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Summary

CARBOHYDRASE ACTIVITY IN PROXIMAL AND DISTAL SEGMENTS OF SMALL INTESTINE IN HEALTH, IRRITATED BOWEL SYNDROME AND ENTEROPATHY WITH MEMBRANE DIGESTION DISTURBANCE

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Carbohydrase activity in ileum mucosa shows distinct patterns in enteropathy with membrane digestion disturbance compared to irritable bowel syndrome and healthy controls, suggesting potential diagnostic value and compensatory mechanisms.

KEY POINTS

- In patients with enteropathy with membrane digestion disturbance, glucoamylase activity in ileum was 5.2 times higher, maltase 3.8 times higher, and sucrase 2 times higher than in duodenum, with all differences statistically significant.
- Patients with irritable bowel syndrome showed significantly elevated glucoamylase and maltase activity in ileum compared to duodenum, interpreted by the authors as functional inequality of enzyme activity across small intestine segments.
- Healthy controls showed no significant difference in carbohydrase activity between duodenum and ileum except for lactase.
- The authors conclude that evaluation of ileum carbohydrase activity provides additional diagnostic opportunities to differentiate enteropathy with membrane digestion disturbance from irritable bowel syndrome.
- The study involved 12 patients with enteropathy with membrane digestion disturbance, 16 with irritable bowel syndrome, and 12 healthy controls, measuring sucrase, glucoamylase, maltase, and lactase activity in duodenum and ileum mucosa.

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