

# Bacterial overgrowth in the elderly

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1. To invest the prevalence of bacterial overgrowth in the elderly who undergo an diagnostic gastroscopy.2. After investigating the number of microorganisms in the aspirate the probable correlation will be established between the complaints of the...

<b>Ethical review</b>	Approved WMO
<b>Status</b>	Pending
<b>Health condition type</b>	Malabsorption conditions
<b>Study type</b>	Observational invasive

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON29847

### Source

ToetsingOnline

### Brief title

Bacterial overgrowth in the elderly.

### Condition

- Malabsorption conditions

### Synonym

bacterial overgrowth, chronic diarrhoea, malabsorbction, malnutrition

### Research involving

Human

### Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Slotervaartziekenhuis

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Ministerie van OC&W

### Intervention

**Keyword:** Bacterial overgrowth, chronic diarrhea elderly, malabsorption elderly, small bowel, weight loss older people

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

1. Numbers of bacteria in the aspirate from the gastric and duodenum about 10.5/ml aspirate
2. correlation with complaints
3. correlation with malabsorption

### Secondary outcome

Which kind of bacteria are in the aspirate

## Study description

### Background summary

Elderly patients often present at geriatric departments with weightloss, chronic diarrhea, cachexia and abdominal pain. Often signs of malnourishment are found during physical examination, laboratory work up (vitamins) or by means of the mini nutritional assessment (MNA). There are many possible causes for undernourishment in the elderly.

Bacterial overgrowth in the digestive tract, especially in the stomach and the duodenum can cause the complaints of weight loss, chronic diarrhea, cachexia and abdominal pain.

Certain factors probably predispose to bacterial overgrowth. These are slow motility, diverticulosis, atrophic gastritis and certain drugs (PPI). In the elderly these risk factors occur frequently. Nevertheless bacterial overgrowth in the digestive tract rarely is considered in the differential diagnosis. It is important to know the prevalence of bacterial overgrowth in the elderly. Treatment of bacterial overgrowth can consist of antibiotics and is easy to perform.

### Study objective

1. To investigate the prevalence of bacterial overgrowth in the elderly who undergo an diagnostic gastroscopy.
2. After investigating the number of microorganisms in the aspirate the probable correlation will be established between the complaints of the patient

and bacterial overgrowth.

3. To investigate if it is useful to consider bacterial overgrowth as a possible diagnosis.

4. To recognise the risk factors for bacterial overgrowth

5. Is bacterial overgrowth mainly caused by certain species, and if so which of the bacteria is existing the most in the aspirate?

6. Small bowel bacterial overgrowth as a diagnostic consideration?

### **Study design**

We would like to investigate the prevalence of bacterial overgrowth in patients with gastric and/or bowel complaints who undergo a diagnostic gastroscopy.

With investigation in the patients' file we try to find a correlation between complaints of the patient and possible bacterial overgrowth.

Risk factors will be investigated.

### **Study burden and risks**

There is no extra risk

## **Contacts**

### **Public**

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Louwesweg 6,  
1066 EC Amsterdam  
Nederland

### **Scientific**

Slotervaartziekenhuis

Louwesweg 6,  
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## **Trial sites**

## Listed location countries

Netherlands

## Eligibility criteria

### Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

### Inclusion criteria

1. men and women older then 70 years of age. 2).All patients who have an indication for gastroscopy because of there complaints. 3)Patients have to be competent and able to sign informed consent and agree to undergo gastroscopy.

### Exclusion criteria

Patients who need gastroscopy in acute illnesses

## Study design

### Design

**Study type:** Observational invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Diagnostic

### Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Pending

Start date (anticipated): 01-08-2006

Enrollment: 200

Type: Anticipated

## Ethics review

Approved WMO

Application type:

First submission

Review commission:

METC Slotervaartziekenhuis en Reade (Amsterdam)

## Study registrations

### Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

### Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

### In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL12859.048.06