Physiologie et la physiopathologie de l'absorption intestinale

Une introduction en images

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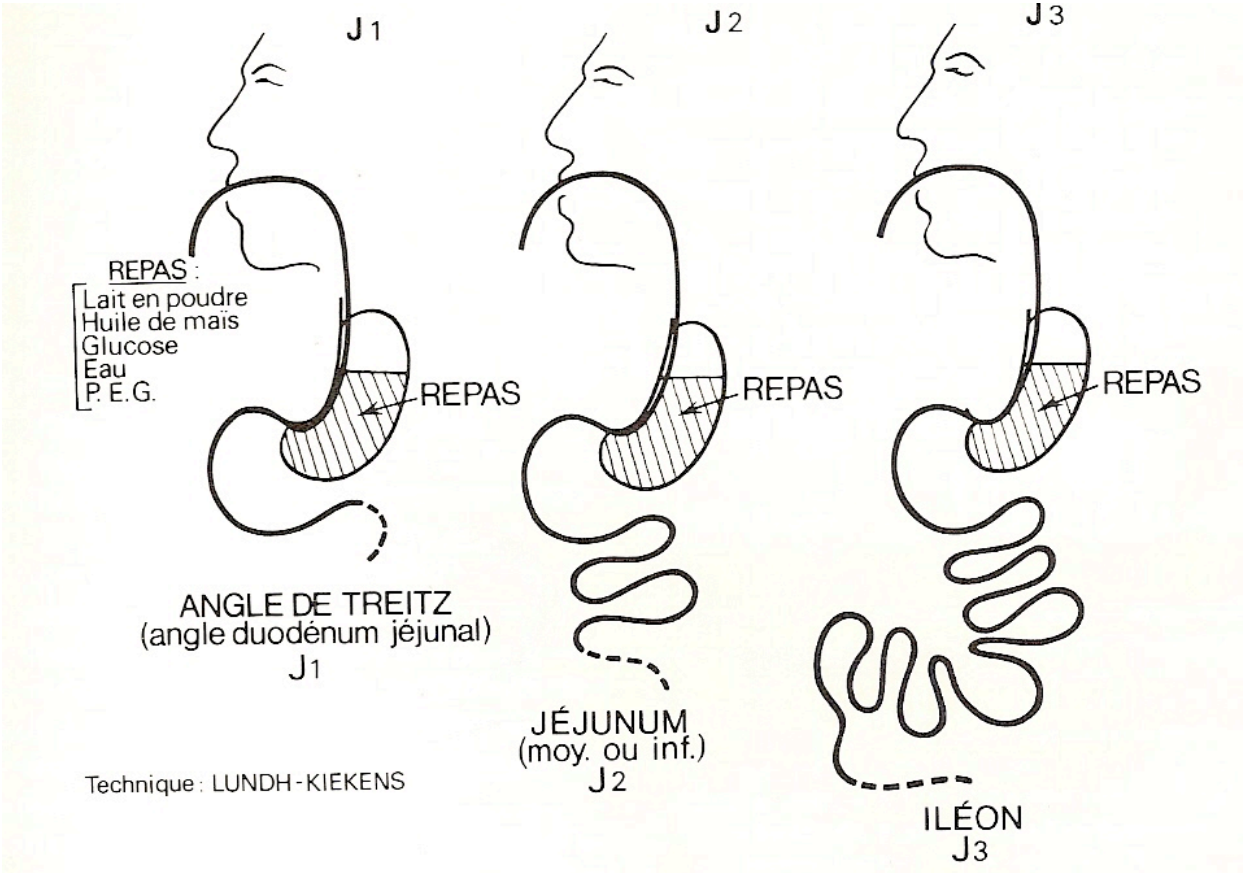
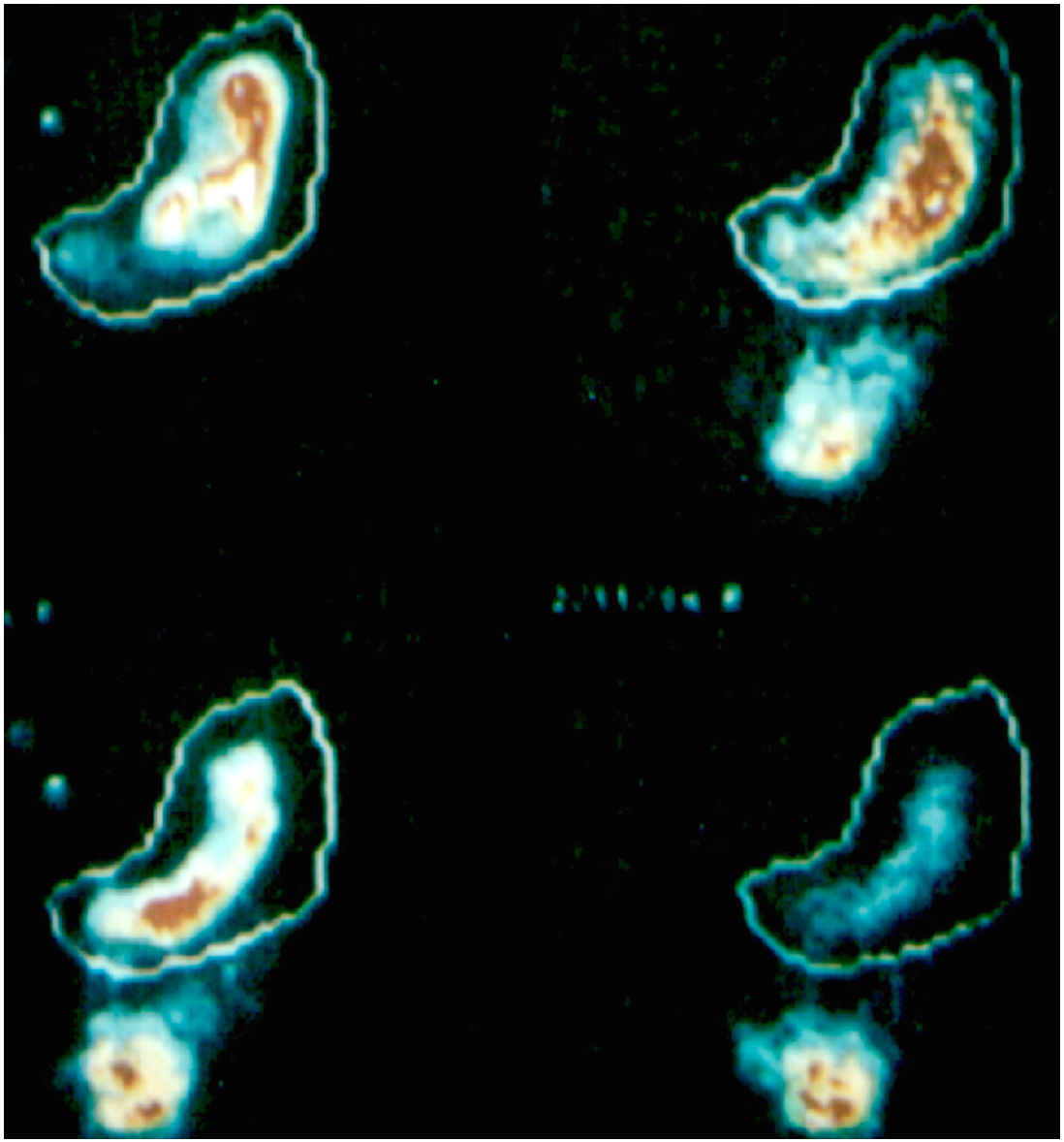
La perfusion intestinale

