

MORPHOLOGICAL, MOLECULAR AND MOTILITY CHANGES IN HUMAN SMALL INTESTINE AFTER LOOP ILEOSTOMY

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Poster

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Ex vivo study of human ileum samples shows that the distal limb of loop ileostomy undergoes morphological atrophy and impaired motility with reduced myogenic contractile and relaxation responses despite increased nitrergic neuron expression.

KEY POINTS

- The distal limb showed significantly decreased height of villi and thickness of mucosa, submucosa, and muscle layer compared to the proximal limb.
- Contractile responses to acetylcholine and potassium chloride were reduced in the distal limb, with smaller amplitude and area under the curve in a dose-dependent manner.
- Relaxation response to sodium nitroprusside was reduced in the distal limb compared to the proximal limb.
- Expression of NOS1 related to nitrergic neurotransmission was significantly increased in the distal limb, while expressions of VACHT, UCHL1, and MYH11 and number of interstitial cells were not different between limbs.
- The authors suggest that stimulating the distal limb may be a way to prevent ileus after ileostomy takedown.

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