



PROTEIN-LOSING ENTEROPATHIES ASSOCIATED WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD) - UPDATED GUIDE

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Protein-losing enteropathy (PLE) is a clinical syndrome characterized by a massive loss of proteins through the mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract.

The causes that lead to PLE can be very varied, but the most common are Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD), intestinal lymphangiectasia, and intestinal lymphoma.

IBD is a chronic enteropathy of unknown etiology both in human medicine and in veterinary medicine. In both cases, it is characterized by an inflammatory process at the intestinal level.

It is believed to be due to a combination of different factors such as the intestinal microenvironment, mucosal immunity, and the individual's genetics.

Objective

1. Deepen the knowledge about protein-losing enteropathy, especially when it is associated with inflammatory bowel disease.
2. Update knowledge about clinical diagnosis.
3. Investigate the therapeutic options that exist to treat this syndrome associated with IBD.

Conclusion

1. PLE occurs in animals with severe intestinal disease, generally associated with idiopathic inflammatory disease or lymphangiectasia.
2. The traditional diagnostic protocol is the most widely used and provides a definitive diagnosis in most cases with IBD.
3. There is great interest in the diagnosis of IBD with less invasive methods such as micro RNA etcs, although more studies are necessary to correctly assess its clinical efficacy.
4. It is important to carry out treatment focused on each patient, taking into account the individual alterations that each one of them may have in order to improve the prognosis.
5. The prognosis of the disease is variable, but most cases are considered reserved.

