МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ`Я УКРАЇНИ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЕКСПЕРТНИЙ ЦЕНТР МОЗ УКРАЇНИ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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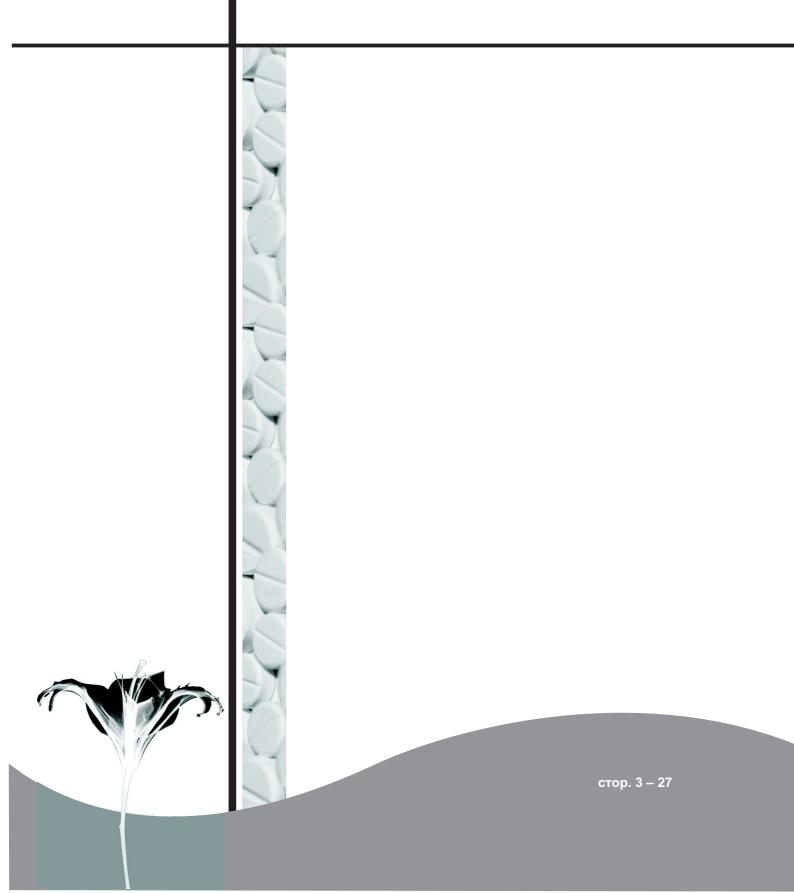
В черговому номері журналу представлені матеріали науково-практичної конференції «Сучасні проблеми біологічної хімії», присвяченої 75-річчю кафедри біологічної хімії НФаУ, 30-річчю кафедри патологічної фізіології НФаУ та 110-річчю з дня народження видатного українського біохіміка, члена-кореспондента АН України, доктора біологічних наук, професора Арона Михайловича Утєвського, яка відбулась 17-18 жовтня 2013 року на базі Національного фармацевтичного університету. Висвітлені підходи до діагностики ефективності 5-фторурацилу у хворих на гастроінтестинальний рак, надані результати впливу тромбіну на агрегацію тромбоцитів у хворих з виразковими кровотечами із ШКТ, представлені патофізіологічні механізми розвитку кардіалгій. Наведені матеріали з доклінічних досліджень нових лікарських препаратів та біологічно активних речовин.

Для науковців, лікарів, провізорів, клінічних провізорів, організаторів системи охорони здоров'я.

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Клінічна фармакологія та фармакотерапія



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PECULARITIES OF CELLULAR AND HUMORAL NONSPECIFIC IMMUNOLOGICAL REACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH SEVERE CHRONIC HEART FAILURE

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Key words: coronary artery disease; chronic heart failure; phagocytosis; complement; cytokines; C-reactive protein

The study is devoted to regularities in changes of parameters of cellular and humoral non-specific immunologic reactivity in patients with severe chronic heart failure appeared on the background of ischemic heart disease before and after the standard therapy. The pathophysiological, cytological, biochemical, immunoenzymatic and statistical methods have been used. It has been found that in severe chronic heart failure on the background of ischemic heart disease under conditions of increasing circulatory hypoxia the formation of the secondary immune deficiency occurs; it leads to decrease in the phagocytic function of blood polymorphonuclear leucocytes (the phagocytic number in 30 minutes and the phagocytic index in 30 and 120 minutes of incubation as compared to the control before and after treatment). It has been also noted the increase in production of TNF- α (tumour necrosis factor) compared to patients with ischemic heart disease without chronic heart failure; it is the result of non-specific activation of its main producers – monocytes-macrophages – in the blood and tissues due to the microcirculation disorders. After the standard therapy an increased level of TNF- α remains in the group under research, and increase in the concentration of C-reactive protein is also noted. The data obtained indicate about disorder of the cellular and humoral non-specific immunologic reactivity in severe chronic heart failure on the background of ischemic heart disease compared to those of the control group and insufficient management and augmentation of the pathological process severity in the standard therapy, and as a result it requires additional pharmacological correction.

Chronic heart failure (CHF) is one of the common clinical syndromes developing as a result of ischemia, hemodynamic overload and other effects on the heart [1, 3, 10, 11]. It is a complex of the circulatory and metabolic reactions due to systolic or/and diastolic cardiac dysfunction and is accompanied by development of the secondary immune deficiency that may be manifested by disorder of all parts of immunity and as a result, by decrease of the body's immunological reactivity determining the future progression and prognosis of CHF [5, 9-11]. In 70% of the patients the main cause of CHF development is coronary heart disease (CHD).

The aim of the work is to find regularities of shifts for indicators of non-specific cellular and humoral immune reactivity in patients with severe CHF, appeared on the

background of CHD before and after the standard therapy.

Materials and Methods

The observation involved 18 people aged from 45 to 65. Among them 9 persons (control, CHD without CHF) were patients with the following diagnosis: CHD, stable effort angina, I functional class (FC) without heart failure, i.e. the usual physical activity in this group did not trigger apnea, chest pain, palpitations. Nine persons under observation (group of CHD with CHF) - with the following diagnosis: CHD, III FC (apnea, palpitations, chest pain appeared with the low physical activity), CHD II B stage (congestions caused by deep hemodynamic disorders). In determining FC of effort angina the criteria of the New York Heart Association (NYHA) were used, the diagnosis was established on the

basis of complaints, anamnesis, objective inspection, 6-minute walk test

The research of the immune status was performed twice: before and after 10 days of treatment. The blood sampling was conducted from the cubital vein in the morning on an empty stomach. The hemolytic complement activity was determined by the method of L.S. Reznikov [4]. The neutrophil phagocytic rate (NPR) of the peripheral blood was determined by the standardized method of V.V.Menshikov [4, 5] using the microbial testing culture (Staphylococcus aureus, strain 9198) by the amount of opsonized and digested intracellular particles of the testing culture. The phagocytic number (PN), phagocytic index (PI) and neutrophil bactericidal index (NBI) were also determined by the standardized method of V.V. Menshikov [4]. The quantitative content of cytokines (TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-4, IL-6) and C-reactive protein (CRP) was examined by ELISA using kits of reagents by "Protein contour" firm (St. Petersburg).

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Statistical analysis of the data was performed using Mann-Whitney rank test and Wilcoxon signedrank test with the help of the package STATISTICA v.6.0 (StatSoft, Inc® company) [2, 9].

Results and Discussion

In patients with CHF and CHD before treatment a significant decrease of PN in 30 minutes of incubation and PI in 30 and 120 minutes of incubation was found compared to the control by 1.3, 1.23 and 1.1 times, respectively (p<0.05 in all cases). The rest parameters of phagocytes, as well as the complement activity did not significantly differ from the control (Table 1).

After treatment PI in 30 and 120 minutes of incubation increased significantly by 1.13 and 1.12 times compared to the baseline (p<0.05 in both cases). At the same time it did not significantly differ from the control.

PNC, NBI and the complement activity also increased by 1.22, 1.14 and 1.17 times compared to the baseline (p<0.05 in all cases). At the same time these parameters did not significantly differ from the control.

The data obtained show decrease in the protective function of polymophonuclear leukocytes before treatment, i.e. disorder of the cellular non-specific immunologic reactivity in patients with CHD and CHF compared to patients with CHD without CHF. The standard therapy leads to increase in the phagocytic activity and the complement activity compared to the baseline, and at the same time they did not significantly differ from the control.

When studying the cytokines concentration in the blood of patients with severe CHF before treatment a significant increase in TNF- α by 2.5 times compared to the control was found. The content of IL-1 β , IL-4 and IL-6 had only a tendency to increase by 1.27, 1.42 and 1.15 times, respectively.

After treatment the TNF- α level significantly decreased by 1.68

Table 1

Phagocytes indexes and complement activity in patients with severe chronic heart failure (M (m), n = 18)

Index	CHD without	CHD with	CHD without	CHD with
	CHF before	CHF before	CHF after	CHF after
	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment
Phagocytic	7.82	6.00	7.55	6.67
number (30)	(0.35)	(0.62)*	(0.31)	(0.47)
Phagocytic	7.73	7.33	7.36	6.78
number (120)	(0.75)	(0.73)	(0.41)	(0.52)
Phagocytic number coefficient (PNC)	1.06	0.81	1.03	0.99
	(0.12)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.05)#
Phagocytic index (30)	43.36	35.33	46.09	40.00
	(2.77)	(2.09)*	(2.25)	(0.52)#
Phagocytic index (120)	46.64	42.44	50.64	47.56
	(1.00)	(1.04)*	(1.91)	(1.69)#
NBI	31.27	36.11	39.36	41.11
	(1.75)	(1.66)	(1.41)	(0.76)#
Complement activity, titer/ml	45.72	46.77	50.65	54.60
	(3.78)	(2.25)	(3.07)	(2.25)#

Note: * - p < 0.05, ** - p < 0.01 - significant difference with the control, *- p < 0.05 - significant difference with the data of the same group before treatment.

times in relation to the baseline (p<0.05), but it remained 1.5 times more than the control (p<0.01). The concentration of other cytokines tested did not have significant changes.

Increase in the concentration of TNF- α in the blood is probably the result of non-specific activation of the main producers – monocytes-macrophages in the blood

and tissues due to circulation disorders. The standard therapy led to improvement of the circulation, however, as is obvious, did not completely eliminate these disorders.

The level of CRP before treatment was little different from the control and after treatment it significantly increased compared to the control (1.2 times, p<0.05). This may indicate about more ac-

Table 2

The content of cytokines and C-reactive protein in the blood serum of patents with severe chronic heart failure (M (m), n = 18)

Index	CHD without	CHD with	CHD without	CHD with
	CHF before	CHF before	CHF after	CHF after
	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment
TNF-α, pkg/ml	54.50	117.62	46.62	69.94
	(8.36)	(18.42)**	(4.11)	(6.45)**#
IL-1β, pkg/ml	50.40	63.90	41.04	62.38
	(16.99)	(13.61)	(14.91)	(12.72)
IL-6, pkg/ml	52.54	74.36	54.36	71.06
	(11.05)	(12.13)	(8.55)	(5.85)
IL-4, pkg/ml	38.64	44.48	30.88	49.58
	(3.50)	(7.89)	(4.55)	(10.51)
CRP, mg/l	7.45	7.93	6.95	8.35
	(0.62)	(0.43)	(0.63)	(0.19)*

Note: * - p < 0.05, ** - p < 0.01 - significant difference with the control, *- p < 0.05 - significant difference with the data of the same group before treatment.

tive process of damage in patients with severe CHF compared to CHD without CHF despite the therapy conducted (Table 2).

There is an idea that the higher the CRP level is, the more expressed coronary stenosis is, and the activation of TNF- α in patients with severe CHF is a marker for progression of the main disease involving new components in the pathogenesis, including the immune system. It requires a special pharmacotherapeutic patient surveillance [6, 8, 11].

CONCLUSIONS

1. Severe CHF on the background of CHD is accompanied by decrease of protective function of polymorphnonuclear lymphocytes of the peripheral blood compared to CHD without CHF. The standard therapy leads to increase of the phagocytic activity, as well as the complement activity compared to the baseline, and they do not significantly differ from those in CHD without CHF.

2. In CHF on the background of CHD the increased content of

TNF- α in the blood compared to CHD without CHF is detected before and after treatment. In the last case the increase in the concentration of CRP is also observed.

3. The data obtained indicate about disorder of the cellular and humoral non-specific immunologic reactivity in CHF compared to CHD without CHF, insufficient management and augmentation of the pathological process severity in the standard therapy, and as a result it requires additional therapy.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ КЛІТИННОЇ І ГУМОРАЛЬНОЇ НЕСПЕЦИФІЧНОЇ ІМУНОЛОГІЧНОЇ РЕАКТИВНОСТІ У ХВОРИХ З ХРОНІЧНОЮ СЕРЦЕВОЮ НЕДОСТАТНІСТЮ ВАЖКОГО СТУПЕНЯ

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Ключові слова: ішемічна хвороба серця; хронічна серцева недостатність; фагоцитоз; комплемент; цитокіни; С-реактивний білок

Робота присвячена вивченню закономірностей зсуву показників неспецифічної клітинної і гуморальної імунологічної реактивності у хворих на хронічну серцеву недостатність важкого ступеня, яка виникла на тлі ішемічної хвороби серця, до та після загальноприйнятої терапії. В роботі використані патофізіологічні, цитологічні, біохімічні, імуноферментні, статистичні методи дослідження. Встановлено, що при хронічній серцевій недостатності важкого ступеня, яка виникла на тлі ішемічної хвороби серця, в умовах наростаючої циркуляторної гіпоксії відбувається формування вторинної імунологічної недостатності, яка призводить до зниження фагоцитарної функції поліморфноядерних лейкоцитів крові (фагоцитарного числа через 30 і фагоцитарного індексу через 30 і 120 хвилин інкубації в порівнянні з контролем до і після лікування), та зростання продукції фактора некрозу пухлин-α (ФНП-α) порівняно з таким у хворих з ішемічною хворобою серця без явищ хронічної недостатності кровообігу, що є результатом неспецифічної активації основних його продуцентів – моноцитівмакрофагів у крові і тканинах внаслідок розладів мікроциркуляції. Після стандартного лікування зберігається підвищений рівень ФНП-α, відзначається також збільшення концентрації С-реактивного білка. Отримані дані свідчать про порушення клітинної та гуморальної неспецифічної імунологічної реактивності при хронічній

серцевій недостатності важкого ступеня, що виникла на тлі ішемічної хвороби серця в порівнянні з такими контрольної групи, і недостатньому впливі стандартної терапії на розвиток, перебіг і прогресування патологічного процесу, що вимагає додаткової фармакологічної корекції.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ КЛЕТОЧНОЙ И ГУМОРАЛЬНОЙ НЕСПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЙ ИММУНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ РЕАКТИВНОСТИ У БОЛЬНЫХ С ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ СЕРДЕЧНОЙ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТЬЮ ТЯЖЕЛОЙ СТЕПЕНИ

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Ключевые слова: ишемическая болезнь сердца; хроническая сердечная недостаточность; фагоцитоз; комплемент; цитокины; С-реактивный белок

Работа посвящена изучению закономерностей сдвигов показателей неспецифической клеточной и гуморальной иммунологической реактивности у больных с хронической сердечной недостаточностью тяжелой степени, возникшей на фоне ишемической болезни сердца, до и после общепринятой терапии. В работе использованы патофизиологические, цитологические, биохимические, иммуноферментные, статистические методы исследования. Установлено, что при хронической сердечной недостаточности тяжелой степени, возникшей на фоне ишемической болезни сердца, в условиях наростающей циркуляторной гипоксии происходит формирование вторичной иммунологической недостаточности, которая приводит к снижению фагоцитарной функции полиморфноядерных лейкоцитов крови (фагоцитарного числа через 30 и фагоцитарного индекса через 30 и 120 минут инкубации по сравнению с контролем до и после лечения), также отмечается увеличение продукции фактора некроза опухоли-α (ΦΗΟ-α) по сравнению с таковым у больных с ишемической болезнью сердца без явлений хронической недостаточности кровообращения, что является результатом неспецифической активации основных его продуцентов – моноцитов-макрофагов – в крови и тканях вследствие расстройств микроциркуляции. После стандартного лечения в исследуемой группе сохраняется повышенный уровень ΦΗΟ-α, отмечается также увеличение концентрации С-реактивного белка. Полученные данные свидетельствуют о нарушении клеточной и гуморальной неспецифической иммунологической реактивности при хронической сердечной недостаточности тяжелой степени, возникшей на фоне ишемической болезни сердца по сравнению с таковыми контрольной группы, и недостаточном влиянии стандартной терапии на развитие, течение и прогрессирование патологического процесса, что требует дополнительной фармакологической коррекции.

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PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN THE HUMAN-DOLPHIN INTERACTION DURING THE DOLPHIN THERAPY COURSE

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Key words: neuropsychiatry symptoms; dolphin therapy; therapeutic effects; mechanisms

More than 20 years the Research centre "State Oceanarium" has been the base of conducting research on using Black sea Bottlenose dolphins for health state improvement in patients who suffer from psycho-neurological symptoms. The article presents the results obtained in more than 8000 patients proving the therapeutic effect of dolphin therapy in children with neuroses, autism, infantile cerebral paralysis and mental-speech retardation. Impressions during dolphin therapy for a neurotic and accentuated personality, as well as emotions of their own success have remained in the memory for a long time and changed their behaviour. It is the starting incentive which makes each patient with neurosis in his way to recovery. In case of autism dolphins help a child to direct the existing behaviour habits and form the new ones. In cases with infantile cerebral paralysis patients, dolphins are managed to impose motor stereotypes achieving the best method of interaction for each individual patient. Dolphins are able to make little patients overcome their problems trying to restore neural reflex links of the central nervous system with affected muscles during the 10-th day dolphin therapy course. Thus, mobilization of the patient's active behaviour during the period of disease, as well as shifting the attention from a painful dominant on optimistically healing motivations are the important elements of dolphin therapy.

In recent years dolphins are widely used for health state improvement [2, 6, 7, 8, 9]. However, the absence of uniform methodological procedures, discrepancies with regard to mechanisms of the therapeutic effects of dolphin therapy procedures observed lead to falsification of information and the loss of patients' trust to dolphin therapy.

More than 20 years the Research centre "State Oceanarium" has been the base of conducting research on using Black sea Bottlenose dolphins for health state improvement in patients who suffer from psycho-neurological symptoms. The results obtained in more than 8000 patients have proven the therapeutic effect of dolphin therapy in children with neuroses, autism, infantile cerebral paralysis (ICP) and mental-speech retardation (MSR), as well as in adults with chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) [5].

As a result of various psychophysiological effects it has been found in patients of different age that the dynamics of changes in the patient's state during the procedures with dolphins depends not

only on the procedures regime and the character of pathology, but also on the relationships of the functional systems in the patient's organism formed to the time of impact [4].

The main objects of therapeutic and preventive effects involving dolphins are psychosomatic factors in the pathogenesis of the disease. The studies have shown that the therapeutic effect begins at the stage of forming the attitudinal dominance in a patient who is preparing for procedures of dolphin therapy [3]. The use of visual material depicting dolphins, listening to cassette recordings with signals of dolphins help to stimulate the main mechanism that controls the behaviour - motivation. A direct contact with a dolphin has a strong emotional impact on the patient and creates a positive therapeutic background, and the effect of physical factors of water and dolphins, the need to control and train the breathing while swimming require mobilization of efforts directed to overcome the di-

The analysis of dolphin therapy results among children with

neurosis has shown that for this nosological form of disease the pathological forms of adaptation to impacts based on impossibility of satisfaction of needs under the high motivation to realization of this need and manifested as active and passive reactions are characteristic. Figure 1 presents the scheme of therapeutic effects genesis of the dolphin therapy procedures among children with neurosis.

Dolphin therapy with the preliminary psychotherapeutic study setting a patient for recovery makes a child (but now always consciously) step forward into water to a dolphin automatically making control over the movement in water (swimming, talking with a dolphin, communication with a coach). During exercises the coach with the help of encouragements transfers the child automatic deliberate actions into the conscious attitude at the first day and fixes them during the next procedures. Impressions of during dolphin therapy for a neurotic and accentuated personality, as well as emotions of their own success have remained in the memory for a long time and changed their behaviour. It is the starting incentive which makes each patient with neurosis in his way to recovery.

In the variant of the so-called self stress (autism) the main task of dolphin therapy is activation of positive elements in the structure of intentions and aims of the personality, shift in emphasis in the attitude system to the side of maximum socialization, bringing up the adequate reactions. The clinical picture of the child autism syndrome is characterized by autostimulation, field and ritual behaviour, autism, which significanly reduce the communicative function of the child (Fig. 2).

Under dolphin therapy in such children the games with dolphins are always accompanied with psychoemotional excitation, attempts to pronounce words, singing. Autostimulation revealing as obsessive movements during communication with dolphins is repressed by introduction of the new psychophysical tasks (feeding of dolphins, playing with a ball, swimming by himself and with the coach), which cause the stress tension in the patient leading to more successful replacement from bad habits to good ones. In case of autism dolphins help a child to start to know outward things and then on this base manage the study and behaviour, direct to the needed way and form his new habbits and knowledge.

During dolphin therapy in diseases with a marked psychosomatic constituent it is necessary to estimate the margins of the method's opportunities at different stages of the pathology development. In ICP transition from the initial stage of disease to prolonged and chronic forms is accompanied with psychophysiological rebuilding of the patient, which allow him to perform the main vital functions under the changed condition of the existence. At this stage it is necessary to understand what is the expression of the real anatomic physiological substrate in the clinical picture of the disease and what is connected with activation of the psychical sphere. In conditions when the patient per-

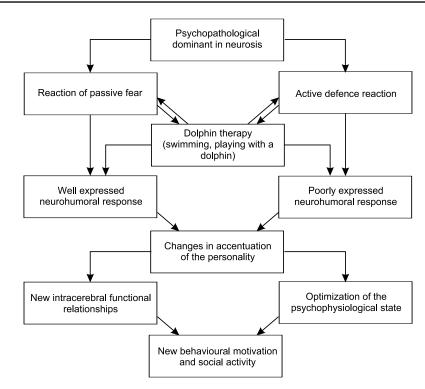


Fig. 1. The scheme of therapeutic effects genesis of the dolphin therapy procedures among children with neurosis

ceives inadequately disorders developed during his disease (the so-called distorted sensitive image of disease), it is very important to impact on the psychophysiological mechanisms of the anxiety condition, hypohondriac fixations. The correction of such violations is successfully performed with the help of psychotherapeutic actions of patients with participation of dolphins in this process.

By the schematic research of the problem the condition about blockade of signals from the CNS to the locomotor system (see a dotted line in Fig. 3) in children with ICP can be taken. During the dolphin therapy procedures the coach forces the patient to cooperate with a dolphin stimulating him to movement seeking communication with the animal. Besides, positive emotions and new motivation appear in child; it leads to active movement in water, muscles contraction of the body, limbs and regeneration of links between periphery motoneurons and the CNS.

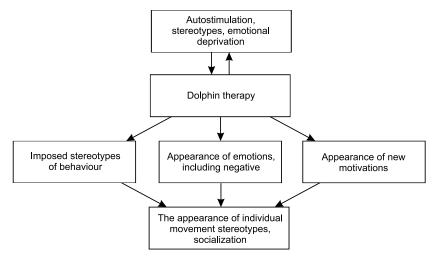


Fig. 2. The scheme of therapeutic effects genesis of the dolphin therapy procedures among patients with diagnosis of autism

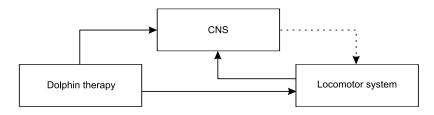


Fig. 3. The scheme of therapeutic effects genesis of the dolphin therapy procedures among patients with diagnosis of infantile cerebral paralysis

In cases with infantile cerebral paralysis patients, dolphins are managed to impose motor stereotypes achieving the best method of interaction for each individual patient. The dolphins are able to make little patients overcome their problems trying to restore neural reflex links of the central neural system with affected muscles during the 10-th day dolphin therapy course. Positive emotions from communication with a dolphin help parents to form a stable motiva-

tion to movement in their child and exercises of hydrokinesotherapy leading to saving of the given effects of dolphin therapy.

Application of dolphin therapy must be strictly regulated by indications and contraindications. Unreasonable extension of indications for this method, attempts to treat all diseases with dolphins lead to discrimination of the method, skeptic attitude of clinisists and psychotherapeutist forward it. A high efficiency of this method

can be in the case when the psychoemotional sphere of the patients can be influenced with a dolphin increasing self-importance both in self-esteem and in the opinion of others.

In a number of cases attraction of the members of the patient's family and his friends to dolphin therapy accelerates and facilitates to get the therapeutic effect. Besides, as L.S.Vygotsky stated [1], for adaptation of a child with the problems in development it is important to take into count not only disease itself, but also the opportunity of the social compensation.

Thus, mobilization of the patient's active behaviour during the period of disease, as well as shifting the attention from a painful dominant on optimistically healing motivations are the important elements of dolphin therapy.

