

Malabsorption

(from Lat. malus - poor and absorbtio - absorption) - the loss of one or many nutrients entering the digestive tract, due to the lack of absorption in the small intestine.

Causes:

Due to infective agents

HIV related malabsorption

Intestinal tuberculosis

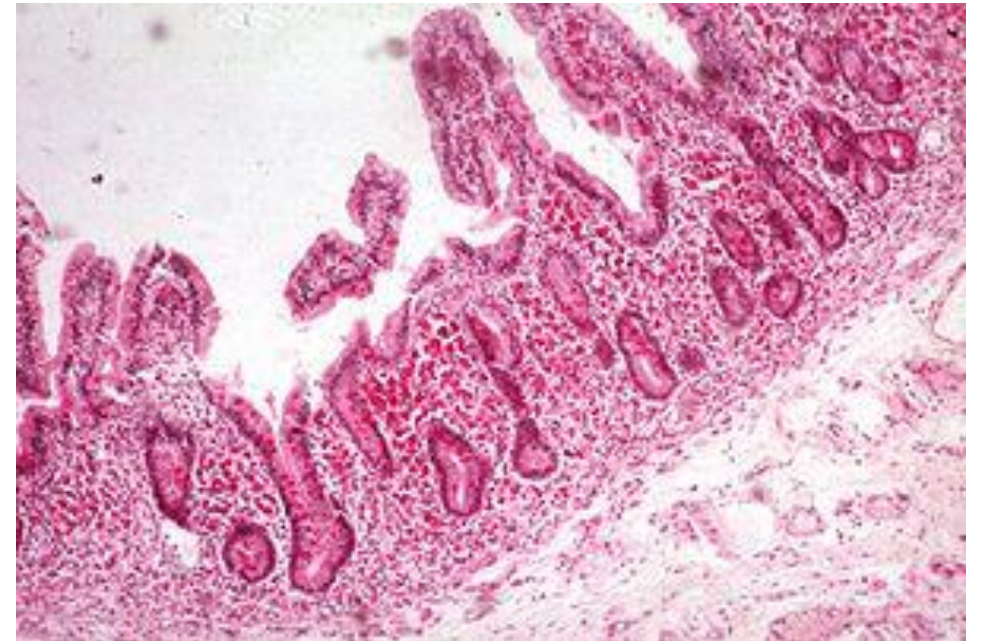
Parasites e.g., diphylobothrium (fish tape worm) (B12 malabsorption), giardiasis (*Giardia lamblia*),

hookworm (*Ancylostoma duodenale* roundworm, ,and *Necator americanus*)

