CASE STUDY

CLINICALLY STUDIED CULTURELLE[®] BENEFITS PATIENTS AND MAKES FINANCIAL SENSE



Margaret Haldeman, Ph.D. Global Research & Development, Probiotics ~ *i-Health, Inc*.

SUMMARY

Pharmacists at health systems and long-term care facilities can now include on the pharmaceutical protocol the most clinically studied probiotic for patients experiencing:

- Antibiotic associated diarrhea
- · Acute-infectious diarrhea
- Traveler's diarrhea

Numerous human clinical trials have shown that supplementation with *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG, delivered in many Culturelle[®] dietary supplement products from i-Health, a division of DSM, significantly benefits the patients with these conditions.

Recently renamed *Lacticaseibacillus rhamnosus* GG,¹ *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG is still commonly referred to as *Lactobacillus* GG. Clinical data demonstrates that *Lactobacillus* GG reduces diarrhea resulting from travel to foreign countries,^{2,3} side effects of antibiotics,^{4,9} and dysbiosis due to viral and bacterial intestinal infections,¹⁰⁻¹² including *Clostridium difficile* infection.¹³⁻¹⁵

This unit-dose hospital pack under the brand of Culturelle® comes with the reassurance for the pharmacist and physician that they are prescribing the most extensively studied probiotic strain since its identification in 1985. The outcome is that the patients feel better quickly, physicians see that the overall digestive system is working better, and pharmacists provide a clinically studied strain. The purchasing officer also recognizes the value and quality of the Culturelle® suite of products. Overall, Culturelle® products may contribute to improved patient care and pharmacy efficiencies.

DATA-DRIVEN DECISION MAKING FOR PHARMACIST & PHYSICIAN

Pharmacists play a crucial role when they are counseling physicians on options for patients experiencing digestive conditions. One of the more common health problems for physicians to address is when they prescribe antibiotics to heal a bacterial infection. The antibiotic often affects the balance of gut microbiota, causing distressing diarrhea. Furthermore, studies have shown that antibiotics can disturb the microbiome for up to one year.^{16, 17}

Clinical research indicates *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG reduces diarrhea and minimizes the adverse effects of the antibiotic.⁴⁻⁶ With this medical knowledge, pharmacists can provide the physician with data on why prescribing a probiotic is safe and effective. The findings also support that *Lactobacillus* GG, delivered in many Culturelle[®] products, helps with nausea, taste disturbances, and bloating, all side effects that can contribute to non-compliance.

When pharmacists and physicians join other colleagues on the Pharmacy and Therapeutics (P&T) committee to add to their



CASE STUDY

Culturelle[®] has a 20-year bistory of providing digestive and immune benefits that support health, including relief from diarrhea. Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG's efficacy and safety have been established in multiple trials in adults, children, and infants."

> Margaret Haldeman, Ph.D. Global Research & Development, Probiotics ~ *i-Health, Inc.*

formulary, they are now including *Lactobacillus* GG in that review because of the evidence and comprehensive way it aids the patient with digestive problems, especially when patients receive antibiotics.

Specifically, when *Lactobacillus* GG, a live microorganism, is administered in adequate amounts, it confers a health benefit on the host. *Lactobacillus* GG promotes the balance of the intestinal microbiota, providing digestive assistance and immune support.¹⁸⁻¹⁹

Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG exerts its effects by:

- Binding to sites in place of pathogens.
- Influencing epithelial barrier function.
- Blocking proinflammatory molecules.
- Releasing antimicrobial substances.

All this activity contributes to the strength of the epithelial barrier, which in turn provides a defense against potential toxins, pathogens, and inflammatory responses.²⁰ With Culturelle® products delivering *Lactobacillus* GG, pharmacists and physicians offer multiple advantages for their patient, including, but not limited to, the following factors:

EVIDENCE-BASED AND SAFE PROBIOTIC STRAIN

Probiotic strains differ, and the variances in those strains may be critical in delivering benefits to the patient. Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG is associated with supporting the digestive and immune systems.