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ПСИХОФІЗІОЛОГІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ВЗАЄМОДІЇ ЛЮДИНИ ТА ДЕЛЬФІНА У ПРОЦЕДУРАХ ДЕЛЬФІНОТЕРАПІЇ Л.М.Лукіна, К.К.Горбачова

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Ключові слова: психоневрологічні симптоми; дельфінотерапія; лікувальні ефекти; механізми

У науково-дослідному центрі «Державний океанаріум» впродовж більше 20-ти років проводяться роботи з вивчення можливості використання чорноморських дельфінів афалін для відновлення здоров'я людей, які страждають на психоневрологічні захворювання. У статті наведені дані, отримані на більш ніж 8000 пацієнтів, що підтверджують лікувальні ефекти процедур дельфінотерапії у дітей із неврозами, аутизмом, дитячим церебральним паралічем (ДЦП) і затримкою психомовного розвитку (ЗПР). Для пацієнта невропата й особистісно акцентуйованого пацієнта враження від пережитого в процедурах дельфінотерапії, а також відчуття власної перемоги й успіху надовго залишаються закріпленими в поведінці і є тим стартовим стрибком, який робить ко-

жен пацієнт із неврозом до видужання. При аутизмі за допомогою дельфіна вдається допомогти дитині осмислено взаємодіяти з навколишнім світом, а потім на цій основі здійснювати керування навчанням і вихованням, направляючи в потрібне русло наявні і формуючи у дитини нові звички і знання. При ДЦП за допомогою дельфінів вдається нав'язати рухові стереотипи з метою досягнення оптимальної для конкретного хворого взаємодії з дельфіном, змусити дитину відчути смак перемоги над собою і постаратися відновити нервово-рефлекторні зв'язки ЦНС із ураженими м'язами за десять днів занять із дельфінами. Таким чином, мобілізація активної поведінки пацієнта під час хвороби, переключення його уваги із хворобної домінанти на оптимістично-зцілювальні мотивації є найважливішими елементами дельфінотерапії.

ПСИХОФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕКА И ДЕЛЬФИНА В ПРОЦЕДУРАХ ДЕЛЬФИНОТЕРАПИИ

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Ключевые слова: психоневрологические симптомы; дельфинотерапия; лечебные эффекты; механизмы

В научно-исследовательском центре «Государственный океанариум» более 20-ти лет проводятся работы по изучению возможности использования черноморских дельфинов афалин для восстановления здоровья людей, страдающих психоневрологическими заболеваниями. В статье представлены данные, полученные на более чем 8000 пациентов, подтверждающие лечебные эффекты процедур дельфинотерапии у детей с неврозами, аутизмом, детским церебральным параличом (ДЦП) и задержкой психоречевого развития (ЗПР). Для пациента невропата и личностно акцентуированного пациента впечатление от пережитого в процедурах дельфинотерапии, а также ощущение собственной победы и успеха надолго остаются закрепленными в поведении и являются тем стартовым прыжком, который делает каждый пациент с неврозом на пути к выздоровлению. При аутизме с помощью дельфина удается помочь ребенку осмысленно взаимодействовать с окружающим миром, а потом на основе полученных результатов осуществлять управление обучением и воспитанием, направляя в нужное русло имеющиеся и формируя у него новые привычки и знания. При ДЦП с помощью дельфинов удается навязать двигательные стереотипы с целью достижения оптимального для конкретного больного взаимодействия с дельфином, заставить ребенка ощутить вкус победы над собой и постараться восстановить нервно-рефлекторные связи ЦНС с пораженными мышцами за десять дней занятий с дельфинами. Таким образом, мобилизация активного поведения пациента во время болезни, переключение его внимания с болезненной доминанты на оптимистически-исцеляющие мотивации являются важнейшими элементами дельфинотерапии.

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THE POSSIBILITY OF THE ENZYMATIC TEST APPLICATION FOR EFFICACY ESTIMATION OF 5-FLUOROURACIL IN PATIENTS WITH GASTROINTESTINAL CANCER

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Key words: gastrointestinal cancer; thymidine phosphorylase; 5-fluorouracil

A comparative study of peculiarities of the thymidine phosphorylase activity in the blood plasma and tissues of patients of different age with gastrointestinal cancer $(T_{3-4}N_{0-x}\dot{M}_{0-y})$ has been carried out. The aim was to evaluate the diagnostic relevance of different types of the thymidine phosphorylase (TP) activity and their association with tumor growth and the treatment efficacy of 5-fluorouracil. In this study 96 patients aged 35-70 years old with gastrointestinal cancer of $T_{3.4}N_{0.7}M_{0.7}$ stages were included. The control group consisted of 60 non-cancerous patients of the same age without the gastroduodenal zone pathology. The research protocol for studies with human materials was approved by the Ethical Committee of the Donetsk National Medical University named after M.Gorky. The peculiarities of enzyme activities were studied in the blood plasma and tissues. Activities of tissue enzyme were studied in the surgically removed material in 58 tumors and in non-cancerous stomach mucosa (the mucosa margin of resection distant from the carcinoma was as a control). The types of the TP activity were determined spectrophotometrically [2] according to the amount of thymine (thymidine) formed. Statistical analysis of results has been performed using of parametric and nonparametric methods Medstat software package. It has been demonstrated that the TP catabolic activity in tumors is 2.6 times lower compared to the non-neoplastic mucosa of the resection margin and is accompanied with decrease of the activity in the blood plasma. The increase of the transferase activity has been found both in tumor tissues (more than 1.7 times) and in the blood plasma. Changes in the tissues activity in the postoperative material depended on the type of tumor and efficacy of 5-fluorouracil. The value of different types of TP activities can be used as a test for proliferative activity changes (the criteria of Willcoxon, W = 28.0, p<0.001). Control of individual dynamics of the enzymes activity in the blood may be used as an informative test for monitoring of patients and drug treatment optimization. A practical application of the present study is that targeting TP for therapeutic purposes would be more desirable in individualization of anticancer therapy depending on tumor spreading.

astric cancer and colorec-I tal cancer are the more common cancer localizations. Unfortunately, more than 50% of gastrointestinal cancer cases are diagnosed at advanced stages. It is now clear that cancer may be more or less aggressive and that several prognostic and predictive factors may play a major role in the choice of the most appropriate therapy and for final results. Since last century 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) with other anticancer agents and prodrugs from the group of fluoropyrimidines are widely used in the drug treatment of gastric cancer and colorectal cancer [3]. The importance of tumor proliferation in response determining chemotherapy has been clearly proven. The intensity of cellular DNA synthesis and, thus, cell division, depends on the level of deoxythymidine triphosphate (dTTP, the key

precursor for DNA synthesis). It can be synthesized following one of the two possible pathways. There are both de novo synthesis (which can be inhibited by 5-FU) and "salvage pathway", for example, by recycling thymine, which can be reincorporated into DNA. The intensity of "salvage pathway" is regulated by the activity of two enzymes; one of them is thymidine phosphorylase (TP; EC 2.4.2.4.). A high expression is related to malignant angiogenesis and invasion, and therefore, it is associated with a poor prognosis [2]. It has been postulated that the angiogenic effect of PD-ECGF/TP is related to the enzymatic activity of TP, which catalyses the reversible phosphorolytic cleavage of thymidine to thymine and 2'-deoxyribose-1-phosphate [4]. TP has a moderate or even negligible role in the activation of antimetabolite 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) to fluoro-deoxyuridine-5'-monophosphate by the transferase activity (TPan), but its phosphorolytic activity (catabolic, TPc) is essential for the activation of a prodrug 5'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine (5'-DFUR, furtulon) to 5-fluorouracil. The various complex interactions of TP/PD-ECGP give it an essential role in cellular functioning, and hence, it is an ideal target in cancer chemotherapy. The aim of our study was to investigate the diagnostic relevance of different types of the thymidine phosphorylase activity and their association with tumor growth and the treatment efficacy of 5-fluo-

Materials and Methods

In this study 96 patients aged 35-70 years old with gastrointestinal cancer of $T_{3-4}N_{0-x}M_{0-y}$ stages were included. The control group consisted of 60 non-cancerous patients of the same age without the gastroduodenal zone pathology.

Table

The activity of thymidine phosphorylase in the blood plasma of healthy people
and patients with T _{3.4} N _x M ₀ stages of gastrointestinal cancer at the age
of 35-70 years old (nmol/mg·min) (n = 156)

Ago	TPan		TPc		TPan/TPc	
Age	Control	GIC	Control	GIC	Control	GIC
35-45	15.35±2.45	28.52±4.56**	41.61±3.12	38.85±2.85	0.37±0.09	0.73±0.25*
46-60	14.33±3.01	25.03±5.15*	47.88±2.62	15.26±2.55**	0.30±0.14	1.64±0.52**
61-70	14.58±3.45	26.58±2.98**	52.01±2.89	18.31±2.08**	0.28±0.12	1.45±0.71*

Note: Authentic differences versus the control: * - p < 0.05, ** - p < 0.001.

The research protocol for studies with human materials was approved by the Ethical Committee of the Donetsk National Medical University named after M.Gorky. The peculiarities of enzyme activities were studied in the blood plasma and tissues. Activities of tissue enzyme were studied in the surgically removed material in 58 tumors and in non-cancerous stomach mucosa (the mucosa margin of resection distant from the carcinoma was as a control). The types of the TP activity were determined spectrophotometrically [2] according to the amount of thymine (thymidine) formed.

Statistical analysis of results was performed using of parametric and nonparametric methods Medstat software package.

Results and Discussion

The peculiarities of enzyme activities have been studied both in the tissues and blood plasma of patients with gastrointestinal cancer (GIC), and in the blood plasma of the control group (Table). It has been demonstrated that the TP catabolic activity in tumors is 2.6 times lower compared to the non-neoplastic mucosa of the resection margin It has been determined that the TPc activity decrease in the gastric cancer tissues up to 21.92±8.60 nmol/mg·min in comparison with non-transformed control tissues (57.82±7.99 nmol/mg·min, p<0.01) is accompanied by its transferase activity (TPan) increasing

in the tumors (from control 76.86± ±11.65 nmol/mg·min, to 128.01± $\pm 9.82 \text{ nmol/mg·min, p<0.05}$). The similar tendency has been found in tumors of colorectal cancer - the TPc activity decrease up to 17.96± ±3.48 in comparison with the control (45.22±6.76 nmol/mg·min, p< 0.01); the TPan activity increase up to 187.48±22.03 nmol/mg·min in comparison with the control (106.71±15.21 nmol/mg·min, p< 0.05). The statistical differences between the mean values of the TP activity in tumors and non-neoplastic mucosa have been shown by Willcoxon W-criteria calculation – for TPan W = 66.0, p<0.001; for TPc W = 190.0, p<0.001. This disorder may be one of the causes of dTTP synthesis increasing and a higher rate of proliferation.

In the present study the agedependent enzymes activity values in the blood plasma of patients with GIC, and in the blood plasma of the control group have been determined (Table). In the healthy organism the age-dependent activity increase is characteristic for TPc (the index of Spearman's rank correlation, i.e. $\rho = 0.874$, a positive correlation between the TPc activity and age), but not for TPan. In case of cancer development a tendency is lost – for TPc ρ = – 0.189, but for TPan ρ = 0.405. Therefore, the possibility of dTMP synthesis increasing by the "salvage pathway" in patients with GIC have been determined. The TP activity changes in the blood plasma of patients demonstrate their activity peculiarities in tissues.

For the better consideration of the individual role of the TP activity peculiarities for proliferation we propose to use the index of TPan/TPc. It also decreases in the age-dependent manner in the plasma of GIC patients ($\rho = 0.349$).

To reveal prognostic possibilities of the enzyme activities studied for the drug treatment efficacy we created 2 groups of two different pathomorphologycal types of gastric cancer tumors samples from patients with (and without, comparison group) 5-FU treatment before surgery. The values of TPan/TPc in the samples of the intestinal type and the diffuse type of gastric cancer in the comparison group were similar - 3.40 ± 0.51 and 2.20 ± 0.82 , p>0.05, respectively. In cases of 5-FU treatment in the intestinal type of cancer it was minimal 0.58±0.15, p<0.01. Decrease in the index was associated with tumor necrosis development and thus with 5-FU efficacy. In the diffuse type of the GC samples the authentic differences versus the comparison group index were absent (1.82±0.23, p>0.05) and the area of necrosis was not determined.

CONCLUSIONS

A practical application of the present study is that targeting TP for therapeutic purposes would be more desirable in individualization of anticancer therapy depending on tumor spreading.

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МОЖЛИВІСТЬ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ФЕРМЕНТАТИВНОГО ТЕСТУ ДЛЯ ПРОГНОЗУ ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ 5-ФТОРУРАЦИЛУ У ХВОРИХ НА ГАСТРОІНТЕСТИНАЛЬНИЙ РАК

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Ключові слова: гастроінтестинальний рак; тимідинфосфорилаза; 5-фторурацил

Тимідинфосфорилаза метаболізує 5-фторурацил та його похідні. З прогностичною метою ми вивчали особливості видів її ферментативної активності в тканинах та плазмі крові хворих на рак шлунка і кишечника різного віку. Матеріалом служили тканини раку шлунка, кишечника та нетрансформованої слизової країв їх резекції (контроль) 58 хворих з верифікованим діагнозом $T_{2,4}N_{M_0}$ стадій, плазма крові 96 хворих на гастроінтестинальний рак (ГІР) у віці від 35 до 70 років. Як контроль використовували плазму крові 60 умовно здорових осіб того ж віку, які не мали патології гастродуоденальної зони. Спектрофотометрично визначали активність ТФк та ТФан [2] на СФ-46. Інкубаційні суміші містили фосфатні буфери оптимальних рН, субстрати та косубстрат для ТФан. Реєстрували зміни оптичної щільності тиміну (тимідину) в 0,01 н NaOH. Статистичну обробку результатів проводили з використанням параметричних та непараметричних методів програм пакету «MedStat». Встановлено зростання трансферазної активності в пухлинах шлунка та кишечника в 1,7 рази порівняно з нетрансформованою слизовою країв резекції та зниження катаболічної (фосфорилазної) її активності в середньому в 2,6 рази (W-критерій Вілкоксона – для $T\Phi$ ан W = 66,0, p<0,001; для $T\Phi$ к W = 190,0, p<0,001). Для моніторингу змін проліферативної активності запропоновано показник співвідношення трансферазного та фосфорилазного видів активності (ТФан/ $T\Phi \kappa$), доведено його зв'язок з патологією ($W=28,0,\,p<0,001$). Показано можливість застосування для прогнозу ефективності 5-фторурацилу. Активність ферменту в плазмі крові відбиває зміни активності в тканинах, може допомогти у вирішенні питань контролю індивідуальної ефективності препаратів групи 5-фторурацилу. Існує пряма кореляція між змінами видів активності ТФ у плазмі і тканинах. Визначення індивідуальних особливостей видів активності ТФ у плазмі крові у хворих на рак шлунка, кишечника в динаміці може допомогти у вирішенні питань прогнозу індивідуальної ефективності препаратів групи 5-фторурацилу.

ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ФЕРМЕНТАТИВНОГО ТЕСТА ДЛЯ ПРОГНОЗА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ 5-ФТОРУРАЦИЛА У БОЛЬНЫХ ГАСТРОИНТЕСТИНАЛЬНЫМ РАКОМ

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Ключевые слова: гастроинтестинальный рак; тимидинфосфорилаза; 5-фторурацил

Тимидинфосфорилаза участвует в метаболизме 5-фторурацила. Изучены особенности ее видов активности как в тканях опухолей, так и в плазме крови больных различного возраста гастроинтестинальным раком. Материалом служили ткани рака желудка, кишечника и нетрансформированной слизистой краев резекции (контроль) 58 больных с верифицированным диагнозом $T_{3,4}$ N $_s$ М $_o$ стадий, плазма крови 96 больных гастроинтестинальным раком (ГИР) в возрасте 35-70 лет. В качестве контроля использовали плазму крови 60 условно здоровых лиц того же возраста, не имевших патологии гастродуоденальной зоны. Спектрофотометрически определяли активность ТФк и ТФан [2] на СФ-46. Инкубационные смеси содержали фосфатные буферы оптимальных рН, субстраты и косубстрат для ТФан. Регистрировали изменения оптической плотности тимина (тимидина) в 0,01 н NaOH. Статистическую обработку результатов проводили с использованием параметрических и непараметрических методов программ пакета «MedStat». В опухолях установлено повышение трансферазной активности в 1,7 раза и снижение ее катаболической (фосфорилазной) активности в среднем в 2,6 раза по сравнению с активностью в нетрансформированных краях резекции (W-критерий Вилкоксона – для $T\Phi$ ан W = 66,0, p<0,001; для $T\Phi$ к W = 190,0, p<0,001). Для мониторинга пролиферативной активности предложен показатель соотношения ТФан/ТФк, установлена его связь с патологией (W = 28,0, p<0,001). Изменения активности в плазме крови отражают активность опухолевого процесса. Установлено снижение показателя соотношения активности тимидинфосфорилазы в тканях опухолей при развитии лечебного патоморфоза опухолей на фоне неоадьювантной терапии 5-фторурацилом. Предложенный биохимический тест может использоваться для индивидуального контроля эффективности препаратов его группы. Существует прямая корреляция между изменениями видов активности ТФ в плазме и тканях. Определение индивидуальных особенностей видов активности ТФ в плазме крови больных раком желудка и кишечника в динамике может помочь в решении вопросов прогноза индивидуальной эффективности препаратов группы 5-фторурацила.

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THE EFFECT OF PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS ON FORMATION OF INACTIVE (COCCOID) FORMS OF *H. PYLORI* INFECTION

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Key words: proton pump inhibitors; helicobacter infection; coccoid form

The comprehensive study of 62 patients with chronic helicobacteriosis, who took PPIs (the course of PPI administration was from 1 to 3 days) the day before the examination, has been conducted. When testing after PPI administration during 1 day HP infection was found in 100% of cases, but only in an inactive coccoid form with a high degree of contamination of the gastric mucosa (on the average it is higher (++)) with no significant difference (p>0.05) of this index over topographic areas. When analyzing this index over the same topographic areas in relation to the course of PPI administration there is a reliable reduction (p<0.05) of the HP concentration in all areas each day except the middle third of the gastric corpus by the lesser curvature where we can see only a tendency of reduction of the HP concentration on the gastric mucosa. On the third day of PPI administration the reliably highest concentration of HP is still on the mucosa in the middle third of the gastric corpus by the lesser curvature (p<0.05). The use of proton pump inhibitors in monotherapy promotes a rapid conversion of active forms of HP infection into inactive coccoid forms across the gastric mucosa. Reduction of HP infection on the gastric mucosa occurs due to the natural washing of bacteria when eating and drinking to the intestine and it may contribute to the formation of the fecal-oral route.

eginning from 1996 when the first Maastricht Consensus in the treatment of chronic helicobacteriosis was created, the main drugs in all schemes till now are proton pump inhibitors (PPI) designed not only to reduce the acidity level of the gastric juice as the aggression factor, but also to help the antibiotics to realize their potential in fighting against Helicobacter pylori (HP) [2, 3]. But antibiotics act only on the active form of HP and only in the stage of mitosis [3]. The lack of data in the available literature on the impact of PPI on HP in monotherapy with these drugs was the reason for our work.

Materials and Methods

The comprehensive study of 62 patients with chronic helicobacteriosis, who took PPIs (the course of PPI administration was from 1 to 3 days) the day before the examination, has been conducted. The age of patients varied from 17 to 63 years old (the average age was 36.2±0.19 years old); among them there were 39 men (62.9%)

and 23 women (37.1%). The comprehensive examination of the patients included: step by step intraventricular pH-metry by the method of Chernobrovy V.N. [7]; esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EPGDS) by the common method [5], double testing on HP-infection (rapid urease test and microscopy of stained Gyms smears), for which the biopsic material was taken from 4 topographic areas of the stomach: from the middle third of the antrum and the gastric corpus by the greater and lesser curvature, according to our methodology [1]. as well as the histologic examination of the gastric mucosa of these areas according to the latest classification [6].

The examination sequence was as follows: at first pH-metry was carried out, then EPGDS with biopsy sampling was performed to test for HP and histologic study of the gastric mucosa. The examination was made in the morning in the fasted state in 12-14 hours after the last meal. The data obtained were processed statistically with the help of Student t-test

with calculation of mean values (M) and evaluation of probability of deviations. Changes were supposed to be reliable at p<0.05. The statistic calculations were perfomed with the help of Excel spreadsheets for Microsoft Office.

Results and Discussion

When determining the acidity level there were levels corresponded to normal acidity – in 18 (29%) cases, moderate hypoacidity – in 20 (32.3%) cases, expressed hypoacidity – in 24 (38.7%) cases. When conducting EPGDS and histologic study of the gastric mucosa the existence of chronic gastritis both in active and non-active forms was confirmed among 100% of patients.

When testing HP infection was found in 100% of cases, but only in a non-active coccoid form. The data of contamination degree of the gastric mucosa by HP infection by the topographic area of the stomach with different course of PPI administration are given in Table.

When analyzing the data obtained concerning the degree of the gastric mucosa contamination by HP infection there is the absence of significant difference of

Table

Degree of *Helicobacter pylori* infection contamination of the gastric mucosa by the topographic areas with different course of proton pump inhibitors administration (n = 62)

The course of PPI administration	Topographic area of the stomach				
	Antrum (M±m) / (+)		Gastric corpus (M±m) / (+)		
	Greater curvature	Lesser curvature	Greater curvature	Lesser curvature	
1 st day (n = 21)	2.13±0.11	2.12±0.11	2.11±0.11	2.10±0.11	
2^{nd} day (n = 19)	1.24±0.12	1.22±0.12	1.87±0.12	1.93±0.12	
3^{rd} day (n = 22)	0.80±0.11	0.81±0.11	1.34±0.11	1.78±0.11	

Note: n - is the number of examinations.

this index over topographic areas after PPI administration during a day. When analyzing this index over the same topographic areas in relation to the course of PPI administration there is a reliable reduction (p<0.05) of the HP concentration in all areas each day except the middle third of the gastric corpus by the lesser curvature where we can see only a tendency of reduction of the HP concentration on the gastric mucosa. When analyzing the changes of mucosa contamination degree of different topographic areas of the stomach on the 2nd day of PPI administration a reliable lower concentration of HP (p<0.05) in the antrum is observed in relation to the gastric corpus both by the greater and lesser curvature, while there are no reliable differences in the gastric corpus (p>0.05). On the 3rd day of PPI administration the highest concentration of HP is still on the mucosa in the middle third of the gastric corpus by the lesser curvature (p<0.05).

These results can be interpreted from 2 positions. From the view-point of some scientists with decrease of the acidity level under the effect of PPI HP infection migrates from the antrum of the stomach to the gastric corpus where acidity remains higher and where helicobacter infection have a chance for survival since the absence

of acid is fatal to it because of the peculiarities of getting energy for this bacterium [4]. However, the data obtained demolish this view because after the 1st day of PPI administration the HP concentration is equal in all parts of the stomach and it is high everywhere (on the average it is higher (++)) and HP is only as fixed non-active coccoid forms, which are the form of protection under unfavourable environmental conditions, while only active forms of bacteria have mobility and ability to migration and live on the gastric mucosa [2, 4]. That is why reduction of the HP infection level during 3 days of PPI administration, from our point of view, occurs due to the natural washing of these forms when eating and drinking from the gastric mucosa, whereupon non-active forms get to the intestine and eliminate with feces forming the fecal-oral route. Such mechanism was confirmed experimentally when for obtaining non-active forms of other kind of helibacteria infections - Helicobacter mustelae living on the ferret's gastric mucosa proton pump inhibitors were injected to animals [2]. The middle third of the gastric corpus by the lesser curvature is the least compact area for different negative factors in relation to HP, therefore, it is the site where helicobacter infection adapted to the

new acidity level, transfers again to the active form and forms an intracellular "depot", which can be the future recurrence of the disease [8].

From our point of view, antibiotics, which according to general schemes are used together with PPI, do not act as "killers" of HP, but more than likely as factors. which do not allow the inactive form of bacteria to pass into the active form and promote releasing of coccoid forms in the environment; in turn, it increases the risk of re-infection of patients and their family because now it is common practice to treat chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer at home [3]. De-Nol, a bismuth drug introduced already to the first-line therapy, is the only drug that kills both active and non-active forms of HP and until now any bacteria do not have resistance to it [5].

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The use of proton pump inhibitors in monotherapy promotes a rapid conversion of active forms of HP infection into inactive coccoid forms across the gastric mucosa.
- 2. Reduction of HP infection on the gastric mucosa occurs due to the natural washing of bacteria when eating and drinking to the intestine and it may contribute to the formation of the fecaloral route.

