Effect of Erythromycin on Gastric Emptying and Its Relation to Blood Sugar Level in Diabetic Patients

Thesis
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In
Internal Medicine

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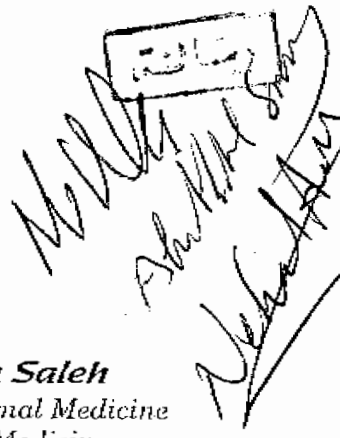

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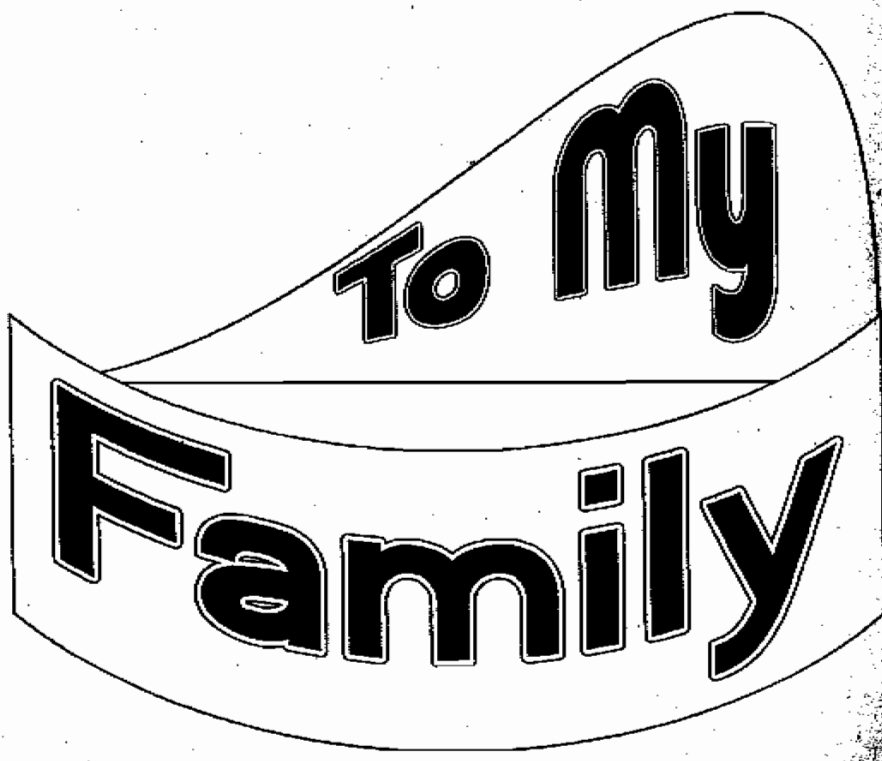
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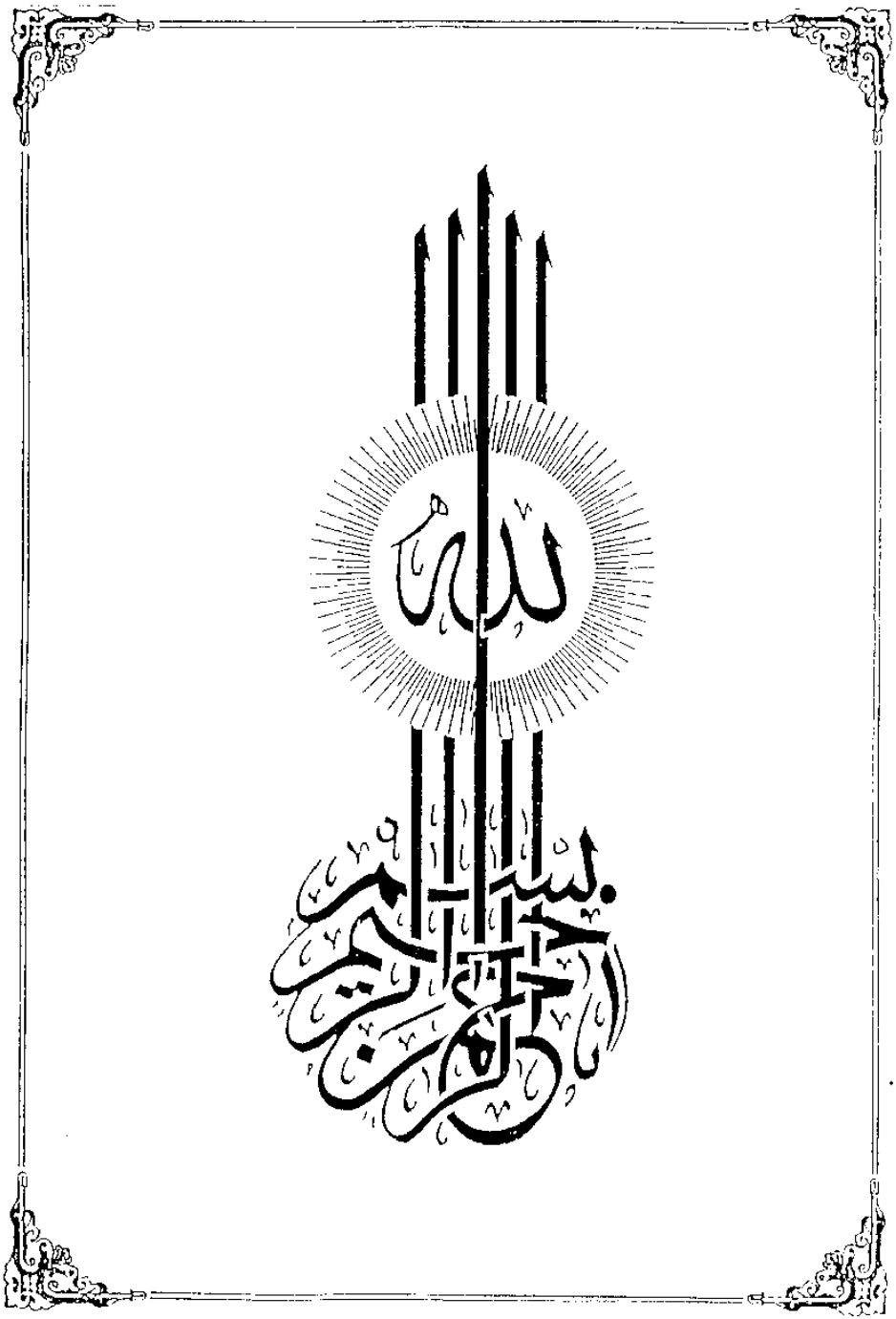

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Meritte

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Gastric emptying abnormalities are common in diabetic patients but correlate poorly with gastrointestinal complications of diabetes and the converse is also true *(Itoh, 1975)*.

Gastric emptying may be a previously under recognized contributor to variations in glyceamic control in diabetes.

Gastric emptying studies were done in patients with type II diabetes mellitus who had symptoms suggestive of delayed gastric emptying in an attempt to evaluate the incidence of abnormal gastric emptying and to assess the clinical parameters of the different patterns of gastric emptying *(Tomomasa et al., 1986)*.

Hyperglyceamia reduces the rate of gastric emptying in both type I and type II diabetic patients. The mechanism responsible for the inhibitory action of hyperglyceamia on gastric emptying are unknown.

Erythromycin has been shown to improve gastric emptying in diabetic gastroparesis, and it accelerates gastric emptying in different doses when given orally. It has been proved to be of a great help in the control of blood sugar in diabetic patients.

Aim of the Work :

The aim of this work is to assess acceleration of gastric emptying and control of blood sugar level using erythromycin in diabetic gastroparesis.

Review of Literature