The Texas Medical Center Digestive Diseases Center Presents

The GI Research Forum

Starch Feeding and Prandial Glucose Homeostasis

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Thursday, October 22, at 4:00pm
BCM DeBakey Bldg, Room M112

Colic is a troublesome condition characterized by > 3hours of crying daily. Previously believed to be nonorganic in nature, our recent studies provided evidence of intestinal neutrophilic infiltration and a less diverse fecal microflora. Analysis of fecal microbiota by analysis of ribosomal DNA indicated Klebsiella species were detected in more colic patients than in controls whereas Enterobacter/Pantoea species were detected only in the control patients. The colic population may provide an ideal cohort to determine the effects of colonization pattern on intestinal function during development.

Suggested Reading

Rhoads JM, Fatheree NY, Norori J, Liu Y, Lucke JF, Tyson JE, and Ferris MJ. Altered fecal microflora and intestinal inflammation in babies with colic. J Pediatr., 2009 Jul 21. [Epub ahead of print]

Savino F, Cresi F, Pautasso S, Palumeri E, Tullio V, Roana J, Silvestro L and Oggero R. Intestinal microflora in breastfed colicky and non-colicky infants. Acta Paediatr 93: 825-829, 2004.

Savino F, Pelle E, Palumeri E, Oggero R and Miniero R. Lactobacillus reuteri (American Type Culture Collection Strain 55730) versus simethicone in the treatment of infantile colic: a prospective randomized study. Pediatrics 119: e124-e130, 2007.