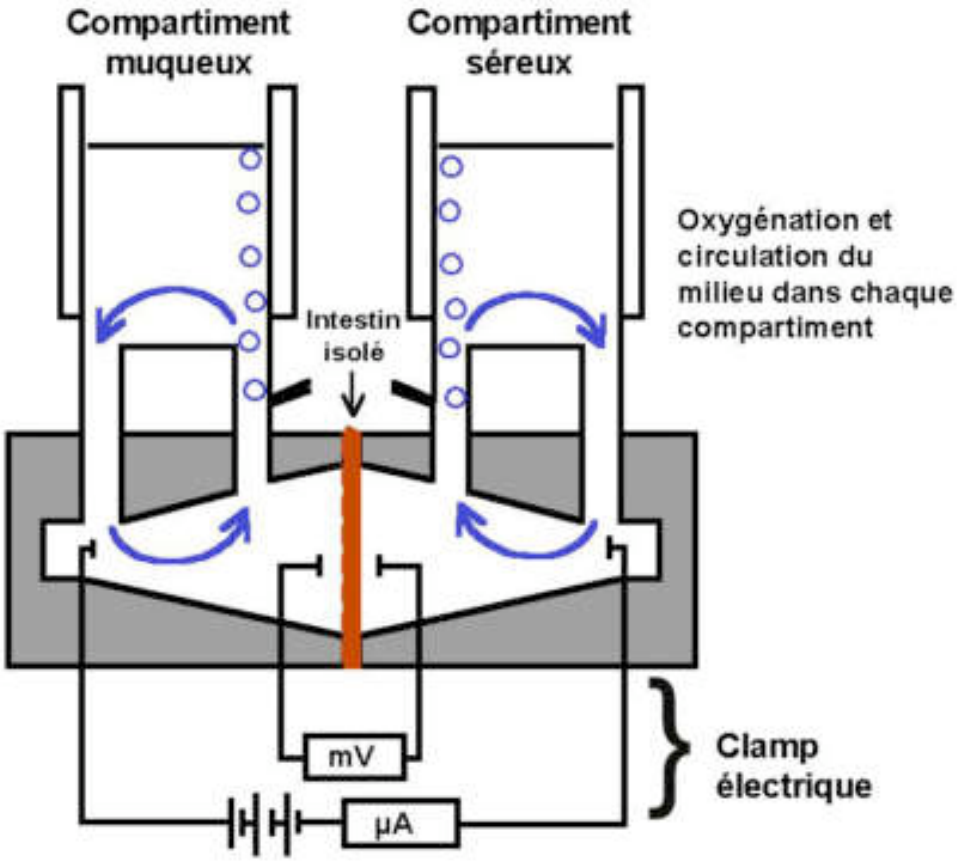


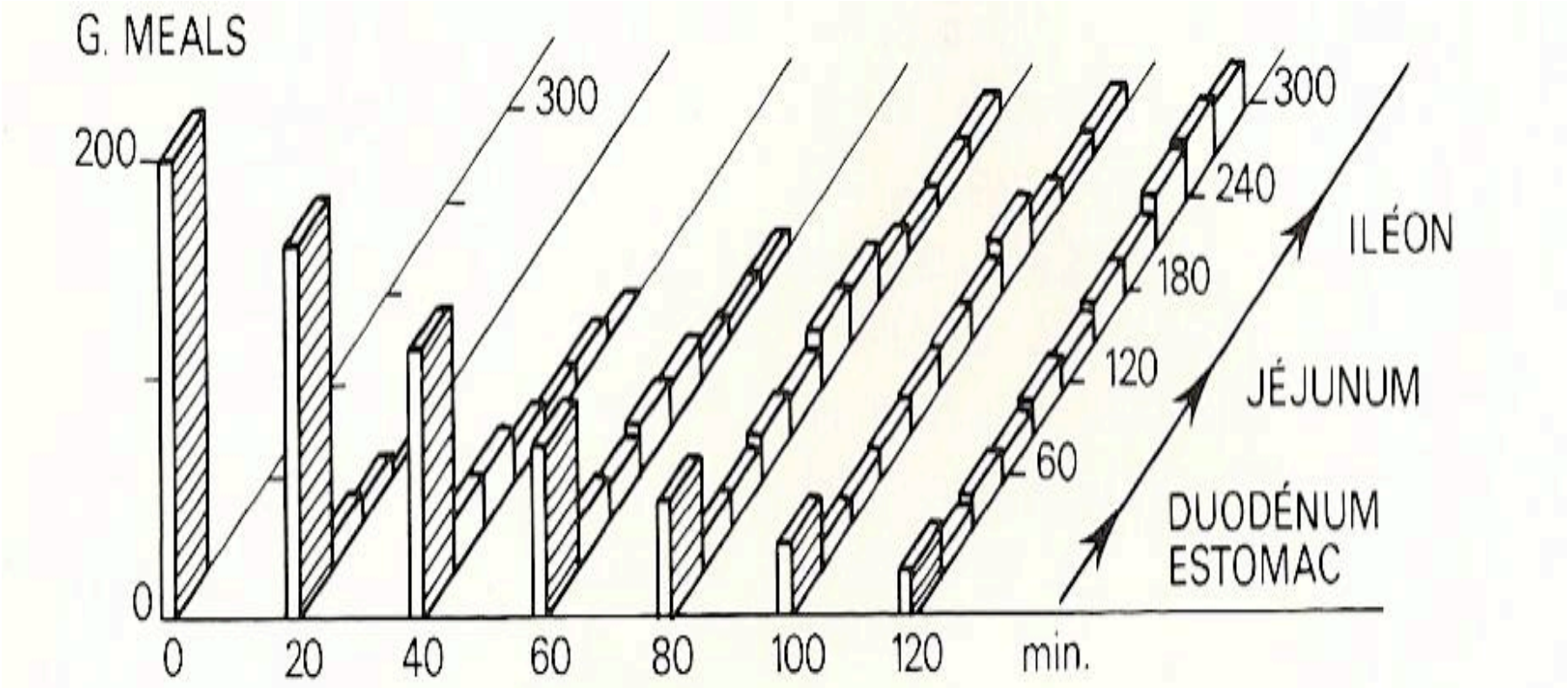
$$Q_{[peg]} = D \times C_{[peg]}$$



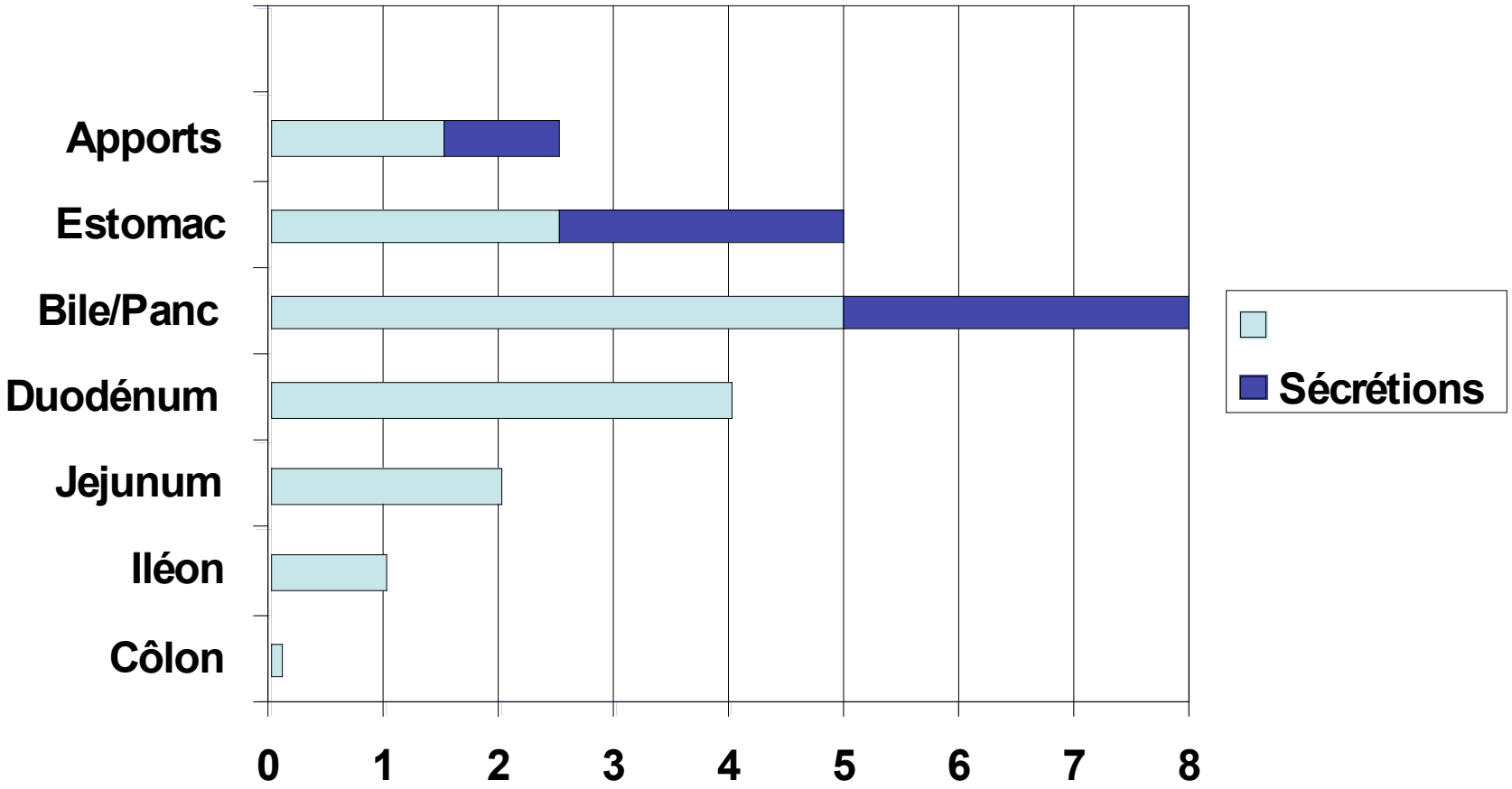
Scintigraphie gastrique