Traveler's diarrhea

Tropical sprue

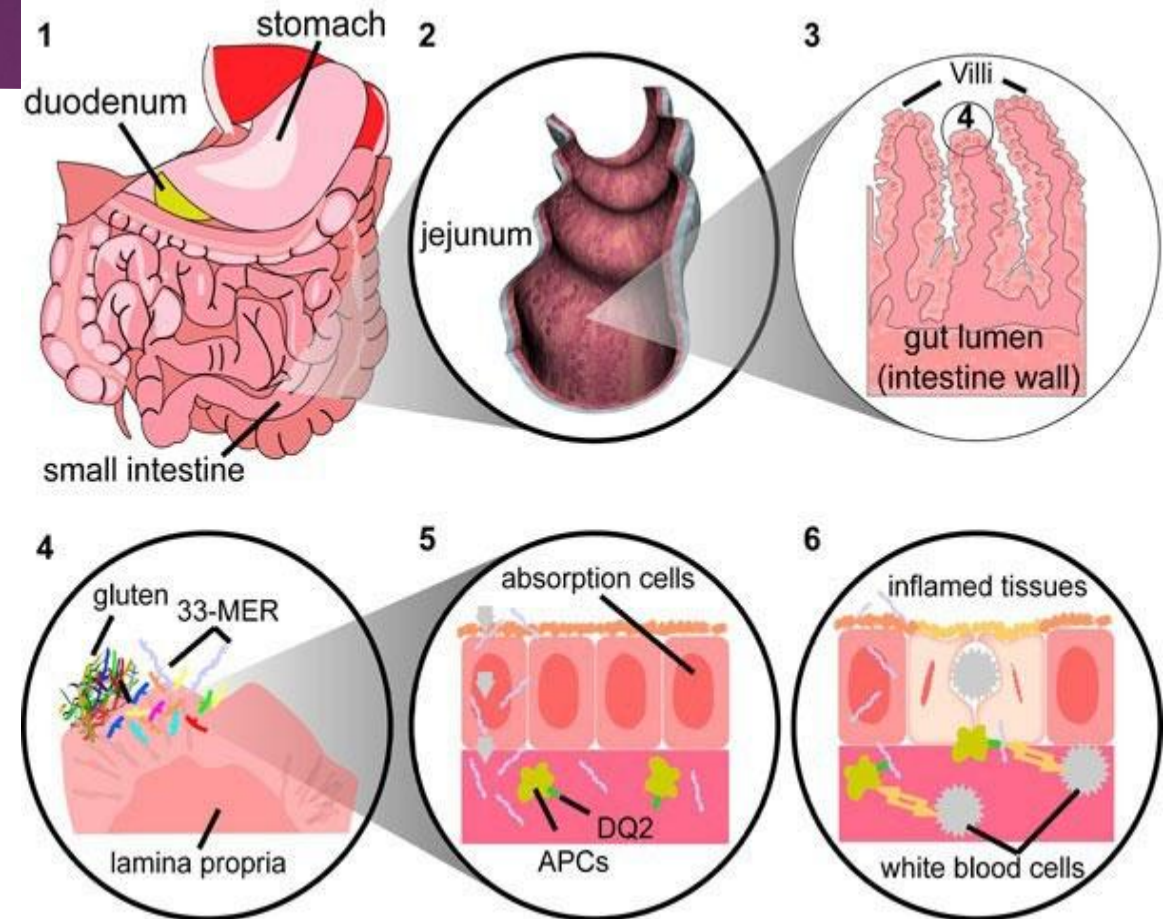
Whipple's disease



Flatulence (from the Greek. Μετεωρισμός - lifting up, swelling) - excessive accumulation of gases in the intestine. Manifested by abdominal distension, possibly abundant ("explosive") release of a large amount of digestive gases (the so-called flatulence).



Celiac disease (Greek κοιλιακός - “abdominal”; celiac enteropathy) is a multifactorial disease, digestive disturbance caused by damage to the villi of the small intestine by certain foods that contain certain proteins: gluten (gluten) and proteins of cereals (avenins close to it, hordein, cereals (avenin, hordein, hordein, gortenin), and gluten (near gluten) and cereal proteins (avenin, hordein, cereals (avenin, hordein, hordein, hordein).) in cereals such as wheat, rye, barley.



- ▶ Proteinuria - detection of protein in urine analysis.
- ▶ Causes:
 - allergies;
 - stress;
 - hypothermia;
 - dehydration;
 - intoxication of the body in infectious diseases.



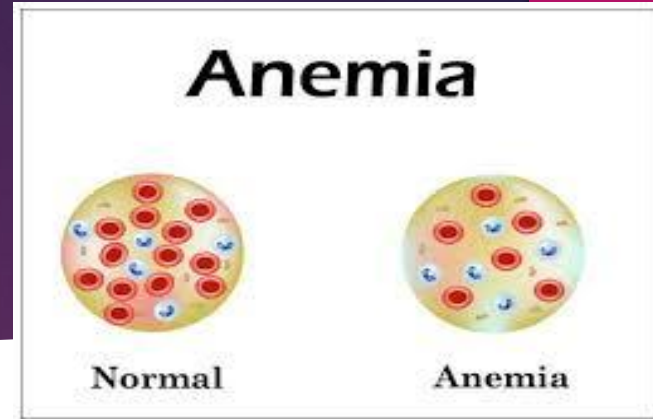
Hypoproteinemia - is a condition in which the level of protein in the blood plasma is abnormally low.

