

The significance of plasma CCK and secretin in the oleate-stimulated pancreatico-biliary secretion in man

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Summary

In eight normal persons the plasma levels of secretin and cholecystokinin (CCK) measured after intraduodenal oleate were reproduced by intravenous (i.v.) infusion of synthetic secretin ($3.4 \text{ pmol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$) and CCK-8 ($17.5 \text{ pmol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$), either alone or in combination. Using an indicator dilution technique, the combined infusions of the two hormones were found to account for all the pancreatico-biliary secretion of amylase, bicarbonate, bile salts and volumen elicited in response to intraduodenal oleate, pH 6. Furthermore, the bicarbonate secretion and the flow rate elicited by secretin were augmented by CCK, whereas no augmentation was found with regard to the CCK-stimulated enzyme and bile salts output.

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Cell-mediated immunity in amoebic liver abscess

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Summary

Cell-mediated immunity studies were carried out in 26 cases of amoebic liver abscess by the leucocyte migration inhibition test and in 23 cases by T-cell counting. The tests were repeated after treatment and clinical recovery in 20 and 18 cases respectively. In addition, the leucocyte migration inhibition test was performed on 20 normal healthy controls and 11

Entamoeba histolytica cyst passers, and T-cell counting was carried out on 18 normal healthy controls and nine *E. histolytica* passers. The results of the present study show a transient state of immunodepression which may help *E. histolytica* to evade the defence mechanism of the host, and thereby invade target cells and produce liver abscess. This immune response is reversed after treatment and clinical recovery.

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