

CapSa: Development of a protocol for administering a capsule to sample small intestine content

Inés Garcia-Viñado, Marco Tretola, Giuseppe Bee, Paolo Trevisi and <u>Catherine Ollagnier</u>

EAAP, Lyon 2023



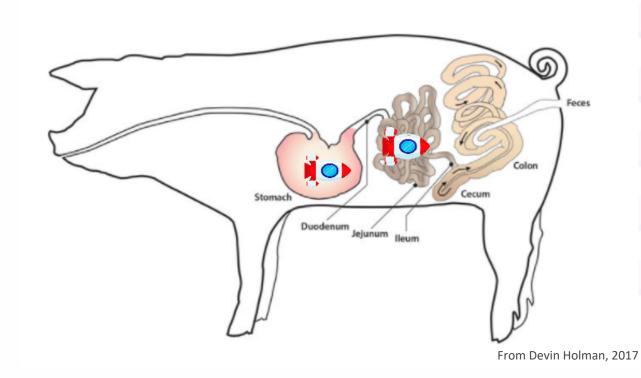
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement No 955374.

INTRODUCTION METHODOLOGY RESULTS TAKE HOME MESSAGE

The elegant method: a capsule













Swiss Confederation



Capsule: «CapSa»



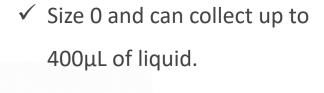
⇒ A new sampling capsule to perform non-invasive collection of the intestinal microbiota.

 ✓ Sampling mechanism activated based on physicochemical properties of the environment

Tested in vitro:

last EAAP presentation from

Inés García Viñado



√ 3D printed and biocompatible

✓ Retrieval in the feces

✓ Oral administration







monoguthealth

In vivo: the challenges

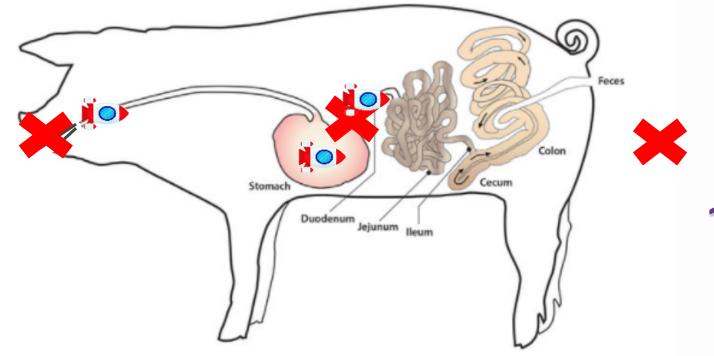
- Capsule administration
 - -> pigs chew the capsule
- Transpyloric passage
 - -> capsules get stuck in the stomach
- Capsule retrieval



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and

innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement No 955374.





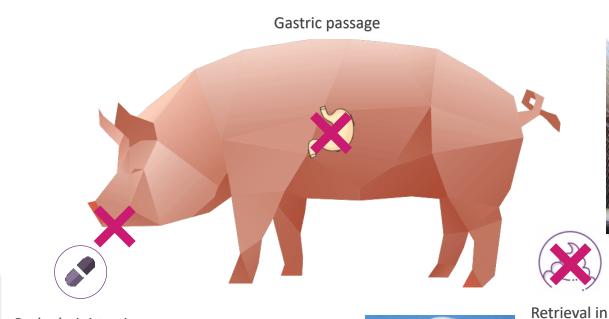






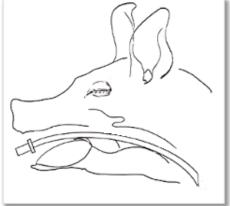
Solutions to main challenges



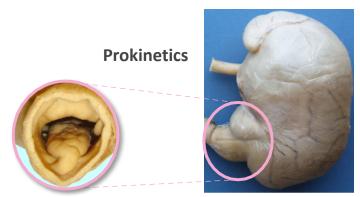




Adapted floors for capsule retrieval



Esophageal sondage



Source: <u>Ungulate Img14-17 (umn.edu)</u>



Swiss Confederation

feces



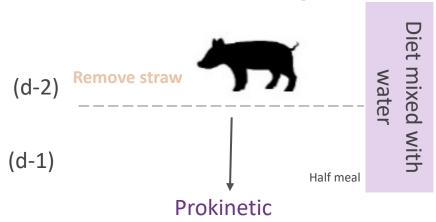




Oral administration

Administration protocol: reasoning for optimization

Standard



- **Straw slows down gastric** emptying
- Soup: Empty GIT to increase transit
- **Gastric emptying is quicker after** a small meal;
- **Prokinetic: increase gastric** emptying of solid particles
- 1. Oesophagal sondage (dedicated sonde)

(d0+4h)

(d1)

Capsules (d2)retrieval from feces

(d3)