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ВПЛИВ ІНГІБІТОРІВ ПРОТОННОЇ ПОМПИ НА ФОРМУВАННЯ НЕАКТИВНИХ (КОКОПОДІБНИХ) ФОРМ ГЕЛІКОБАКТЕРНОЇ ІНФЕКЦІЇ

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Ключові слова: інгібітори протонної помпи; гелікобактерна інфекція; кокоподібні форми

Було комплексно обстежено 62 хворих на хронічний гелікобактеріоз, які напередодні обстеження приймали інгібітори протонної помпи (ІПП) (тривалість прийому – від 1 до 3-х діб). При тестуванні після прийому ІПП протягом 1 доби НР-інфекція була виявлена в 100% випадків, однак в неактивній кокоподібній формі при високому ступені обсіменіння слизової шлунка (у середньому більше (+ +)) за відсутності достовірної відмінності (р > 0,05) даного показника по топографічних зонах. При аналізі даного показника по одних і тих же топографічних зонах щодо тривалості прийому ІПП відзначається достовірне (р < 0,05) зниження концентрації НР у всіх зонах через кожну добу крім середньої третини тіла шлунка по малій кривизні, де відзначається тенденція до зниження концентрації НР на слизовій. На 3-ю добу прийому ІПП вірогідно найбільша концентрація НР залишається на слизовій в середній третині тіла шлунка по малій кривизні (р < 0,05). Застосування інгібіторів протонної помпи при монотерапії сприяє швидкому переходу активних форм НР-інфекції в неактивні – кокоподібні по всій слизовій шлунка. Зниження рівня НР-інфекції на слизовій шлунка відбувається за рахунок природного «змивання» бактерій при прийомі їжі і рідини в кишечник, що може сприяти формуванню фекально-орального шляху передачі.

ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНГИБИТОРОВ ПРОТОННОЙ ПОМПЫ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ НЕАКТИВНЫХ (КОККООБРАЗНЫХ) ФОРМ ХЕЛИКОБАКТЕРНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ

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Ключевые слова: ингибиторы протонной помпы; хеликобактерная инфекция; коккообразные формы

Были комплексно обследованы 62 больных хроническим хеликобактериозом, которые накануне обследования принимали ингибиторы протонной помпы (ИПП) (длительность приёма – от 1 до 3-х суток). При тестировании после приёма ИПП в течение 1 суток НР-инфекция была выявлена в 100% случаев, однако только в неактивной коккообразной форме при высокой степени обсеменения слизистой желудка (в среднем больше (++)) при отсутствии достоверного различия (p > 0,05) данного показателя по топографическим зонам. При анализе данного показателя по одним и тем же топографическим зонам относительно длительности приёма ИПП отмечается достоверное (p < 0,05) снижение концентрации НР во всех зонах через каждые сутки кроме средней трети тела желудка по малой кривизне, где отмечается только тенденция к снижению концентрации НР на слизистой. На 3-и сутки приёма ИПП достоверно наибольшая концентрация НР остаётся на слизистой в средней трети тела желудка по малой кривизне (p < 0,05). Применение ингибиторов протонной помпы при монотерапии способствует быстрому переходу активных форм НР-инфекции в неактивные – коккообразные по всей слизистой желудка. Снижение уровня НР-инфекции на слизистой желудка происходит за счёт естественного «смывания» бактерий при приёме пищи и жидкости в кишечник, что может способствовать формированию фекально-орального пути передачи.

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PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF CARDIALGIA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CARE IN THE HEART PAIN

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Key words: cardialgia; pharmaceutical care; coronary and noncoronary causes

In the modern concept of responsible self-medication the role of a pharmacist in taking care about a patient becomes the greatest relevance in the presence of symptoms and syndromes, especially in diseases widely spread in the world. Cardiovascular pathology currently prevails in the structure of general morbidity and mortality. Therefore, knowledge of the symptoms related to heart disease, such as cardialgia, the study of distinctive features in coronary and noncoronary causes undoubtedly determine the success of the pharmaceutical care of patients. Coronarogenic causes are a small part of all cardialgias (for example, according to MIRNET data they are only 16%). Consequently, pain in the heart is not always caused by coronary heart disease (angina or myocardial infarction). Noncoronary cardialgias can be conditioned both by diseases of other organs and some inorganic causes. The most common causes of noncoronary pains in the heart are manifestation of gastroesophagus reflux disease, intercostal neuralgia on the background of osteochondrites of the spine, cardioneurosis (neurocirculatory dystonia). The main differential diagnostic criteria of different variants of cardialgias that a pharmacist will be able to use when rendering a qualified pharmaceutical care have been described in the article; the signs of urgent conditions in cardialgia have been indicated. With this purpose the clinical picture of stable angina pectoris, myocardial infarction and other most important in the professional activities of a pharmacist diseases has been described; his actions have been identified at the stage of predoctor care. To optimize the practical work of a pharmacist the OTC drugs used in cardiology are given (from the order of the Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine No. 166 from 26.02.2013); the pathogenetic substantiation of drug therapy with OTC medicines for various causes of cardioalgia has been presented. As a practical guidelines the algorithm of the conversation of a pharmacist with a visitor of the pharmacy, who complains about the pain in the heart and / or chest pain, has been developed.

ardialgia means a pain in the chest (or the heart) due to coronary (cardial) and other noncoronarogenic diseases. Differential diagnosis in case of cardialgia is difficult even for an experienced practicing physician having appropriate equipment and the help of the clinical diagnostic laboratory. Can a pharmacist without a physical examination and other additional methods in the pharmacy suggest the etiology of the pain during a short period of time and give the rational recommendation to the patient? Pharmaceutical care suggests symptomatic treatment of a patient [18], but in cardialgia a lot of different diseases can hide in one symptom. In other words, if a patient complains of the recurrent pain in the heart or the chest pain, then chances are small for the problem with the heart.

According to the data of Michigan Research Network (MIRNET) [15] coronarogenic causes of car-

dialgia are only 16%, and the remaining 84% of cases may be due to diseases of other organs (chest, mediastinum, and abdomen) or nonorganic factors (Table 1). According to the epidemiological study conducted among ethnic Chinese in Hong Kong during the year cardialgia was in 20.6% of the respondents, 13.9% had a noncardiac cause of the pain, in 6.7% the pain was cardiac [19]. Among patients with noncardiac causes 39% had drug therapy (5% took OTC drugs without a doctor's advice, 28% were outpatients, 3% were in the emergency department, 4% received the planned therapy in the hospital). In Australia noncoronarogenic causes of the chest pain are observed in more than 33% of the population [13]. According to the epidemiological study in Olmsted, Minnesota, 23% of the total U.S. population suffer from the chest pain of noncardiac genesis [16]. Every year the United States 8 million US dollars are spent for rendering the first aid to patients who assumed to have the acute coronary syndrome, but subsequently the signs of coronary heart disease (CHD) are not revealed [12]. An important criterion is the patient's age: people under the age of 35 have cardialgia due to coronary heart disease in 7% of the cases, and in patients older than 40 years old it is in 50% of the cases. Therefore, to construct an algorithm of the conversation of a pharmacist with a visitor having pain in the heart it is necessary to consider in detail all of the diseases associated with cardialgia and special complaints characterizing each of them.

There is no common classification of cardialgia nowadays. Most authors divide cardialgia into coronary (due to CHD) and noncoronary (all others) [9, 11, 12]. Other scientists classify diseases manifested by cardialgia (by topic) such as diseases of the heart and other mediastinal organs, diseases of the chest, abdomen, neurogenic diseases, diseases of the spine [7].

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Table 1

There is also division into functional and organic disorders (by the presence of organic damage) [12, 14]. The London National Clinical Guideline Centre for Acute and Chronic Condition divides cardialgia into acute and chronic (this is crucial in the choice of the treatment algorithm) [10].

Recognition of coronary cardialgia symptoms is the most relevant in the practice of modern doctors and pharmacists because cardiovascular mortality takes the first place not only in Ukraine, but all over the world. For example, in Europe it is 47% [17]. According to the data of the Institute of Cardiology named after academic M.D.Strazhesko, mortality from cardiovascular diseases in Ukraine is 66.8% [3]. In Australia in 2009 about 80,000 patients were admitted to hospital with the acute coronary syndrome, 59% of them were diagnosed with the acute myocardial infarction, approximately 10,000 cases were fatal, the cost of treatment of heart attacks accounted for 15,5 million US dollars [13]. In the structure of cardiovascular mortality CHD takes the first place [17]. Pathophysiological changes in this disease are characterized by discrepancy of the oxygen supply to demand of the myocardium often caused by atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries. According to the modern working classification of the WHO with UCRC additions of 1984 CHD includes both acute and chronic conditions. A sudden coronary death, unstable angina and myocardial infarction are referred to acute conditions. Chronic conditions are stable angina pectoris, myocardial infarction and chronic heart failure. The former requires urgent medical aid, the latter needs the planned treatment by a cardiologist (physician, family doctor).

Classic angina is characterized by a pressing, constricting, burning pain in the chest and/or in the heart irradiating to the left arm, under the left shoulder and the left half of the neck. The most dia-

The causes of nonemergency cardialgia in MIRNET Michigan First Aid Centre [13]

Causes	Prevalence, %
Musculoskeletal	20.4
Vertebrogenous	13.1
Gastrointestinal (including reflux esophagitis)	19 (13.4)
Cardiac	16*
– stable angina	10.3
– unstable angina or myocardial infarction	1.5
– other cardiac diseases	4.2
Psychiatric	8
Broncho-pulmonary diseases	5
Other / unknown causes	18.5

Note: * as high as 50% in the older population.

gnostically significant is the "size" of the chest pain: it spreads occupying a large area. The second main symptom of angina is conditions of appearance and disappearance of the pain. The chest pains appear and increase with exercise, emotional stress, overeating, when going out abruptly from the warm room into the cold. If a patient indicates another reason for his pain and does not connect it with the above reasons, it is necessary to think about the noncoronary cardialgia. Anginal pains decrease and/or disappear at rest and when taking anti-anginal drugs (nitroglycerin), and have a short duration (from some seconds to 5-15 minutes).

Myocardial infarction is characterized by necrosis of myocardiocytes, and it is manifested in more pronounced cardialgic syndrome, symptoms of intoxication (fever), arrhythmias, drop in blood pressure and development of acute heart failure. The chest pain in myocardial infarction is similar to anginal pain, and it has a burning, pressing, squeezing character, but it is in many times stronger, a patient can not bear such pain; he tries to limit his physical (motor) activity. Taken within half an hour three nitroglycerin tablets (every 5-10 minutes) do not bring relief. The skin of the patient becomes pale, cold sweat and cyanosis of the lips appear. The inspiratory dyspnea (difficulty in breathing) is expressed.

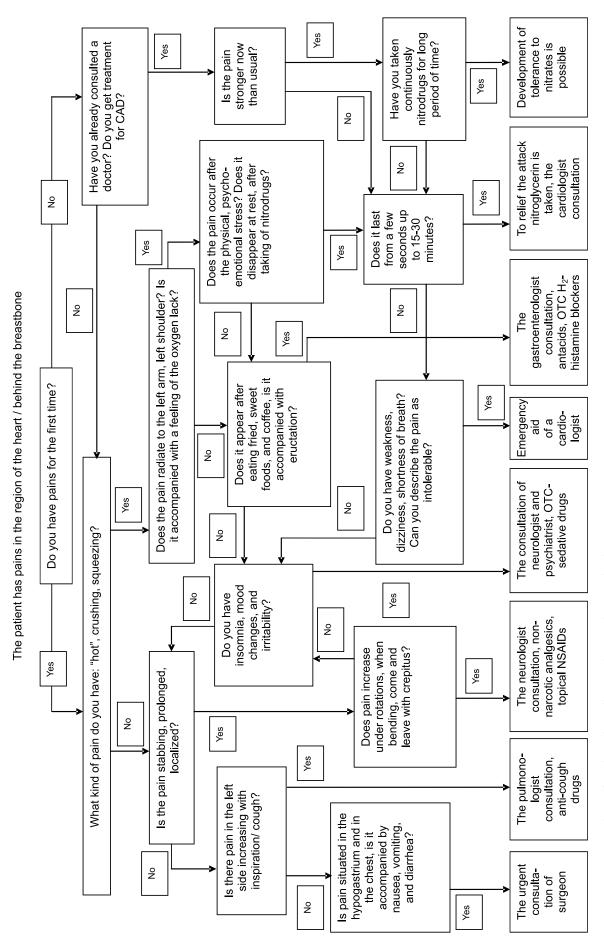
Development of tolerance to the nitro group is possible in case when a patient takes organic nitrates for a long period of time, has no pause in their administration and increases the dose by himself [5]. The effect of nitrates reduces slowly; there are no signs of myocardial infarction.

As the major anti-anginal medicines are prescription drugs, a pharmacist can recommend OTC sedative and anti-anginal drugs (Nitroglycerin) to the patient with a stable angina I-III FC (angina occurs only after a small, normal or severe physical activity), and then a consultation of a doctor. In Table 2 the list of OTC drugs that can be used in the treatment of CAD is given [4]. However, Nitroglycerin can not be used after taking certain medicines, such as Sildenafil [8]. In case of development of tolerance to Nitroglycerin the pharmacist should explain this side effect of nitrates and recommend contacting the physician to change the anti-anginal medicine. If there is any suspicion of myocardial infarction the pharmacist must call the emergency care team because the success of the therapy and prognosis depend on the time past from the coronary occlusion. The most common error of pharmacists is the recommendation of antispasmodics in coronary cardial-

Table 2

The list of basic OTC drugs used for the treatment of coronary artery disease and/or those positioned by producers as cardiac drugs (from the order of Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine No. 166 from 26.02.2013 [4])

Trade name	Description				
1) Antianginal drugs					
– Nitroglycerin	Vasodilator (NO group)				
– Cardiophytum	Herbal drug with the anti-ischemic, anti-arrhythmic, cardiotonic properties				
– Corvalment	Contains menthol (coronary dilator)				
– Kormentol	Contains menthol				
– Validol	Contains menthol				
– Pumpan	Homeopathic medicine with the anti-anginal and lipid-lowering effect				
– Neocardil	Herbal medicine with the anti-anginal, antiplatelet, anti-oxidant effect				
	2) Cardioprotective drugs (correctors metabolism)				
– Cardioarginin-Zdorovie	Contains arginine, diarginin, magnesium, potassium, is the donor of NO, has the				
	cardioprotective, anti-oxidant and anti-hypoxic properties				
– Cardiolin	Herbal medicine with the sedative, cardioprotective effect, increases tolerance to exercise load				
– ATP-long	Has the membrane-stabilizing, anti-arrhythmic, anti-ischemic effect				
– Aurocard	Homeopathic medicine for treating heart failure (cardiotonic)				
– Cardiplant	Cardiotonic plant (extract of hawthorn)				
– Kordalon-ARN	Homeopathic medicine for treating cardioneurosis, angina pectoris, myocardial				
	infarction, neuro-circulatory dystonia				
– Cratal	Herbal medicine with the anti-anginal, cardiotonic, antioxidant, anti-arrhythmic,				
Daving with Cinkers Bilebe	antiplatelet, antihypoxia action				
– Drugs with Ginkgo Biloba					
(for example, Bilobil)	and neuroprotective effect, and also affect the mitochondrial respiration and regulate the vascular tone				
	3) Antiplatelet drugs containing acetylsalicylic acid (ASA)				
– Aspirin Cardio	Contains ASA				
– Cardiomagnyl	ASA and Mg				
– Trombolik-cardio	ASA				
– Acecardin	ASA				
– Acecor cardio	ASA				
– Asafen	ASA				
– Aspenorm	ASA				
– Aspecard	ASA				
– Thrombo ASS	ASA				
	4) Sedatives				
– Sedafiton	Herbal medicine with the cardiotonic and sedative action				
– Sedatif PC	Homeopathic medicine with the sedative effect				
- Leonuri tincture	Has the sedative and hypnotic effect				
– Valocordin	Contains valerian, phenobarbital, peppermint oil, it has the sedative, hypnotic,				
-Corvalolum (Corvaltab)	vasodilation effect Contains peppermint oil, phenobarbital, ethyl bromoisovalerate				
– Barboval	Contains menthol, phenobarbital, ethyl bromoisovalerate				
– Valocormidum	Contains belladonna, valerian, lily of the valley, menthol, sodium bromide. Has the				
- valocomilidum	sedative, antispasmodic and cardiotonic effect				
– Florised	Contains motherwort, hops, mint, valerian and licorice				
– Persen cardio	Contains passionflower and hawthorn				
– Adonis-brom	Contains glycosides and potassium bromide; has diastolic, diuretic and sedative effects				
	Multivitamin and mineral medicines positioned in cardiology				
– Triovit cardio	Vitamins B ₆ , B ₉ , B ₁₂				
– Cardonat	Vitamins B ₆ , B ₉ , B ₁₂ , carnitine, lysine				
– Magne B ₆	Vitamins B ₆ and Mg				
– Asparkam	Contains potassium and magnesium				
– Panangin	Contains potassium and magnesium				
6) Lipid-lowering agents					
– Nicotinic acid	Has a lipid-lowering effect, improves tissue respiration				
– Cardioace	Contains omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, garlic oil, lecithine, vitamins B, C, E, zinc,				
1	selenium, chromium, carotenoids				



Scheme. The algorithm of the interview with a patient having cardialgia

gia. If the cause of chest pains is CHD, it is necessary to improve the flow of blood and oxygen to ischemic areas of the myocardium, but antispasmodics lead to the "steal symptom", i.e. improve the blood circulation in nonischemic myocardial areas and reduce the blood flow in the ischemic area [5]. Analgesics and NSAIDS also do not give the therapeutic effect.

Noncoronarogenic cardialgias are most often caused by intercostal neuralgia on the background of osteochondrites of the thoracic spine, gastroesophagus reflux disease (GERD) and cardioneurosis (in persons under 32 years old it is called as neurocirculatory dystonia in the diagnosis).

In osteochondritis the pain is localized at one point (often in the apex of the heart), it is associated with the rotation of the body: «the pain comes and leaves with crepitus», anti-anginal drugs do not relieve pain, and duration of this pain is from several hours to days. To alleviate the condition before visiting a doctor administration of nonnarcotic analgesics, the use of irritant ointments and topical NSAIDs can be recommended to such patient.

Often patients take the heartburn symptoms for angina. The burning nature of pain and discomfort in the chest are similar in GERD and CHD, but the terms of appearance of pains are different. A patient with heartburn notes the appearance of symptoms after eating some food products (starchy foods, coffee, sweets, etc.), and there is no connection with the physical activity. GERD causes 51% of retrosternal pains of noncardiac genesis [19]. In the case of heartburn a pharmacist may recommend antacids and H₂-histamine blockers [1]. If the symptoms are repeated, the obligatory consultation of a doctor is required.

In cardiac neurosis pains in the heart are sometimes caused by unexplained reasons and are accompanied by different disparate complaints that are not associated with the pathology of the cardiovascular system. There is atypical manifestation of the pain: the patient says about the feeling of discomfort, bloating, difficulty of breathing. Besides, there are pronounced neurotic symptoms: complaints of sleep disorders, phobias, nervous tics. Such a patient should consult a neurologist (a psychiatrist), in the pharmacy conditions the episodic use of OTC sedatives can be recommended [2].

Chest pains can occur in diseases of the bronchopulmonary system. For example, dry pleurisy is characterized by pain in one half of the chest (in one side), which is intesified when taking a breath, coughing, increased body tempe-

rature. Since pleurisy is a complication of pneumonia or pulmonary tuberculosis, so it is necessary to have the lungs X-rayed and use antibacterial drugs. This is possible only in the hospital environment. In addition, pleurisy is dangerous by occurence of spontaneous pneumothorax ("break of the pleura").

Chest pains may be manifestation of the atypical pain syndrome in "acute abdomen" (acute cholecystitis, acute pancreatitis, perforation of gastric ulcer). In this case, the pain is accompanied by the dyspeptic syndrome (nausea, vomiting, and sometimes diarrhea). Pains will be strong like in myocardial infarction. A pharmacist should call the ambulance in this situation.

Thus, we succeeded in covering the list of the most common diseases, in which cardialgia is one of the symptoms. The issues of pharmaceutical care in the chest pain are avoided in modern literature. But understanding of the causes and pathophysiological mechanisms of cardialgia, correct tactics of a pharmacist will help to improve the quality of care for patients with the chest pain; it will contribute to the early diagnosis of diseases, improve the prognosis and increase the life duration. In conclusion, we present the algorithm of conversation of a pharmacist with a visitor of the pharmacy (Scheme).

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ПАТОФІЗІОЛОГІЧНІ МЕХАНІЗМИ РОЗВИТКУ КАРДІАЛГІЙ ТА ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНА ОПІКА ПРИ БОЛЯХ У ОБЛАСТІ СЕРЦЯ

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Ключові слова: кардіалгія; фармацевтична опіка; коронарогенні та некоронарогенні причини

В умовах сучасної концепції відповідального самолікування найбільшу актуальність набуває роль провізора в опіці пацієнта за наявності різних симптомів і синдромів, особливо при широко розповсюджених у всьому світі захворюваннях. Серцево-судинна патологія на сьогоднішній день має переважаюче значення в структурі загальної захворюваності. Тому знання симптомів, що пов'язані з хворобами серця, таких як кардіалгія, вивчення відмінних особливостей при коронарогенних і некоронарогенних причинах безсумнівно визначає успішність проведення фармацевтичної опіки пацієнтів. Коронарогенні причини складають незначну частину від усіх кардіалгій (наприклад, за даними MIRNET всього 16%). Отже, болі в області серця не завжди викликані ішемічною хворобою серця (стенокардією або інфарктом міокарда). Некоронарогенні кардіалгії можуть бути обумовлені як захворюваннями інших органів, так і неорганічними причинами. Найбільш часто некоронарогенні болі в області серця – це прояв гастроезофагорефлюксної хвороби, міжреберної невралгії на тлі остеохондрозу грудного відділу хребта, кардіоневрозу (нейроциркуляторної дистонії). У статті розглянуті основні диференційно-діагностичні критерії різних варіантів кардіалгій, якими зможе скористатися провізор-первостольник для проведення кваліфікованої фармацевтичної опіки, вказані ознаки ургентних станів при кардіалгії. З цією метою була описана клінічна картина стабільної стенокардії, інфаркту міокарда та інших найбільш значимих у професійній діяльності провізора захворювань, зазначені його дії в рамках долікарської допомоги. Для оптимізації практичної роботи провізора в огляді представлені безрецептурні препарати кардіологічного профілю (з наказу МОЗ України №166 від 26.02.2013 р.), наведене патогенетичне обгрунтування медикаментозної терапії ОТС-препаратами при різних причинах кардіалгій. В якості практичних рекомендацій був розроблений алгоритм проведення бесіди провізора з відвідувачем аптеки, якого турбують болі в області серця і/або за грудиною (а також у грудній клітині).

ПАТОФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ КАРДИАЛГИЙ И ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКАЯ ОПЕКА ПРИ БОЛЯХ В ОБЛАСТИ СЕРДЦА

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В условиях современной концепции ответственного самолечения наибольшую актуальность приобретает роль провизора в опеке пациента при наличии различных симптомов и синдромов, в особенности при широко распро-

страненных в мире заболеваниях. Сердечно-сосудистая патология на сегодняшний день имеет превалирующее значение в структуре общей заболеваемости и смертности. Поэтому знание симптомов, связанных с болезнями сердца, таких как кардиалгия, изучение отличительных особенностей при коронарогенных и некоронарогенных причинах несомненно определяет успешность проведения фармацевтической опеки пациентов. Коронарогенные причины составляют незначительную часть от всех кардиалгий (например, по данным MIRNET всего 16%). Следовательно, боли в области сердца не всегда вызваны ишемической болезнью сердца (стенокардией или инфарктом миокарда). Некоронарогенные кардиалгии могут быть обусловлены как заболеваниями других органов, так и неорганическими причинами. Наиболее часто некоронарогенные боли в области сердца – это проявление гастроэзофагорефлюксной болезни, межреберной невралгии на фоне остеохондроза грудного отдела позвоночника, кардионевроза (нейроциркуляторной дистонии). В статье рассмотрены основные дифференциально-диагностические критерии различных вариантов кардиалгий, которыми сможет воспользоваться провизор-первостольник для проведения квалифицированной фармацевтической опеки, указаны признаки ургентных состояний при кардиалгии. С этой целью была описана клиническая картина стабильной стенокардии, инфаркта миокарда и других наиболее значимых в профессиональной деятельности провизора заболеваний, указаны его действия в рамках доврачебной помощи. Для оптимизации практической работы провизора в обзоре представлены безрецептурные препараты кардиологического профиля (из приказа МОЗ Украины №166 от 26.02.2013 г.), дано патогенетическое обоснование медикаментозной терапии ОТС-препаратами при различных причинах кардиалгий. В качестве практических рекомендаций был разработан алгоритм проведения беседы провизора с посетителем аптеки, которого беспокоят боли в области сердца и/или за грудиной (а также в грудной клетке).

