

Moschella, Samuel L., HJ Hurley, Harry J. Moschella, Samuel L., John Hopkins University Press; 2013. Moschella, Samuel L., M. Hurley, Harry J; Moschella, Samuel L. (1998- ). Copyright of published by Moschella, Samuel L., Hurley, Moschella, Samuel L. (2007). Moschella, Samuel L. (2003). A comparative study of a commercial and a home-prepared test meal for assessing small intestinal motility. Nutritional deficiencies are common in patients with chronic digestive disorders. The evaluation of small intestinal motility is a useful tool for nutritional screening in such patients. A few commercial tests of the motility of the small intestine are available, but for those performed with a home-prepared meal the methodology is not standardized. The aim of this study was to compare a commercial diet (BD) with a home-prepared meal (BH) for assessment of small intestinal motility. A comparative analysis was performed in a sample of healthy volunteers of 20 to 50 years of age (n=21). The two diets consisted of 600 kcal and 900 kcal, respectively. The test was performed in duplicate under fasting conditions. A period of time of 60 min was allowed for meal ingestion. The motility was evaluated as the time elapsed between the first and last phase of the meal, calculated by recording the time the first liquid or semi-solid phase appeared and the last phase of the meal. The time of the meal ingestion was not significantly different (p>0.05) between diets, nor were the times of the first and last phases for both diets. Both the number and intensity of phases were significantly higher (p<0.05) for the home-prepared meal. The effect of prolonged static magnetic field exposure on blood pressure and heart rate in school children. A decrease in blood pressure and heart rate at school playgrounds is frequently observed in children. Static magnetic fields are known to influence these values. The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of static magnetic fields on these parameters during prolonged exposure in school environments. The blood pressure and heart rate of 1120 schoolchildren aged 8, 9 and 10 years of the city of Poznan were measured during 3 hours. Magnetic fields were measured with the TKS-1105 sensor

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