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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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)

**MALTASE**

66.6% of total the activity increased by 33% (p<0.0184)
**Results**

**SUCROSE**

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

**LACTASE**

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