Small bowel diseases causing chronic diarrhea
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION
AND OUTLINE OF THE THESIS

We know that in American adults the cross sectional prevalence of chronic diarrhea ranges from 3 to 7%. The prevalence of chronic diarrhea in Asian big hospital ranges from 0.8 to 1%.

In many cases of chronic diarrhea in Indonesia we found it difficult to make a final diagnosis and treatment was also difficult.

This study is intended to increase our knowledge about the pattern of small bowel diseases as a cause of chronic diarrhea in Indonesian people, and to increase our knowledge about the endoscopical and histopathological appearances of small bowel diseases in relation to chronic diarrhea. Once we know the pathology of small bowel diseases in chronic diarrhea, we can diagnose and treat chronic diarrhea due to small bowel diseases in Indonesian people.

This doctoral thesis is based on the following chapters:

Chapter 1: Diseases of the small bowel in chronic diarrhea
Chapter 2: Normal histological appearances of the duodenum, jejunum and terminal ileum in Indonesian people.
Chapter 3: Pattern of diseases of chronic diarrhea in Indonesian adults.
Chapter 4: Abnormalities of the small bowel in chronic infective and non infective diarrhea.
Chapter 5: Hydrogen breath test in chronic diarrhea.
Chapter 7: Enzyme examination: Lactase, Maltase, Sucrase of the small bowel in chronic diarrhea.
Chapter 8: Intestinal candidiasis in chronic diarrhea.
Chapter 9: Villous atrophy of the small intestine in chronic diarrhea in Indonesian patients.
Chapter 10: Non Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drug (NSAID) enteropathy.
Chapter 11: Portal hypertensive enteropathy in liver cirrhosis.

Finally, a summary of this thesis is given and a conclusion.