

**THE INTESTINAL DISEASES OF
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.
PHYSIOLOGY, HYGIENE,
PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTIC.
VOL. II, PP. 139-266**

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INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.
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INTESTINAL DISEASES OF INFANCY
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Physiology, Hygiene, Pathology and
Therapeutics.

- BY -

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INTESTINAL DIGESTION.

The stomach expels all cellulose, all starch that has not been changed into sugar, all parapeptones, all dyspeptones resulting from proteinates, and, finally, fat and some salts. Part of these are absorbed, part are digested, and another part expelled either changed or unchanged.

The large intestine does not aid in digestion, though it will absorb some water and soluble substances: and whatever is absorbed in this way, even in a liquid form, either albumin or sugar, is soon eliminated by the kidneys. Thus, whenever injections are made into the rectum for the purpose of sustaining nutrition, the contained sugar and starch also, if possible, should be transformed into glucose, the milk peptonized, and the fat emulsionized. The infantile intestine and its function differ from what we observe in the adult. Lieberkühn's glands exist, but both their number and development are less than in the adult. The villi are generally numerous and large; some assert they surpass in size those found in the adult intestine; the capillaries of the villi, it is claimed, have greater absolute size, to such an ex-