Measure pH and volume of content

- New designed floor,
- frequent monitoring
- **Rectal lavage**

Euthanise and look for capsules, samples SI and LI









METHODOLOGY

Animals included in CapSa pilot studies

BW category	n=	BW ± SD (kg)	% males	% females
Size XS (<12kg)	14	8.31 ± 1.60	50	50
Size S (≥ 12 - 20kg)	21	14.06 ± 1.40	66.7	33.3
Size M (≥20-40kg)	17	34.34 ± 4.01	82.35	17.65
Size L (≥40-70kg)	32	55.85 ± 8.00	53.1	46.9
TOTAL	84	33.12 ± 20.51	69.1	38.1

Nb of capsules retrieved

Time of retrieval

pH and volume





Inés García Viñado, PhD student





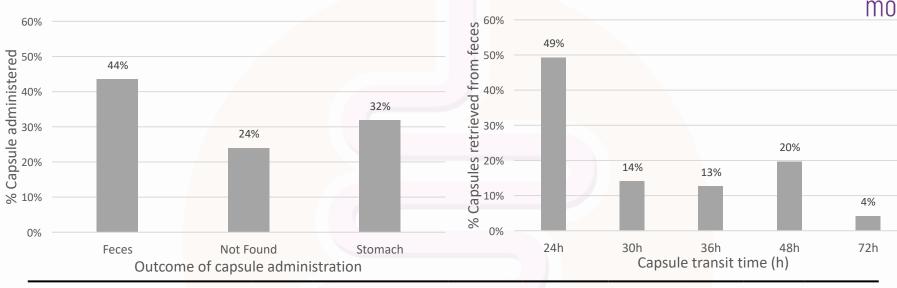


Results: protocol's optimisation

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and

innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement No 955374.





		BW category (kg)				Sex				
	<12	12-20	>20-40	>40-70	SEM	р	М	F	SEM	р
% Capsules retrieved from feces	2.08 ^a	59.67 ^b	62.17 ^b	44.62 ^{ab}	15.5	0.03	47.2	37.1	9.91	0.45
% Capsules retrieved from the stomach	91.65ª	21.05 ^b	8.13 ^b	14.45 ^b	9.96	< 0.05	34.1	33.5	6.36	0.94
% Capsules Not Found	0	19.4	29.9	36.8	13.1	0.19	15.4	27.6	8.33	0.29







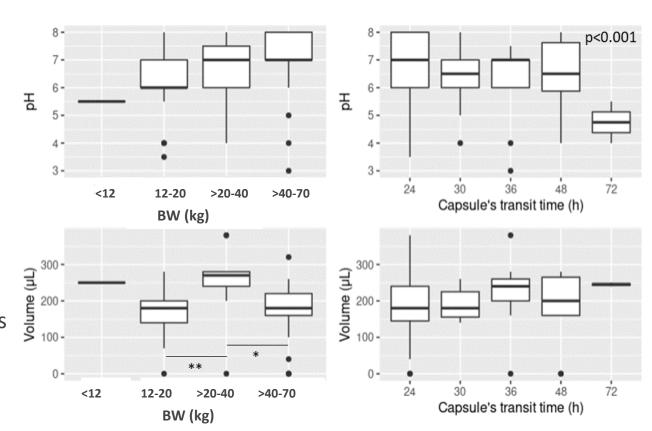
Suitability of the retrieved capsules



> 72% capsules retrieved from feces had a pH>6

> pH of the samples becomes more acidic when the capsule transit time increase.

The volume of the collected digesta samples was affected by the BW category.

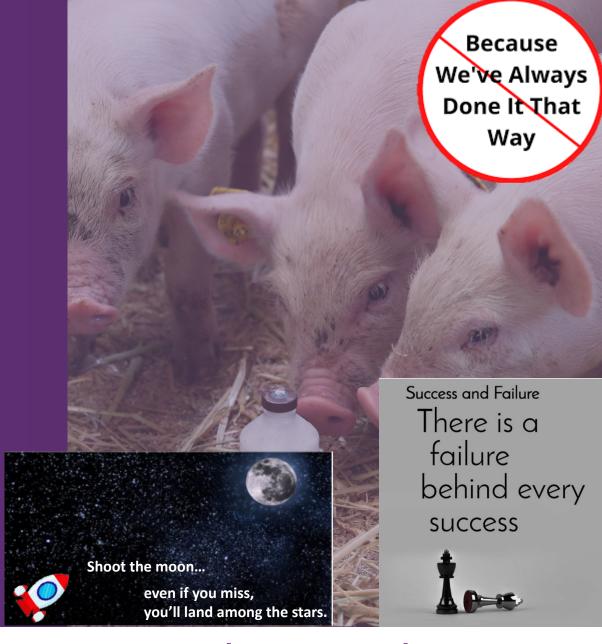






Take home message

- Innovative research is risky, but may sometimes be worth the journey: think out of the box!
- Be prepared for unexpected results: Failure constitute an opportunity to learn even more.
- 3R refinement takes energy (**a lot**), time and money









THANK YOU

Do you have any questions?

Catherine Ollagnier, DVM

Email: catherine.ollagnier@agroscope.admin.com

Co authors:

Inés García Viñado (Agroscope)

Marco Tretola (Agroscope)

Giuseppe Bee (Agroscope)

Paolo Trevisi (UniBo)