Chambre de Ussing

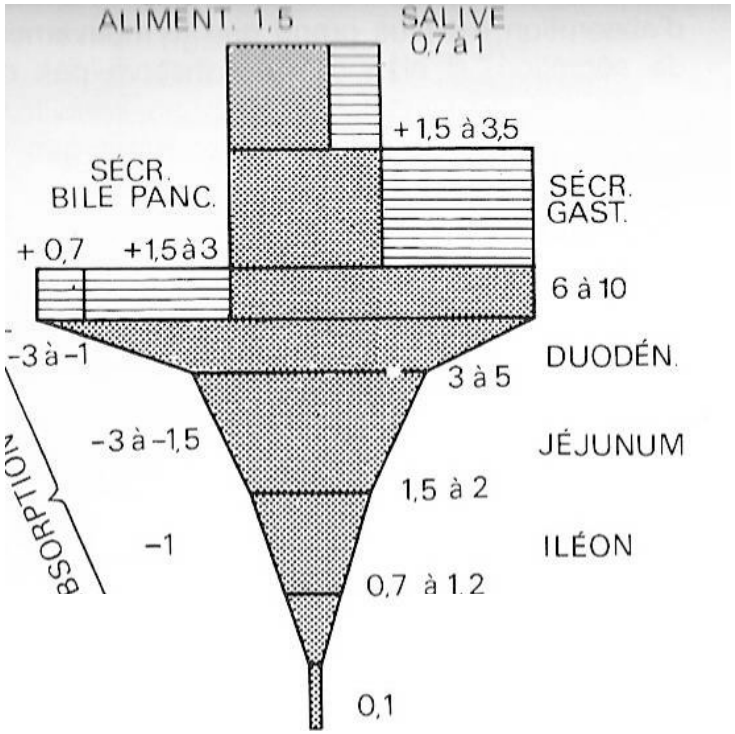



G. MEALS
200
0
300
300
240
180
120
60
ILÉON
JÉJUNUM
DUODÉNUM
ESTOMAC
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
min.

