823-824 [PMID: [762849](#)]
- Laing AW, Pardi DS, Loftus EV Jr, Smyrk TC, Kammer PP, Tremaine WJ, Schleck CD, Harmsen WS, Zinsmeister AR, Melton LJ 3rd, Sandborn WJ. Microscopic colitis is not associated with cholecystectomy or appendectomy. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2006; **12**: 708-711 [PMID: [16917225](#) DOI: [10.1097/00054725-200608000-00006](#)]
- Ahmad DS, Faulx A. Management of Postcholecystectomy Biliary Complications: A Narrative Review. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2020; **115**: 1191-1198 [PMID: [32483004](#) DOI: [10.14309/ajg.0000000000000704](#)]
- Ros E, Zambon D. Postcholecystectomy symptoms. A prospective study of gall stone patients before and two years after surgery. *Gut* 1987; **28**: 1500-1504 [PMID: [3428678](#) DOI: [10.1136/gut.28.11.1500](#)]
- Ruiz-Campos L, Gisbert JP, Ysamat M, Arau B, Loras C, Esteve M, Fernández-Bañares F. Systematic review with meta-analysis: the prevalence of bile acid malabsorption and response to colestyramine in patients with chronic watery diarrhoea and previous cholecystectomy. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2019; **49**: 242-250 [PMID: [30585336](#) DOI: [10.1111/apt.15099](#)]
- Damsgaard B, Dalby HR, Krogh K, Jørgensen SMD, Arveschou AK, Agnholt J, Dahlerup JF, Jørgensen SP. Long-term effect of medical treatment of diarrhoea in 377 patients with SeHCAT scan diagnosed bile acid malabsorption from 2003 to 2016; a retrospective study. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2018; **47**: 951-957 [PMID: [29368342](#) DOI: [10.1111/apt.14533](#)]
- Camilleri M. Diagnosis and Treatment of Irritable Bowel Syndrome: A Review. *JAMA* 2021; **325**: 865-877 [PMID: [33651094](#) DOI: [10.1001/jama.2020.22532](#)]
- Lim SJ, Gracie DJ, Kane JS, Mumtaz S, Scarsbrook AF, Chowdhury FU, Ford AC, Black CJ. Prevalence of, and predictors of, bile acid diarrhea in outpatients with chronic diarrhea: A follow-up study. *Neurogastroenterol Motil* 2019; **31**: e13666 [PMID: [31225936](#) DOI: [10.1111/nmo.13666](#)]
- Murray IA, Murray LK, Woolson KL, Sherfi H, Dixon I, Palmer J, Sulkin T. Incidence and predictive factors for positive (75)SeHCAT test: improving the diagnosis of bile acid diarrhoea. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 2017; **52**: 698-703 [PMID: [28276822](#) DOI: [10.1080/00365521.2017.1298153](#)]
- Sciarretta G, Fagioli G, Furno A, Vicini G, Cecchetti L, Grigolo B, Verri A, Malaguti P. 75Se HCAT test in the detection of bile acid malabsorption in functional diarrhoea and its correlation with small bowel transit. *Gut* 1987; **28**: 970-975 [PMID: [3666565](#) DOI: [10.1136/gut.28.8.970](#)]
- Ford GA, Preece JD, Davies IH, Wilkinson SP. Use of the SeHCAT test in the investigation of diarrhoea. *Postgrad Med J* 1992; **68**: 272-276 [PMID: [1409191](#) DOI: [10.1136/pgmj.68.798.272](#)]
- Camilleri M, Vijayvargiya P. The Role of Bile Acids in Chronic Diarrhea. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2020; **115**: 1596-1603 [PMID: [32558690](#) DOI: [10.14309/ajg.0000000000000696](#)]
- Vijayvargiya P, Gonzalez Izundegui D, Calderon G, Tawfic S, Batbold S, Camilleri M. Fecal Bile Acid Testing in Assessing Patients With Chronic Unexplained Diarrhea: Implications for Healthcare Utilization. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2020; **115**: 1094-1102 [PMID: [32618660](#) DOI: [10.14309/ajg.0000000000000637](#)]