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THE EFFECT OF THROMBIN ON THE PLATELET AGGREGATION IN PATIENTS WITH GASTRODUODENAL ULCER BLEEDING

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Key words: Platelets; thrombin; gastric and duodenal ulcers; acute bleeding

Haemostasis and thrombus formation are dynamic processes that require a co-ordinated series of events involving platelets. It should be noted that thrombin is a significant stimulator of the thrombus formation. In this paper the platelet aggregation induced by thrombin in patients with gastroduodenal ulcer bleeding has been investigated. Measurement of the platelet aggregation has been carried out by spectrophotometry. Thrombin has been used in the concentration of 1-2 U/mII. The level of the platelet aggregation induced by thrombin in patients with gastroduodenal ulcer bleeding constitutes $14.1\pm5.6\%$ (95% CI 6.4-22.6), the distribution pattern is statistically different from the control (p=0.032). If the platelet aggregation level reached 100%, we recorded the two-phase reversible curve. To evaluate the laboratory data the non-parametric statistics have been used and the platelet response induced by thrombin in patients with different levels of clinical and laboratory data such as demographics, complete blood count, the time from beginning of the bleeding to admission to the hospital, anamnesis, endoscopy assessment have been compared. However, the platelet aggregation level induced by thrombin does not depend on clinical and endoscopic data. Finally, the level of the platelet aggregation being more than 30% does not reduce the risk of recurrence of bleeding (p = 0.729).

It is known that acute bleeding is a frequent and serious complication of peptic ulcer disease [2]. Endoscopy is one of the main diagnostic and therapeutic methods. According to current treatment programmes, the results of endoscopy determine the therapeutic approach of treatment to patients with gastroduodenal bleeding. Despite the well-established use of endoscopy as a method of estimating the severity of ulcer bleeding nowadays the risk of recurrence of ulcer bleeding still exists. This is due to the fact that endoscopic assessment is based on the Forrest's classification, which allows to identify whether haemostasis is stable or unstable, but does not explain the causes and mechanisms of haemostasis impairment [5]. It should be added that the laboratory findings of the blood coagulation system used in the clinical diagnosis are often uninformative [1].

Haemostasis and thrombus formation are dynamic processes that require a co-ordinated series of events involving platelets. It should be noted that thrombin is a significant stimulator of thrombus formation [8]. Thrombin is also a

trigger of inflammatory responses to tissue injury and vascular wall reparation [4, 6, 7, 8]. Nowadays it is not known how the platelet response to thrombin changes in patients with gastroduodenal ulcer bleeding and whether this response is connected with clinical and laboratory data or not. In connection to this, the platelet response to thrombin is a problem of today.

The aim of our research is to examine the platelet aggregation induced by thrombin in patients with gastroduodenal ulcer bleeding.

Materials and Methods

We examined the platelet aggregation induced by thrombin in the control group (43 persons, 54±2 year-old) and in the group of patients with gastroduodenal ulcer bleeding (50 persons, 56±3 year-old) at the time of admission to the hospital. The plateletpoor and platelet-rich plasma was received by the conventional method. Measurement of the platelet aggregation was carried out by spectrophotometry with the help of an aggregometer Solar. Thrombin ("Technology Standard") was used in the concentration of 1-2 U/ml.

To evaluate the laboratory data we used non-parametric statistics and compared the platelet response induced by thrombin in patients with different levels of clinical and laboratory findings such as demographics, complete blood count, the time from beginning of the bleeding to admission to the hospital, anamnesis, endoscopy assessment. The last indexes include localization of ulcers, the characterization of haemostasis by Forrest.

Results and Discussion

The level of the platelet aggregation induced by thrombin in patients with gastroduodenal ulcer bleeding constitutes 14.1±5.6% (95% CI 6.4-22.6), the distribution pattern is statistically different from the control (p=0.032). Some patients had the platelet aggregation level that exceeded boundary of CI, in these cases the platelet aggregation was reversible. For example, if the platelet aggregation level reached 100%, we recorded the two-phase reversible curve. This fact reflects the impairment of thrombus stabilization associated with the activation of GPIIb/IIIa [6].

The next step of our research was to answer the question why the platelet response induced by thrombin varies so much among different patients. With this aim we compared the platelet response induced by thrombin in patients with different level of clinical and laboratory data. Comparison of the level of the platelet aggregation among women and men of different ages did not show a significant influence of gender (p=0.089) and age (p=0.63) on the indexes studied.

Considering the importance of endothelial dysfunction and ischemia in impairment of haemostasis and the platelet response the influence of the concomitant cardiovascular disease (23 patients, 46%) and severity of bleeding on the indexes studied was evaluated. It has been found that the concomitant cardiovascular disease (p = 0.719) and the severity of ischemia (p = 0.674) do not influence the given indexes.

Based on the fact that impairment of the blood clotting system is always associated with impair-

ment in the platelet response we evaluated the influence of different levels of fibrinogen on the indexes studied. However, different level of fibrinogen did not influence the index (p = 0.606). Therefore, impairment of haemostasis in cases of acute gastroduodenal bleeding is not connected with impairment of the interaction of the blood clotting system and platelets but it is rather the result of impairment of the platelet response.

The last step of our research was to identify the relationships between the severity of inflammation and the platelet aggregation level. It has been found that there is no significant difference in the platelet aggregation level in patients with the different erythrocyte sedimentation rate (p = 0.008). However, the severity of leukocytosis significantly affects the index studied (p = 0.448).

To identify the prognostic value of the platelet aggregation level induced by thrombin we determined whether the index influences or not on the haemostasis status at the time of admission to the hospital. A significant difference in the level of the platelet aggregation induced by thrombin in patients with a stable or unstable haemostasis (p = 0.170) and in patients with a different time from beginning of the bleeding to admission to the hospital (p = 0.168) has not been found.

Finally, the relatinship between the platelet aggregation level induced by thrombin and clinical outcomes has been studied. It has been shown that the level of platelet aggregation more than 30% does not reduce the risk of recurrence of bleeding (p = 0.729).

CONCLUSIONS

One of the causes of impairment of hemostasis in patients with ulcer bleeding is a reduced platelet response to thrombin. However, an independent assessment of the platelet response to thrombin is not significant.

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ВПЛИВ ТРОМБІНУ НА АГРЕГАЦІЮ ТРОМБОЦИТІВ У ПАЦІЄНТІВ З ВИРАЗКОВИМИ КРОВОТЕЧАМИ ГАСТРОДУОДЕНАЛЬНОЇ ЗОНИ

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Ключові слова: тромбоцити; тромбін; виразка шлунка і дванадцятипалої кишки; гостра кровотеча

Гемостаз є динамічним процесом, який вимагає координованої роботи великої кількості ланок, в тому числі й тромбоцитів. Іншою не менш важливою ланкою, яка бере участь в агрегації тромбоцитів, є тромбін. У запропонованій роботі ми виміряли агрегацію тромбоцитів, індуковану тромбіном, у хворих з кровотечами з виразок гастродуоденальної зони. Вимірювання агрегації тромбоцитів здійснювалося спектрофотометричним методом. Тромбін використовували в концентрації 1-2 МО/мл. Встановлено, що агрегація тромбоцитів, індукована

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тромбіном, у групі хворих з виразковими кровотечами становила 14,1±5,6% (95% ДІ 6,4-22,6), розподіл статистично значимо відрізнявся від контролю (р = 0,032). Цікаво, що в тих випадках, коли показник перевищував межі ДІ, агрегація тромбоцитів носила зворотний характер. Різна відповідь тромбоцитів на тромбін стимулювала до пошуку факторів, які можуть зумовлювати відмінності в реактивності тромбоцитів. Для цього ми порівняли агрегацію тромбоцитів, індуковану тромбіном, у хворих з різним рівнем клініко-лабораторних показників, а саме: демографічних факторів, показників крові, тяжкості кровотечі, часу з початку клінічної маніфестації до моменту госпіталізації, анамнезу, даних ендоскопії. Встановлено, що агрегація тромбоцитів, індукована тромбоцитів, індукованою тромбоцитів і ендоскопічних даних. Нарешті, вивчення взаємозв'язку між агрегацією тромбоцитів, індукованою тромбіном, і результатом захворювання показало, що збереження відповіді тромбоцитів більше 30% не знижує ризику виникнення рецидиву (р = 0,729).

ВЛИЯНИЕ ТРОМБИНА НА АГРЕГАЦИЮ ТРОМБОЦИТОВ У БОЛЬНЫХ С КРОВОТЕЧЕНИЯМИ ИЗ ЯЗВ ГАСТРОДУОДЕНАЛЬНОЙ ЗОНЫ

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Ключевые слова: тромбоциты; тромбин; язва желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки; острое кровотечение

Гемостаз является динамическим процессом, который требует координированной работы большого количества звеньев, в том числе и тромбоцитов. Другим не менее важным звеном, которое участвует в агрегации тромбоцитов, является тромбин. В данной работе проведено измерение агрегации тромбоцитов, индуцированной тромбином, у больных с кровотечениями из язв гастродуоденальной зоны. Измерение агрегации тромбоцитов проводилось спектрофотометрическим методом. Тромбин использовали в концентрации 1-2 МЕ/мл. Установлено, что агрегация тромбоцитов, индуцированная тромбином, в группе больных с язвенными кровотечениями составляла 14,1±5,6% (95% ДИ 6,4-22,6), распределение статистически значимо отличалось от контроля (р = 0,032). Интересно, что в тех случаях, когда показатель превышал границы ДИ, агрегация тромбоцитов имела обратимый характер. Различный ответ тромбоцитов на тромбин стимулировал к поиску факторов, которые могут предопределять различия в реактивности тромбоцитов. Для этого мы сравнили агрегацию тромбоцитов, индуцированную тромбином, у больных с разным уровнем клинико-лабораторных показателей, а именно: демографических факторов, показателей крови, тяжести кровотечения, времени от клинической манифестации до момента госпитализации, анамнеза, данных эндоскопии. Установлено, что агрегация тромбоцитов, индуцированная тромбином, не зависит от клинических и эндоскопических данных. Наконец, изучение взаимосвязи между агрегацией тромбоцитов, индуцированной тромбином, и исходом заболевания показало, что сохранение ответа тромбоцитов более 30% не снижает риска возникновения рецидива (р = 0,729).

МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ І МАРКЕТИНГ

UDC 339.138:615.451:615.32

SCIENCE-TO-PRACTICE APPROACH TO POSITIONING OF "CLIMASED" HERBAL MEDICINE

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Key words: comparative positioning; "Climased" herbal medicine

A competitive positioning of the herbal medicine "Climased", oral drops, has been carried out. The most expressed pharmacological effects of "Climased" medicine are sedative, hypotensive, spasmolytic, anti-inflammatory and choleretic. According to the results of marketing analysis the main medicines-competitors and 7 basic segments of consumers of the medicine studied have been determined. The segments of customers with such indications for "Climased" use as neurogenic headache, mild and medium arterial hypertension, climacteric syndrome are promising for positioning. Twenty six medicines have been selected, including "Climased"; and their comparative characteristic has been performed by the following parameters: the number of indications that are common with "Climased"; the number of side effects and contraindications; a medicinal form of the medicine; average daily cost of treatment. The cost of daily treatment with the medicines under research ranging from 0,17 UAH to 10,17 UAH has been calculated. For "Climased" it equals 2,14 UAH; this fact describes it as a comparatevely cheap medicine. The matrix of the main criteria of "Climased" positioning has been created. The following parameters are referred to the characteristics of successful positioning with a mean and high probability: a great number of indications, a wide spectrum of the pharmacological action, the absence of expressed side effects, easy to use medicinal form and relatively low cost of treatment. The results of general estimation of technological and economical indices of "Climased" has proven that these oral drops substantially exceed the herbal medicines-competitors studied from the subgroup N05C M50 "Other soporific and sedative medicines, including combinations" according to the ATC-classification.

reation of a new original ▲ medicine requires the company-producer to position its market offer by some means or other. Positioning means actions on developing the company's offer and image directed to hold a separate favourable position in consciousness of the target group of customers. The final result of the drug positioning is a successful creation of the market-oriented offer of the product value - a simple and clear statement that clarifies why exactly the target audience should buy and use products of this company [2, 3, 5]. The adequate position to the market is steady, protected and adapted to future development. The position can evolve and vary according to the market environment and the

product life-cycle stage [1, 7, 10]. The following approaches to positioning can be distinguished: positioning as comparison of similar products and positioning as customers informing.

Based on the analysis of the customer's needs the opportunities for comparative positioning of a drug can be defined as follows: on the background of specific characteristics (efficiency, potency, number of indications, side effects, tolerance, the speed of the effect onset, drug cost in comparison with analogues); by the way of application (dosing schedule, mode of drug administration, usability); by the customer's advantages (the cost of daily treatment or the cost of the course of treatment, drug action duration); in relation to the

end consumer or a patient (the possibility of using by special groups of patients - children, elderly age group; use in a chronic or an acute disease; depending on severity of a disease; depending on therapeutic aims - medicinal or preventive); in relation to a medicine-competitor; in relation to the pharmacotherapeutic group of medicines: in relation to the elements of the marketing mix (package design, package size, etc.) [2, 4]. The aim of our work was the market positioning of the herbal medicine "Climased", oral drops, by Zhytomyr "SCE "Pharmaceutical factory" JSC.

Materials and Methods

To achieve the goal the level V subgroup of the ATC-classification N05C M50 "Other soporific and sedative medicines, including combinations" has been analyzed; from it the combined herbal drugs registered at the Ukrainian pharmaceutical market as of 2013 have

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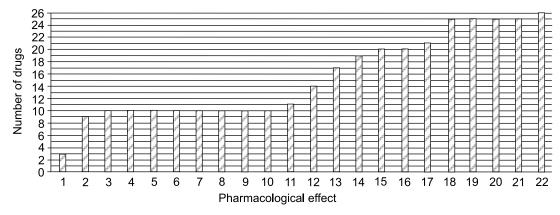


Fig. 1. Comparative analysis of pharmacological effects of "Climased" medicine in other combined herbal sedative drugs: 1 – diaphoretic; 2 – expectorate; 3 – antiemetic; 4 – antihistaminic; 5 – antiviral; 6 – renewal of saprophytic microflora; 7 – metabolic process improvement; 8 – anticlimacteric; 9 – elimination of weak dysmenorrhea; 10 – elimination of toxicosis of pregnancy; 11 – anticonvulsive; 12 – diuretic; 13 – hypotensive; 14 – estrogenic; 15 – analgesic; 16 – antibacterial; 17 – anti-inflammatory; 18 – sedative; 19 – arrhythmic; 20 – hypersecretion of gastric glands; 21 – choleretic; 22 – spasmolytic

been identified; a comparative analysis of their specific characteristics has been carried out. According to the results of analysis 26 medicines have been selected, including "Climased"; and their comparative characteristic has been performed by the following parameters: the number of pharmacological effects that are similar with "Climased"; the number of indications that are common with "Climased": the number of side effects and contraindications; a medicinal form of the medicine; average daily cost of treatment.

Results and Discussion

Among the most expressed pharmacological effects of "Clima-

sed" medicine there are sedative, hypotensive, antispasmodic, antiinflammatory and choleretic ones. However, the effects mentioned are typical for the most of the drugsanalogues analyzed. Therefore, with the purpose of more profound study of pharmacodynamics of the medicines selected we have conducted analysis of pharmacological effects of all plants in their compositions, and compared their quantity with the number of effects that are typical for the plants in the composition of "Climased" (Fig. 1). Among 22 diverse pharmacological effects of "Climased" such effects as anticonvulsive, antiemetic, antihistaminic, expectorant, antiviral, diaphoretic, anticlimacterical were the the rarest ones for drugs of the selected group. These effects are typical for less than ten comparative medicines, including "Dormiplant", "Sedative tea", "Persen", "Relaxil", "Sedasen", "Phytosed" and "Novo-passit", which is the only medicine possessing all 22 effects of "Climased". Despite the fact that the effects listed above are less expressed than the main ones, they can play a key role for the drug use in the complex treatment of neurosis of various genesis.

One of the most widespread approaches to the segmentation of the market of a particular group of medicines is the segmentation on the basis of diseases the drugs

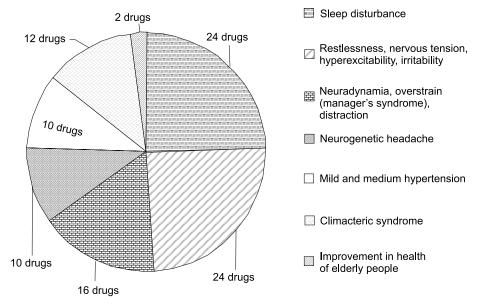


Fig. 2. Comparative analysis of the main segments of customers of "Climased"

Table

The matrix of "Climased" positioning criteria

эс		Importance of some characteristics of the medicine				
ith tl		Significant	Moderate	Insignificant		
icine rs w		"HS"	"HM"	"HI"		
'ul positioning of the medicine 's of medicines-competitors with the characteristics)	High	1. A great number of indications, including arterial hypertension, climacteric syndrome, neurogenetic headache (no medicinescompetitors); 2. A wide spectrum of the pharmacological action (1 medicine-competitor, 4%); 3. The absence of expressed side effects; moreover, the medicine does not cause drowsiness (2 medicines-competitors, 8%)	Medicinal form – drops that assists easy use of the medicine (1 medicine- competitor, 4%)	Originality of design of the package and the name of the medicine that raises probability of being recognizable by representatives of the target audience		
successful numbers c similar ch		"MS"	"MM"	"MI"		
Probability of successfu (in accordance with numbers similar c	Mean	Low cost of treatment (9 medicines-competitors, 36%)	Possibility of using for a long-course treatment (13 medicines-competitors, 52%)	-		
roba		"LS"	"LM"	"LI"		
P _l	Low	Small number of contraindications (18 medicines-competitors, 72%)	Dosage frequency per day (24 medicines-competi- tors, 96%)	-		

prescribed [8]. According to the results of analysis of indications for "Climased" seven basic segments of customers have been selected (Fig. 2). In the list of indications that are typical not only for "Climased", but also for the most of combined sedative herbal medicines the following indications can be distinguished: sleep disturbance, restlessness, nervous tension, hyperexcitability, irritability; neuradynamia, distraction, overstrain (the "manager's syndrome"). Besides, "Climased" is indicated for the treatment of neurogenetic headache, mild and medium arterial hypertension, the climacteric syndrome and for improvement of elderly people health. These indications are common for significantly less number of drugs from the group analyzed; among them there are such medicines as "Climapin", "Menovalen", "Novo-passit", "Relaxil", "Sedavit", "Seda-sen", "Sedafiton", "Florised". That is why these particular segments are supposed to be key ones for "Climased" positioning.

Such drug characteristic as its safety is also of great importance, i.e. characteristics of side effects [6, 9]. "Climased" has shown no expressed side effects, that is why it is an important criterion for its positioning. The main disadvantage of sedative medicines is their specific side effect - drowsiness. which makes the patients' quality of life considerably worse. However, when taking "Climased" the given side effect develops only in case of a significant overdose. It should be noted that "Dormiplant" and "Climapin" can be also added to the list of medicines with the absence of expressed side effects.

The use of "Climased" is contraindicated in pregnancy and lactation period, to children under 18 and people who drive a car or operate machinery when the concentration of attention is required. Nevertheless, for most of drugs of this group not only these contraindications are typical, but also arterial hypertension, gastrointestinal, hepatic and renal diseases, atherosclerosis, glaucoma, myasthenia,

etc. Besides, some medicines can cause photosensitivity. This also significantly decreases the number of potential customers of these drugs. Taking into consideration all stated above "Climased" can be positioned as a medicine permitted to use for most of groups of patients with various diseases.

Based on the data of analysis of combined sedative herbal medicines it has been found that most of them are prepared in the form of tablets, capsules and teas. However, liquid medicinal forms have significant advantages in use, such as usability and adjustment of the individual dose of the drug, therapeutic effect controllability in terms of time and potency, possibility of using by patients, who take solid dosage forms with difficulty. Among these medicines there is "Klimapin" and "Fitosed" tinctures, "Flora" elixir, "Florised-Zdorovye" syrup, "Novo-passit" solution. However, drops have a great advantage among liquid medicinal forms, and it is exactly the form that "Climased" is manufactured

in. That is why this fact is also an integral part of its positioning.

We have also analyzed the cost of medicines from the group under study. As a key indicator the treatment cost per day was used on basis of the average retail price for medicines as of August, 2013. The results obtained are in the range of 0,17 UAH to 10,17 UAH. The cost of daily treatment with "Climased" equals 2,14 UAH; this fact describes it as a comparatevely cheap medicine despite the retail price for a package does not almost differ from the price for the most medicines analyzed and it is 38,10 UAH. First of all, it is connected with a low dose of "Climased" per day, and it allows using one package of the medicine for longer period of time than other drugs.

Based on the results obtained we have created a matrix of the basic criteria of "Climased" positioning (Table). In the matrix horizontally there is the significance level of separate characteristics of the medicine described above (significant, moderate, insignificant); vertically – the probability of successful positioning of the givencharacteristics based on the share of medicines-competitors with the same properties (a high probability – 0-20% of medicines-analogues, the mean probability – 21-50%, the low probability – 51-100%).

Fields of the key criteria of positioning obtained in the middle of the matrix, have different values. Characteristics placed in the quadrants of "HS", "HM" and "MS" are of the greatest importance and have the biggest influence on the drug positioning. The criteria placed in the fields of "HI", "MM", "LS" have a complementary character in positioning of the medicine. Characteristics that are in the quadrants of "MI", "LM" and "LI" usually do not have any influence on development of the drug position, which is different from other analogues. However, their presentation assists the enterprise to find "weak points" in the drug competitive position and, when required, to improve them [2, 4].

The characteristics registered in the quadrants of "HS", "HM" and "MS" of the matrix designed, namely a great number of indications, a wide spectrum of the pharmacological action, the absence of expressed side effects, easy to use medicinal form and relatively low cost of treatment, are the competitive advantages of "Climased" medicine.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, "Climased" herbal medicine can be positioned as a sedative medicine with a wide spectrum of the pharmacological action indicated for the complex treatment of the climacteric syndrome, arterial hypertension, and neuroses of various genesis with the absence of the marked side effects, including also drowsiness, in an easy to use medicinal form, which allows to select an individual therapeutic dose; it is widely available.

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НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНИЙ ПІДХІД ДО ПОЗИЦІОНУВАННЯ РОСЛИННОГО ЛІКАРСЬКОГО ПРЕПАРАТУ «КЛІМАСЕД» В.К.Яковенко, $3.М.Мнушко^*$

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Ключові слова: конкурентне позиціонування; рослинний лікарський препарат «Клімасед»

Проведено конкурентне позиціонування рослинного лікарського препарату «Клімасед», краплі оральні. До найбільш виражених фармакологічних ефектів препарату «Клімасед» відносяться седативний, гіпотензивний, спазмолітичний, протизапальний та жовчогінний. За результатами маркетингового аналізу визначені основні препарати-конкуренти, встановлені 7 основних сегментів споживачів досліджуваного лікарського засобу. Перспективними для позиціонування є сегменти споживачів з показаннями до застосування «Клімаседу» при нейрогенному головному болю, артеріальній гіпертензії легкого та помірного ступенів, клімактеричному синдромі. Були відібрані 26 лікарських засобів, включаючи препарат «Клімасед», та проведено їх порівняльну характеристику за наступними ознаками: кількість фармакологічних ефектів, спільних з ефектами препарату «Клімасед»; кількість показань до застосування, спільних з його показаннями; кількість побічних ефектів; кількість протипоказань; лікарська форма препарату; середньозважена добова вартість лікування. Розраховано вартість добового лікування препаратами досліджуваної групи, яка знаходиться у діапазоні від 0,17 до 10,17 грн. Для препарату «Клімасед» вона складає 2,14 грн, що характеризує його як порівняно дешевий лікарський засіб. Побудовано матрицю основних критеріїв позиціонування препарату «Клімасед». До характеристик з середньою та високою вірогідністю вдалого позиціонування віднесені: велика кількість показань до застосування, широкий спектр фармакологічної дії, відсутність виражених побічних ефектів, зручна лікарська форма та відносно низька вартість лікування. За загальною оцінкою технологічних та економічних показників «Клімасед», краплі оральні суттєво випереджає розглянуті препарати-конкуренти рослинного походження з підгрупи N05C M50 «Інші снодійні та седативні препарати, включаючи комбінації» за АТС-класифікацією.

НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОХОД К ПОЗИЦИОНИРОВАНИЮ РАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО ЛЕКАРСТВЕННОГО ПРЕПАРАТА «КЛИМАСЕД»

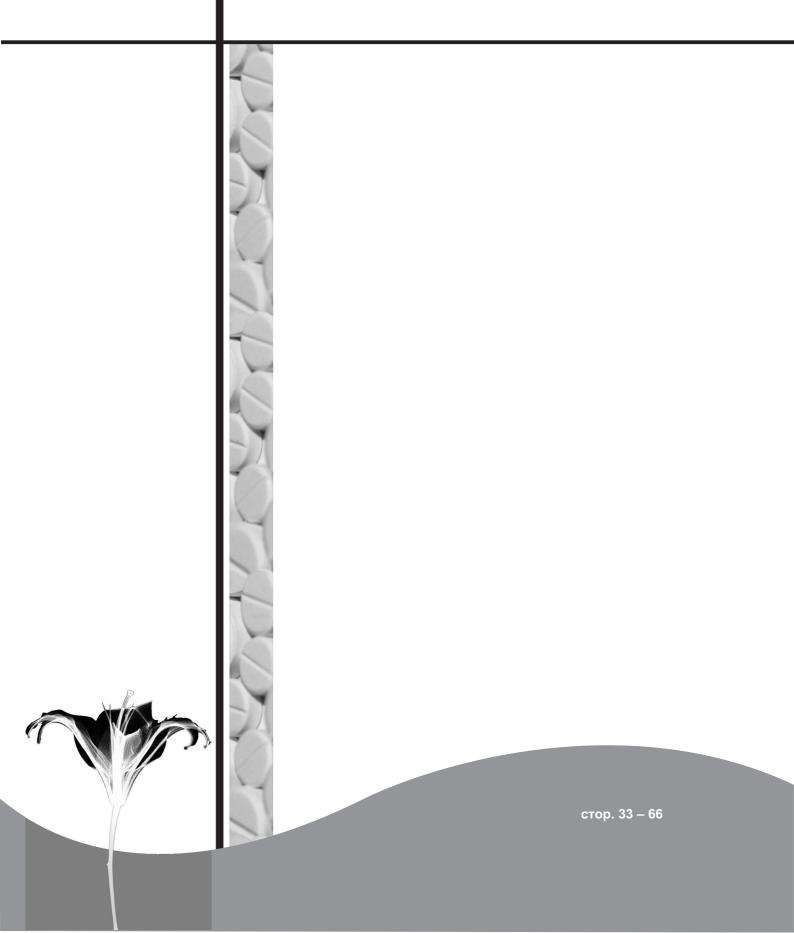
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Ключевые слова: конкурентное позиционирование; растительный лекарственный препарат «Климасед»

Проведено конкурентное позиционирование растительного лекарственного препарата «Климасед», капли оральные. К наиболее выраженным фармакологическим эффектам препарата «Климасед» относятся седативный, гипотензивный, спазмолитический, противовоспалительный и желчегонный. По результатам маркетингового анализа определены основные препараты-конкуренты, установлены 7 основных сегментов потребителей исследуемого лекарственного средства. Перспективными для позиционирования являются сегменты потребителей с показаниями для применения «Климаседа» при нейрогенной головной боли, артериальной гипертензии легкой и средней степени, климактерическом синдроме. Отобраны 26 лекарственных средств, включая препарат «Климасед», и проведена их сравнительная характеристика по следующим признакам; количество показаний к применению, общих с его показаниями; количество побочных эффектов; количество противопоказаний; лекарственная форма препарата; среднесуточная стоимость лечения. Рассчитана стоимость суточного лечения препаратами исследуемой группы, которая находится в диапазоне от 0,17 до 10,17 грн. Для препарата «Климасед» она составляет 2,14 грн, что характеризует его как сравнительно дешевое лекарственное средство. Построена матрица основных критериев позиционирования препарата «Климасед». К характеристикам со средней и высокой вероятностью удачного позиционирования отнесены: большое количество показаний к применению, широкий спектр фармакологического действия, отсутствие выраженных побочных эффектов, удобная лекарственная форма и относительно низкая стоимость лечения. По общей оценке технологических и экономических показателей «Климасед», капли оральные значительно превосходит рассмотренные препараты-конкуренты растительного происхождения подгруппы N05C M50 «Другие снотворные и седативные препараты, включая комбинации» по ATC-классификации.

Доклінічні дослідження



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EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF THE WOUND-HEALING ACTION OF INULA HELENIUM AND INULA BRITANNICA THICK EXTRACTS ON THE CONVENTIONAL INJURY MODEL (PHANTOM) IN RATS

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Key words: Inula Helenium; Inula Britannica; wound-healing action; lpSquare programme

The search of new medicines among the plant substances possessing a wound-healing effect has become important and one of the priority trends in modern medicine. This article presents the experimental studies of the wound-healing action of Inula Helenium and Inula Britannica thick extracts on the conventional injury model in rats; they contain a complex of biologically active substances mainly polysaccharide with the content ranging from 3.46 to 16.7%. Such characteristics as the area of wound-healing and the rate of healing of the wound surface have been determined in the research. The clinical observations included the visual assessment of the animals' state: changes in activity, behaviour and appetite. Besides, such an integral index as the body weight was recorded at certain periods of time. To evaluate the effectiveness of treatment we have calculated a daily reduction of the wound area (the area of wound-healing) when applying tests-samples 1 and 2 on the basis of Inula Helenium and Inula Britannica. The samples studied show a marked wound-healing activity, accelerate proliferative processes in the wound and make connective tissues with the soft scar formation. It is accompanied with stimulation of the epithelium regeneration, its functional characteristics restoration. The area of wound healing on the 17-th day of the experiment using the extract of Inula Helenium was 9.8±2.4 mm² and the extract of Inula Britannica – 14.2±1.8 mm². It indicates a more pronounced effect of test-sample 1.

Currently, in order to prevent and treat diseases of various etiology, including ecologically causative agents, medicines based on such biologically active substances as polyphenols and polysaccharides have become common at the pharmaceutical market. Numerous studies have shown that medicines based on polysaccharides possess the immune-enhancing, antibacterial, antioxidant, hypolipidemic, woundhealing effects [3-6, 9-12].

Thick extracts of the plants studied contain a complex of biologically active substances mainly polysaccharide with the content ranging from 3.46 to 16.7%.

In this case the study of the wound-healing activity of the biologically active substances complex of Inula Helenium and Inula Britannica is of current interest.

In accordance with up-to-date concepts, the pathological process course in the wound irrespective of its causes involves three consistent phases: the first one is purulonecrotic, the second one is formation of granulations, the third one is the epithelialization pha-

se, which transfer one into another smoothly and can not be differentiated distinctly [2, 8].

The aim of this work was to investigate experimentally the effect of thick extracts of two Inula types on the wound-healing process.

Materials and Methods

The research was carried out on the Wistar rats males with their initial body weight of 300-350 g. The rats were kept in the vivarium standard conditions at the temperature of 22-24°C and the relative humidity of 30-70% with free access to forage and water.

Standard wounds were reproduced on the anterior depilated area of the animals after the intraabdominal injection of thiopental sodium in the dose of 50 mg/kg [1]. The conventional wound was formed by removal of the dermal area of 2 cm × 2 cm (4 cm²) in size [7]. The wound surface was irrigated with 3% hydrogen peroxide.

The animals were divided into three groups containing 6 rats in each: the first group of animals – the control (the conventional wound), which were not treated after the injury process reproduction; the second group of animals treated with the Inula Helenium thick extract after the injury process reproduction (test-sample 1); the third group of animals received treatment with the Inula Britannica thick extract after the injury process reproduction (test-sample 2).

The treatment was started 24 hours after wounds reproduction until they healed completely. Tests-samples 1 and 2 were applied onto the wounds in the form of thick water extracts in the dose of 0.05 ml/cm². The area of wounds was measured daily (except the days off) up to the terminal scab rejection.

Such characteristics as the area of wound-healing and the rate of healing of the wound surface were determined in the process of research.

The area of wound-healing (S_{wh}) was determined by the formula:

$$S_{\rm wh} = S_{\rm dr} - S_{\rm dbr} \, (\rm mm^2),$$

where: S_{dr} – is the area of the wound on the day of registration in the course of the experiment, mm²; S_{dbr} – is the area of the wound on the day before registration, mm². The rate of healing (V_{wh}) of the wound surface was calculated by the formula:

$$V_{wh} = S_{wh} / n (mm^2/day),$$

where: S_{wh} – is the area of woundhealing, mm²; n – is the number of days of treatment at the time of registration.

The clinical observations included the visual assessment of the animals' state: changes in activity, behaviour and appetite. Besides, such an integral index as the body weight was recorded at certain periods of time.

To identify the wound-healing ability of the medicines lpSquare programme was used.

Results and Discussion

No deviations from the norm have been found while observing the general state of the rats, their behaviour, appetite and water intake.

To evaluate the effectiveness of treatment we calculated a daily reduction of the wound area (the area of wound-healing) when applying tests-samples 1 and 2. The data are given in the Table.

While comparing the efficiency of the wound-healing effect of the samples studied it has been shown that in comparison with the control group there was a statistically significant increase of the wound healing area in 4, 5 and 12 days after the day of the wound reproduction in the group of animals treated by test-sample 1, but in those treated by test-sample 2 – in 4, 7, 10, 14 and 18 days. The fastest reduction of the wound area was observed during the first week of treatment. The wound healing dynamics analysis has shown that the total wound healing in animals treated by test-samples 1 and 2 occurred in 18 days after wounds reproduction, whereas in animals from the control group in 22 days.

In 5 days after the start of the treatment the tissues edema de-

Table

The area of wound-healing dynamics (mm²) in rats with conventional wounds when applying tests-samples 1 and 2 (M±m; n = 6)

Days of	Experimental groups			
treatment	Control Test-sample 1		Test-sample 2	
1	-	-	-	
2	39.5±11.6	57.5±10.6	54.5±11.8	
3	16.3±2.9	43.3±16.6	35.2±7.8	
4	26.0±5	73.7±8.9 *	84.7±12.0 *	
7	83.5±10.0	19.8±4.1 *	92±9.2 *	
8	26.8±5.9	73.2±21.0	45.5±17.4	
9	66.7±8.6	34.0±13.4	59.8±1.18	
10	39.2±3.1	22.5±2.6	8.2±0.40 *	
11	14.3±2.9	19.5±2.5	25.2±3.8	
14	24.7±4.0	9.7±2.2 *	7.2±1.7 *	
15	8.5±1.9	7.8±2.2	10.5±1.6	
16	5.3±1.3	8.2±2.6	8.0±3.0	
17	4.5±1.6	9.8±2.4*	14.2±1.8 *	
18	5.2±1.1	-	-	
21	5.0±1.3	-	-	
22	2.7±0.9	-	-	

Note: * - p < 0.05

creased in animals of the control group, however, the wound healing was slower in comparison with groups of animals that were treated. In contrast to the control rats the wounds of the experimental animals the beginning of granulation development was registered in 8 days after the wound reproduction. They looked like a bright red, granular, wet, glittering tissue originating from the scar tissue filling the defect resulted from injury and putting the wound edges together.

Thus, based on the research carried out concerning the effect of thick extracts of Inula Helenium and Inula Britannica on the wound-healing dynamics of the dermal conventional injuries in rats the conclusion can be made that the samples studied show a marked wound-healing activity, accelerate proliferative processes in the wound and make connective tissues with the soft scar forma-

tion. It is accompanied with stimulation of the epithelium regeneration, its functional characteristics restoration.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Thick extracts of the Inula Helenium and Inula Britannica studied possess an expressed woundhealing action.
- 2. The total wound healing in animals treated by test-samples 1 and 2 occurred in 18 days after wounds reproduction, whereas in animals of the control group in 22 days.
- 3. The area of wound healing on the 17-th day of the experiment using the extract of Inula Helenium was 9.8±2.4 mm² and the extract of Inula Britannica 14.2±±1.8 mm². It indicates a more pronounced effect of test-sample 1.

Perspectives for further research. Further research will be aimed at studying the blood biochemical indices of the animals investigated.

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ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЕ ВИВЧЕННЯ РАНОЗАГОЮВАЛЬНОЇ ДІЇ ГУСТИХ ЕКСТРАКТІВ ОМАНУ ВИСОКОГО ТА ОМАНУ БРИТАНСЬКОГО НА МОДЕЛІ ТРАФАРЕТНОЇ РАНИ У ЩУРІВ

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Ключові слова: оман високий; оман британський; ранозагоювальна активність; програма lpSquare

Пошук нових препаратів серед субстанцій рослинного походження з ранозагоювальним ефектом є актуальним і одним з пріоритетних напрямків сучасної медицини. В статті представлені матеріали експериментального вивчення ранозагоювальної дії густих екстрактів оману високого та оману британського на моделі трафаретної рани у щурів, які містять комплекс біологічно активних речовин переважно полісахаридів, вміст яких коливається в інтервалі 3,46-16,7%. Дослідження проводили на самцях щурів лінії Wistar з початковою масою тіла 300-350 г. У процесі дослідження визначали такі характеристики: площу загоєння рани та швидкість загоєння поверхні рани. Клінічні спостереження включали візуальну оцінку стану тварин: зміну активності, поведінки, апетиту. Також через певні проміжки часу фіксували такий інтегральний показник, як масу тіла. З метою оцінки ефективності лікування нами було розраховано щодобове зменшення площ ран (площа загоєння ран) за умов застосування тест-зразків 1 та 2 на основі оману високого та оману британського. Досліджувані зразки проявляли виражену ранозагоювальну активність, прискорювали проліферативні процеси в рані та сприяли формуванню сполучних тканин з утворенням м'якого рубця. Це супроводжувалось стимулюванням регенерації епітелію, відновленням його функціональних характеристик. Площа загоєння ран на 17 день експерименту при використанні екстракту оману високого становила 9,8±2,4 мм², а екстракту оману британського – 14,2±1,8 мм², що вказує на більш виражений ефект тест-зразка 1.

ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ РАНОЗАЖИВЛЯЮЩЕГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ ГУСТЫХ ЭКСТРАКТОВ ДЕВЯСИЛА ВЫСОКОГО И ДЕВЯСИЛА БРИТАНСКОГО НА МОДЕЛИ ТРАФАРЕТНОЙ РАНЫ У КРЫС

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Ключевые слова: девясил высокий; девясил британский; ранозаживляющая активность; программа lpSquare
Поиск новых препаратов среди субстанций растительного происхождения с ранозаживляющим эффектом является актуальным и одним из приоритетных направлений современной медицины. В статье представлены

материалы экспериментального изучения ранозаживляющего действия густых экстрактов девясила высокого и девясила британского на модели трафаретной раны у крыс, которые содержат комплекс биологически активных веществ, преимущественно полисахаридов, содержание которых колеблется от 3,46% до 16,7%. Исследования проводили на самцах крыс линии Wistar с начальной массой тела 300-350 г. В процессе исследования нами изучены такие показатели: площадь заживления раны и скорость заживления поверхности раны. Клинические наблюдения заключались в визуальной оценке состояния животных: изменения активности, поведения, аппетита. Также через определенные промежутки времени фиксировали такой интегральный показатель, как масса тела. С целью оценки эффективности лечения нами было рассчитано ежесуточное уменьшение площади ран (площадь заживления ран) при условии использования тест-образцов 1 и 2 на основе девясила высокого и девясила британского. Исследуемые образцы проявляли ранозаживляющую активность, ускоряли пролиферативные процессы в ране и способствовали формированию соединительных тканей с образованием мягкого рубца. Это сопровождалось стимулированием регенерации эпителия, восстановлением его функциональных характеристик. Площадь заживления ран на 17 день эксперимента при использовании экстракта девясила высокого составляла 9,8±2,4 мм², а экстракта девясила британского – 14,2±1,8 мм², что свидетельствует о более выраженном эффекте тест-образца 1.

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RESEARCH OF THE ANTICYTOLYTIC AND ANTICHOLESTATIC ACTIVITY OF THIOTRIAZOLINE AND QUERCETIN IN CHRONIC DRUG-INDUCED HEPATITIS IN IMMATURE RATS

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Key words: drug-induced liver disease; rifampicin; isoniazid; cytolysis; cholestasis; hepatoprotection

Hepatotoxicity of anti-TB drugs is the current problem. The important areas of modern medicine and pharmacy is the search of drugs that have high hepatoprotective properties and are able to prevent or reduce development of cytolysis and cholestasis in the liver during the treatment with rifampicin and isoniazid. The aim of the work was to investigate antycytotoxic and antycholestatic activity of thiotriazoline and quercetin in chronic drug-induced liver disease (chronic drug-induced hepatitis – CDIH) of immature rats by rifampicin and isoniazid. CDIH was modelled by intragastric administration of rifampicin and isoniazid to immature rats (50 animals) three times a week for 29 days. There were the following experimental groups: 1 – control, 2 – CDIH, 3 – CDIH + quercetin, 4 – CDIH + thiotriasolin. The activity of ALT, AST, alkaline phosphatase, gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT) in the serum and the bilirubin level in the blood serum have been determined. As a result of the research conducted it has been determined that more marked decrease of the ALT activity was observed when using thiotriazoline compared to quercetin. A reliable decrease in activity of GGT and alkaline phosphatase were observed after administration of both drugs. Thus, it has been proven that thiotriasolin has a high antycytotoxic activity, so it can be recommended for prevention or reduction of cytolysis of hepatocytes in the treatment of tuberculosis by rifampicin and isoniazid in children.

In recent years the problem of side effects in the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis has become especially important in Ukraine and worldwide owing to the epidemic state in the country, steady progressive increase of morbidity and infection of both very diverse social and age groups, increase in the percentage of people required chemoprophylaxis, and prolonged use of rifampicin and isoniazid, which have hepatotoxic properties [3-5].

The aim of the work was to investigate antycytotoxic and antycholestatic activity of thiotriazolin and quercetin in chronic druginduced liver disease (chronic druginduced hepatitis – CDIH) of immature rats by rifampicin and isoniazid.

Materials and Methods

The experimental study of 50 non-linear white laboratory immature male rats with the initial body weight of 60-70 g to make the pathology under study in children as close as possible was performed. Modeling of chronic drug-

induced hepatitis (CDIH) was conducted according to the own method developed [1] by intragastric administration of rifampicin and isoniazid three times a week for 29 days. Experimental animals were divided into 4 groups: group 1 – intact animals (n=12, control), group 2 – CDIH modulation (n=14); animals of group 3 (n=12)in parallel with rifampicin and isoniazid were injected intragastric quercetin ("Kvertyn", "Borshchahivsky pharmaceutical plant" JSC) daily in the dose of 75 mg/kg for 29 days; animal of group 4 (n=12) in parallel with rifampicin and isoniazid were introduced thiotriazoline ("Galychpharm" JSC, "Arterium" corporation) intragastrically in the dose of 22.5 mg/kg daily for 29 days. OD₅₀ for quercetin and thiotriazoline was recalculated by the method of Yu.R.Rybolovlev [2]. After the end of the experiment the animals euthanized under tiopental anesthesia were decapitated and sampling of the serum, liver and kidneys for biochemical studies was done. In the serum the activity of aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (AP), gamma glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT); levels of total, direct and indirect bilirubin were determined and conducted with the help of a biochemical analyzer "Vital Microlab 300" using reagents of "Pointe Scientific Inc." company (USA).

Results and Discussion

The experiments have shown that the drugs studied have hepatoprotective properties of varying degrees of intensity. To assess the hepatoprotective efficiency the normalization of biochemical parameters that characterize the cytolysis syndrome (CS), namely the activity of transaminases and GGT has been evaluated. In untreated animals with CDIH developed after administration of rifampicin and isoniazid the activity of ALT was increased by 29% compared to control (p<0.05), AST - 37% (p<0.05), GGT - 54% (p<0.05). The study of intensity of the CS in the treatment of the experimental HMH has demonstrated that the more marked decrease in the ALT activity was observed when using thiotriazoline (17%, p<0.05

Table 1

against untreated animals with CDIH), less - against the introduction of quercetin (11%, p>0.05). A reliable decrease in activity of GGT was observed after administration of both drugs compared to the animals that did not receive treatment, namely by 24% when administered thiotriazoline with the therapeutic and prophylactic purpose (p<0.05) and somewhat less when using quercetin - 20% (p<0.05). The AST activity was not reduced to normal values when using both drugs, but it should be noted that after administration of quercetin this value did not differ from that in the untreated animals and was significantly higher than in animals of the control group by 33% (p<0.05) (Table 1). Thus, the comparative effectiveness of drugs has revealed a higher efficiency of thiotriazoline concerning the normalization of the parameters that characterize the CS in animals with CDIH.

To assess the effectiveness of the drugs studied the normalization of biochemical parameters that characterize the cholestasis syndrome (ChS), namely levels of total and direct bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase activity has been also evaluated (Table 2).

The indicator that was most clearly presented the ChS in CDIH in rats was the AP activity, which increased by 44% in the untreated animals (p<0.05 versus control). A reliable decrease of the AP activity compared to the untreated group was observed both when introducing quercetin (26%, p<0.05) and thiotriazoline (23%, p<0.05). The study of total and direct bilirubin has shown no significant or

Characteristics of biochemical parameters of the cytolysis syndrome in immature rats depending on the hepatoprotector applied (M±m), (n = 50)

Crouns	Indicators				
Groups	ALT	AST	GGT		
1. Control	186.14±36.50	161.71±40.67	10.00±1.63		
2. CDIH	239.86±30.73*	221.29±18.22*	15.43±2.51*		
3. CDIH + quercetin	212.88±22.93	215.63±19.59*	12.29±1.80#		
4. CDIH + thiotriazoline	200.00±35.69#	204.57±26.99	11.75±1.58#		

Notes:

- 1) * significant difference compared to control (p<0.05);
- 2) # significant difference compared to CDIH (p<0.05).

Table 2

Characteristics of biochemical parameters of the cholestasis syndrome in immature rats with chronic drug-induced hepatitis (M±m), (n = 50)

Crouns	Indicators				
Groups	Total bilirubin	Direct bilirubin	AP		
1. Control	8.78±1.40	4.87±1.571	384.71±78.01		
2. CDIH	9.77±1.51	4.76±1.067	553.00±73.34*		
3. CDIH + quercetin	8.83±0.88	4.64±1.533	410.29±104.94#		
4. CDIH + thiotriazoline	8.58±1.98	4.57±1.396	424.75±84.90#		

Notes

- 1) * significant difference compared to control (p<0.05);
- 2) # significant difference compared to CDIH (p<0.05).

statistically significant deviations from the norm.

Thus, the pathogenetic therapy of chronic drug-induced liver disease, which involves the use of hepatoprotectors should be aimed primarily at eliminating the dominant clinical and biochemical syndrome, namely SC. A domestic drug with hepatoprotective properties thiotriazoline significantly reduced the activity of ALT (17%, p<0.05), AP (23%, p<

0.05) and GGT (24%, p<0.05). The drug quercetin based on bioflavonoids significantly reduced the activity of GGT (20%), AP (26%, p<0.05).

CONCLUSIONS

Thiotriasoline has a high anticytolytic activity, so it can be recommended for prevention or reduction of cytolysis of hepatocytes in the treatment of tuberculosis by rifampicin and isoniazid in children.

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ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ АНТИЦИТОЛІТИЧНОЇ ТА АНТИХОЛЕСТАТИЧНОЇ АКТИВНОСТІ ТІОТРИАЗОЛІНУ ТА КВЕРЦЕТИНУ ПРИ ХРОНІЧНОМУ МЕДИКАМЕНТОЗНОМУ ГЕПАТИТІ У СТАТЕВОНЕЗРІЛИХ ЩУРІВ

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Ключові слова: медикаментозне ураження печінки; рифампіцин; ізоніазид; цитоліз; холестаз; гепатопротекція

Актуальною проблемою сьогодення є гепатотоксичність протитуберкульозних препаратів. Важливими напрямками сучасної медицини та фармації є пошук препаратів, які володіють високими гепатопротекторними властивостями та здатні профілактувати або зменшувати прояви цитолізу та холестазу у печінці на тлі застосування рифампіцину та ізоніазиду. Метою роботи було дослідження антицитолітичної та антихолестатичної активності тіотриазоліну та кверцетину при хронічному медикаментозному ураженні печінки статевонезрілих щурів рифампіцином та ізоніазидом. Хронічний медикаментозний гепатит (ХМГ) моделювали шляхом інтрагастрального введення рифампіцину та ізоніазиду статевонезрілим щурам (50 тварин) тричі на тиждень протягом 29 днів. Експериментальні групи: 1 – контроль, 2 – ХМГ, 3 – ХМГ + кверцетин, 4 – ХМГ + тіотриазолін. У сироватці визначали активність АЛТ, АСТ, ЛФ, ГГТП та рівень білірубіну у сироватці. В результаті проведеного дослідження встановлено, що більш виразне зниження активності АЛТ спостерігалось при застосуванні тіотриазоліну, менше – при введенні кверцетину. Достовірне зниження активності ГГТП та ЛФ спостерігалось як і при введенні обох препаратів. Таким чином, установлено, що тіотриазолін володіє високою антицитолітичною активністю, тому може бути рекомендований для профілактики чи зменшення цитолізу гепатоцитів при лікуванні туберкульозу у дітей рифампіцином та ізоніазидом.

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ АНТИЦИТОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ И АНТИХОЛЕСТАТИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ ТИОТРИАЗОЛИНА И КВЕРЦЕТИНА ПРИ ХРОНИЧЕСКОМ МЕДИКАМЕНТОЗНОМ ГЕПАТИТЕ У НЕПОЛОВОЗРЕЛЫХ КРЫС

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Ключевые слова: медикаментозное поражение печени; рифампицин; изониазид; цитолиз; холестаз; гепатопротекция

Актуальной проблемой современности является гепатотоксичность противотуберкулезных препаратов. Важными направлениями современной медицины и фармации является поиск препаратов, которые обладают высокими гепатопротекторными свойствами и способны профилактировать или уменьшать проявления цитолиза и холестаза в печени на фоне применения рифампицина и изониазида. Целью работы было исследование антицитолитической и антихолестатической активности тиотриазолина и кверцетина при хроническом медикаментозном поражении печени неполовозрелых крыс рифампицином и изониазидом. Хронический медикаментозный гепатит (ХМГ) моделировали путем интрагастрального введения рифампицина и изониазида неполовозрелым крысам (50 животных) три раза в неделю в течение 29 дней. Экспериментальные группы: 1 – контроль, 2 – ХМГ, 3 – ХМГ + кверцетин, 4 – ХМГ + тиотриазолин. В сыворотке определяли активность АЛТ, АСТ, ЛФ, ГГТП и уровень билирубина в сыворотке крови. В результате проведенного исследования установлено, что более выраженное снижение активности АЛТ наблюдалось при применении тиотриазолина, меньшее – при введении кверцетина. Достоверное снижение активности ГГТП и ЛФ наблюдалось при введении обоих препаратов. Таким образом, установлено, что тиотриазолин обладает высокой антицитолитической активностью, поэтому может быть рекомендован для профилактики или снижения цитолиза гепатоцитов при лечении туберкулеза у детей рифампицином и изониазидом.