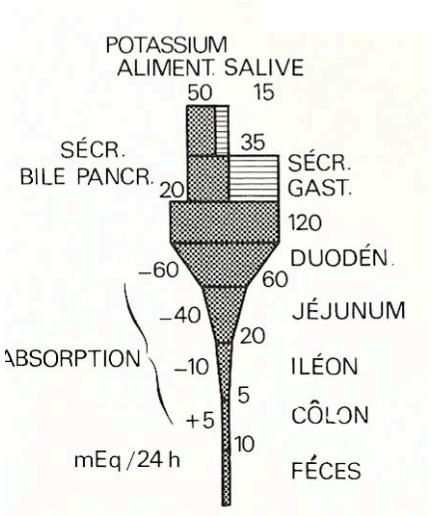
Débits hydriques dans le tube digestif



H2O



K+



NA+

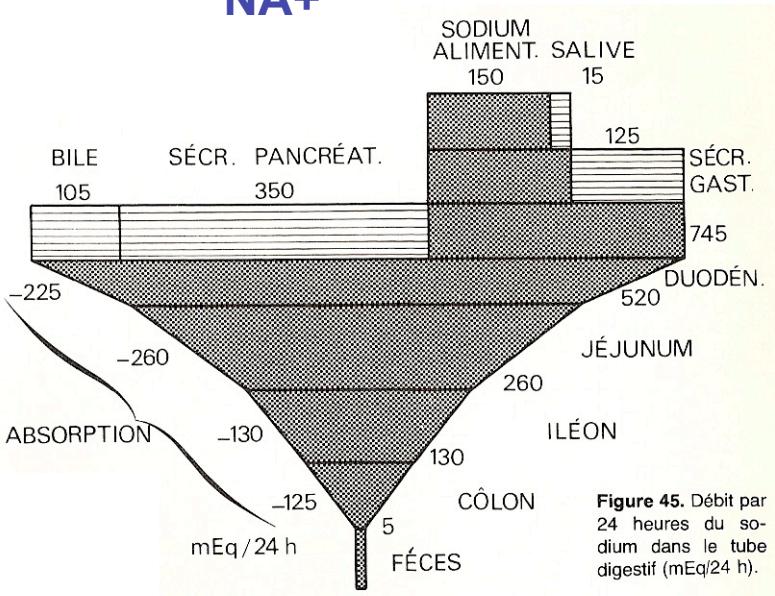
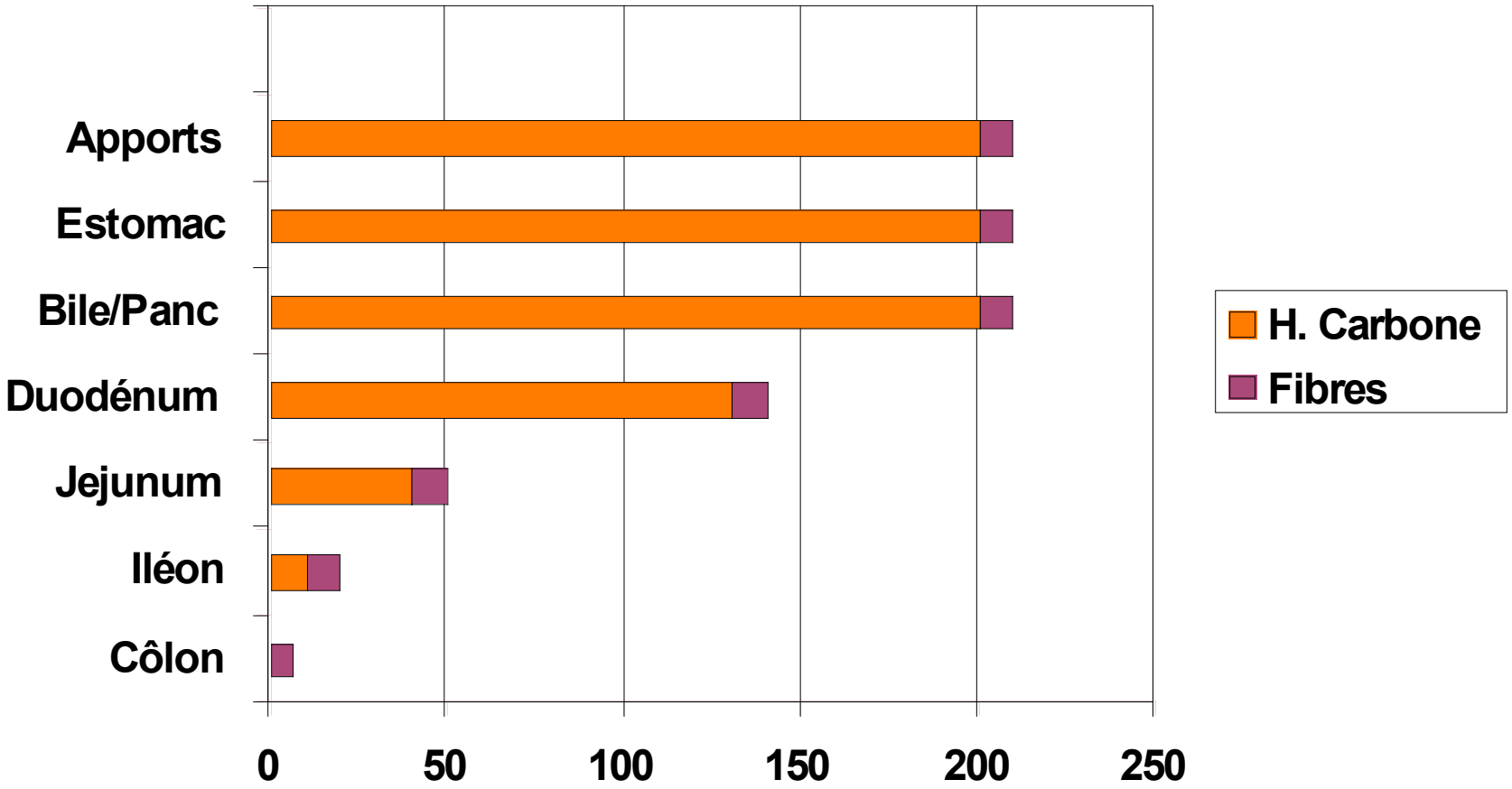
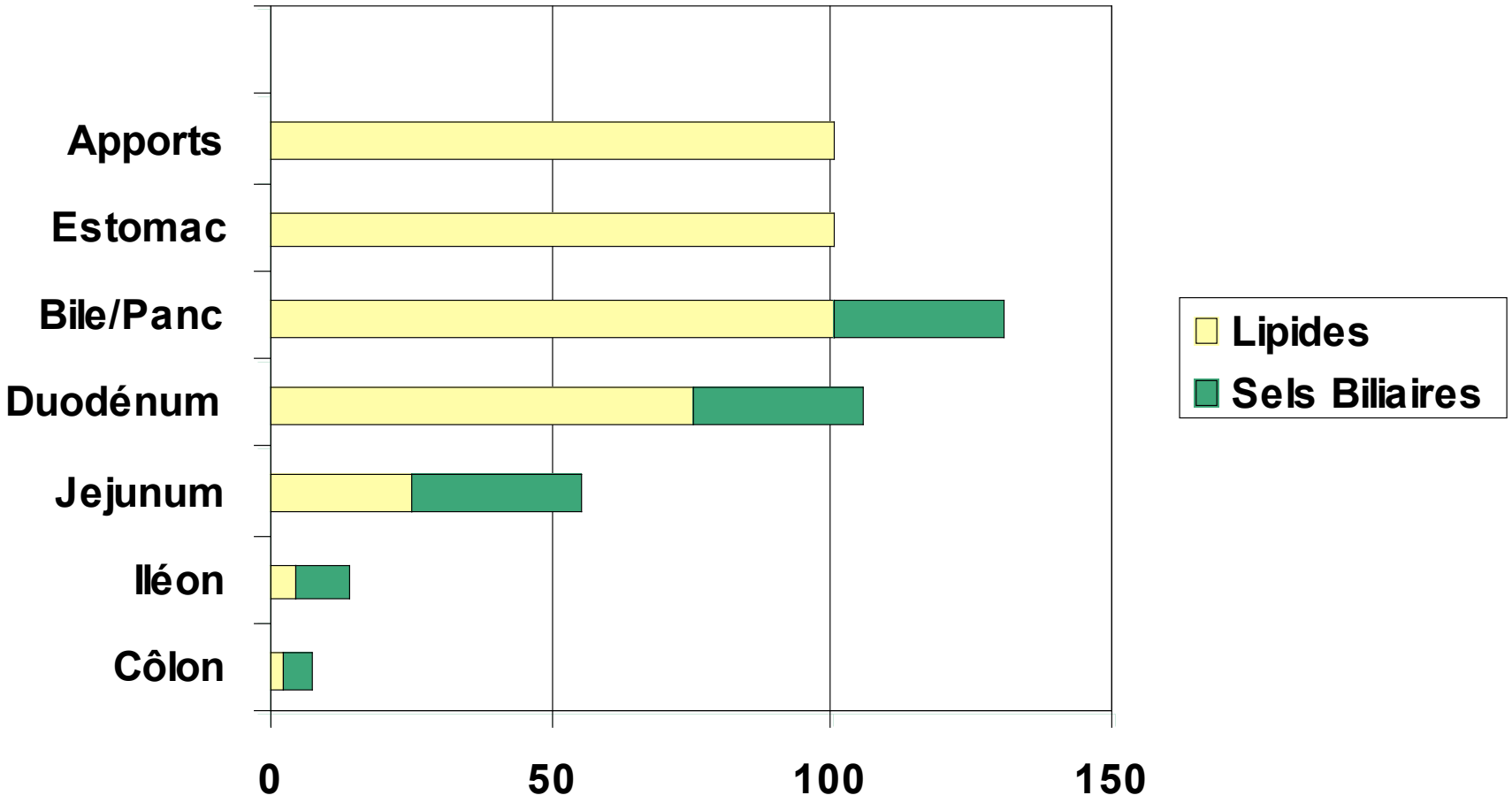