Lactobacillus GG contains the most clinically studied probiotic strain in the world. It has been demonstrated in more than 1,000 scientific studies and 200 clinical studies.²¹ The probiotic passes the highest testing standards and limited adverse events in the wide range of clinical studies.¹⁹ *Lactobacillus* GG is also the most clinically studied probiotic in children and infants.²²

Lactobacillus GG significantly reduces common side-effects associated with various antibiotics, ultimately improving compliance and reducing the risk of acquired antibiotic resistance. Reduced risk of upper respiratory infection has also been demonstrated in children.^{23,24}

"Culturelle® has a 20-year history of providing digestive and immune benefits that support health, including relief from diarrhea," said Margaret Haldeman, Ph.D., Global Research & Development, Probiotics, i-Health, Inc. *"Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG's efficacy and safety have been established in multiple trials in adults, children, and infants."

ALIGNMENT WITH MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS

Authoritative medical societies, listed below, have endorsed the use of *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG to manage acute gastroenteritis.²⁵ They also recognize other benefits such as preventing nosocomial diarrhea,²⁶ treating gastrointestinal conditions,^{8,9} and relieving pain related to gastrointestinal disorders in children.²⁷

- · American Gastroenterological Association (AGA)
- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
- European Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition (ESPGHAN)
- European Paediatric Association/ Union of the National European Paediatric Societies and Associations (EPA/UNEPSA)
- Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
- Journal of the American Medical Association (AMA)
- World Gastroenterology Organization (WGO)



CASE STUDY

THE DIFFERENCE CULTURELLE® MAKES WITH C. DIFF

Clostridioides difficile (or C. diff) is the most common healthcare-associated infection, causing nearly 500,000 infections every year and an estimated 29,000 deaths (reference cdiff.org). Those leading long-term and acute-care settings know that C. diff is dangerous to their patient and the provider's reputation.

"C. diff occurs most often in people over 65 years old who are receiving antibiotics. While it's known as a hospital-acquired infection, a significant number of cases are community-acquired with antibiotic use being the most common denominator," said Haldeman.

C. difficile Colitis is a severe form of antibiotic-associated diarrhea. Not only do patients experience undue distress as the antibiotic therapy targets pathogens and also impacts the host's commensal bacteria, but it is also life-threatening. The antibiotic disturbs the balance of the gut microbiota and impedes the function of beneficial microorganisms, allowing certain pathogenic bacteria to become overactive.¹⁶

Although antibiotic therapy is standard for primary C. difficile colitis, the frequency of relapse can be as high as 20 percent. If the patient has multiple relapses, involving diarrhea and reappearance of the organism, with its cytotoxin in the stool, they can experience detrimental consequences to their overall health. To counter this negative result, a physician would prescribe *Lactobacillus* GG as it has reduced the relapse rate of C. difficile in two clinical trials.^{13, 14}

COST SAVINGS

The team at Culturelle® offers a tool whereby each institution can estimate potential cost savings for *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG and C. diff. The tool pulls from the number of institutional C. diff infections and calculates the economic burden for the facility. Moreover, it uses published clinical results for the efficacy of *Lactobacillus* GG to reduce C. diff infections, along with an estimate for the number intended to treat with Culturelle® products. The result is a model that estimates the financial benefit of a *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG protocol. If you would like a demonstration of the tool, please email margaret.haldeman@dsm.com.

