

FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY OF GASTRIC JUICE IN PATIENTS WITH GASTRITIS AND CHOLECYSTITIS

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Abstract: This article presents the results of observations and studies of the functional state of gastric juice in patients with gastritis and cholecystitis over recent years. The activity of the enzyme chymosin in the stomach of men and women was studied. Chymosin activity in patients with cholecystitis is significantly lower than in patients with gastritis.

Keywords: People, patient, observation, gastritis, cholecystitis, gastric juice, chymosin, man, woman.

ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ ЖЕЛУДОЧНОГО СОКА У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ГАСТРИТОМ И ХОЛЕЦИСТИТОМ

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Аннотация: В статье представлены результаты наблюдений и исследований функционального состояния желудочного сока у пациентов с гастритом и холециститом за прошедшие годы. Изучалась активность фермента химозина в желудке у мужчин и женщин. Активность фермента химозина у пациентов с холециститом значительно ниже, чем у пациентов с гастритом.

Ключевые слова: Люди, пациент, наблюдение, гастрит, холецистит, желудочный сок, химозин, мужчина, женщина.

Introduction. Currently, the generally accepted theories of ulcerogenesis are considered in the light of persistent *H. pylori* infection and the influence of the acid-peptic factor, which mutually enhance their pathogenic effects. In this context, *H.*

pylori supports the chronic course of the disease and creates a threat of recurrence [1,2]. Chronic constipation is one of the most common pathological conditions today. Constipation can occur in an isolated form or manifest as a symptom of various pathologies, such as gastritis, cholecystitis, spastic or atonic colitis, and others [3,4].

Despite the large number of studies devoted to topical issues of peptic ulcer disease, the possible relationship (or its absence) between recurrences of duodenal and gastric ulcer disease, the presence of H. pylori colonization of the gastric mucosa, the duration of peptic ulcer disease, complicated or uncomplicated course, patients' gender and age, the number and size of ulcers before treatment, and the effectiveness of ulcer healing depending on the above indicators during treatment remains unclear to date [5,6,7]. One of the numerous functions of the gastric glands is its proteolytic activity. Therefore, the state of chymosin (chymase) activity in gastric juice allows one to judge the proteolytic function of the stomach. The issue of gastric secretion in chronic biliary tract diseases has been covered in the literature. However, little attention has been paid to the study of the proteolytic function of the stomach.

Aim of the study. To investigate the functional activity of gastric juice in patients with gastritis and cholecystitis.

Materials and methods. Over the course of one year, we observed 53 patients suffering from cholecystitis of various etiologies. In almost all patients, gastritis was diagnosed as a concomitant disease. In 39 patients, gastric contents were examined using the Leporsky method with a 5% alcoholic Erman test breakfast; in 14 patients, an insulin-histamine stimulant was used. Chymosin activity was determined by the Savich method on an empty stomach and after stimulation. Among the examined patients, there were 43 women and 10 men.

Results. Normal chymosin activity was observed in 38 female patients, reduced in 3, and unsatisfactory in 1. Among men, normal chymosin activity was detected in 6 patients, reduced in 2, and unsatisfactory in 2.

Normal chymosin activity was defined as milk coagulation in dilutions of gastric juice of 1:640 and 1:320; reduced activity — 1:160 and 1:80; unsatisfactory — 1:40, 1:20, 1:10, or complete absence of coagulation in all dilutions.

Chymosin activity of gastric juice was studied in relation to the duration of the disease, as well as the secretory and acid-producing functions of the stomach. No dependence of chymosin activity on the duration of the disease could be identified.

Dependence of chymosin activity of gastric juice on its acidity. Dependence of chymosin activity of gastric juice on secretory function.

Conclusion. Thus, in patients with cholecystitis, the chymosin activity of gastric juice shows a certain tendency to decrease, regardless of the patients' gender or the duration of the disease. It is directly dependent on the secretory and acid-producing functions, which should be taken into account when assessing the functional state of the stomach in this group of patients.

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