Figure 45. Débit par 24 heures du sodium dans le tube digestif (mEq/24 h).

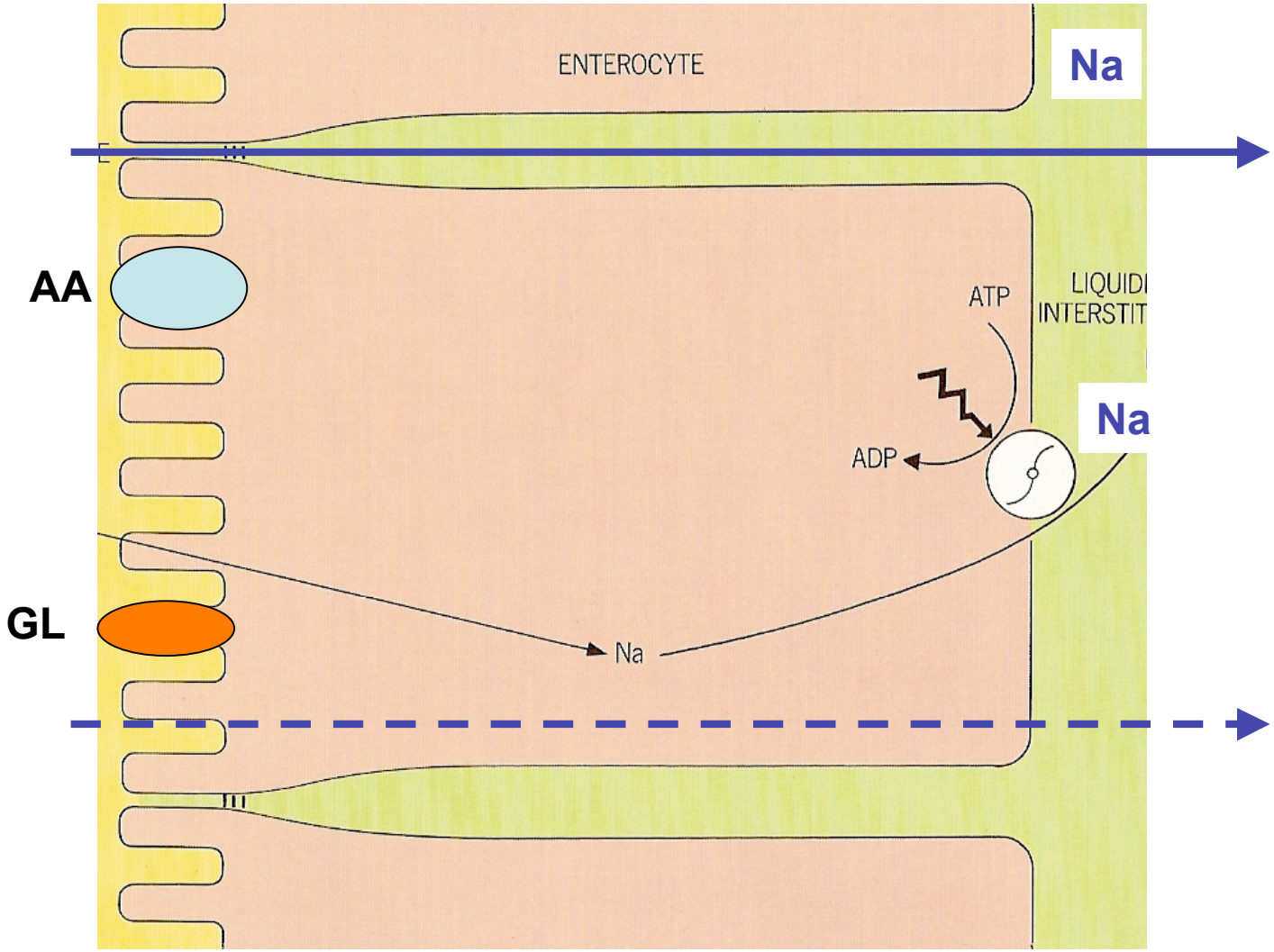
Hydrates de carbone dans le tube digestif