LGG CDI FINANCIAL MODELING TOOL				
				Data Source
Patients with Primary CDI	10			Lessa, F. C., et al., Burden of Clostridium difficile Infection in the
Patients with Recurring CDI	2			United States, 2015, New England Journal of Medicine 372(9): 825 834.
Cost per Patient with Primary CDI Pharmacy Outpatient Inpatient	\$71,980 \$6,759 \$21,544 \$43,677	\$719,800		Feuerstadt, P., et al., Healthcare resource utilization and direct
Cost per Patient with Recurrent CDI Pharmacy Outpatient Inpatient	\$131,953 \$11,074 \$32,051 \$88,828	\$263,906		medical costs associated with index and recurrent Clostificialides difficile infection: a real-world data analysis, Journal of Medical Economics, 2020, 23:6, 603-609, DOI: 10.1080/13696998.2020.1724117
Economic Burden of CDI		\$983,706		
				Morrow LE, et al, Probiotic prophylaxis of ventilator-associated
% of LGG Reduces Primary CDI	69	223,138		pneumonia: a blinded, randomized, controlled trial. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2010;182(8):1058-1064. doi:10.1164/rccm.200912-
% of LGG Reduces Recurrent CDI	84	42,225	8	Bennett, R. et al, Treatment of Relapsing Clostridium difficile
Potential Cost Savings		718,343		Diarrhea with Lactobacillus GG, Nutrition Today: November 1996 - Volume 31 - Issue 6 - p 39S
Patient Prophylaxis Selection				
Total ICU Admissions/Antibiotic Proxy % of ICU Patients receiving Antibiotics	50	2006		Leapfrog Group
% of ICU Patients receiving Antibiotics 50 Approximate number of patients needed to prophylax		1003		
Total Number of Patients for Prophylaxis		1003		
Cost of LGG for ALS Cost of LGG as a percent of savings			\$10,030 1%	
Total Savings			\$708,313	

CONCLUSION

Pharmacists can turn to the leading national probiotic brand when physicians have a patient with digestive disorders involving diarrhea. Evidence-based *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG delivered by Culturelle® is solving the problem when antibiotics attack normal gut microbiota needed for digestive health.

Culturelle[®] Digestive Probiotic Capsules Hospital Pack is driven by science, trusted by physicians,²² and backed by research. The cost-effective capsule has been on the market, demonstrating a 20-year history of safety and efficacy in all age groups.

The *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG strain is the differentiator in the multiple benefits for the patient's immune system. Because of the strong science, pharmacists offer Culturelle® products in their formulary in over 1,000 healthcare facilities across the United States.





Order from your wholesaler today!

Culturelle[®] has Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG, which helps the digestive system work better & supports the immune system by restoring the natural balance of good bacteria in the digestive tract.*

Formulated with naturally sourced *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG which is scientifically proven to work in harmony with the human body.*

Able to survive stomach acid and bile

Helps manage relapsing Clostridium difficile colitis*

Helps manage antibiotic-associated gastrointestinal side effects*

Culturelle® and Purely Probiotics® are trademarks of 🔞 DSM

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY Visit CulturelleHCP.com for more info

Culturelle

Sid

48100 40078

49100 40079

ulture

49100 40079

49100 40079

* THESE STATEMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN EVALUATED BY THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION. THIS PRODUCT IS NOT INTENDED TO DIAGNOSE, TREAT, CURE, OR PREVENT ANY DISEASE.]

^{1.} Zheng J, Wittouck S, Salvetti E, et al. A taxonomic note on the genus Lactobacillus: Description of 23 novel genera, emended description of the genus Lactobacillus Beijerinck 1901, and union of Lactobacillaceae and Leuconostocaceae. International journal of systematic and evolutionary microbiology. Apr 2020;70(4):2782-2858. doi:10.1099/ijsem.0.004107

² Hilton E, Kolakowski P, Singer C, Smith M. Efficacy of Lactobacillus GG as a Diarrheal Preventive in Travelers. Journal of travel medicine. 1997;4(1):41-43.

