IBS-C



 Individuals experience a range of symptoms in addition to constipation (straining and hard stools) but also report abdominal pain and bloating as particularly troubling.

Carminatives



- Estimated average prevalence of bloating is 64% in IBS.
- No approved treatments that specifically address treatment of bloating and/or gas in IBS.
- Carminatives are spices and herbs that have traditionally been used for bloating and gas.

Partial List of Carminatives and Secondary Benefits

- Anise
- URI, congestion, cough
- Basil
 - Anti-inflammatory
- Caraway
- Slows GI transit time
- Catmint
 Nervine relaxant
- Cinnamon
- Reduces insulin resistance
- Dill
 - Lactagogue

- Fennel
- URI, congestion, cough
- Ginger
- Prokinetic, antiemetic
- Lemon balm
- Anxiolytic
- Peppermint
 Slows GI transit time
- Sage
- SageHot flashes, sore throats
- Hot fThyme
 - Cough, colds, congestion

Partial List of Carminatives and Secondary Benefits

Anise

- URI
- Congestion
- Cough



Partial List of Carminatives and Secondary Benefits

Basil

Anti-inflammatory

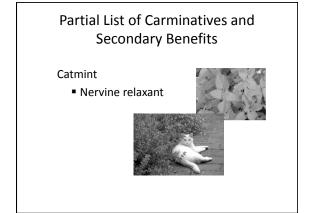


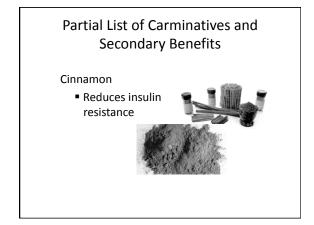
Partial List of Carminatives and Secondary Benefits

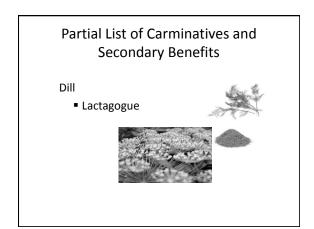
Caraway

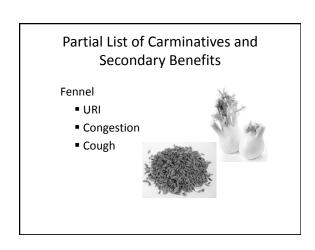
■ Slows GI transit time

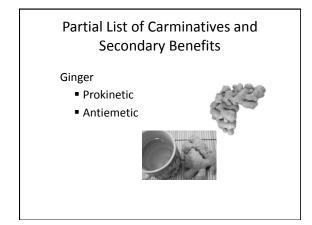


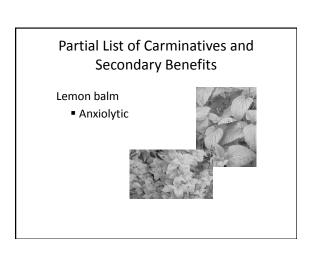












Partial List of Carminatives and Secondary Benefits

Peppermint

Slows GI transit time



Partial List of Carminatives and Secondary Benefits

Sage

- Hot flashes
- Sore throats



Partial List of Carminatives and Secondary Benefits

Thyme

- Cough
- Colds
- Congestion



Ginger (Zingiber officinale)



- · Most widely cultivated spice
- Anti-inflammatory
- Warming agent
- For coughs, congestion, colds
 - In vitro activity against a variety of rhinovirus.



Gastroparesis

 Ginger may be of benefit in patients with gastroparesis, which can present with signs and symptoms such as heartburn, gastroesophageal reflux, early satiety, abdominal bloating, and nausea and/or vomiting several hours after eating a meal.



Ginger (Zingiber officinale)

- Compounds in ginger are 5-HT3 antagonists; ginger is a prokinetic and antiemetic agent.
- A study of 24 healthy human volunteers found that 1200 mg dried ginger accelerated gastric emptying and stimulated antral contractions greater than placebo.

Wu KL, et al. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2008

Ginger for Morning Sickness



- Six RCT show ginger (1.0-1.5 g/d) is safe and effective for reducing NVP.
- Two additional studies found ginger (1000 mg/d and 650 mg TID) superior to vitamin B6 (40 mg/d and 25 mg TID) for nausea and equal for vomiting episodes.
- One trial found dimenhydrinate (50 mg BID) superior to ginger (500 mg BID) for vomiting episodes first 48 hours, no difference days 3-7.

Borrelli, et al. *Obstet Gynecol* 2005;105(4):849-56 Ensiyeh, et al. Midwifery 2008 Feb 11 Pongrojpaw D et al. J Med Assoc Thai. 2007;90:1703-9 Chittumma P, et al. J Med Assoc Thai 2007;90(1):15-20_

Chemotherapy Induced Nausea

- NCI funded study found if patients take 0.5 1.0 grams ginger three days before and after chemotherapy along with prescription anti-emetics, reduced nausea by additional 40%.
- Studies that did not give ginger before the chemotherapy was administered did not see the same results.

Ryan JL. Ginger for chemotherapy-related nausea in cancer patients: A randomized, double-blind, placebocontrolled clinical trial of 644 cancer patients. 2009 ACCO Annual Meeting May 14. Abstract #9511. Zick SM, et al.

This is right product for morning sickness

Supplement Facts			
Serving size 1 Capsule			
	Amount Per Capsule	% Daily Value	
Freeze Dried Ginger Root(Zingiber officinale)	500 mg		

Concentrated Extract

Supplement Facts		
Serving Size 1 Softgel		
Servings Per Container 60		
/	One softgel contains	% DV
Ginger (Hizome) 54 mg supercritical extract (30% pungent compounds - 16.2 mg, 8% zingiberene - 4.3 mg) and 96 mg ethenolic extract (3% pungent compounds - 2.8 mg)	150 mg	
Rosemary (leaf) supercritical extract (23% total phenolic antioxidants - 1.15 mg)	5 mg	



Ispaghula Husk Plantago ovata; P. psyllium

- The bulking agent with best evidence is ispaghula husk - efficacious in the treatment of constipation symptoms, such as straining and formed stools.
- Common side effects of bulking agents include bloating, intestinal gas and additional abdominal

Quartero AO, et al. Cochrane Database Syst. Rev. CD003460 (2005).

Psyllium

- Psyllium is mainly used as a dietary fiber, which is not absorbed by the small intestine.
- Mechanical action of psyllium mucilage is to absorb excess water and stimulate normal bowel elimination.
- Although primary use is as laxative, it is a true dietary fiber and can help reduce symptoms of both constipation and mild diarrhea.



Triphala

- Common Ayurvedic remedy for constipation is Triphala, made from the dried fruits of three fruits:
 - Terminalia chebula
 - Terminalia belerica
 - Phyllanthus embelica
- I use for IBS constipation or diarrhea
- Children and elders with hard, dry stools.
- 1-2 grams per day for 5-7 days, increase to 3-4 grams per day if needed.





Flax Seed (Linum usitatissimum)

- Rich in omega-3 fatty acids
- Mucilaginous
- 1-2 Tbsp flaxseeds steeped in 2 cups water for 5-10 minutes. Strain. Drink throughout day.



Magnesium

- Magnesium is often my choice in IBS-C because:
 - Many people have low level deficiency
 - Useful and effective stool softener
 - It can help with sleep if taken in evening
 - Reduces insulin resistance
 - Helps maintain healthy blood pressure and stabilizes heart rhythm
 - Can eliminate menstrual cramping
- Can help reduce frequency of migraines
- Dose is typically 300-600 mg per day.
- Aspartate, bisglycinate, chelate preferred