Causes:

- 1) Nutritional hypoproteinemia is associated with extremely low protein intake with food (for example, kwashiorkor).
- 2) Malabsorption
Liver disease can also cause hypoproteinemia by reducing the synthesis of plasma proteins, such as albumin.
- 3) Kidney diseases, such as nephrotic syndrome, can also lead to hypoproteinemia due to the fact that proteins are excreted in the urine.



▶ Anemia (from other Greek ἀν- is a prefix with the value of negation and αἷμα “blood”) or anemia is a group of clinico-hematological syndromes, the common point of which is a decrease in the concentration of hemoglobin in the blood, more often with a simultaneous reduction red blood cell volume)



▶ Depending on the type of anemia, etiological factors can vary quite a lot.

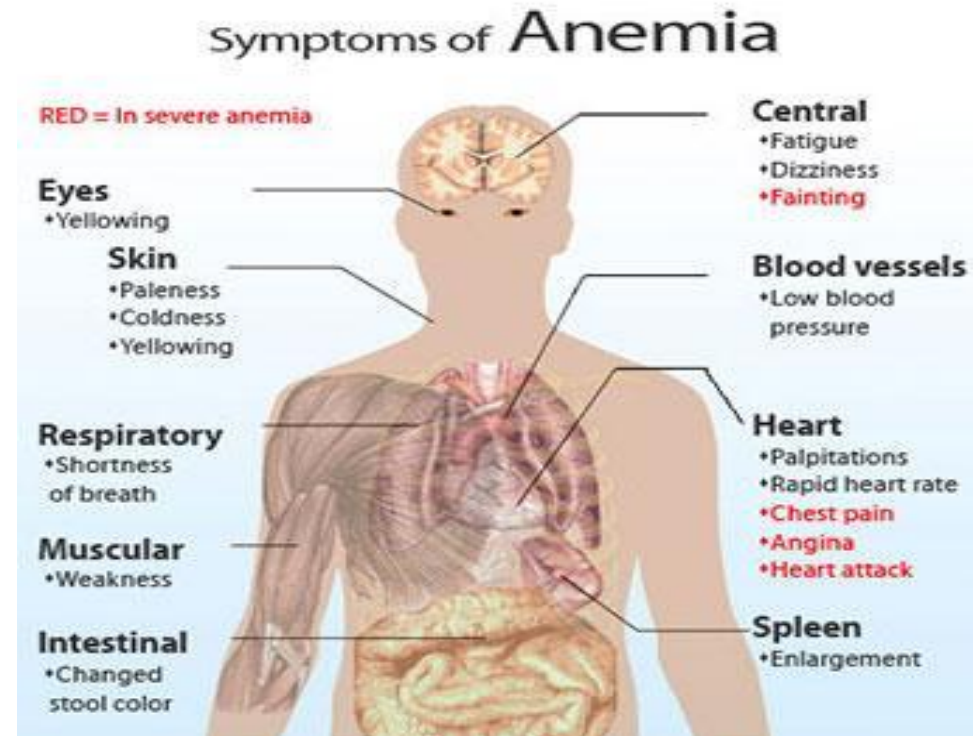
▶ unilateral food (the prevalence of dairy products)

▶ lack of vitamins

▶ irregular at problem

▶ acute respiratory infections, childhood infections

▶ helminthic invasions



- ▶ telangiectasia - persistent expansion of small vessels of the skin (arterioles, venules, capillaries) non-inflammatory nature, manifested by vascular asterisks or nets
- ▶ Causes: Telangiectasia can be a symptom of rosacea, systemic connective tissue diseases (systemic scleroderma, dermatomyositis, systemic lupus erythematosus) or chronic venous insufficiency, develop when exposed to high and low temperatures, pathology of the liver, endocrine disorders (hormonal contraceptive use, local corticosteroids, pregnancy). Often, telangiectasia is observed in the framework of the symptom complex of poikiloderma (along with reticular hypo- or hyperpigmentation, as well as atrophy of the epidermis)