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THE REACTION OF THE NEUROENDOCRINE HYPOTHALAMUS ON INTERMITTENT HYPOXIA IN RATS WITH STREPTOZOTOCINE-INDUCED DIABETES

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Key words: hypothalamus; diabetes mellitus; intermittent hypoxia

Effects of stress leads to activation of the hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenocortical system. The central link of this system is neuroendocrine cells of the hypothalamus, which synthesize corticotrophin-releasing hormone (corticotrophin), as well as the proopiomelanocortin derivative - beta-endorphin. The aim of this research was to determine the peculiarities of the functional state and synthesis of corticotrophin and beta-endorphin by neurons of the medial parvocellular subnucleus of the paraventricular nucleus in rats with the experimental diabetes and with combined influence of intermittent hypoxia. The research was carried out in 30 male Wistar rats with the weight of 230-250 g. Diabetes mellitus in rats was modeled by a single injection of streptozotocine in the dose of 50 mg/kg. Corticosterone and insulin in the blood serum was identified by the immunoenzyme method and the glucose concentration was determined by the glucose oxidase method. Intermittent hypoxic trainings were carried out in the vented pressure chamber by 6 hours exposure in rats on the "altitude" of 6000 m (p0,=9.8%) within 15 days. Neuropeptides were detected by the immunofluorescent method of analysis. Development of diabetes in rats within 4 weeks led to the persistent hyperglycemia, hypoinsulinemia and increase of the corticosterone level by more than 2.5 times. Immunoreactivity to corticotrophin in paraventricullar nuclei (PVN) raised by 2.1 times and the corticotrophin concentration had 3.7 times increase in the immunoreactive zone. The specific area of immunoreactivity to beta-endorphin increased by 2.6 times and the beta-endorphin concentration increased by 3.8 times. Development of diabetes mellitus in rats resulted in 8 times increase of the specific content of corticotrophin in PVN and 10 times increase of beta-endorphin. Hypoxic trainings led to decrease of the area of immunoreactivity to corticotrophin in PVN by 64% and to beta-endorphin by 53%. The concentration of corticotrophin in neurons decreased by 47% and the concentration of beta-endorphin decreased by 35%. Therefore, the content of corticotrophin decreased by 80% and the content of betaendorphin decreased by 69%. Hypoxic trainings of the diabetic animals cause decrease of the activity of the stress-limiting beta-endorphinergic hypothalamus system less than the corticotrophinergic one.

An important link of the neuroendocrine response of the organism on the stress factor is activation of the stress-realizing component presented primarily by the corticotrophinergic neurons of the hypothalamus paraventricullar nucleus (PVN) localized mainly in the dorsal part of the medial parvocellular subnucleus of PVN. Corticotrophin leads to increase in the activity of the pituitary-adrenal system and finally, it elevates the blood glucocorticoids level [12]. At the same time neuroendocrinocytes of PVN synthesize the proopiomelanocortin derivative - beta-endorphin, which regulates the intensity of the neuroendocrine stress response [13]. As was shown previously, the use of the multi-day hypoxic trainings led to decrease of the blood glucose level and corticosterone concentration in diabetic rats [8]. However, the peculiarities of the corticotrophinergic and beta-endorphinergic neurons reaction in diabetes mellitus and with combined effect of intermittent hypoxia practically have not been studied yet [7].

The aim of the present research was to determine the peculiarities of the functional state and synthesis of corticotrophin and beta-endorphin by neurons of the medial parvocellular subnucleus of the paraventricular nucleus in rats with the experimental diabetes and with combined influence of intermittent hypoxia.

Materials and Methods

The research was carried out in 30 male Wistar rats with the weight of 230-250 g. Diabetes mellitus in rats was modeled by a single injection of streptozotocine (50 mg/kg, SIGMA Chemical, USA). Only rats with the blood glucose level more

than 9 mmol/L were taken to research. Corticosterone and insulin in the blood serum was identified by the immunoenzyme method with the help of the commercial kit (DRG, USA), and the glucose concentration was determined by the glucose oxidase method. Intermittent hypoxic trainings were carried out in the vented pressure chamber by 6 hours exposure in rats on the "altitude" of 6000 m (p O_2 =9.8%) within 15 days. The brain of animals was fixed in the Bouin's fluid and then filled in paraplast (McCormick, USA). The serial frontal sections with the thickness of 14 mcm were used for immunofluorescentive colouring for neuropeptides; then they were incubated with polyclonal antibodies to corticotrophin-releasing hormone (Sigma Chemical, USA) and to beta-endorphin (Santa Cruz Biotecnology, USA) in dilution of 1:200 in a damp chamber ($T = +4^{\circ}C$, 24 hours). The next step in identification was to incu-

Table 1

Blood biochemical parameters in rats with diabetes (M±m, n = 10)

Series of studies	Glucose, mmol/L	Insulin, mcME/ml	Corticosterone, ng/ml
Control	3.99±0.10	8.72±0.63	218.0±32.6
Diabetes	17.69±1.11*	5.99±0.34*	585.1±59.9*
Diabetes + hypoxia	14.8±1.45**	8.36±0.46#	427.0±32.4*#

Note: significance of differences (p<0.05) to control (*) and to diabetes (*); n - is the number of animals in the group.

Table 2

Indexes of immunoreactivity to corticotrophin in paraventricullar nucleus (M±m, n = 10)

Series of studies	Area of the immunoreactive material, %	Concentration of the immunoreactive material, U _{IF}	Content of the immunoreactive material, U _{IF} /100 mmc ²
Control	1.19±0.21	0.38±0.01	0.46±0.08
Diabetes	2.57±0.23*	1.42±0.08*	3.67±0.33*
Diabetes + hypoxia	0.96±0.19**	0.75±0.08*#	0.73±0.14*#

Note: significance of differences (p<0.05) to control (*) and to diabetes ($^{\#}$); n – is the number of animals in the group.

bate these histological sections with secondary antibodies conjugated with FITC (Sigma Chemical,USA) in dilution of 1:64 in a damp chamber (T =+37°C, 45 min). At the end all sections were put in the mixture of glycerin/phosphate buffer (9:1). The sections were studied in the UV spectrum using Axiolmager-M2 microscope (Carl Zeiss, Germany). Analysis of the immunofluorescentive reaction was performed using the system of digital image analysis AxioVision 4.8.2 (Carl Zeiss, Germany) where the

absolute area of the immunore-active material (mcm²), its relative value (%) in the standard zone of vision with the area of about 40 000 mcm² were calculated. The densitometric characteristics such as the concentration and specific content of neuropeptide were also determined. The calculated parameters were determined by the intensity of fluorescence (U_{if}). There were not less than 200 zones of visions in each series. The data obtained were analyzed with the package of statistical programm-

Table 3

Indexes of immunoreactivity to beta-endorphin in paraventricullar nucleus (M±m, n = 10)

Series of studies	Area of the immunoreactive material, %	Concentration of the immunoreactive material, U _{IF}	Content of the immunoreactive material, U _{IF} /100 mmc ²
Control	0.81±0.12	0.43±0.03	0.35±0.05
Diabetes	2.15±0.16*	1.66±0.14*	3.56±0.27*
Diabetes + hypoxia	1.0±0.13 [#]	1.07±0.14**	1.08±0.14**

Note: significance of differences (p<0.05) to control (*) and to diabetes ($^{\#}$); n – is the number of animals in the group.

es. To assess the significance of differences in the groups Student's t-test was used.

Results and discussion

Development of diabetes in rats within 4 weeks led to the persistent hyperglycemia, hypoinsulinemia and increase of the level of corticosterone - the main glucocorticoid in rats - by more than 2.5 times (Table 1). It was previously shown that formation of diabetes was accompanied with severe disorders not only of the carbohydrate metabolism, but also of the protein, lipid metabolism and the hormonal-cytokine status in experimental rats [5, 6]. Thus, immunoreactivity to corticotrophin in paraventricullar nuclei (PVN) raised by 2.1 times and the corticotrophin concentration had 3.7 times increase in the immunoreactive zone (Table 2). It is characteristic that immunoreactivity of the stress-limiting link of the neuroendocrine stress response represented by beta-endorphin synthesizing neurons increased in PVN at about the same level: the specific area of immunoreactivity to the neuropeptide increased by 2.6 times and the beta-endorphin concentration by 3.8 times (Table 3). Development of diabetes mellitus in rats resulted in 8 times increase of the specific content of corticotrophin the paraventricullar nucleus (PVN) and 10 times increase of beta-endorphin. Such an increase in the activity of the neuroendocrine hypothalamus leading to the hypercorticosteronemia confirms the legitimacy of representations of diabetes as a metabolic stress to the organism.

We have previously shown that the use of dosed hypoxic effects promotes the activation of the insular system both in healthy rats and in animals with experimental diabetes [9]. Indeed at the end of 2 weeks of hypoxic trainings the insulin concentration was restored to the control level in the blood of the experimental animals, and the glycemia level decreased by

16%. The mechanism of such sanogenic effect of intermittent hypoxia may be due to the direct hypoxia influence on endocrinocytes and induction of synthesis of antiapoptotic proteins, decrease of the beta-endocrynocytes apoptotic index and activation of their proliferation [1, 4]. In the hypothalamus of diabetic animals the hypoxic trainings decreased the area of immunoreactivity to corticotrophin in PVN by 64%, its concentration by 47% and its content in PVN by 80%. As a result of the limitation of the hypothalamic activation of the pituitary-adrenal system the concentration of the contrinsular hormone corticosterone decreased by 27% in the diabetic rats blood. It also helped to reduce the blood glucose level. The limitation of the activity of the stress-realising corticotrophinergic system of the hypothalamus

by the end of hypoxic trainings led to decrease of the PVN beta-endorphinergic neurons activity. It was expressed in reduction of the immunoreactivity area to the peptide by 53%, decrease of its concentration in neurons by 35% and decrease of the beta-endorphin content in PVN by 69%. It is characteristic that the degree of limitation of the stress-realising component activity after hypoxic trainings was higher than the depression of the stress-limiting link of the neuroendocrine reaction in diabetes. The data obtained show that the dosed hypoxic loads can have a corrective effect on the mechanisms of pathological processes; in its turn, it can be used with the sanogenic purpose, in particular for the treatment of diabetes [11]. Besides the mechanisms of intermittent hypoxia influence can be released at the peripheral

level of pancreatic islets endocrynocytes with activation of their antiapoptotic protection and proliferation [1, 4], as well as at the central hypothalamic level of the neuroendocrine control of the endocrine function of the pancreas [3, 10] and the stress reaction in all [2].

CONCLUSIONS

1. Intermittent hypoxia reduces the severity of stress activation of corticotrophinergic neurons of paraventricular hypothalamic nuclei caused by development of diabetes mellitus; and it leads to decrease of the blood corticosteroids concentration and glycemia.

2. Hypoxic trainings of rats with the experimental diabetes decrease the activity of the stress-limiting beta-endorphinergic hypothalamus system less than the corticotrophinergic one.

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РЕАКЦІЯ НЕЙРОЕНДОКРИННОГО ГІПОТАЛАМУСУ НА ПЕРЕРИВЧАСТУ ГІПОКСІЮ У ЩУРІВ ІЗ СТРЕПТОЗОТОЦИНОВИМ ДІАБЕТОМ

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Ключові слова: гіпоталамус; цукровий діабет; переривчаста гіпоксія

Вплив стресу призводить до активації гіпоталамо-гіпофізарно-адренокортикальної системи. Центральною ланкою її є нейроендокриноцити, що синтезують кортикотропін-рилізінг-гормон (кортиколіберин), а також похідне проопіомеланокортину – бета-ендорфін. Метою дослідження було встановлення особливостей синтезу кортиколіберину та бета-ендорфіну нейронами медіального дрібноклітинного суб'ядра паравентрикулярного ядра при розвитку експериментального діабету та при поєднанні переривчастої гіпоксії. Дослідження проведено на 30 самиях щурів лінії Вістар вагою 230-250 г. Цукровий діабет моделювали однократним введенням стрептозотоцину в дозі 50 мг/кг. Кортикостерон та інсулін у сироватці крові визначали імуноферментним методом, а рівень глюкози крові – глюкозоксидазним методом. Переривчасті гіпоксичні тренування проводили у барокамері 6-годинною експозицією на «висоті» 6000 м (р 0_2 =9,8%) протягом 15 днів. Нейропептиди визначали імунофлюоресцентним методом. Розвиток діабету протягом 4-х тижнів призводив до стійкої гіперглікемії, гіпоінсулінемії та підвищення рівня кортикостерону більш ніж у 2,5 рази. Імунореактивність до кортиколіберину у ПВЯ збільшувалась приблизно у 2,1 рази, а концентрація кортиколіберину у зоні імунореактивності підвищувалась у 3,7 рази. Питома площа імунореактивності до бета-ендорфіну зростала у 2,6 рази, а концентрація бета-ендорфіну – у 3,8 рази. В результаті розвиток цукрового діабету призводив до збільшення питомого вмісту кортиколіберину в ПВЯ у 8 разів, а бета-ендорфіну – у 10 разів. Гіпоксичні тренування зменшували площу імунореактивності до кортиколіберину на 64%, а до бета-ендорфіну – на 53%. Концентрація у нейронах кортиколіберину знижувалась на 47%, а бета-ендорфіну – на 35%. Відповідно вміст кортиколіберину у ПВЯ зменшився на 80%, а бета-ендорфіну – на 69%. Гіпоксичні тренування діабетичних тварин викликають зниження активності стрес-лімітуючої бета-ендорфінергічної системи в меншій мірі, ніж кортиколіберинергічної.

РЕАКЦИЯ НЕЙРОЭНДОКРИННОГО ГИПОТАЛАМУСА НА ПРЕРЫВИСТУЮ ГИПОКСИЮ У КРЫС СО СТРЕПТОЗОТОЦИНОВЫМ ДИАБЕТОМ

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Ключевые слова: гипоталамус; сахарный диабет; прерывистая гипоксия

Воздействие стресса приводит к активации гипоталамо-гипофизарно-адренокортикальной системы. Центральным звеном ее являются нейроэндокриноциты гипоталамуса, синтезирующие кортикотропин-рилизинг-гормон (кортиколиберин), а также производное проопиомеланокортина – бета-эндорфин. Целью исследования было установить особенности синтеза кортиколиберина и бета-эндорфина нейронами медиального мелкоклеточного субъядра паравентрикулярного ядра при экспериментальном диабете и сочетанном действии прерывистой гипоксии. Исследование проведено на 30 самцах крыс линии Вистар массой 230-250 г. Сахарный диабет моделировали однократным введением стрептозотоцина в дозе 50 мг/кг. Кортикостерон и инсулин в сыворотке крови определяли иммуноферментным методом, а кониентрацию глюкозы – глюкозоксидазным методом. Прерывистые гипоксические тренировки проводили в барокамере 6-часовой экспозицией на «высоте» 6000 м (рО,=9,8%) в течение 15 дней. Нейропептиды определяли иммунофлюоресцентным методом. Развитие диабета в течение 4-х недель приводило к стойкой гипергликемии, гипоинсулинемии и нарастанию уровня кортикостерона более чем в 2,5 раза. Иммунореактивность к кортиколиберину в ПВЯ увеличивалась в 2,1 раза, а концентрация кортиколиберина в зоне иммунореактивности повышалась в 3,7 раза. Удельная площадь иммунореактивности к бета-эндорфину возрастала в 2,6 раза, а концентрация бета-эндорфина – в 3,8 раза. В результате развитие сахарного диабета приводило к увеличению удельного содержания кортиколиберина в ПВЯ в 8 раз, а бета-эндорфина – в 10 раз. Гипоксические тренировки уменьшали площадь иммунореактивности к кортиколиберину в ПВЯ на 64%, а к бета-эндорфину – на 53%. Концентрация в нейронах кортиколиберина снижалась на 47%, а бета-эндорфина – на 35%. Соответственно содержание кортиколиберина в ПВЯ снизилось на 80%, а бетаэндорфина – на 69%. Гипоксические тренировки диабетических животных вызывают снижение активности стресс-лимитирующей бета-эндорфинергической системы гипоталамуса в меньшей степени, чем кортиколиберинергической.

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IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN REGIONAL LYMPH NODES IN THE PROCESS OF INFLAMMATION CHRONICITY

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Key words: inflammation; chronicity; immune reaction; lymph nodes

The immunohistochemical changes in regional lymph nodes in the acute infectious inflammation and in the process of inflammation chronicity, namely in the secondary chronic inflammation, primary chronic non-immune and primary chronic immune inflammation have been studied. The research was performed using 246 rats. Acute infectious inflammation was induced by introduction of Staphylococcus aureus daily culture containing 2 milliard microbial bodies in 1 ml of the isotonic solution of sodium chloride into the thigh. The secondary chronic inflammation was reproduced by subcutaneous introduction of 5ml of λ -carageenen in 1 ml of the isotonic solution of sodium chloride into the thigh. The primary chronic granulomatous inflammation was induced by introduction of sephadex A-25 in the dose of 1 mg in 1 ml of the isotonic solution of sodium chloride into the thigh. The chronic immune inflammation of the adjuvant arthritis type was reproduced by subplantar introduction of the total Freund adjuvant in the dose of 0.1 ml. Immune cells and immunoglobulins were differentiated with the help of rat monoclonal antibodies (MCA) labeled by FITC to CD3 antigens (general T-lymphocytes), CD4 (helper T-lymphocytes), CD8 (cytotoxic suppressor T-lymphocytes), CD45RA (B-lymphocytes), ED (macrophages) and IgE and IgG. It has been found that in the chronic inflammation the activation of regional lymph nodes is more expressed, longer and phasic than in the acute one. This is evident by increase of intensity of cellular immune responses and decrease of humoral responses, increase of the suppressor activity and reduction the helper activity, increase of the macrophagal reaction as compared with the control, increase of amount of lymphocytes - producers of IgG and IgE.

ecently because of deterio-Kration of the ecological situation in the world the immunological responsiveness of the human organism has changed and, as a result, the frequency of the chronic acute inflammation has increased. It is known that at the beginning of an inflammatory process irrespective of any etiological factor the changes in the immune system organs take place. Such organs, first of all, are lymph nodes [9]. It has been proven that the reaction of regional lymph nodes to introduction of phlogogen is more pronounced than those lymph nodes that are distant from the focus of inflammation [6, 10]. In this regard the aim of our research was to study immunohistochemical changes in the regional lymph nodes in the acute infectious inflammation and in the process of inflammation chronicity, namely in the secondary chronic inflammation, primary chronic non-immune and primary chronic immune inflammation.

Materials and Methods

The research was performed using 246 male Wistar rats with

the body weight of 180-200 g. Acute infectious inflammation was induced by introduction of Staphylococcus aureus daily culture containing 2 milliard microbial bodies in 1 ml of the isotonic solution of sodium chloride into the thigh [7]. The secondary chronic inflammation was reproduced by subcutaneous introduction of 5 ml of λ-carageenen in 1 ml of the isotonic solution of sodium chloride into the thigh [1]. The primary chronic granulomatous inflammation was induced by introduction of sephadex A-25 in the dose of 1 mg in 1 ml of the isotonic solution of sodium chloride into the thigh [5]. The chronic immune inflammation of the adjuvant arthritis type was reproduced by subplantar introduction of the total Freund adjuvant in the dose of 0.1ml [8].

The research was conducted in detailed dynamics of inflammation beginning from 6 h to 28 days. Immune cells and immunoglobulins were differentiated with the help of rat monoclonal antibodies (MCA) labeled by FITC to CD3 antigens (general T-lymphocytes), CD4 (helper T-lymphocytes), CD8

(cytotoxic suppressor T-lymphocytes), CD45RA (B-lymphocytes), ED (macrophages) and IgE and IgG.

Results and Discussion

The humoral immune responses in lymph nodes (containing CD45RA+-cells) depending on the kind of inflammation are expressed in such way: acute inflammation > primary chronic immune inflammation > secondary chronic inflammation > primary chronic non-immune inflammation. It is possibly connected with the fact that acute inflammation is humoral, in the immune inflammation the immune responses are especially tense, and that is why in the primary chronic immune inflammation the humoral immune responses are rather pronounced; in the secondary chronic inflammation the humoral immune responses are tense, apparently, as a compensatory reaction directed to prevent the process chronicity, and primary chronic non-immune inflammation is cellular [2-4].

The cellular immune responses in lymph nodes (the amount of CD3+-lymphocytes) depending on the kind of inflammation are expressed in such way: primary chronic immune inflammation > pri-

mary chronic non-immune inflammation > secondary chronic inflammation > acute inflammation. It corresponds to the regularity of lymph nodes involvement in general and shows that involvement of lymph nodes to chronic inflammation is based on the necessity of implementation of cellular immune responses, first of all.

The helper activity in cellular immune responses of lymph nodes (containing CD4+-cells) in different kinds of inflammation has the following dependence: acute inflammation > primary chronic non-immune inflammation > secondary chronic inflammation > primary chronic immune inflammation, but the suppressor activity (the amount of CD8+-lymphocytes) is expressed in reversed manner. Thus, in the first case IRI is significantly increased and it indicates a visible helper activity, but in other cases - the increase is less or reduced in the same way; it testifies about increase of the suppressor activity in the chronic inflammation. Since the acute inflammation is humoral, the marked helper activity in this case is likely to be caused by the reaction of Th2-lymphocytes, but in other cases this reaction is less [2-4].

The macrophagal reactions in lymph nodes (the content of ED1+cells) depending on the type of inflammation are expressed in such way: the primary chronic non-immune inflammation > the secondary chronic one > acute inflammation > the primary chronic immune inflammation, which is likely to be interconnected with the fact that the granulomatous inflammation is mainly macrophagal. In the secondary chronic inflammation the macrophagal reaction is considerably intense compared to the acute one, first of all, compensatory because of the insufficient neutrophilic reaction. In the primary chronic immune inflammation the lymphocytic reaction dominates over the macrophagal reaction [2-4].

In the chronic inflammation the amount of lymphocytes-producers of Ig G and Ig E increases in lymp nodes. It is most pronounced in the secondary chronic inflammation, apparently again as a compensatory reaction, aimed at preventing the process chronicity, and the content of IgE-producers in all types of the chronic inflammation increases earlier and more than in the acute one; it probably testifies about a greater an-

tigenic load and sensibilization, including autoimmunization in the chronic inflammation compared to the acute one.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. In the chronic inflammation the activation of regional lymph nodes is more expressed, longer and phasic than in the acute one.
- 2. As far as the chronic inflammation grows, the intensity of cellular immune responses in lymph nodes increases; it testifies that involvement of lymph nodes in the chronic inflammation is based on the need for cellular immune responses.
- 3. Humoral immune reactions are intensified compared to the control, and less than in the acute inflammation.
- 4. In the chronic inflammation the suppressor activity in lymph nodes increases not only as compared with the acute inflammation, but also with the control. The helper activity is reduced.
- 5. The macrophagal reaction in lymph nodes in the chronic inflammation increases compared to the control.
- 6. In the chronic inflammation compared to the acute one the amount of lymphocytes producers of Ig G and Ig E increases in lymp nodes.

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ІМУНОГІСТОХІМІЧНІ ЗМІНИ У РЕГІОНАРНИХ ЛІМФОВУЗЛАХ У ПРОЦЕСІ ХРОНІЗАЦІЇ ЗАПАЛЕННЯ М.О.Кучерявченко

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Ключові слова: запалення; хронізація; імунні реакції; лімфовузли

Вивчені імуногістохімічні зміни у реґіонарних лімфовузлах при гострому інфекційному запаленні та в процесі хронізації запалення, а саме, при вторинно хронічному, первинно хронічному неімунному та первинно хронічному імунному запаленні. Дослідження виконані на 246 щурах. Гостре інфекційне запалення викликали введенням у ділянку стегна добової культури Staphylococcus aureus, штам ATCC-25923, що містить 2 млрд мікробних тіл в 1 мл ізотонічного розчину хлориду натрію. Вторинно хронічне запалення відтворювали підшкірним уведенням у ділянку стегна 5 мг λ-карагеніну в 1 мл ізотонічного розчину хлориду натрію. Первинно хронічне гранулематозне запалення викликали введенням у ділянку стегна сефадексу А-25 у дозі 1 мг в 1 мл ізотонічного розчину хлориду. Хронічне імунне запалення відтворювали субплантарним уведенням повного ад'юванту Фрейнда в дозі 0,1 мл. Імунні клітини та імуноглобуліни диференціювали за допомогою щурячих моноклональних антитіл (МКА), мічених ФІТЦ, до антигенів CD3 (загальні Т-лімфоцити), CD4 (Т-лімфоцити-хелпери), CD8 (Т-лімфоцитисупресори цитотоксичні), CD45RA (В-лімфоцити), ED1 (макрофаги), а також до IgG та IgE. Було встановлено, що при хронічному запаленні активація регіонарних лімфовузлів є більш вираженою, тривалішою та фазною, ніж при гострому. Про це свідчать: зростання вираженості клітинних імунних реакцій та послаблення гуморальних, підвищення супресорної активності та зниження хелперної, зростання макрофагальної реакції у порівнянні з контролем, зростання кількості лімфоцитів-продуцентів ІдG та ІдЕ у лімфовузлах по мірі хронізації запалення.