- 3. Oksanen PJ, Salminen S, Saxelin M, et al. Prevention of travellers' diarrhoea by Lactobacillus GG. Annals of Medicine. 1990;22(1):53-56.
- ⁴ Armuzzi A, Cremonini F, Bartolozzi F, et al. The effect of oral administration of Lactobacillus GG on antibiotic-associated gastrointestinal side-effects during Helicobacter pylori eradication therapy. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. Feb 2001;15(2):163-9. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2036.2001.00923.x
- ⁵ Armuzzi A, Cremonini F, Ojetti V, et al. Effect of Lactobacillus GG Supplementation on Antibiotic-Associated Gastrointestinal Side Effects during Helicobacter pylori Eradication Therapy: A Pilot Study. Digestion. 2001;63(1):1-7. doi:10.1159/000051865
- ⁶ Cremonini F, Di Caro S, Covino M, et al. Effect of different probiotic preparations on anti-helicobacter pylori therapy-related side effects: a parallel group, triple blind, placebo-controlled study. The American Journal of Gastroenterology. 2002;97(11):2744-2749. doi:10.1111/j.1572-0241.2002.07063.x [doi]
- ⁷ Siitonen S, Vapaatalo H, Salminen S, et al. Effect of Lactobacillus GG yoghurt in prevention of antibiotic associated diarrhoea. Annals of Medicine. 1990;22(1):57-59.
- ^a Videlock EJ, Cremonini F. Meta analysis: probiotics in antibiotic associated diarrhoea. Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics. 2012;35(12):1355-1369.
- 9. Rodgers B, Kirley K, Mounsey A. PURLs: prescribing an antibiotic? Pair it with probiotics. The Journal of family practice. 2013;62(3):148-150. doi;jfp_6203g [pii]
- 10 Isolauri E, Juntunen M, Rautanen T, Sillanaukee P, Koivula T. A human Lactobacillus strain (Lactobacillus casei sp strain GG) promotes recovery from acute diarrhea in children. Pediatrics. 1991;88(1):90-97.
- ¹¹. Manley KJ, Fraenkel MB, Mayall BC, Power DA. Probiotic treatment of vancomycin resistant enterococci: a randomised controlled trial. Medical Journal of Australia. 2007;186(9):454-457. doi:10.5694/j.1326-5377.2007.tb00995.x
- ¹² Szachta P, Ignys I, Cichy W. An evaluation of the ability of the probiotic strain Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG to eliminate the gastrointestinal carrier state of vancomycin-resistant enterococci in colonized children. Journal of clinical gastroenterology. 2011;45(10):872-877. doi:10.1097/MCG.0b013e318227439f [doi]
- 13. Gorbach SL, Chang TW, Goldin B. Successful treatment of relapsing Clostridium difficile colitis with Lactobacillus GG. Lancet. 1987;2(8574):1519.
- 14. Bennett RG, Gorbach SL, Goldin BR, et al. Treatment of Relapsing Clostridium difficile Diarrhea with Lactobacillus GG. Nutrition Today. 1996;31(6):39S.
- ¹⁵ Morrow LE, Kollef MH, Casale TB. Probiotic prophylaxis of ventilator-associated pneumonia: a blinded, randomized, controlled trial. American journal of respiratory and critical care medicine. 2010;182(8):1058-1064.
 - 16. Jernberg C, Löfmark S, Edlund C, Jansson JK. Long-term impacts of antibiotic exposure on the human intestinal microbiota. Microbiology. 2010;156(11):3216-3223.
 - ^{17.} Schwartz DJ, Langdon AE, Dantas G. Understanding the impact of antibiotic perturbation on the human microbiome. Genome medicine. Sep 28 2020;12(1):82. doi:10.1186/s13073-020-00782-x
 - ¹⁸ Segers ME, Lebeer S. Towards a better understanding of Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG-host interactions. Microbial cell factories. 2014;13 Suppl 1:S-S7. Epub 2014 Aug 29. doi:10.1186/1475-2859-13-S1-S7 [doi]
 - ¹⁹. Capurso L. Thirty years of Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG: A review. Journal of clinical gastroenterology. 2019;53:S1-S41.
 - 20 K Gogineni V, Morrow LE. Probiotics: Mechanisms of Action and Clinical Applications. Journal of Probiotics & Health. 2013;1(1):1-11. doi:10.4172/2329-8901.1000101
 - ^{21.} Dronkers TM, Ouwehand AC, Rijkers GT. Global analysis of clinical trials with probiotics. Heliyon. 2020;6(7):e04467.
 - ²² i-Health. Data on file. 2021;
 - ²³ Hojsak I, Snovak N, Abdovic S, Szajewska H, Misak Z, Kolacek S. Lactobacillus GG in the prevention of gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections in children who attend day care centers: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Clinical nutrition (Edinburgh, Scotland). 2010;29(3):312-316. doi:10.1016/j.clnu.2009.09.008 [doi]



