The clinical and pathogenic features of mucosal intestinal barrier in infants with food intolerance

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To study the clinical and pathogenetic features of food intolerance (FI) formation in infants with lactase deficiency (LD), a comprehensive clinical, immunological, biochemical, and functional examination of 39 children with LD 0.5 to 12 months of age was carried out. It is established that LD development in children is accompanied by a violation of all stages of digestion: cavitary, parietal and intracellular digestion, with changes in the state of mucosal immunity, gut microbiota and the imbalance of production of proinflammatory and antiinflammatory cytokines. Further investigation of the roles of nonspecific factors of the gastrointestinal mucosa protection and mucosal immunity is perspective for the study of FI pathogenesis in children as well as for the development of algorithms for treatment and prevention. (Cytokines and Inflammation. 2011. Vol. 10. № 4. P. 85–90.)

Key words: food intolerance, lactose, mucosal-epithelial barrier, cytokines, nitric oxide.