- Kumar A, Al-Hassi HO, Jain M, Phipps O, Ford C, Gama R, Steed H, Butterworth J, McLaughlin J, Galbraith N, Brookes MJ, Hughes LE. A single faecal bile acid stool test demonstrates potential efficacy in replacing SeHCAT testing for bile acid diarrhoea in selected patients. *Sci Rep* 2022; **12**: 8313 [PMID: [35585139](#) DOI: [10.1038/s41598-022-12003-z](#)]
- Vijayvargiya P, Camilleri M, Shin A, Saenger A. Methods for diagnosis of bile acid malabsorption in clinical practice. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2013; **11**: 1232-1239 [PMID: [23644387](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.cgh.2013.04.029](#)]

- 22 **Hughes LE**, Ford C, Brookes MJ, Gama R. Bile acid diarrhoea: Current and potential methods of diagnosis. *Ann Clin Biochem* 2021; **58**: 22-28 [PMID: 32998535 DOI: 10.1177/0004563220966139]
- 23 **Reid F**, Peacock J, Coker B, McMillan V, Lewis C, Keevil S, Sherwood R, Vivian G, Logan R, Summers J. A Multicenter Prospective Study to Investigate the Diagnostic Accuracy of the SeHCAT Test in Measuring Bile Acid Malabsorption: Research Protocol. *JMIR Res Protoc* 2016; **5**: e13 [PMID: 26832436 DOI: 10.2196/resprot.4467]
- 24 **Arasradnam RP**, Brown S, Forbes A, Fox MR, Hungin P, Kelman L, Major G, O'Connor M, Sanders DS, Sinha R, Smith SC, Thomas P, Walters JRF. Guidelines for the investigation of chronic diarrhoea in adults: British Society of Gastroenterology, 3rd edition. *Gut* 2018; **67**: 1380-1399 [PMID: 29653941 DOI: 10.1136/gutjnl-2017-315909]
- 25 **Wedlake L**, A'Hern R, Russell D, Thomas K, Walters JR, Andreyev HJ. Systematic review: the prevalence of idiopathic bile acid malabsorption as diagnosed by SeHCAT scanning in patients with diarrhoea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2009; **30**: 707-717 [PMID: 19570102 DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2036.2009.04081.x]
- 26 **Lovell RM**, Ford AC. Global prevalence of and risk factors for irritable bowel syndrome: a meta-analysis. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2012; **10**: 712-721.e4 [PMID: 22426087 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2012.02.029]
- 27 **Camilleri M**, Carlson P, BouSaba J, McKinzie S, Vijayvargiya P, Magnus Y, Sannaa W, Wang XJ, Chedid V, Zheng T, Maselli D, Atieh J, Taylor A, Nair AA, Kengunte Nagaraj N, Johnson S, Chen J, Burton D, Busciglio I. Comparison of biochemical, microbial and mucosal mRNA expression in bile acid diarrhoea and irritable bowel syndrome with diarrhoea. *Gut* 2023; **72**: 54-65 [PMID: 35580964 DOI: 10.1136/gutjnl-2022-327471]
- 28 **Sciarretta G**, Furno A, Mazzoni M, Malaguti P. Post-cholecystectomy diarrhea: evidence of bile acid malabsorption assessed by SeHCAT test. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1992; **87**: 1852-1854 [PMID: 1449156]
- 29 **Hearing SD**, Thomas LA, Heaton KW, Hunt L. Effect of cholecystectomy on bowel function: a prospective, controlled study. *Gut* 1999; **45**: 889-894 [PMID: 10562588 DOI: 10.1136/gut.45.6.889]
- 30 **Barkun AN**, Love J, Gould M, Pluta H, Steinhart H. Bile acid malabsorption in chronic diarrhea: pathophysiology and treatment. *Can J Gastroenterol* 2013; **27**: 653-659 [PMID: 24199211 DOI: 10.1155/2013/485631]
- 31 **Sadowski DC**, Camilleri M, Chey WD, Leontiadis GI, Marshall JK, Shaffer EA, Tse F, Walters JRF. Canadian Association of Gastroenterology Clinical Practice Guideline on the Management of Bile Acid Diarrhea. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2020; **18**: 24-41.e1 [PMID: 31526844 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2019.08.062]
