

Grisen som model for nyfødte børn?

Er der ligheder i udviklingsmønstre og ernæringsbetingelser?
 Hvordan reguleres udvikling (genetik–hormoner–ernæring)?

Kan ernærings-sygdomme behandles
 ens hos nyfødte husdyr og børn?



?



?



Kalve

Lam

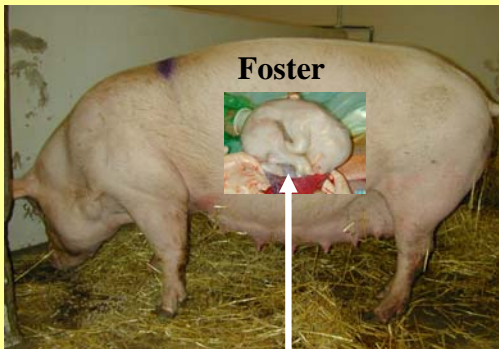
Grise

?

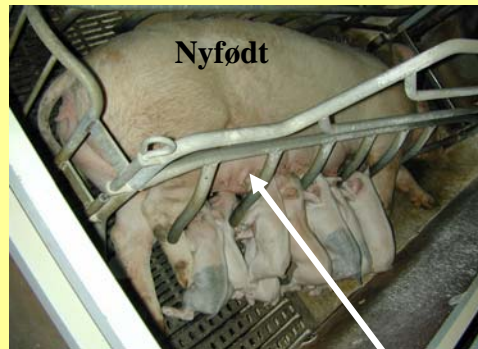
Mink



Skift i ernæringsforhold ved fødsel:



Foster



Nyfødt

Fødsel

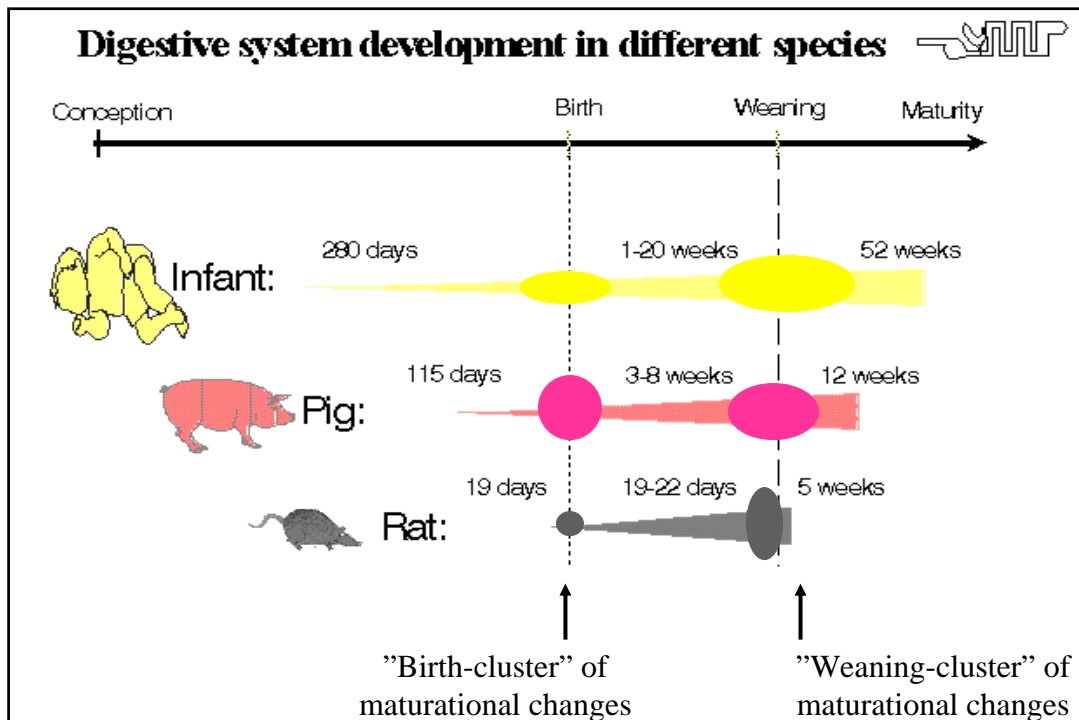
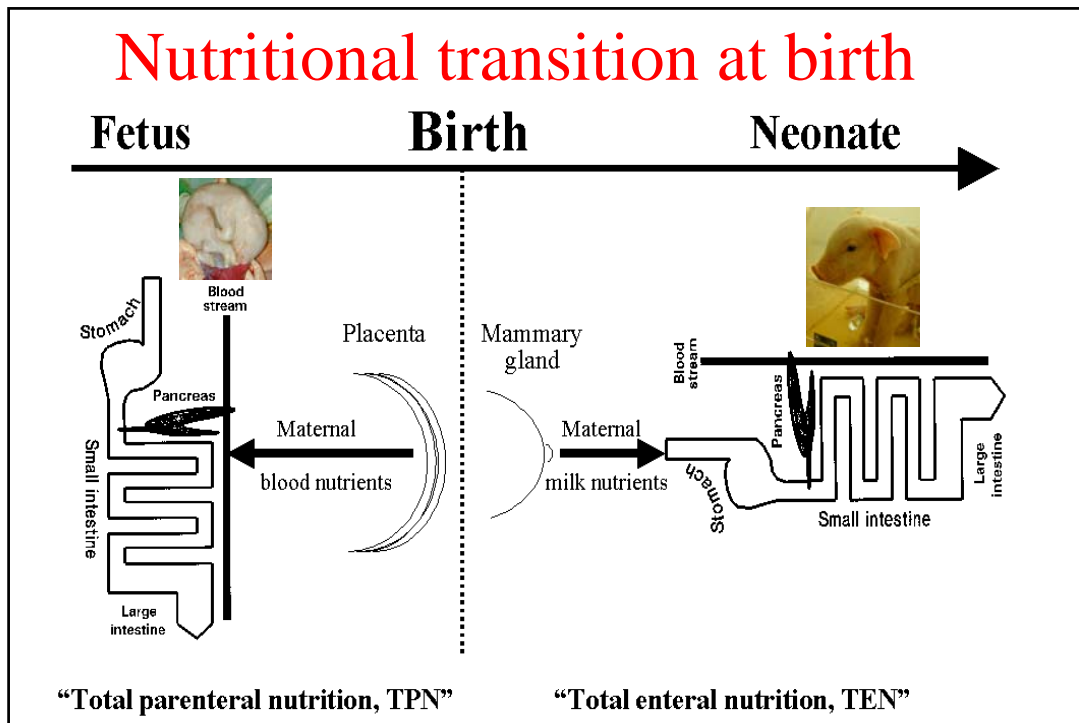
Parenteral
 ernæring
 via navle