ИММУНОГИСТОХИМИЧЕСКИЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В РЕГИОНАРНЫХ ЛИМФОУЗЛАХ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ХРОНИЗАЦИИ ВОСПАЛЕНИЯ

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Ключевые слова: воспаление; хронизация; иммунные реакции; лимфоузлы

Изучены иммуногистохимические изменения в регионарных лимфоузлах при остром инфекционном воспалении и в процессе хронизации воспаления, а именно, при вторично хроническом, первично хроническом неиммунном и первично хроническом иммунном воспалении. Исследования выполнены на 246 крысах. Острое инфекционное воспаление вызывали введением в область бедра суточной культуры Staphylococcus aureus, содержащей 2 млрд микробных тел в 1 мл изотонического раствора хлорида натрия. Вторично хроническое воспаление воспроизводили подкожным введением в область бедра 5 мг λ -карагенина в 1 мл изотонического раствора хлорида натрия. Первично хроническое гранулематозное воспаление вызывали введением в область бедра сефадекса А-25 в дозе 1 мг в 1 мл изотонического раствора хлорида натрия. Хроническое иммунное воспаление воспроизводили субплантарным введением полного адъюванта Фрейнда в дозе 0,1 мл. Иммунные клетки и иммуноглобулины дифференцировали с помощью крысиных моноклональных антител (МКА), меченых ФИТЦ, к антигенам CD3 (общие Т-лимфоциты), CD4 (Т-лимфоциты-хелперы), CD8 (Т-лимфоциты-супрессоры цитотоксические), CD45RA (В-лимфоциты), ED1 (макрофаги), а также к IqE и IqG. Было установлено, что при хроническом воспалении активация регионарных лимфоузлов является более выраженной, продолжительной и фазной, чем при остром. Об этом свидетельствуют: нарастание выраженности клеточных иммунных реакций и ослабление гуморальных, повышение супрессорной активности и снижение хелперной, нарастание макрофагальной реакции по сравнению с контролем, возрастание количества лимфоцитов-продуцентов IgG и IgE в лимфоузлах по мере хронизации воспаления.

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THE ROLE OF ENDOGENOUS INTOXICATION IN THE LUNG INJURY DEVELOPMENT IN EXPERIMENTAL DIABETES MELLITUS

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Key words: diabetes mellitus; Streptozotocin; lung injury

Today diabetes mellitus (DM) takes one of the major places among such common human diseases as cancer, cardiovascular and mental diseases. However, not all aspects of the pathogenesis of the disease are sufficiently studied, and the proof of this is the steady increase in morbidity, high mortality and complication rate. The object of the study was the blood of 48 albino Wistar male rats divided into 2 groups: the 1st group is intact (8 animals) and the 2^{nd} group is experimental animals with streptozotocin-induced diabetes (n = 40). The markers of endogenous intoxication (EI) degree were determined in the blood with the help of the level of the medium molecular weight peptides (MMWP), leukocyte intoxication index (LII) by Kalf-Kalif, lactate content (LC) and the coefficient of leukocyte lung regulation (CLLR). As a result of the study conducted a significant increase in the indices of EI was found due to progression of MMWP $_1$ (254 nm) and MMWP $_2$ (280 nm) by 14.89% and 17.08%, respectively, on the 14-th day of the experiment. After 28 days of the study LC increased almost 4 times, LII – twice and CLLR – by 3.4 times. The research results obtained have shown increase in EI markers of diabetes, among them CLLR appeared to be the most sensitive. CLLR proposed by us indicates a pronounced delay of leukocytes in the microcirculatory bloodstream of the lungs under conditions of streptozotocin-induced diabetes mellitus; in its turn, it leads to the lung injury.

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a disease of metabolism; its basis is persistent hyperglycemia, the lack of insulin secretion and/or insulin resistance. Chronic hyperglycemia is the basis of numerous complications of the cardiovascular system, nervous system, eyes, kidneys and other organs [7, 11].

According to the WHO data in highly developed countries up to 4-6% of the population suffers from diabetes. With age the incidence of DM increases and after 65 years reaches to 10-15%. Moreover, almost 80% are chronic complications of diabetes. Mortality in diabetes increases by 2-3 times, and the life expectancy is reduced by 10-30%. The WHO Director-General Margaret Chan (2008) referred DM to four common human diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular and mental diseases being the major burden for health care. It is known that every 13-15 years the number of people with diabetes is doubled. Mostly it refers to the number of patients with type 2 DM [10].

Recent decades have been marked by significant advances in understanding the nature of type 1 and type 2 DM, its diagnosis and treatment. However, not all aspects of the pathogenesis of the disease are sufficiently studied, and the proof of this is the steady increase in morbidity, high mortality and complication rate. Diabetic microangiopathy and neuropathy are in the basis of them. In diabetic patients there is a significant risk of development of atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease. More than 40% of amputations of lower limbs are the consequence of diabetic foot syndrome. Diabetes is also the most common cause of blindness in human. All of the abovesaid leads to considerable investments aimed at treating diabetes and its complications. According to the data of the **International Diabetes Federation** the treatment cost per one patient with diabetes with at least one chronic complication is 6-18 thousand dollars a year [9].

It is known that diabetes causes disorder of carbohydrate metabolism, first of all, but all links of metabolic processes in the body are affected [3, 7]. Therefore, the

study of the endocrine system, as well as the lungs as one of the main organs of disintoxication in diabetes, is an urgent task.

The aim of the research was to study the role of the main markers of endogenous intoxication in experimental diabetes mellitus.

Materials and Methods

The object of the study was the blood of 48 albino Wistar male rats divided into 2 groups: the 1st group is intact (8 animals) and the 2nd group is experimental animals with streptozotocin-induced diabetes (n = 40). To model diabetes we selected animals aged 2 months (with the weight of 90-100 g). Streptozotocin ("Sigma", USA) was introduced as a single intraperitoneal injection in the dose of 60 mg/kg, immediately before the injection it was dissolved in 0.5 ml of 0.1 M citrate buffer (pH = 4.5) [4]. The solution was injected quickly as within 1 minute its activity reduced twice. Our study and manipulations complied with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "About protection of animals against cruel treatment" (No. 1759-VI from 15.12.2009) and the international principles of the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes.

Development of the disease was monitored by increase of the glucose level in the animals' blood, which was 10-15 mmol/L. Blood sampling for the study was carried out under ketamine anesthesia (40 mg/kg); for this purpose 3 ml of blood were taken from the tail vein on the 14 and 28 days of the experiment. Along with traditional laboratory parameters the degree of endotoxemia was analyzed with the help of the level of the medium molecular weight peptides (MMWP) determining the leukocyte intoxication index (LII) by Kalf-Kalif and lactate content (LC) [6].

The assessment of the regulatory activity of the lungs was determined by the coefficient of leukocyte lung regulation (CLLR) proposed (the patent of Ukraine No.UA 71009) [1]. The methodological basis for its implementation was the comparative analysis of the white blood cells of the venous and arterial blood, the sampling was performed simultaneously. To calculate the WBC count in rats 0.4 ml of blood from the right ventricle (V) and 0.4 ml of blood from left ventricle (A) were collected. CLLR was calculated using the formula: (V-A) / Ax 100% where A is the number of leukocytes in the arterial blood, V is the number of leukocytes in the venous blood.

The data obtained were processed using the nonparametric criteria on a personal computer with the help of "Statistica 6" programme ("Statsoft, Inc." – USA). The reliability was assessed by Wilcoxon test. In correlation analysis the Spearman's rank correlation coefficients (*R*) were determined. Differences were considered to be reliable if the value *R* was 95% and more (p<0.05).

Results and Discussion

As a result of the study conducted it has been found that the concentration of the major mar-

kers expressing the intoxication syndrome - MMWP significantly increased after 14 days from the start of simulation of DM, exceeding the reference levels of MMWP₁ (254 nm) and MMWP₂ (280 nm), respectively, by 14.89% and 17.08%. On the 28-th day of the study MMWP continued to grow significantly over the parameters of intact animals. Thus, the main components of MMWP fraction are medium molecular weight peptides. Decomposition of the protein molecules resulting in the formation of medium molecular weight peptides occurs with the action of proteinases. Since the level of MMWP depends, on the one hand, on intensity of biopolymer decomposition, and, on the other hand, on the rate of excretion through detoxication organs, we can think of a violation of both components of this process [2, 5, 6].

Another indicator that shows the development of endogenous intoxication (EI) is the level of the lactate content (LC). More than two-fold increase in the concentration of LC already at the first stage of the study should be noted, and it, in turn, may indicate hypoxic conditions as a result of the inadequate oxygen supply to tissues. With the extension of the experiment duration the level of LC increases exceeding significantly the control results more than 4 times on the 28-th day. The LC elevation from the early stages of diabetes may also indicate the involvement and increased use of leukocvtes as a reaction of the nonspecific cellular links of immune protection in response to development of EI, as well as their retention in the lung tissue due to excessive activation and sequestration and subsequent destruction of the structural components of the respiratory system with general progression of destructive phenomena [9].

To confirm assumptions about active participation of leukocytes in the processes of EI development, taking into account the results ob-

tained, it was decided to evaluate the response of white blood cells to development of DM and lung injury in rats. With this purpose the LII was determined by Kalf-Kalif. In 14 days from the beginning of the experiment a significant increase of the LII by 48.23% was recorded, it continued to increase and on the 28-th day exceeded the indices of the first group almost twice. These results may indicate the excessive involvement of leukocytes, particularly neutrophils in the inflammatory process and their significant death [2].

To assess the role of leukocytes in lung injury we analyzed the quantitative difference of white blood cells in the venous and arterial blood, and CLLR was calculated. Thus, it was found that at the first stage of the experiment CLLR was significantly higher than in control animals and was 4.38± ±1.32% in relation to 1.52±0.99% in intact animals. In 28 days from the beginning of the study the increase of CLLR was determined; it prevailed by 3–4 times over those data observed in the first group of rats. These results indicate a significant delay of leukocytes activated by endotoxins in the microcirculatory bloodstream of the lungs, and subsequently it leads to pathological changes in the respiratory organs as we have confirmed in the previous morphological studies [3].

Thus, hyperglycemia causes development of the oxidative stress and alters the activity of antioxidant enzymes. These facts were published earlier [2, 6, 11]. That is why the processes of lipid peroxidation are significantly activated by prolonged duration of diabetes and play a certain role in development of its late complications, including lung injury [5, 8]. So, we believe that one of the key and perhaps a turning point in progression of respiratory pathology in DM is a significant delay of leukocytes activated by endotoxins in the respiratory system with their further aggression as for a "target organ", which is the microcirculatory bloodstream of the lungs [3, 10]. CONCLUSIONS

1. Under the conditions of the experimental streptozotocin-induced diabetes mellitus increase in markers of endogenous intoxica-

tion, such as the medium molecular weight peptides, lactate, leukocyte intoxication index and the coefficient of leukocyte lung regulation has been observed.

2. The research results obtained have shown that CLLR proposed by us indicates a pronounced delay of leukocytes in the microcirculatory bloodstream of the lungs under conditions of streptozotocin-induced diabetes mellitus; in its turn, it leads to the lung injury.

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РОЛЬ ЕНДОГЕННОЇ ІНТОКСИКАЦІЇ У РОЗВИТКУ ЛЕГЕНЕВОГО УШКОДЖЕННЯ ПРИ ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОМУ ЦУКРОВОМУ ДІАБЕТІ

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Ключові слова: цукровий діабет; стрептозотоцин; легеневе ушкодження

Сьогодні цукровий діабет (ЦД) посідає одне з провідних місць серед основних поширених захворювань людини: серцево-судинних, раку, психічних хвороб. Однак не всі особливості патогенезу цього захворювання достатньо вивчені, і доказом цього є неухильний ріст захворюваності, висока смертність і частота ускладнень. Об'єктом дослідження була кров 48 білих щурів-самців лінії Вістар, яких було розділено на 2 групи: 1 – інтактна (8 тварин) і 2 – тварини з експериментальним стрептозотоцин-індукованим діабетом (п=40). У крові визначали маркери ступеня ендогенної інтоксикації (ЕІ) за допомогою рівня молекул середньої маси (МСМ), лейкоцитарного індексу інтоксикації (ЛІІ) за Кальф-Каліфом, за вмістом лактату (ЛТ) та коефіцієнтом легеневої регуляції за лейкоцитами (КРЛ). У результаті дослідження встановлено достовірне зростання показників ЕІ за рахунок прогресування МСМ₁ (254 нм) та МСМ₂ (280 нм) відповідно на 14,89% та 17,08% уже на 14 добу експерименту. ЛТ зріс до кінця дослідження майже у 4 рази, ЛІІ – удвічі, а КРЛ – у 3,4 рази. Отримані результати свідчать про наростання маркерів ЕІ при ЦД, серед яких найбільш чутливим виявився КРЛ. Запропонований нами КРЛ вказує на виражену затримку лейкоцитів у гемоциркуляторному руслі легень при стрептозотоциновому діабеті, що, в свою чергу, спричиняє легеневе ушкодження.

РОЛЬ ЭНДОГЕННОЙ ИНТОКСИКАЦИИ В РАЗВИТИИ ЛЕГОЧНОГО ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЯ ПРИ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОМ САХАРНОМ ДИАБЕТЕ

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Ключевые слова: сахарный диабет; стрептозотоцин; легочное повреждение

Сегодня сахарный диабет (СД) занимает одно из ведущих мест среди основных распространенных заболеваний человека: сердечно-сосудистых, рака, психических болезней. Однако не все стороны патогенеза этого заболе-

вания достаточно изучены, и доказательством этого является неуклонный рост заболеваемости, высокая смертность и частота осложнений. Объектом исследования была кровь 48 белых крыс-самцов линии Вистар, которые были разделены на 2 группы: 1 – интактная (8 животных) и 2 – животные с экспериментальным стрептозотоцин-индуцированным диабетом (п = 40). В крови определяли маркеры степени эндогенной интоксикации (ЭИ) с помощью уровня молекул средней массы (МСМ), лейкоцитарного индекса интоксикации (ЛИИ) по Кальф-Калифу, содержания лактата (ЛТ) и коэффициента легочной регуляции по лейкоцитам (КРЛ). В результате исследования установлено достоверное увеличение показателей ЭИ за счет прогрессирования МСМ1 (254 нм) и МСМ2 (280 нм) соответственно на 14,89% и 17,08% уже на 14 сутки эксперимента. ЛТ вырос к концу исследования почти в 4 раза, ЛИИ – вдвое, а КРЛ – в 3,4 раза. Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о нарастании маркеров ЭИ при СД, среди которых наиболее чувствительным оказался КРЛ. Предложенный нами КРЛ указывает на выраженную задержку лейкоцитов в гемоциркуляторном русле легких при стрептозотоциновом диабете, что, в свою очередь, способствует легочному повреждению.

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CHRONIC FETAL HYPERGLYCEMIA AS A PREDICTOR OF NEUROENDOCRINE IMBALANCE DEVELOPMENT WITH METABOLIC DISTURBANCES

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Key words: neuroendocrine balance; carbohydrate and lipid metabolism; metabolic disturbances; experimental gestational diabetes

The aim of the research was to estimate the influence of fetal hyperglycemia on the neuroendocrine balance and the state of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in prepubertal male rats. The research was carried out in 30 male 3 months old Wistar rats, the descendants of female rats with the experimental gestational diabetes (EGD) and 15 male Wistar rats, the descendants of female rats with normal pregnancy. In experimental animals the state of carbohydrate metabolism (the blood glucose concentration, glucose tolerance test) and lipid metabolism (the concentration of lipids, triglycerides and cholesterol in the blood plasma) was estimated. The concentration of insulin, leptin and corticosterone was also determined and the heart rate variability was analyzed. In our research the presence of neuroendocrine balance disturbances in prepubertal male rats experienced fetal hyperglycemia has been found. Hyperlipidemia, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia and elevation of leptin, insulin and corticosterone levels have been observed along with fasting euglycemia. The shifts of the hormonal balance revealed and indices of lipid metabolism develop simultaneously with alterations of the vegetative balance characterized by the prevalence of its sympathetic component on the background of the parasympathetic part activity, which was higher than normal. It has been proven by the increase of LF/HF index by 2.4 and increase of the HF spectral capacity of the high-frequency component testifying the activity of the parasympathetic nervous system. The latter was increased by 28% (p<0.05) in comparison with the animals of the control group. The fact of neuroendocrine imbalance in the male descendants of the rats with EGD can be considered as an important prognostic sign of the metabolic disturbances development in the prepubertal period, which manifestation can be observed in adolescence with progression to old age.

It is known that in developed countries the pandemia of obesity is spreading now. According to the hypothesis of the economic phenotype, obesity makes the conditions, in which peculiarities of metabolism "programmed" by the events in the early period of development transform into metabolic disturbances [6, 7, 8].

In our previous investigations it has been found that in the descendants of female rats with the experimental gestational diabetes (EGD) the marked disturbances of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism develop with the age. These disturbances reach the maximal rate in the old age and are more expressed in male descendants [3]. The key moments, in which metabolism direction was altered, were the perinatal period and period of puberty. The perinatal period is considered to be the stage of programming and the period of puberty is characterized by the implemetation of the "metabolic alterations programme". However, it can be assumed that the predictors of these disturbances should manifest as early as in the period of prepuberty, and their identification will allow to make early prognosis and diagnosis of diseases, which pathogenesis is based on metabolic disturbances.

The aim of this research was to estimate the influence of fetal hyperglycemia on the neuroendocrine balance and the state of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in prepubertal male rats.

Materials and Methods

The present research was carried out in 30 male Wistar rats, the descendants of female rats with EGD [1, 3] in the age of 3 months corresponding to the human period of prepuberty. The control group included 15 male Wistar rats, the descendants of female rats with normal pregnancy. The

animals were on the standard ration with free access to food and water. In the end of the experiment rats were decapitated under ethaminal (40 mg/kg, intraperitoneally).

In experimental groups the weight of the animal was taken into account, the state of carbohydrate metabolism (the concentration of glucose was determined by the glucose oxidase method, the glucose tolerance test was carried out) and lipid metabolism (the content of lipids, triglycerides and cholesterol in the blood plasma was determined with the standard tests systems) was estimated. The concentration of insulin, leptin and corticosterone was also determined using commercial kits (for determination of insulin - DRG, USA, cat. No. 104-2935D, leptin - DRG, USA, cat. No. 104-2395D, corticosterone - DRG, USA, cat. No. 1124164D). The process of the substance determination corresponded strictly to the directions of the kit manufacturer. The measurement of results was performed on a Digi-

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Table 1

The weight of animals, indices of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism, hormones concentrations in experimental rats (M±m)

Experimental group, age, number of animals	Weight, g	Glucose conc., mM/L	Triglyce- rides conc., mM/L	Total cholesterol conc., mM/L	Leptin conc, ng/ml	Insulin conc, μU /ml	Corticoste- rone conc., ng/ml
Control males	137.5±	4.95±	1.65±	5.01±	2.62±	6.35±	2.94±
3 months, n=15	5.8	0.11	0.05	0.14	0.08	0.22	0.15
Descendants of female rats with EGD, 3 months, n=30	278.4±	4.97±	2.4±	7.42±	5.66±	9.31±	4.37±
	4.6*	0.12	0.07*	0.46*	0.16*	0.39*	0.32*

Note: * – reliable (pst<0.05) differences compared to the control group of male rats.

Scan-400 microplate photometer (serial No. 70384).

For analysis of the heart rate variability (HRV) [4, 5] the frequency analysis was conducted to identify the maximal general capacity of the spectrum (S2/Hz), spectral capacity of high frequency, (HF), low frequency, (LF) and very low frequency, (VLF) components (the frequency range of 0.15-0.35 Hz, 0.05-0.15 Hz and 0.004-0.05 Hz, respectively), and LF/HF ratio (index).

The experimental data obtained was processed with Student's parametric statistics. The differences in the compared groups were considered to be reliable when pst<0.05 [2].

Results and Discussion

In the process of our research the influence of chronic hyperglycemia on fetus was achieved with the EGD model. It was found that even in the prepubertal period the weight of 3-month-old experimental male rats was twice more than in the control group of animals. At the same time the glucose concentration was in the normal range, the pattern of glucose curve was normal in the glucose tolerance test. The analysis of lipid metabolism indices and hormones concentrations revealed their significant alterations: hyperlipidemia, hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia were identified. Concentrations of the hormones studied reliably exceeded the results obtained in the control group

Table 2 Indices of frequency analysis of the heart rate variability in experimental rats (M±m)

Experimental group, age, number of animals	HF spectral capacity	LF spectral capacity	VLF spectral capacity	LF/HF ratio
Control males 3 months, n=15	0.14±0.05	0.29±0.1	3.1±1.1	2±0.16
Descendants of female rats with EGD, 3 months, n=15	0.18±0.07*	0.33±0.07*	5.9±2.1	2.4±0.07*

Note: * – reliable (pst<0.05) differences compared to the control group of male rats.

of animals: the leptin concentration had twice increase, the insulin concentration increased by 46% (p<0.05), the corticosterone concentration increased by 49% (p<0.05) (Table 1).

It should be mentioned that alterations of the hormonal status and lipid metabolism indices described above developed simultaneously with the substantial disturbances of the vegetative balance. Thus, in the descendants of female rats with EGD the prevalence of the sympathetic activity along with the high activity of the parasympathetic part was identified. This is evident from the increase of LF/HF index to 2.4, which reflects the prevalence of the sympathetic activity [4, 5], as well as the increase of the spectral capacity of HF, which reflects the activity of the parasympathetic nervous system. The latter was increased by 28% (p<0.05) compared to the animals in the control group (Table 2).

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, in our research the presence of neuroendocrine balance disturbances in prepubertal male rats experienced fetal hyperglycemia has been proven. Hyperlipidemia, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia and elevation of leptin, insulin and corticosterone levels have been observed along with fasting euglycemia. The shifts of the hormonal balance revealed and indices of lipid metabolism develop simultaneously with alterations of the vegetative balance characterized by the prevalence of its sympathetic component on the background of the parasympathetic part activity.

The fact of neuroendocrine imbalance in the male descendants of the rats with EGD can be considered as an important prognostic sign of the metabolic disturbances development in the prepubertal period, which manifestation can be observed in adolescence with progression to old age.

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ХРОНІЧНА ГІПЕРГЛІКЕМІЯ ПЛОДА ЯК ПРЕДИКТОР ФОРМУВАННЯ НЕЙРОЕНДОКРИННОГО ДИСБАЛАНСУ З МЕТАБОЛІЧНИМИ ПОРУШЕННЯМИ

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Ключові слова: нейроендокринний баланс; вуглеводний та жировий обмін; метаболічні порушення; експериментальний гестаційний діабет

Метою роботи було встановлення впливу внутрішньоутробної гіперглікемії на нейроендокринний баланс та стан вуглеводного і жирового обмінів у самців щурів препубертатного віку. Дослідження було проведено на 30 3-місячних шурах-самиях лінії Вістар, нащадків самиць з експериментальним гестаційним діабетом, та 15 нащадків самок з нормальною вагітністю, у яких оцінювали стан вуглеводного (концентрація глюкози, проводився тест толерантності до глюкози) та жирового (концентрація ліпідів, тригліцеридів і холестерину) обмінів, визначали рівні гормонів інсуліну, лептину, кортикостерону, проводили аналіз варіабельності серцевого ритму. При проведенні дослідження було встановлено, що у самців щурів, які перенесли внутрішньоутробну гіперглікемію, вже в препубертатному періоді спостерігалися порушення нейроендокринного балансу. При цьому у них на тлі еуглікемії натщесерце відзначалися гіперліпідемія, гіпертригліцеридемія, гіперхолестеринемія зі збільшенням рівня лептину, інсуліну та кортикостерону. Виявлені зрушення гормонального балансу і показників жирового обміну розвивалися одночасно зі змінами вегетативного балансу, який характеризувався переважанням його симпатичного компонента на фоні високої активності парасимпатичного відділу. Про це свідчило збільшення індексу LF/HF до 2,4 і спектральної потужності високочастотного компонента, що свідчить про активність парасимпатичної нервової системи, яка на 28% (р<0,05) була вищою, ніж у контрольних тварин. Встановлений факт існування нейроендокринного дисбалансу у нащадків самок з експериментальним гестаційним діабетом можна розглядати як важливий прогностичний показник формування метаболічних порушень ще в препубертатному періоді, маніфестацію яких можна буде спостерігати вже після періоду статевого дозрівання з прогресуванням виявлених змін до старості.