- 32 **Danley T**, St Anna L. Clinical inquiry. Postcholecystectomy diarrhea: what relieves it? *J Fam Pract* 2011; **60**: 632c-632d [PMID: 21977493]
- 33 **Wilcox C**, Turner J, Green J. Systematic review: the management of chronic diarrhoea due to bile acid malabsorption. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2014; **39**: 923-939 [PMID: 24602022 DOI: 10.1111/apt.12684]
- 34 **Walters JRF**. Letter: long-term treatment of severe bile acid diarrhoea-obeticholic acid can normalise SeHCAT retention. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2018; **48**: 1032-1034 [PMID: 30318683 DOI: 10.1111/apt.14979]
- 35 **Calkin AC**, Tontonoz P. Transcriptional integration of metabolism by the nuclear sterol-activated receptors LXR and FXR. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* 2012; **13**: 213-224 [PMID: 22414897 DOI: 10.1038/nrm3312]
- 36 **Keely SJ**, Walters JR. The Farnesoid X Receptor: Good for BAD. *Cell Mol Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2016; **2**: 725-732 [PMID: 28174746 DOI: 10.1016/j.jcmgh.2016.08.004]
- 37 **Walters JR**, Tasleem AM, Omer OS, Brydon WG, Dew T, le Roux CW. A new mechanism for bile acid diarrhea: defective feedback inhibition of bile acid biosynthesis. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2009; **7**: 1189-1194 [PMID: 19426836 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2009.04.024]
- 38 **Han CY**. Update on FXR Biology: Promising Therapeutic Target? *Int J Mol Sci* 2018; **19** [PMID: 30013008 DOI: 10.3390/ijms19072069]
- 39 **Mroz MS**, Keating N, Ward JB, Sarker R, Amu S, Aviello G, Donowitz M, Fallon PG, Keely SJ. Farnesoid X receptor agonists attenuate colonic epithelial secretory function and prevent experimental diarrhoea in vivo. *Gut* 2014; **63**: 808-817 [PMID: 23916961 DOI: 10.1136/gutjnl-2013-305088]
- 40 **Jose S**, Mukherjee A, Horrigan O, Setchell KDR, Zhang W, Moreno-Fernandez ME, Andersen H, Sharma D, Haslam DB, Divanovic S, Madan R. Obeticholic acid ameliorates severity of Clostridioides difficile infection in high fat diet-induced obese mice. *Mucosal Immunol* 2021; **14**: 500-510 [PMID: 32811993 DOI: 10.1038/s41385-020-00338-7]
- 41 **Walters JR**, Johnston IM, Nolan JD, Vassie C, Pruzanski ME, Shapiro DA. The response of patients with bile acid diarrhoea to the farnesoid X receptor agonist obeticholic acid. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2015; **41**: 54-64 [PMID: 25329562 DOI: 10.1111/apt.12999]
- 42 **Walters JR**. Bile acid diarrhoea and FGF19: new views on diagnosis, pathogenesis and therapy. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2014; **11**: 426-434 [PMID: 24662279 DOI: 10.1038/nrgastro.2014.32]
- 43 **Nakatani Y**, Maeda M, Matsumura M, Shimizu R, Banba N, Aso Y, Yasu T, Harasawa H. Effect of GLP-1 receptor agonist on gastrointestinal tract motility and residue rates as evaluated by capsule endoscopy. *Diabetes Metab* 2017; **43**: 430-437 [PMID: 28648835 DOI: 10.1016/j.diabet.2017.05.009]
- 44 **Schirra J**, Houck J, Wank U, Arnold R, Göke B, Katschinski M. Effects of glucagon-like peptide-1(7-36)amide on antro-pyloro-duodenal motility in the interdigestive state and with duodenal lipid perfusion in humans. *Gut* 2000; **46**: 622-631 [PMID: 10764704 DOI: 10.1136/gut.46.5.622]
- 45 **Schirra J**, Nicolaus M, Roggel R, Katschinski M, Storr M, Woerle HJ, Göke B. Endogenous glucagon-like peptide 1 controls endocrine pancreatic secretion and antro-pyloro-duodenal motility in humans. *Gut* 2006; **55**: 243-251 [PMID: 15985560 DOI: 10.1136/gut.2004.059741]
