

Abstract

This diploma thesis deals with the evaluation of clinical manifestations in infants with allergic colitis and their overall nutritional status, anthropometry, blood count and antibodies against cow's milk proteins. Allergic colitis is one of the most common manifestations of infant allergy to cow's milk protein with gastrointestinal involvement.

The theoretical part summarizes the anthropometric evaluation of growth and development, infant nutrition, the most important laboratory indicators of nutritional status. The part is generally devoted to food allergies, mainly allergy to cow's milk protein. The practical part deals with the evaluation of a sample of examined patients in gastroenterology outpatient clinics and nutritional outpatient clinic of the Department of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine of the 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and General Hospital in Prague. The observed group of infants with allergic colitis includes infants exclusively breastfed, breastfed by a mother following a non-dairy diet, infants on an extensive hydrolyzate or on an amino acid formula.

The main goal of the diploma thesis was to trace the most common clinical manifestations and whether there are any changes in their nutritional status during the disease and its treatment.

A total of 45 randomly selected infants who came to the gastroenterology outpatient clinic with confirmed allergic colitis or with various clinical manifestations related to allergic colitis were processed. A part of the thesis is devoted to the analysis of the obtained data.

All monitored infants showed gastrointestinal symptoms, which in breastfed children most often resolved after the introduction of a non-dairy diet in the mother, in most of them there were no changes in nutritional status.

Keywords:

Nutritional therapy, anthropometry, cow's milk protein allergy, breast milk, extensive hydrolyzate, amino acid formula