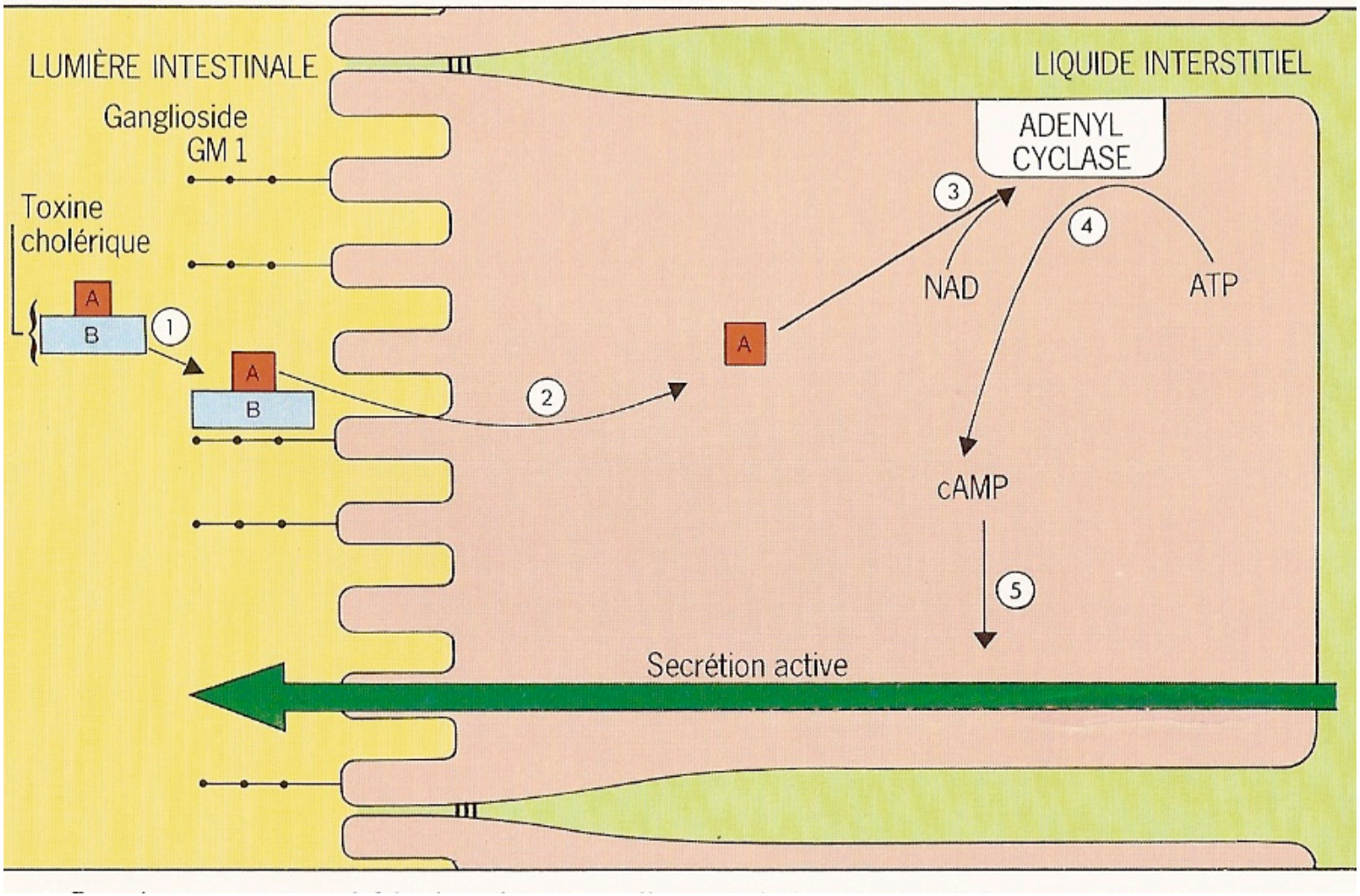
Lipides et sels biliaires dans le tube digestif