- 46 **Kärhus ML**, Brønden A, Røder ME, Leotta S, Sonne DP, Knop FK. Remission of Bile Acid Malabsorption Symptoms Following Treatment With the Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Receptor Agonist Liraglutide. *Gastroenterology* 2019; **157**: 569-571 [PMID: 30965026 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2019.04.002]
- 47 **Shaddinger BC**, Young MA, Billiard J, Collins DA, Hussaini A, Nino A. Effect of Albiglutide on Cholecystokinin-Induced Gallbladder Emptying in Healthy Individuals: A Randomized Crossover Study. *J Clin Pharmacol* 2017; **57**: 1322-1329 [PMID: 28543352 DOI: 10.1002/jcph.940]
- 48 **Nexøe-Larsen CC**, Sørensen PH, Hausner H, Agersnap M, Baekdal M, Brønden A, Gustafsson LN, Sonne DP, Vedtofte L, Vilsbøll T, Knop FK. Effects of liraglutide on gallbladder emptying: A randomized, placebo-controlled trial in adults with overweight or obesity. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2018; **20**: 2557-2564 [PMID: 29892986 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13420]
- 49 **Monami M**, Nreu B, Scatena A, Cresci B, Andreozzi F, Sesti G, Mannucci E. Safety issues with glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (pancreatitis, pancreatic cancer and cholelithiasis): Data from randomized controlled trials. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2017; **19**: 1233-1241 [PMID: 28244632 DOI: 10.1111/dom.12926]
- 50 **Kärhus ML**, Brønden A, Forman JL, Haaber A, Knudsen E, Langholz E, Dragsted LO, Hansen SH, Krakauer M, Vilsbøll T, Sonne DP, Knop

- FK. Safety and efficacy of liraglutide vs colesevelam for the treatment of bile acid diarrhoea: a randomised, double-blind, active-comparator, non-inferiority clinical trial. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2022; **7**: 922-931 [PMID: [35868334](#) DOI: [10.1016/S2468-1253\(22\)00198-4](#)]
- 51 **Kristensen SL**, Rørth R, Jhund PS, Docherty KF, Sattar N, Preiss D, Køber L, Petrie MC, McMurray JJV. Cardiovascular, mortality, and kidney outcomes with GLP-1 receptor agonists in patients with type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis of cardiovascular outcome trials. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2019; **7**: 776-785 [PMID: [31422062](#) DOI: [10.1016/S2213-8587\(19\)30249-9](#)]
- 52 **Marso SP**, Daniels GH, Brown-Frandsen K, Kristensen P, Mann JF, Nauck MA, Nissen SE, Pocock S, Poulter NR, Ravn LS, Steinberg WM, Stockner M, Zinman B, Bergenstal RM, Buse JB; LEADER Steering Committee; LEADER Trial Investigators. Liraglutide and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Type 2 Diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2016; **375**: 311-322 [PMID: [27295427](#) DOI: [10.1056/NEJMoa1603827](#)]
- 53 **Imprialos KP**, Stavropoulos K, Doumas M. Liraglutide and Renal Outcomes in Type 2 Diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2017; **377**: 2196 [PMID: [29188967](#) DOI: [10.1056/NEJMc1713042](#)]
- 54 **Neeland IJ**, Marso SP, Ayers CR, Lewis B, Oslica R, Francis W, Rodder S, Pandey A, Joshi PH. Effects of liraglutide on visceral and ectopic fat in adults with overweight and obesity at high cardiovascular risk: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, clinical trial. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2021; **9**: 595-605 [PMID: [34358471](#) DOI: [10.1016/S2213-8587\(21\)00179-0](#)]
- 55 **Svanström H**, Ueda P, Melbye M, Eliasson B, Svensson AM, Franzén S, Gudbjörnsdóttir S, Hveem K, Jonasson C, Pasternak B. Use of liraglutide and risk of major cardiovascular events: a register-based cohort study in Denmark and Sweden. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2019; **7**: 106-114 [PMID: [30527909](#) DOI: [10.1016/S2213-8587\(18\)30320-6](#)]