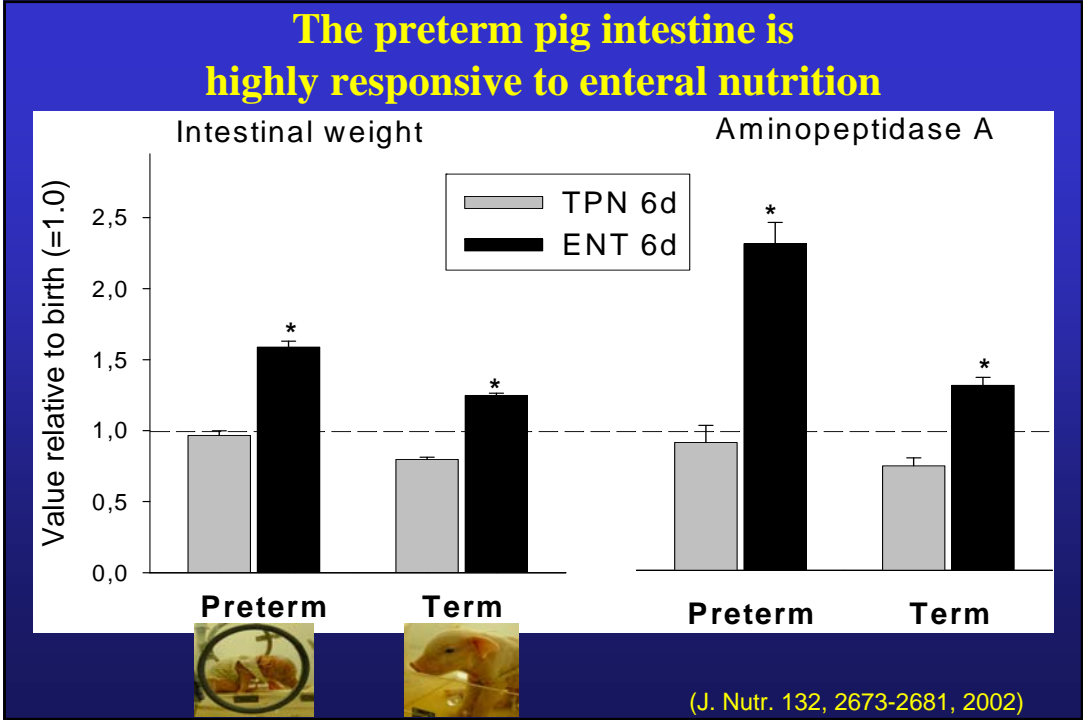
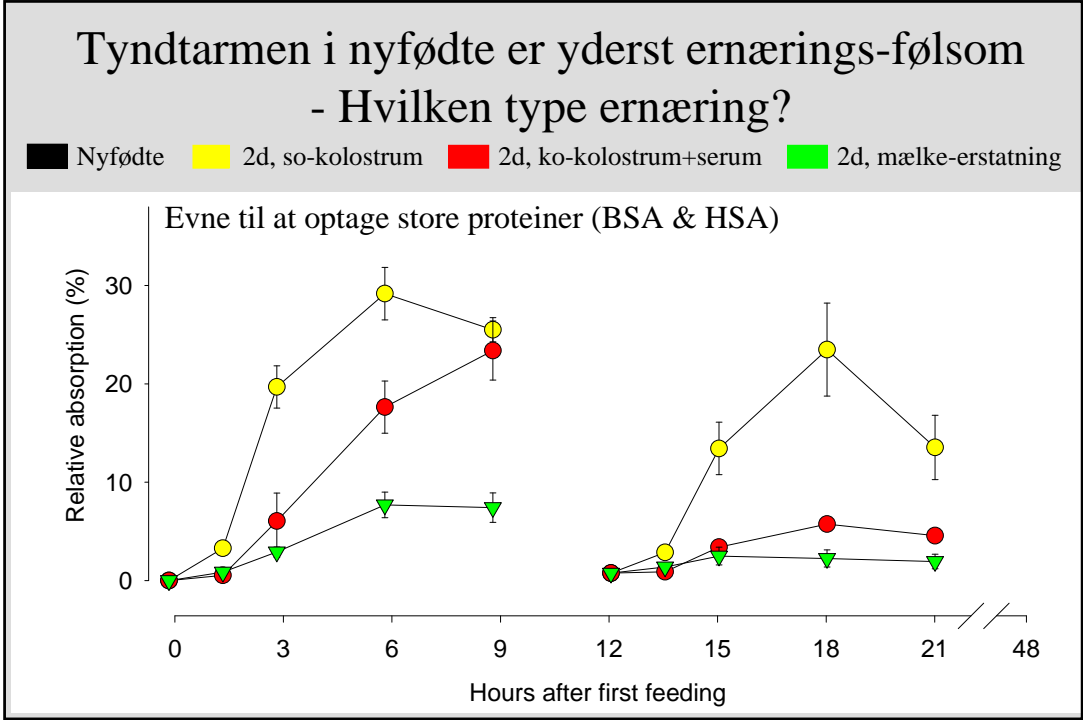


Overlevelse:

Svin	87%	(75-95)
Kvæg	93%	(85-95)
Får	92%	(80-95)
Heste	91%	(85-95)
Mennesker	99%	(90-100)

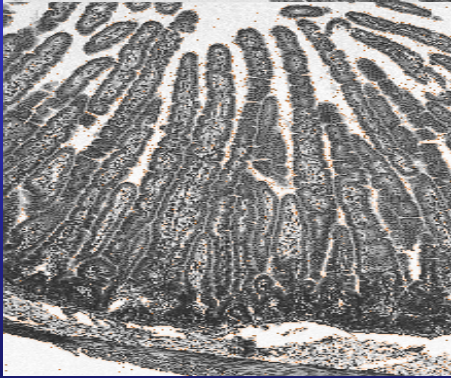
Nutritional transition at birth





Tarmen i nyfødte er yderst afhængig af ernæring

SULTEN TARM (+GLP-2)



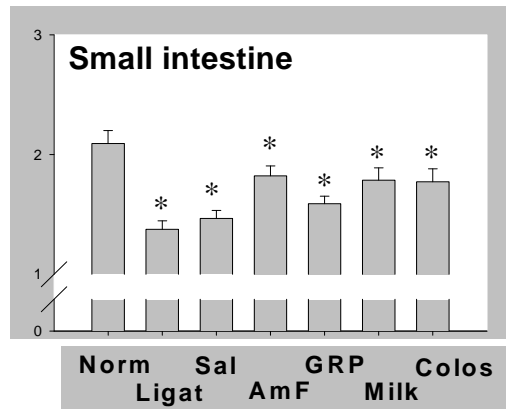
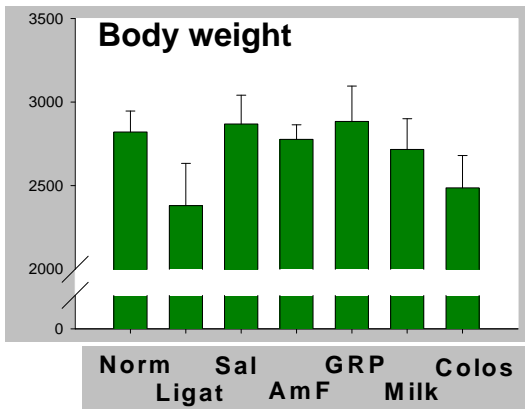
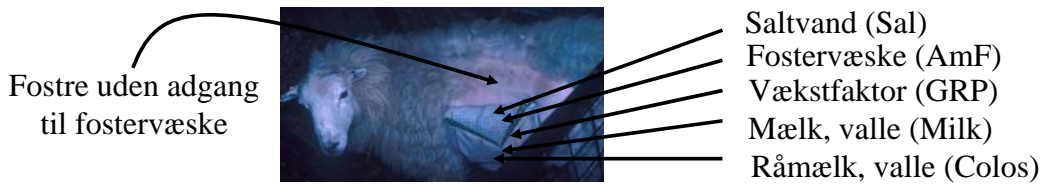
”SULTEN” TARM (TPN)

