

REVIEW

of the monograph by Prof. G. F. Korot'ko «Postprandial pancreatic secretion»
(Saarbrücken, 2019)

The book is undoubtedly devoted to the urgent problem. Epidemiological indicators of pancreatic diseases are steadily increasing around the world, which is associated with alcohol abuse, poor nutrition, etc. Without an understanding of the normal and pathological physiology of the pancreas, it is impossible to talk about the prospects of practical pancreatology.

The monograph is a compilation of literature data and own years of research by a prominent physiologist Gennady Feodosevich Korot'ko. It was the combination of global and own experience that enabled the author to create a basis for explaining a number of applied questions from the point of view of theoretical physiology. So, data on the direct stimulation of acinar cells with acetylcholine are important for the clinicians. Hence the understanding of the necessity and importance of anticholinergics in treatment of pancreatitis (in fact, in clinical gastroenterology, anticholinergics are steadily “pushed away” by more powerful antisecretory agents). The monograph explains the mechanisms of stimulation and reverse inhibition of pancreatic secretion, the function of duct valves and micro-reservoirs. After studying the monograph, doctors will get the mechanism of reverse inhibition of pancreatic secretion by enzymes, increased duct pressure, etc. It is important that the influence of multienzyme preparations, sorbents on the secretion of the pancreas is described. Of great interest to the clinician is information that the pancreatic glandulocytes are duocrine, data on the recovery of enzymes, and their enteropancreatic circulation. The author showed that the introduction of substrates into the duodenum contributes to the adaptation of pancreatic secretion. For example, the introduction of fat stimulates the production of lipase. This “gives the key” to understanding of the incorrectness of the traditional approach to the nutrition of patients with chronic pancreatitis with a

sharp restriction of fat. It becomes clear why now in the world these principles are being revised. There are many such applied “highlights” in the monograph.

The explanations of the pathological mechanisms that form during pancreatitis and pancreatic injury after its resection are interesting and accessible.

Research by Prof. G.F. Korot’ko is an example of actually merging science with practice, which happens, in our opinion, quite rarely. The text is illustrated with pictures — both diagrams explaining the results of their own research, and generalizing drawings, contributing to a deeper understanding of the material. It remains only to admire the profound scientist and his vivid manner of presentation.

I believe that the monograph, without a doubt, must be published. It will become an assistant, a reference book for many gastroenterologists and pancreatologists, both physicians and surgeons.

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