- 56 **Shaman AM**, Bain SC, Bakris GL, Buse JB, Idorn T, Mahaffey KW, Mann JFE, Nauck MA, Rasmussen S, Rossing P, Wolthers B, Zinman B, Perkovic V. Effect of the Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonists Semaglutide and Liraglutide on Kidney Outcomes in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes: Pooled Analysis of SUSTAIN 6 and LEADER. *Circulation* 2022; **145**: 575-585 [PMID: [34903039](#) DOI: [10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.121.055459](#)]
- 57 **Nauck MA**, Meier JJ, Cavender MA, Abd El Aziz M, Drucker DJ. Cardiovascular Actions and Clinical Outcomes With Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonists and Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 Inhibitors. *Circulation* 2017; **136**: 849-870 [PMID: [28847797](#) DOI: [10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.028136](#)]
- 58 **Sonne DP**, Hare KJ, Martens P, Rehfeld JF, Holst JJ, Vilsbøll T, Knop FK. Postprandial gut hormone responses and glucose metabolism in cholecystectomized patients. *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol* 2013; **304**: G413-G419 [PMID: [23275610](#) DOI: [10.1152/ajpgi.00435.2012](#)]
- 59 **Sang M**, Xie C, Qiu S, Wang X, Horowitz M, Jones KL, Rayner CK, Sun Z, Wu T. Cholecystectomy is associated with dysglycaemia: Cross-sectional and prospective analyses. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2022; **24**: 1656-1660 [PMID: [35491529](#) DOI: [10.1111/dom.14730](#)]
- 60 **Smits MM**, Tonneijck L, Muskiet MH, Hoekstra T, Kramer MH, Diamant M, Nieuwdorp M, Groen AK, Cahen DL, van Raalte DH. Biliary effects of liraglutide and sitagliptin, a 12-week randomized placebo-controlled trial in type 2 diabetes patients. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2016; **18**: 1217-1225 [PMID: [27451030](#) DOI: [10.1111/dom.12748](#)]
- 61 **Noh CK**, Jung W, Yang MJ, Kim WH, Hwang JC. Alteration of the fecal microbiome in patients with cholecystectomy: potential relationship with postcholecystectomy diarrhea - before and after study. *Int J Surg* 2023 [PMID: [37288587](#) DOI: [10.1097/JS9.0000000000000518](#)]
- 62 **Wahlström A**, Sayin SI, Marshall HU, Bäckhed F. Intestinal Crosstalk between Bile Acids and Microbiota and Its Impact on Host Metabolism. *Cell Metab* 2016; **24**: 41-50 [PMID: [27320064](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.cmet.2016.05.005](#)]
- 63 **Xu Y**, Jing H, Wang J, Zhang S, Chang Q, Li Z, Wu X, Zhang Z. Disordered Gut Microbiota Correlates With Altered Fecal Bile Acid Metabolism and Post-cholecystectomy Diarrhea. *Front Microbiol* 2022; **13**: 800604 [PMID: [35250923](#) DOI: [10.3389/fmicb.2022.800604](#)]
- 64 **Kang Z**, Lu M, Jiang M, Zhou D, Huang H. Proteobacteria Acts as a Pathogenic Risk-Factor for Chronic Abdominal Pain and Diarrhea in Post-Cholecystectomy Syndrome Patients: A Gut Microbiome Metabolomics Study. *Med Sci Monit* 2019; **25**: 7312-7320 [PMID: [31563920](#) DOI: [10.12659/MSM.915984](#)]
- 65 **Ma Y**, Qu R, Zhang Y, Jiang C, Zhang Z, Fu W. Progress in the Study of Colorectal Cancer Caused by Altered Gut Microbiota After Cholecystectomy. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)* 2022; **13**: 815999 [PMID: [35282463](#) DOI: [10.3389/fendo.2022.815999](#)]