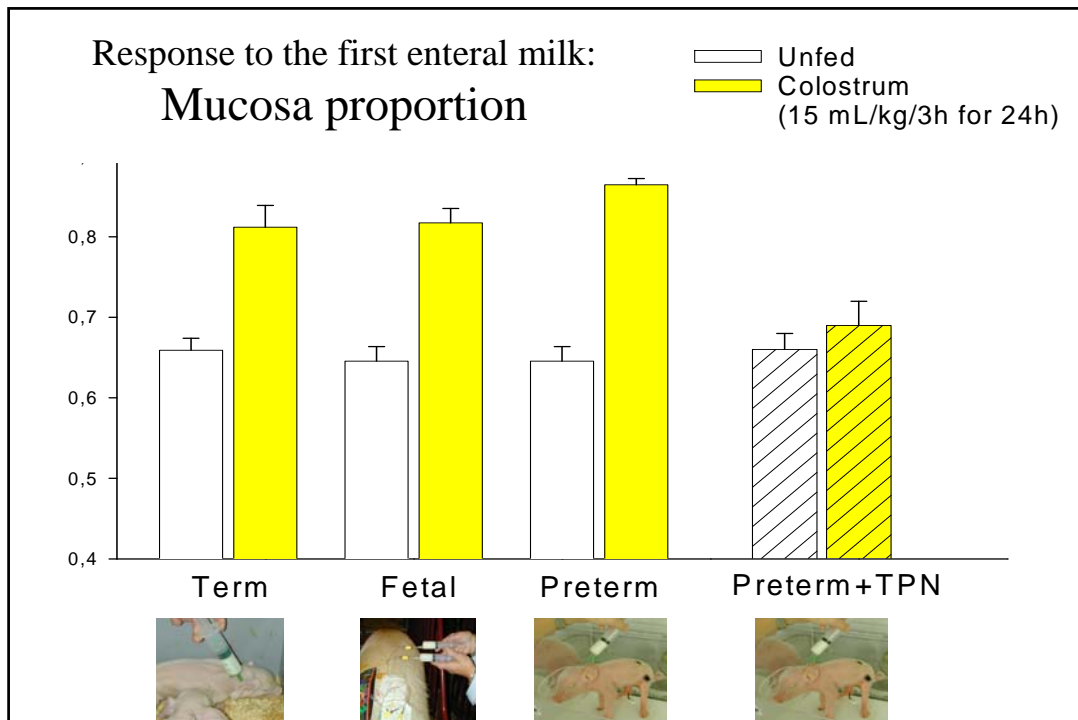


American Journal of
Physiology 279, 2000

Kan man fodre undervægtige fostre før fødsel?

(Lam, 80-85% gestation, Reproduction, Fertility & Development 12, 2000)



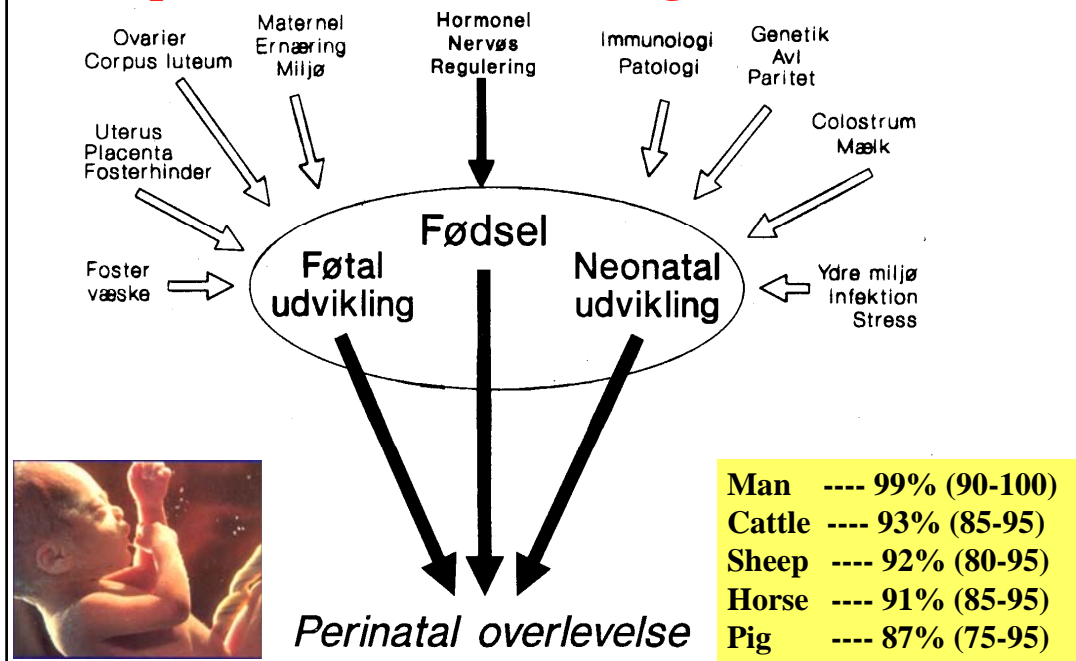


KONKLUSION:
 Tarmen i umodne og/eller små nyfødte er ekstremt følsom overfor ernæring - men virkningen afhænger af:

- Diæt type
- Modenhed
- blod vs. enteral ernæring
- Fødselstype

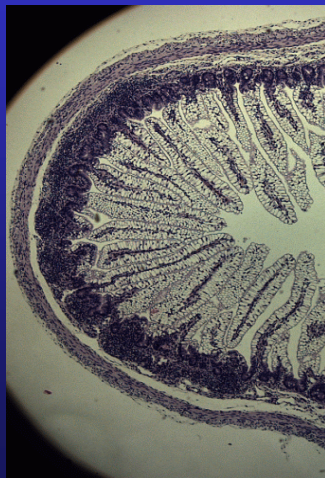
DYREART?

Hvad påvirker fostrets modning forud for fødslen?

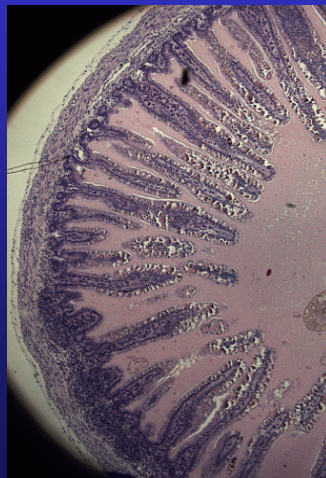


No NEC in fetal newborn pigs (litter 64)

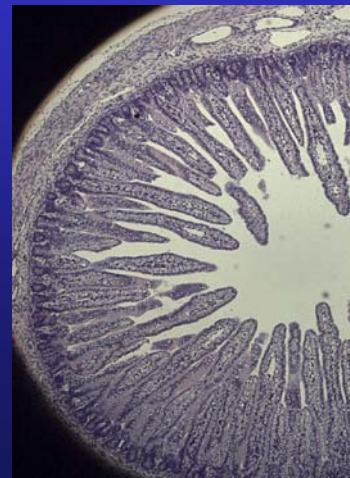
Formula



Colostrum



No feed

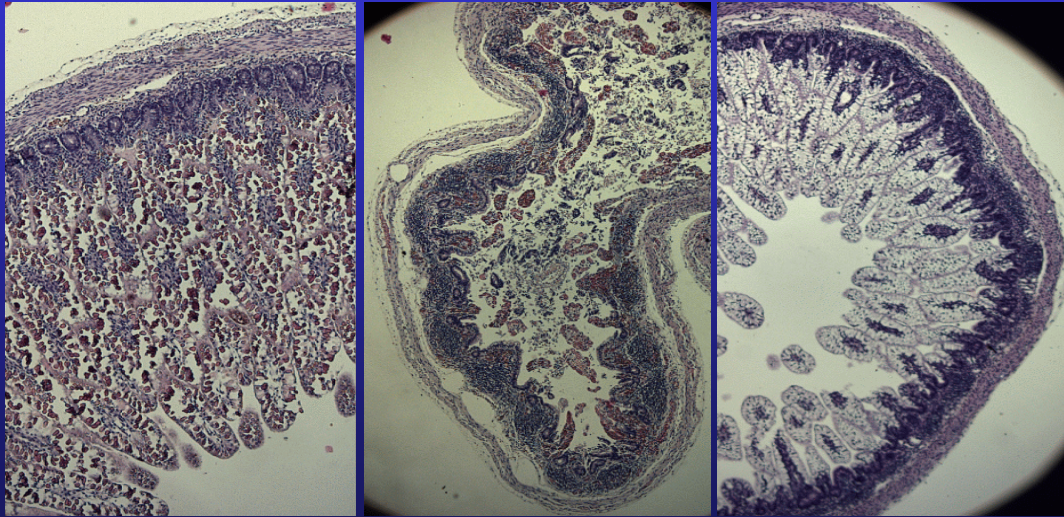


NEC in premature newborn pigs (litter 64)

