

## ZMIANY pH ŻOŁĄDKOWEGO W OKRESIE CZTEROTYGODNIOWEJ ABSTYNENCJI ALKOHOLOWEJ U MĘŻCZYŹN Z ZESPOŁEM ZALEŻNOŚCI ALKOHOLOWEJ

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### CHANGES IN GASTRIC pH DURING A FOUR WEEK PERIOD OF ABSTINENCE IN ALCOHOL DEPENDENT MALE PATIENTS

**ABSTRACT** – Alcohol may have different effects on gastric acidity, depending on the mode of administration, concentration and kind of alcohol beverage. However, the gastric pH level is the important pathogenic factor in chronic alcohol abuse complications. Because of this we decided to investigate the gastric pH in alcohol dependent male patients. The study was made in 17 alcohol dependent male patients, who drank alcohol not later than three weeks before the study start, and in 9 males, who denied alcohol consumption for last month. In each subject 24-hours gastric pH-metry was performed twice, the first time at the beginning of the study and for the second time after four weeks of alcohol abstinence. No differences in gastric pH-metry parameters between alcohol dependent patients and control group were found. Parameters of gastric acidity in the first examination significantly correlated with the results of laboratory determinations (leukocyte count, bilirubin and alpha1-globulin concentration, GTP activity) and clinical data, such as severity of alcohol dependence, quantity and frequency of alcohol drinking during last 90 days as well as the presence of inflammatory changes in gastric mucosa. After four weeks of alcohol abstinence period we observed a decrease in percentage of total monitoring time with gastric pH range 3-4, and shortening of the longest time with gastric 2-3 pH range at night. In conclusion, we didn't show the difference in gastric acidity in alcohol dependent males in comparison with control group. The observed correlation may suggest the relationships between gastric pH changes and the chronic alcohol abuse complications.

**Key words:** gastric pH-metry, gastric acidity, alcohol dependence, liver injury.

### WSTĘP

Alkohol etylowy wpływa na wydzielanie żołądkowe zależnie od stężenia oraz rodzaju napoju alkoholowego. W małych stężeniach (do 5%) etanol pobudza wydzielanie kwasu, w większych natomiast nie wpływa na wydzielanie kwasu lub je hamuje (14). Ponieważ osoby uzależnione najczęściej spożywają duże ilości stężonych alkoholi, narażone są one na długotrwałą supresję wydzielania kwasu i podwyższenie pH