- 66 **Li YD**, Liu BN, Zhao SH, Zhou YL, Bai L, Liu EQ. Changes in gut microbiota composition and diversity associated with post-cholecystectomy diarrhea. *World J Gastroenterol* 2021; **27**: 391-403 [PMID: [33584071](#) DOI: [10.3748/wjg.v27.i5.391](#)]
- 67 **Di Giorgio A**, Vergani D, Mieli-Vergani G. Cutting edge issues in juvenile sclerosing cholangitis. *Dig Liver Dis* 2022; **54**: 417-427 [PMID: [34289942](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.dld.2021.06.028](#)]
- 68 **Floreani A**, De Martin S. Treatment of primary sclerosing cholangitis. *Dig Liver Dis* 2021; **53**: 1531-1538 [PMID: [34011480](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.dld.2021.04.028](#)]
- 69 **Liberal R**, Gaspar R, Lopes S, Macedo G. Primary biliary cholangitis in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. *Clin Res Hepatol Gastroenterol* 2020; **44**: e5-e9 [PMID: [31171469](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.clinre.2019.05.002](#)]
- 70 **Mroz MS**, Lajczak NK, Goggins BJ, Keely S, Keely SJ. The bile acids, deoxycholic acid and ursodeoxycholic acid, regulate colonic epithelial wound healing. *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol* 2018; **314**: G378-G387 [PMID: [29351391](#) DOI: [10.1152/ajpgi.00435.2016](#)]
- 71 **Lacy BE**, Weiser K, De Lee R. The treatment of irritable bowel syndrome. *Therap Adv Gastroenterol* 2009; **2**: 221-238 [PMID: [21180545](#) DOI: [10.1177/1756283X09104794](#)]
- 72 **Wu PE**, Juurlink DN. Clinical Review: Loperamide Toxicity. *Ann Emerg Med* 2017; **70**: 245-252 [PMID: [28506439](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.annemergmed.2017.04.008](#)]
- 73 **Wu PE**, Juurlink DN. Loperamide Cardiac Toxicity: Pathophysiology, Presentation, and Management. *Can J Cardiol* 2022; **38**: 1378-1383 [PMID: [35430193](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.cjca.2022.04.005](#)]
- 74 **Shin Y**, Choi D, Lee KG, Choi HS, Park Y. Association between dietary intake and postlaparoscopic cholecystectomy symptoms in patients with gallbladder disease. *Korean J Intern Med* 2018; **33**: 829-836 [PMID: [29117670](#) DOI: [10.3904/kjim.2016.223](#)]
- 75 **Altomare DF**, Rotelli MT, Palasciano N. Diet After Cholecystectomy. *Curr Med Chem* 2019; **26**: 3662-3665 [PMID: [28521679](#) DOI: [10.2174/0929867324666170518100053](#)]
- 76 **Yueh TP**, Chen FY, Lin TE, Chuang MT. Diarrhea after laparoscopic cholecystectomy: associated factors and predictors. *Asian J Surg* 2014; **37**: 171-177 [PMID: [24647139](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.asjsur.2014.01.008](#)]
- 77 **McKenzie YA**, Sremanakova J, Todd C, Burden S. Effectiveness of diet, psychological, and exercise therapies for the management of bile acid diarrhoea in adults: A systematic review. *J Hum Nutr Diet* 2022; **35**: 1087-1104 [PMID: [35274385](#) DOI: [10.1111/jhn.13005](#)]
- 78 **Qi X**, Tester RF. Utilisation of dietary fibre (non-starch polysaccharide and resistant starch) molecules for diarrhoea therapy: A mini-review. *Int J Biol Macromol* 2019; **122**: 572-577 [PMID: [30391429](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2018.10.195](#)]
- 79 **Baker SS**. Why dietary supplements? *Pediatrics* 2014; **133**: e1740-e1741 [PMID: [24843057](#) DOI: [10.1542/peds.2014-0883](#)]



Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**
7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA

Telephone: +1-925-3991568

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

Help Desk: <https://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>

<https://www.wjgnet.com>