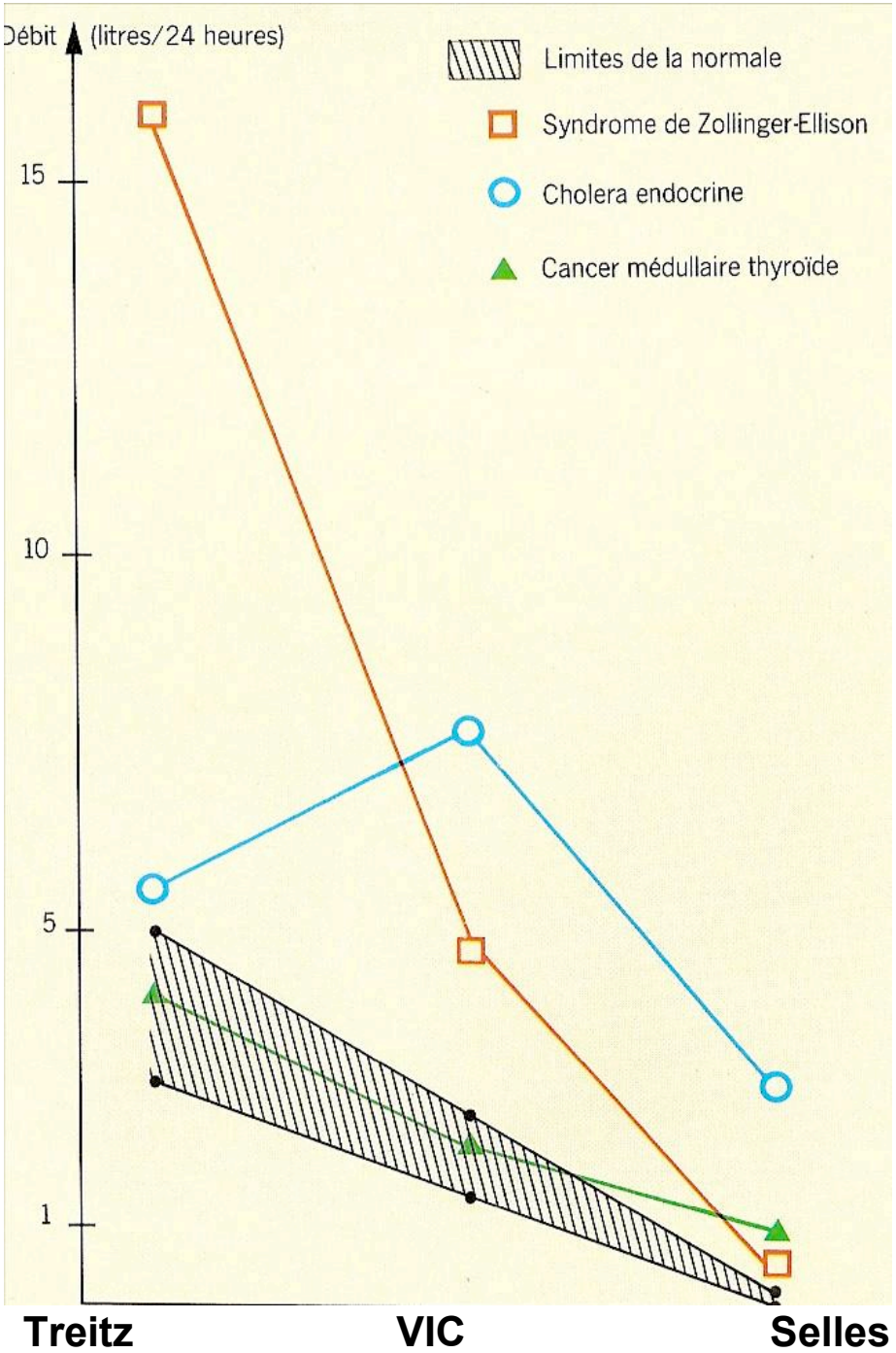


Absorption passive et active du sodium



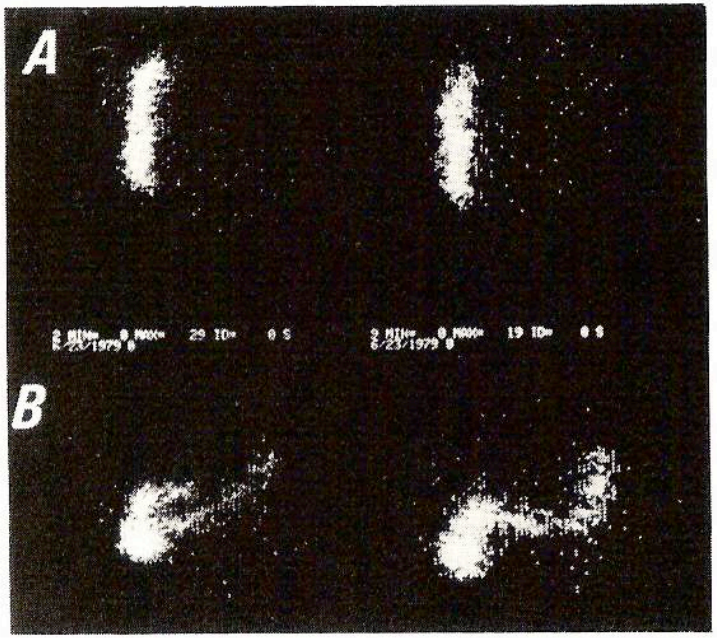
Sécrétion hydro-électrolytique





Débits liquidiens dans les diarrhées humorales

Transit intestinal dans les diarrhées motrices fonctionnelles



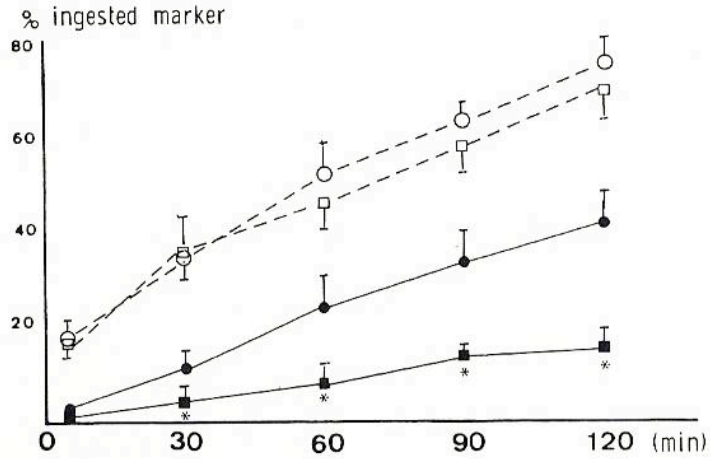


Fig. 3 *Percentage of meal marker that leaves stomach (dotted line) and that reaches colon (plain line). Squares depict normal subjects (n=9) and circles depict diarrhoeal patients (n=7); statistical evaluation of difference between controls and patients: *p<0·05.*