

Lipase

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Effect of Doses and Formulations of Bacterial Lipase on Gastric Emptying in Canine Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency

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Background/Aims: There are few reports about the changes of gastric emptying (GE) in canine exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI). In this study, we would like to determine whether bacterial lipase (BL) containing lipolytic activity alters GE in a dose-dependent way, different formulations of BL have different dose responses, and GE is affected by fat absorption. **Methods:** Five dogs underwent ligation of pancreatic ducts and insertion of duodenal cannulas. Perfusion and 72-hr fecal balance studies were performed while a high fat meal (fat 43%) was given. Powder or microtableted BL were given at doses ranging from 0 to 400 × 10³ IU. GE of liquid and solid meal marker was evaluated by total delivery (% total amounts delivered to duodenum), AUC (area under curve) T10 and T50 (minutes for 10% or 50% of ingested markers to arrive in duodenum). **Results:** GE of liquid meal marker was delayed in a dose-dependent way, but showed no formulation dependency. GE of solid meal marker was also delayed in dose-dependent way. Fat absorption was associated with delay of GE of liquid meal marker but it is not associated with GE of solid meal marker (p=0.0013). **Conclusions:** In dogs with EPI which took a high fat diet, GE of liquid and solid meal is delayed in a dose-dependent way, but not in formulation-dependent way. In addition, delay of GE of liquid meal correlates with fat absorption. (**Kor J Gastroenterol 1999;34:517 - 527**)

Key Words: Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, Bacterial lipase, Gastric emptying, Fat absorption

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146-92,

Tel: (02) 3497-3310, Fax: (02) 3463-3882

(lipolytic activity)가

가

1992 *Burkholderia plantarii* 가

colipase

lipase ,8

lipase 가가 (

150),

- gastric lipase fungal

lipase

.9 -

tional rate of gastric emptying)

가 2

lipase

lipase (300,000 IU)

,10

3

.11 (microta-

blets) 가

lipase가 가

.4 lipase

.12 lipase 가가

가

, Herrera

(emulsified lipase 가

(une-

oil)

mulsified oil)

, lipase

40%

가

10%

5가 ,

6 .

1.

lipase orlistat

,57

lipase

amylase가

Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the Mayo Foundation

, National Institute of Health and the Public Health Policy on the Humane Use and Care of Laboratory Animals

20 kg (19.2-21 kg)
 mongrel 5 .
 thiopental sodium (12.5 mg/kg) ,
 halothane , 11
 , 1 fecal
 balance study postprandial perfusion study가
 .
 1 6,400 IU
 가 1.4 mm
 가
 Fecal balance study
 carmine (carmine red marker, Chemical
 Mfg. Corp., Gardena, CA) , carmine
 , 40 cm
 2
 { ¹⁴C-polyethylene-
 glycol (PEG) ³H-PEG }
 , 20 cm
 .
 (Hill's prescription diet, canine i/d, Hill's Pet
 Products, Topeka, KS)가 580
 Kcal 48%, 27% 25%
 , 2
 (Viokase, AH Robins Company, Richmond, VA) 10
 gm , 1 5 gm
 .
 2.
 3
 , 850 Kcal 43%, 36%
 21% .
 Suzuki 10 5
 lipase
 3 가
 .
 lipase (AG Knoll, Ludswiggsschaffen, Ger-
 many) 가

15,000, 30,000, 60,000,
 135,000, 300,000 IU , 18,000, 37,000,
 75,000, 170,000, 400,000 IU 5 ,
 10 ,
 .
 가 , 1 fecal
 balance study postprandial perfusion study가
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 1 6,400 IU
 가 1.4 mm
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 Fecal balance study
 carmine (carmine red marker, Chemical
 Mfg. Corp., Gardena, CA) , carmine
 , 40 cm
 2
 { ¹⁴C-polyethylene-
 glycol (PEG) ³H-PEG }
 , 20 cm
 .
 (Hill's prescription diet, canine i/d, Hill's Pet
 Products, Topeka, KS)가 580
 Kcal 48%, 27% 25%
 , 2
 (Viokase, AH Robins Company, Richmond, VA) 10
 gm , 1 5 gm
 .
 2.
 3
 , 850 Kcal 43%, 36%
 21% .
 Suzuki 10 5
 lipase
 3 가
 .
 lipase (AG Knoll, Ludswiggsschaffen, Ger-
 many) 가

15 6 ,
 3 gm, 3 mL, 3 mL ,

3. PEG turbidimetric method, ¹⁴C gamma counting (Micromedic 4/600 Automatic Gamma Counter, Micromedic Systems ICN Biochemicals, Huntsville, AL). ¹⁴C-PEG ³H-PEG (Packard Oxidizer D0306, Packard Instrument Co. Inc., Downers Grove, IL) liquid scintillation (LS6000SC, Beckman Instruments Inc., Fullerton, CA).

