PART XIII

WORKSHOP ON INTESTINAL ABSORPTION IN URAEMIA

Chairman: H Kasper
Intestinal Absorption in Uraemia

Chairman
H KASPER, Würzburg

Panellists
U LOHRS, Munich
R-D HESCH, Hannover
K GRIMMEL, Würzburg
V WIZEMANN, Giessen

CHAIRMAN: KASPER (Würzburg) The progress achieved in the field of nephrology — and this includes the substantially prolonged survival of patients with chronic renal insufficiency — has generated a variety of problems. One of these relates to the question of damage inflicted upon the organs of the gastrointestinal tract and impairment of their function. In this context particular interest attaches to the pancreas and small intestine. Our knowledge concerning the pathophysiologic mechanisms which underlie the lesions of these organs is incomplete at this time. Likewise, definite evidence is lacking regarding the extent of pancreatic and small intestinal lesions as a function of the duration and degree of renal insufficiency. The question of impaired pancreatic and small intestinal function holds appreciable practical interest in as much as nutrient utilisation will diminish, once a certain degree of damage has been reached. Because of the great importance of dietary measures for the treatment of patients with chronic renal insufficiency, this latter aspect assumes great practical importance. In order to provide a basis for discussing the clinical problem, Dr Löhrs will present an introductory outline on the pathologic-anatomic alterations observed in the pancreas and small intestine in states of chronic renal insufficiency. His paper will be followed by reports by Dr Grimmel and Dr Hesch on the absorptive function of the small intestine in chronic renal failure, while Dr Hesch will focus on the problems of calcium absorption — so important to nephrologists — and on the related topics of vitamin D and parathyroid hormone metabolism, Dr Grimmel will review some important aspects of carbohydrate, lipid and aminoacid absorption. In conclusion, Dr Wizemann will give an outline of exocrine pancreatic function in chronic renal insufficiency.