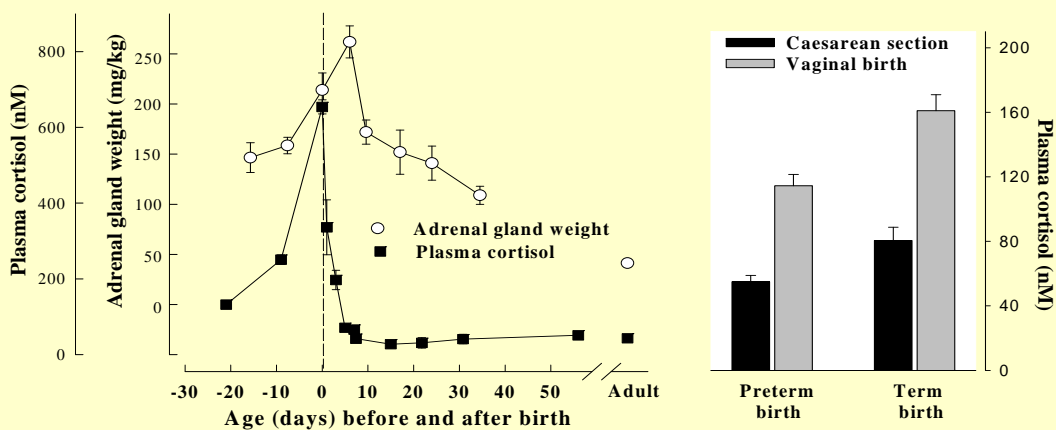
Colostrum

Formula-NEC

Formula-no NEC



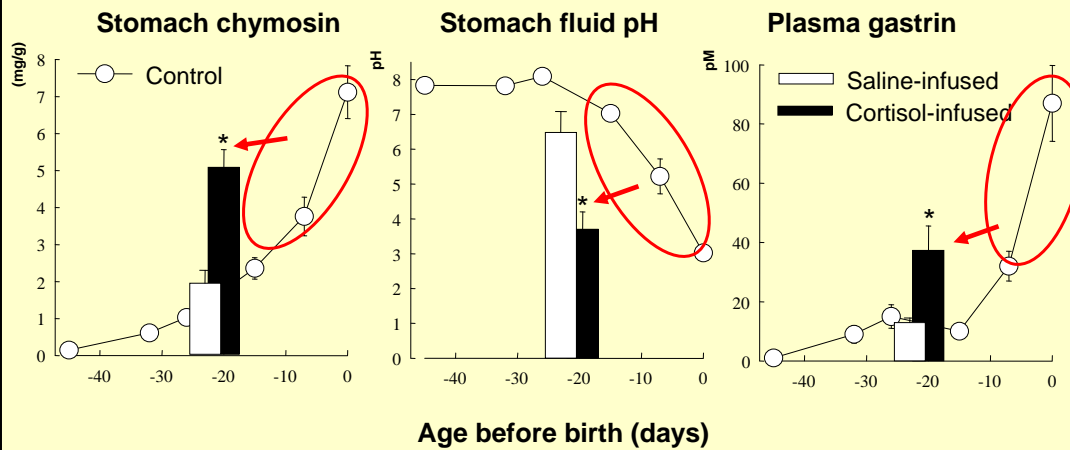
Development of plasma cortisol before and after birth



J. Pediatr. Gastroent. Nutr. 19, 1994; Exp. Physiol. 80, 1995



Cortisol mediates the normal maturational changes in the fetal pig stomach



Exp. Physiol. 80, 1995

CONCLUSION:

The immature GI-tract is highly sensitive to hormonal and nutritional stimulation - but responses depend on:

- Diet type
- Age

SPECIES?



- TPN vs. enteral
- Birth

Perinatal gastroenterologi og ernæring

Veterinær og Lanbohøjskolen, København