4. 1) .15

$$GEL = DV_{15} \times (PEG_0) / (PEG_m) \times 100$$

$$GES = DV_{15} \times (99mTc_0) / (99mTc_m) \times 100$$

$$DV_{15} = V_d \times (14C_{in} / 14C_o)$$

2) (PEG)가 total delivery, AUC (area under the curve) 50%가 T50 가 ,

6 total delivery, % AUC CFA asc sine lipase , p<0.05

1. lipase Fig. 1 % total delivery, AUC T50 (0.266-0.444) lipase (p=0.0074 p<0.0001), T50 가 (p=0.0002)(Fig. 2). lipase () total delivery, AUC T50

2. lipase Fig. 3 % total delivery, AUC T10 가 , total delivery, lipase 가 (p=0.2221 p=0.0895). AUC T10 r2 (0.363 0.246) lipase

Fig. 1. Gastric emptying curve of a liquid meal marker (polyethyleneglycol). Curves for cumulative % of PEG emptied into the duodenum in response to varying doses of powder (left panel) or microtablet (right panel) bacterial lipase are plotted over time.

Fig. 2. Effect of doses and formulations of bacterial lipase on gastric emptying of a liquid meal marker (polyethyleneglycol). Gastric emptying of the liquid meal marker was evaluated by total delivery (% total amounts of the liquid meal marker delivered to the duodenum for postprandial 6 hours, left panel), AUC area under the emptying curve, center panel), and T50 (minutes for 50% of the ingested liquid meal marker to arrive in the duodenum, right panel). Multiple regression analysis was performed to determine whether gastric emptying of the liquid meal marker was related to doses and/or formulations of bacterial lipase.

가
가 (p=0.0141 p=0.0215)(Fig. 4). lipase 가

Fig. 3. Gastric emptying curve of a solid meal marker (^{99m}Tc-Eggbeater). Curves for cumulative % of ^{99m}Tc-Eggbeater emptied into the duodenum in response to varying doses of powder (left panel) or microtablet (right panel) bacterial lipase are plotted over time.

Fig. 4. Effect of doses and formulations of bacterial lipase on gastric emptying of a solid meal marker (^{99m}Tc-Eggbeater). Gastric emptying of the solid meal marker was evaluated by total delivery (% total amounts of the solid meal marker delivered to the duodenum for postprandial 6 hours, left panel), AUC, area under the emptying curve, center panel), and T10 (minutes for 10% of the ingested solid meal marker to arrive in the duodenum, right panel). Multiple regression analysis was performed to determine whether gastric emptying of the solid meal marker was related to doses and/or formulations of bacterial lipase.

3. CFA (r²=0.373, p=0.0013)(Fig. 5). CFA 가 lipase CFA (p=0.0713). CFA 가 (r²=0.262, AUC가 p=0.1440)(Fig. 6).

Fig. 5. Relationship between fat absorption and gastric emptying of a liquid meal marker (polyethyleneglycol). Fat absorption is expressed as arcsine transformed coefficient of fat absorption $\{(\text{gm ingested fat} - \text{gm fecal fat}) / \text{gm ingested} \times 100\}$ and gastric emptying of the liquid meal marker is expressed as AUC (area under the curve). Statistical analysis was performed by using multiple regression analysis.

Fig. 6. Relationship between fat absorption and gastric emptying of a solid meal marker (^{99m}Tc-Eggbeater). Fat absorption is expressed as arcsine transformed coefficient of fat absorption $\{(\text{gm ingested fat} - \text{gm fecal fat}) / \text{gm ingested} \times 100\}$ and gastric emptying of the solid meal marker is expressed as AUC (area under the curve). Statistical analysis was performed by using multiple regression analysis.

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lipase , 가
1022
lipase 가 ,
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lipase가 FDA
Herrera fistula
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.56
가
가 ,
.136 1994 5
2
가
850
kcal ,
100 mL ,
lipase lipase amylase

1994 5 , , .

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,23 , .

162425 , 가 .

, 가 - .

5 lipase가 .

가 , 가 .

lipase : mongrel 5 .

5 , .

lipase .

, 5 5 (, 15, 30, 60, 135, 300; , 18, 37, 75, 170, 400 KU) ,

가 .

(850 Cal, 43%) . 72 fecal balance study (coefficient of fat absorption, CFA) , perfusion study .

6

.15,162526 cumulative % total delivery (total delivery), area under curve (AUC) 50%가 .

(T5) , total delivery, AUC T10 가 .

가 가 : .

total delivery AUC가 T5가 가 (p=0.0009, <0.0001 =0.0002),

AUC가 T10 가 (p=0.0141 . CFA 가 (p=0.0013),

lipase . :

lipase

: , lipase, ,

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