



Certain Biochemical Studies on Proximal and Distal Resection of the Small Intestine in Dogs

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Abstract:

Experiments were made on 30 dogs divided into two groups, one with distal resection of they small intestine and the other with proximal small intestinal resection . Each group containing 15 animals in which 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4 of the small intestine was resected. The serum biochemical examination included total proteins, total lipids, glucose, sodium, potassium and bilirubin. The serum samples were taken weekly for 21 days following operations. Removal of more than 50 percent of the small intestine leads to more or less intense disturbances in the examined parameters. Serum total lipids, potassium and bilirubin showed a clear reduction in their values than other components. Dogs with 50-75 percent distal resection tend to loss more weight and show more severe defect of absorption than those with proximal resections.

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