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Effect of the cytoprotector rebamipide on the activity of enzymes of the small intestine mucosa in patients with impaired membrane digestion

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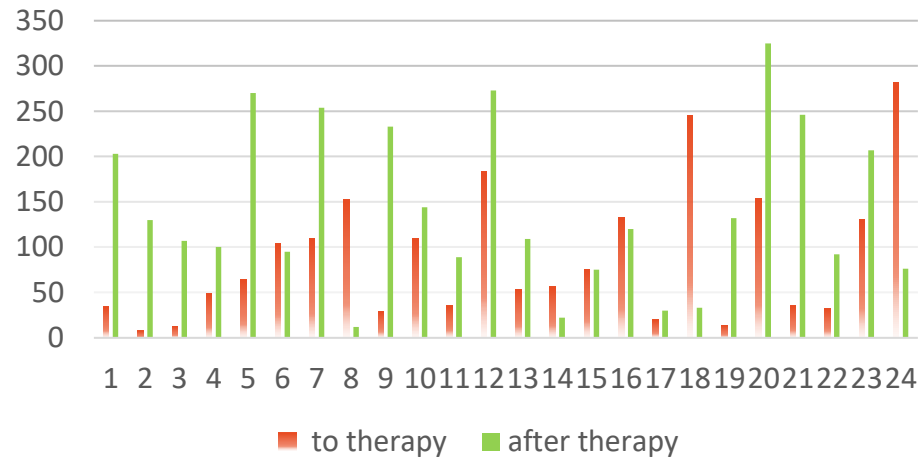
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Summary Slide

- **Background:** Enteropathy with impaired membrane digestion (EIMD) is a disease characterized by poor food tolerance due to a decrease in the enzymatic activity of the small intestine mucosa (SSC).
- **Aim:** To display the effect of the cytoprotector rebamipide on the activity of enzymes of the small intestine in patients with enteropathy with impaired membrane digestion
- **Methods:** 24 patients with EIMD were examined. The average age of patients was 35.6+9.9 years (among were 7 men (29%), 17 women (71%). In all the examined patients (24), in addition to the classical therapy regimen, a course of the cytoprotector rebamipide was added (4 weeks, 300 mg/day).

Results

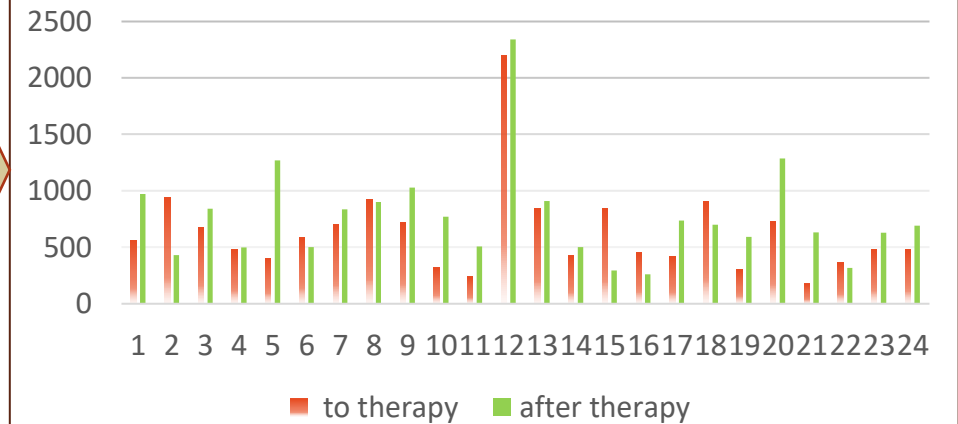
GLUCOAMYLASE



70.8% of total
the activity
increased by
84% ($p < 0.0036$)

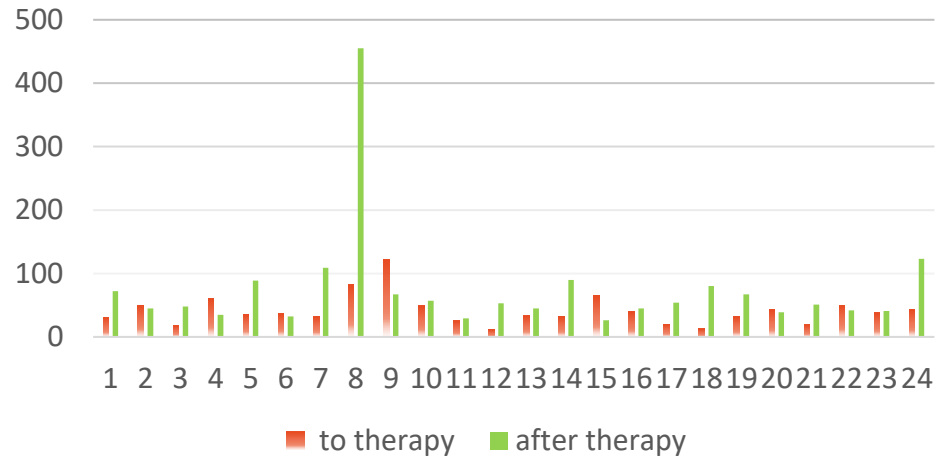
66,6% of total
the activity
increased by
33% ($p < 0.0184$)

MALTASE



Results

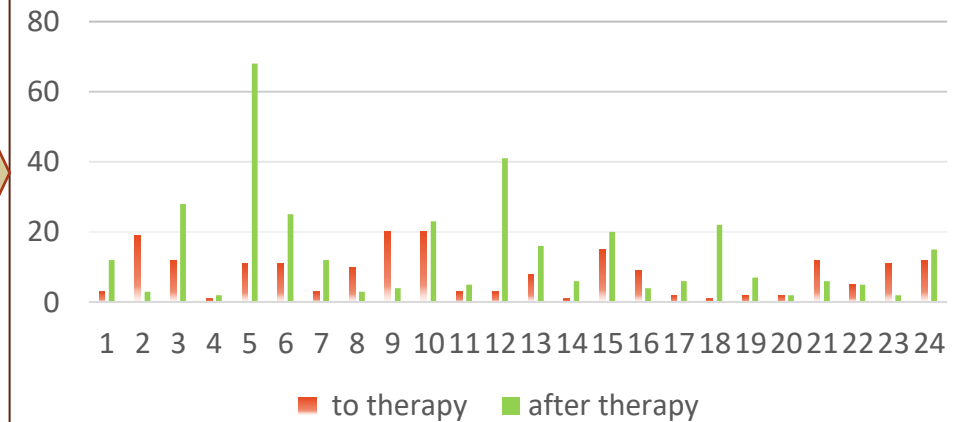
SUCROSE



70.8% of total the activity increased by 92% ($p < 0.0239$)

70.8% of total the activity increased by 94% ($p < 0.0036$)

LACTASE



Conclusion

- The basis of pathogenetic therapy of EIMD is rebamipide, which increases the activity of carbohydrases and reduces the clinical symptoms associated with food intolerance.
- The positive effect of rebamipide was observed 4 weeks after the start of taking the drug in patients with EIMD who received the drug at a dose of 300 mg/day. In most patients, there was an improved tolerance of food products and decrease or ceasing of flatulence, pain, abdominal discomfort and disorders of the chair.
- The impact of rebamipide therapy was particularly well-pronounced in patients who took the drug for 12 weeks.