ХРОНИЧЕСКАЯ ГИПЕРГЛИКЕМИЯ ПЛОДА КАК ПРЕДИКТОР ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ НЕЙРОЭНДОКРИННОГО ДИСБАЛАНСА С МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКИМИ НАРУШЕНИЯМИ

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Ключевые слова: нейроэндокринный баланс; углеводный и жировой обмен; метаболические нарушения; экспериментальный гестационный диабет

Целью работы было установление влияния внутриутробной гипергликемии на нейроэндокринный баланс и состояние углеводного и жирового обменов у самцов крыс препубертатного возраста. Исследование было проведено на 30 3-х месячных крысах-самцах линии Вистар, потомках самок с ЭГД, и 15 потомках самок с нормально протекающей беременностью, у которых оценивали состояние углеводного (концентрация глюкозы, проводился тест толерантности к глюкозе) и жирового (концентрация липидов, триглицеридов и холестерина) обменов, определяли концентрацию инсулина, лептина, кортикостерона, проводился анализ вариабельности сердечного ритма. При проведении исследования было установлено, что у самцов крыс, перенесших внутриутробную гипергликемию, уже в препубертатном периоде наблюдались нарушения нейроэндокринного баланса.

При этом у них на фоне эугликемии натощак отмечались гиперлипидемия, гипертриглицеридемия, гиперхолестеринемия с увеличением уровня лептина, инсулина и кортикостерона. Выявленные сдвиги гормонального баланса и показателей жирового обмена развивались одновременно с изменениями вегетативного баланса, который характеризовался преобладанием его симпатического компонента на фоне высокой активности парасимпатического отдела. Об этом свидетельствовало увеличение индекса LF/HF до 2,4 и спектральной мощности высокочастотного компонента, свидетельствующей об активности парасимпатической нервной системы, которая на 28% (p<0,05) была выше, чем у контрольных животных. Установленный факт существования нейроэндокринного дисбаланса у потомков самок с ЭГД можно рассматривать как важный прогностический показатель формирующихся метаболических нарушений еще в препубертатном периоде, манифестацию которых можно будет наблюдать уже после периода полового созревания с прогрессированием выявленных изменений к старости.

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METABOLIC DISTURBANCES IN HYPERTENSIVE SHR RATS

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Key words: arterial hypertension; carbohydrate metabolism; lipid metabolism

The aim of research was to determine the parameters of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism biochemical indices in hypertensive SHR rats. The research was carried out in 20 male Wistar rats and 47 SHR rats of 5-6 months old. The concentration of glucose, insulin, leptin, lipids, triglycerides and cholesterol in the blood serum has been determined by biochemical methods. The intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test has been carried out. The results of the research have shown that according to the basal glycemia level in SHR rats 32% of animals have fasting normoglycemia, 38% – disturbed glucose tolerance, 30% – fasting hyperglycemia. The glucose tolerance test in normoglycemic SHR rats resulted in hyperglycemia significantly exceeding the renal reabsorption threshold, and the indices of glycemia didn't reach the normoglycemia range by the 90-th minute of the test. Disturbance of glucose tolerance and fasting hyperglycemia in SHR rats was observed along with progressive increase of the animals' body weight by 62-75%, and combined with increase of the leptin and insulin concentration, HOMA-IR index, as well as correlated with increase of the concentration of lipids, triglycerides and cholesterol in blood. disturbances of the hormonal and cytokine balance were also revealed in these animals; they were characterized by a high level of corticosteroids and pro-inflammatory cytokines (interleukin-6, tumor necrosis factor alpha) in blood. Such disturbances of neuroendocrine, hormonal, cytokine, carbohydrate and lipid metabolism were observed in hypertensive SHR rats definitely demonstrate the typical signs of metabolic disturbances by the diabetic pattern, and, in our opinion, allow to consider hypertonic disease as a predictor of diabetes mellitus type 2 development.

Hypertension and diabetes mellitus are widespread diseases and their incidence among the people of different countries constantly rises [7]. The combination of these two diseases in a one patient increases the pathogenicity of both of them [8]. For a long time it has been considered that hypertension and diabetes mellitus are not interrelated. However, broad-scale epidemiologic research at the beginning of the 21-st century [6, 7] have shown that diabetes mellitus type 2 is frequently accompanied with arterial hypertension, and hypertension itself may play the role of a risk factor for diabetes mellitus type 2 development. Experimental verification of hypothesis that arterial hypertension is a predictor of diabetes mellitus development can be carried out in SHR rats (spontaneously hypertensive rats, Okamoto-Aoki strain). By the main manifestations this model of hypertension coincides with the human pathology, but it differs from its clinical prototype with the following signs: it is inherited with 100% frequency and the increase of systolic

arterial blood pressure more than 140 mmHg appears from the 3-rd month of the animals' life and lasts for a long period of time [4].

The aim of research was to determine the parameters of biochemical indices of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in hypertensive SHR rats.

Materials and Methods

The research was carried out in 20 male Wistar rats and 47 SHR rats of 5-6 months old. Systolic arterial pressure (SAP) was measured on the tail artery by a tonometer with a modified cuff. Insulin and leptin in the blood plasma were detected by the enzyme immunoassay with the help of test systems manufactured by DRG (USA), the concentration of glucose was determined by the glucose oxidase method. The glucose tolerance test was carried out with a single intraperitoneal injection of glucose in the dose of 2 g per 1 kg of the animal's weight. The concentration of lipids, triglycerides and cholesterol was determined with the test systems manufactured by Lachema (Czech Republic) on a

Libra S32PC spectrophotometer (Biochrome, Great Britain). The data obtained were analyzed with the help of the statistical programmes package. Student's t-test was used for estimation of reliability of differences in the groups.

Results and Discussion

The results of the fasting glucose tests after 16-hours food deprivation allowed us to divide the experimental group of SHR rats into three approximately equal groups: animals with normoglycemia (n=15, 32%), animals with disturbed glucose tolerance (n=18, 38%) and animals with hyperglycemia (n=14, 30%). In normoglycemic SHR rats the body weight did not different from those of Wistar rats, but indexes of SAP were 48% higher (155.7±0.9 mmHg) than in normotensive Wistar rats (105.0±1.1 mmHg). At the same time the glucose and insulin concentrations in blood in normoglycemic SHR rats were higher than in normotensive Wistar rats - 10.9% and 27.7%, respectively; and this resulted in increase of the insulin resistance HOMA-IR index to the upper limit of the normal value (Table). The results of glucose tolerance tests in SHR rats were

Table

Hormonal and metabolic indexes in Wistar and SHR rats (M±n	1) ((n = 67)	
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		SHR rats				
Index	Wistar rats	with normoglycemia, n=15	with disturbed glucose tolerance, n=18	with hyperglycemia, n=14		
Weight, g	232.2±6.7	236.2±3.9	377.0±5.1 *1	405.7±4.8 *1,2		
Glucose, mmol/L	3.94±0.09	4.73±0.10 *	6.03±0.1 *1	7.38±0.20 *1,2		
Insulin, µIU/mI	8.61±0.41	10.99±0.37 *	15.31±0.64 *1	25.97±0.47 *1,2		
Leptin, ng/ml	3.49±0.12	3.67±0.45	4.32±0.53	6.95±0.62 *1,2		
HOMA-IR	1.44±0.08	2.74±0.15 *	4.10±0.14 *1	8.52±0.26 *1,2		
Total lipids, g/L	3.42±0.06	5.20±0.15 *	5.84±0.17 *1	7.07±0.15 *1,2		
Total cholesterol, mmol/L	4.88±0.169	6.91±0.20 *	8.32±0.17 *1	9.14±0.25 *1,2		
Triglycerides, mmol/L	1.29±0.04	1.96±0.05 *	2.43±0.06 *1	2.82±0.04 *1,2		

Note: the reliable differences (p<0.05) compared to Wistar rats (*), normoglycemic SHR rats(1) and SHR rats with disturbed glucose tolerance (2).

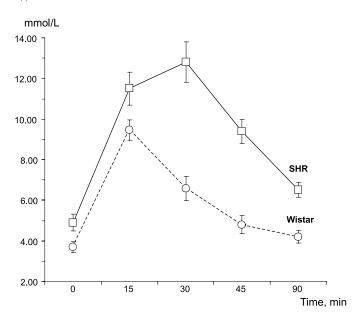


Fig. The glucose tolerance test in rats with fasting euglycemia (the mean value ± confidence interval) (n = 35)

considerably different in comparison with normotensive Wistar rats: the glycemia peak was observed later (by the 30-th minute) and it significantly exceeded the renal reabsorption threshold; on the 90-th minute of the test, glycemia indices did not reach the normoglycemic range (Figure). Therefore, euglycemic indices of fasting glucose tests in SHR rats are not considered to be a sign of the carbohydrate metabolism physiological state. In addition, normoglycemic SHR rats demon-

strated higher concentrations of lipids, triglycerides and cholesterol; and it to a certain extent reflects the presence of metabolic disturbances demonstrated in our previous publications [3, 5, 9].

Disturbances of glucose tolerance and fasting hyperglycemia in SHR rats were combined with increase of the leptin and insulin concentration, as well as HOMA-IR index. These facts suggested about development of the primary insulin resistance in hypertensive rats. Earlier we revealed the

disturbances of the hormonal and cytokine balance in these animals: they were characterized by a high level of corticosteroids and proinflammatory cytokines (interleukin-6, tumor necrosis factor alpha) in blood [1]. Misregulating disturbances of neuroendocrine regulation of hypothalamic feeding centres in SHR rats [2] developed along with progressive increase of the animals' body weight by 62-75%; and it correlated with increase of the concentration of lipids, triglycerides and cholesterol in blood. Such disturbances of neuroendocrine, hormonal and cytokine, carbohydrate and lipid metabolism revealed in hypertensive SHR rats definitely demonstrate the typical signs of metabolic disturbances by the diabetic pattern, and, in our opinion, allow to consider hypertonic disease as a predictor of diabetes mellitus type 2 development.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The signs of insulin resistance are observed in hypertensive SHR rats both in normoglycemia and hyperglycemia.
- 2. Hypertensive SHR rats are characterized by disturbances of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism that are typical to diabetes mellitus type 2.

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МЕТАБОЛІЧНІ ПОРУШЕННЯ У ГІПЕРТЕНЗИВНИХ ЩУРІВ ЛІНІЇ SHR О.В.Ганчева, Ю.М.Колесник, Т.В.Абрамова, Н.Ю.Самойленко, А.В.Абрамов Запорізький державний медичний університет

Ключові слова: артеріальна гіпертензія; вуглеводний обмін; ліпідний обмін

Метою дослідження було визначення параметрів біохімічних показників вуглеводного та ліпідного гомеостазу у гіпертензивних щурів лінії SHR. Дослідження проведено на 20 самцях щурів лінії Wistar та 47 щурах лінії SHR віком 5-6 міс. Біохімічними методами визначали концентрацію у сироватці крові глюкози, інсуліну, лептину, ліпідів, тригліцеридів і холестерину. Проводили внутрішньоочеревинно тест толерантності до глюкози. За рівнем базальної глікемії серед щурів лінії SHR 32% становлять тварини з нормоглікемією, 38% – з порушеною толерантністю до глюкози і 30% – з гіперглікемією. Проведення тесту толерантності до глюкози у нормоглікемічних щурів лінії SHR призводило до гіперглікемії, що значно перевищувала поріг ниркової реабсорбції глюкози, причому на 90-й хвилині тесту показники глікемії не досягали нормоглікемічного діапазону. Порушення толерантності до глюкози і формування гіперглікемії натще у щурів лінії SHR відбувалося на тлі прогресуючого збільшення маси тіла тварин на 62-75%, поєднувалося з підвищенням концентрації інсуліну, лептину та індексу інсулінорезистентності НОМА, а також корелювало з підвищенням концентрації в крові ліпідів, тригліцеридів і холестерину. На цих тваринах також було продемонстровано дисбаланс гормонів та цитокінів, які характеризувалися високим рівнем вмісту кортикостероїдів та протизапальних цитокінів крові. Таке порушення нейроендокринного, гуморального, цитокінного, вуглеводного та ліпідного метаболізму спостерігалося у гіпертензивних щурів лінії SHR, які характерні для діабету 2-го типу.

МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКИЕ НАРУШЕНИЯ У ГИПЕРТЕНЗИВНЫХ КРЫС ЛИНИИ SHR

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Ключевые слова: артериальная гипертензия; углеводный обмен; липидный обмен

Целью исследования было определение параметров биохимических показателей углеводного и липидного гомеостаза у гипертензивных крыс линии SHR. Исследование проведено на 20 самцах крыс линии Wistar и 47 крысах линии SHR возрастом 5-6 мес. Биохимическими методами определяли концентрацию в сыворотке крови глюкозы, инсулина, лептина, липидов, триглицеридов и холестерина. Проводили внутрибрюшинный тест толерантности к глюкозе. По уровню базальной гликемии среди крыс линии SHR 32% составляют животные с нормогликемией, 38% – с нарушенной толерантностью к глюкозе и 30% – с гипергликемией. Проведение теста толерантности к глюкозе у нормогликемических крыс линии SHR приводило к гипергликемии, значительно превышающей порог почечной реабсорбции глюкозы, причем к 90-й минуте теста показатели гликемии не достигали нормогликемического диапазона. Нарушение толерантности к глюкозе и формирование гипергликемии натощак у крыс линии SHR происходило на фоне прогрессирующего увеличения массы тела животных на 62-75%, сочеталось с повышением концентрации инсулина, лептина и индекса инсулинорезистентности НОМА, а также коррелировало с повышением концентрации в крови липидов, триглицеридов и холестерина. На этих животных также был продемонстрирован дисбаланс гормонов и цитокинов, которые характеризовались высоким уровнем содержания кортикостероидов и провоспалительных цитокинов крови. Такое нарушение нейроэндокринного, гуморального, цитокинного, углеводного и липидного метаболизма наблюдалось у гипертензивных крыс линии SHR, которые характерны для диабета 2-го типа.

UDC 616.718+616-005.4+616-008.6-08:615.3:616-092.4

THE PATHOGENETIC SUBSTANTIATION OF EFFICIENCY OF DRUG CORRECTION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL REPERFUSION SYNDROME BY COMBINED APPLICATION OF PROTEOLYSIS INHIBITORS AND ANTIOXIDANTS

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Key words: reperfusion; proteinases; cytokines; proteinase inhibitiors; antioxidants

Recently for the treatment of reperfusion syndrome (RS) the use of inhibitors of proteolysis and antioxidants is more often recommended. This is due to the fact that today pathogenesis of RS is considered from the standpoint of development of the systemic inflammatory response syndrome, which occurs with the excessive activation of the proteolytic enzymes, cytokines and other inflammatory mediators. In this regard, it seems appropriate to have simultaneous exposure to the pathogenetic links mentioned. However, at present the possibility of the combined use of these drugs to potentiate their effect and simultaneous influence on different links in the pathogenesis of RS, as well as their influence on the reactions of cytokine homeostasis are not understood well. The aim of this study was to provide the pathogenetic substantiation of efficiency of the combined use of inhibitors of proteolysis ("Gordox" medicine, 20 000 IU/kg) and antioxidants ("Corvitin" medicine, 10 mg/kg) for drug correction of the experimental RS. The combined use of inhibitors of proteolysis and antioxidants for correction of the experimental drug RS is most effective in reducing the total proteolytic activity and concentrations of major proinflammatory cytokines in the blood serum compared to the effects of monotherapy due to the simultaneous effect on several main pathogenetic links of RS and potentiation of the effects of the drugs used.

R ecently for the treatment of reperfusion syndrome (RS) the use of inhibitors of proteolysis and antioxidants is more often recommended [1, 7]. This is due to the fact that in the pathogenesis of RS the leading role is played by the excessive activation of the proteolytic enzymes, cytokines and other inflammatory mediators. The excessive activation of biologically active substances in critical conditions are increasingly interpreted in terms of development of the systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS resulting in changes of homeostasis with dysfunction of the kallikrein-kinin system, blood coagulation and complement systems [2, 3, 5, 6, 8-10].

It is believed that medicines of the group of proteolysis inhibitors (aprotinin) reduce the total proteolytic activity, inhibit the kallikrein-kinin system, have hemostatic and antifibrinolytic effects. Of the drugs that have the antioxidant effect, quercetin is quite often used in critical conditions, its effect is due to decrease of cy-

totoxic superoxide anion production, blocking of the lipoxygenase pathway of leukotrienes synthesis, which is accompanied by the inhibitory effect on the membranotropic enzymes involved in degradation of the cell membrane phospholipids. However, nowadays the use of these medicines for correction of reperfusion disorders is a subject of debate, and the possibility of their combined use for the simultaneous influence on different links in the pathogenesis of RS is still under study.

In this connection, the aim of this work was to provide the pathogenetic substantiation of efficiency of the combined use of inhibitors of proteolysis and antioxidants for drug correction of the experimental RS.

Materials and Methods

Experiments were carried out on 58 white Wistar male rats with the body weight of 180-210 g in accordance with the principles of bioethics. The ischemia-reperfusion syndrome was simulated by

applying rubber bands on both hind limbs at the level of the inguinal fold for the period of 6 hours. The width of the clamped tissues was 2-3 mm. Indication of the correctness of the tourniquet's application was the absence of edema of the limbs and their pale colouring. Revascularization was performed at once by dissection of the rubber bands after six-hour application [1].

Animals were euthanized in 12 hours after reperfusion under thiopental anesthesia by decapitation; then the blood sampling was taken for research. Each group of animals with RS without treatment and on the background of treatment included 12 rats. The group of intact animals (n = 10) was as the control group.

Treatment of the experimental animals was performed in different way for three groups: the first group was treated with the proteolysis inhibitor ("Gordox" medicine (Gedeon Richter, Hungary)) in the dose of 20,000 IU/kg of the body weight, the second group had the treatment with the antioxidant (a water soluble form of quercetin, "Corvitin" medicine (Borshcha-

Table 1

Changes in the protease-inhibitor blood system of rats in development of the ischemia-reperfusion syndrome under the drug correction (M±m)

Group	ELA, mcM/ml•min	TLA, IU/ml	α-1-IP	ASI
Control (n=10)	2.19±0.14	0.26±0.02	34.67±1.57	6.83±0.30
RS, 12 h (n=12)	0.41±0.02*	0.73±0.06*	25.76±1.76	3.39±0.30*
RS + "Gordox" (n=12)	1.17±0.08*	0.44±0.02*	28.48±2.23	5.35±0.37**
RS + "Corvitin" (n=12)	1.13±0.13*	0.29±0.07*	22.95±2.18	5.22±0.41**
RS + "Corvitin" + "Gordox" (n=12)	1.18±0.09*	0.21±0.03*	36.26±2.17**	6.93±0.57*

Note: An asterisk indicates reliability of differences in relation to the control group: * – p < 0.001, ** – p < 0.01, n – the number of animals.

hiv CPP, Ukraine)) 10 mg/kg of the body weight, the third one received the combination of the proteolysis inhibitor and the antioxidant (in appropriate doses). The drugs were introduced intraperitoneally to all experimental animals with a single dose 30 minutes before revascularization of the limbs.

Determination of activity of the components of the protease-inhibitor system were carried out using enzymatic methods [4] on a "Biomat 5" spectrophotometer (UK). The trypsin-like activity (TLA) was measured by the rate of elimination of N-benzoyl-L-arginine from the synthetic substrate of ethyl ester of N-α-benzoil-L-arginine ethyl ester hydrochloride (BAEE) (Sigma).

Determination of elastase-like activity (ELA) was based on the study of the hydrolysis rate of a synthetic substrate Boc-L-alanine-4nitrophenyl ester (Boc-Ala-ONp) (Sigma). Determination of the concentration of alpha-1-proteinase inhibitor (α -1-IP) was performed measuring the inhibition of the tripsin-caused decomposition of BAEE. Similarly the activity of acid-stable inhibitors (ASI) was determined after pretreatment of the serum by warming in the acidic medium.

Identification of the concentration for major pro-inflammatory cytokines, IL-1β, IL-6 and TNF-α was performed by the solid phase enzyme immunoassay using kits of reagents manufactured by "Ray-

Table 2

Changes in the system of cytokines in the blood of rats in development of the ischemia-reperfusion syndrome under the drug correction (M±m)

Group	IL-1β, pg/ml	IL-6	TNF-α
Control (n=10)	555.2±40.3	28.2±5.5	4.4±0.8
RS, 12 h (n=12)	5303.8±289.5	670.1±49.0	71.1±11.0
RS + "Gordox" (n=12)	1440.1±47.4	153.1±22.4	13.3±13.3
RS + "Corvitin" (n=12)	1276.4±61.8	270.2±48.9	18.6±4.4
RS+ "Gordox" + "Corvitin" (n=12)	518.5±21.9	164.7±127.6	15.4±1.5

Note: reliability of differences in relation to the control group for all values of p<0.001. n - the number of animals.

Bio" (USA). The results were recorded using a microplate scanner with the wavelength of 450 nm.

Statistical data processing was carried out using the methods of variation statistics with the calculation of the mean values (M), estimation of the probabilities of discrepancies (m), estimation of the reliability of changes using the Student's t-test. Difference between the mean values was taken as the reliable difference with p<0.05.

Results and Discussion

As is shown in our earlier studies, development of RS is accompanied by activation of the nonspecific protease activity with simultaneous inhibition of activity of their inhibitors and increased concentrations of the major proinflammatory cytokines in the blood serum. All these changes are maximally expressed in 12 hours after reperfusion [5].

Drug correction of the experimental RS showed that the combined use of proteolysis inhibitors and the antioxidant led to the most effective reduction of the severity of changes of the parameters studied (Table 1). For example, TLA after the proteolysis inhibitor monotherapy decreased by 1.7 times, after the antioxidant monotherapy – by 1.5 times, and after the combined use of the drugs - 3.5 times as compared to the untreated group. α-1-IP reached its maximum value with the combined use of the proteolysis inhibitor and the antioxidant, becoming 1.3 times higher compared to the proteolysis inhibitor monotherapy and more than 1.5 times higher in comparison with the antioxidant monotherapy. A similar trend was observed in the dynamics of the ASI-activity.

In the system of pro-inflammatory cytokines the most effective reduction of the concentration of IL-1 β more than 10 times compared to the untreated group was achieved in the case of the combined use of the proteolysis inhibitor and the antioxidant (Table 2). However, the concentration of IL-6 and TNF- α in the case of the proteolysis inhibitor monotherapy, as well as in the case of the combined therapy decreased approximately four times compared to the untreated group.

These experimental data show that the combined use of proteolysis inhibitors and antioxidants is more effective in comparison with monotherapy. Efficiency of using such combination is explained by the simultaneous influence on several major pathogenetic mechanisms and is confirmed by an effective reduction in the total proteolytic activity and concentrations of the major pro-in-

flammatory cytokines in the blood serum. The use of antioxidant promotes the protection of the proteolysis inhibitor from oxidative damage, thereby potentiating the efficiency of the latter, and the use of a water soluble form of quercetin promotes more rapid achievement of the therapeutic effect.

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ПАТОГЕНЕТИЧНЕ ОБҐРУНТУВАННЯ ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ МЕДИКАМЕНТОЗНОЇ КОРЕКЦІЇ ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОГО РЕПЕРФУЗІЙНОГО СИНДРОМУ ПОЄДНАНИМ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯМ ІНГІБІТОРІВ ПРОТЕОЛІЗУ ТА АНТИОКСИДАНТІВ М.І.Федосов, Л.В.Анисимова, А.В.Кубишкін

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Ключові слова: реперфузія; протеїнази; цитокіни; інгібітори протеолізу; антиоксиданти

Останнім часом для лікування реперфузійного синдрому (РС) все частіше рекомендується використання інгібіторів протеолізу та антиоксидантів. Це пов'язано з тим, що на сучасному етапі патогенез РС, як і більшості критичних станів, розглядається з позицій розвитку синдрому системної запальної реакції, при якому виникає надмірна активація протеолітичних ферментів, прозапальних цитокінів та інших медіаторів запалення. У зв'язку з цим представляється доцільним одночасний вплив на перелічені ланки патогенезу. Однак, на сьогоднішній день можливість одночасного застосування вказаних препаратів з метою потенціювання їх ефекту і одночасного впливу на різні ланки патогенезу РС, а також їх вплив на реакції ицтокінового гомеостазу вивчені недостатньо. Метою цього дослідження було патогенетичне обгрунтування ефективності поєднаного застосування інгібіторів протеолізу і антиоксидантів для медикаментозної корекції експериментального РС. РС моделювали шляхом накладення гумових джгутів на обидві задні кінцівки щурів на рівні пахової складки строком на 6 годин. Лікування проводили посерійно з використанням інгібіторів протеолізу (препарату «Гордокс» у дозі 20000 ОД/кг), антиоксидантів (препарату «Корвітин» у дозі 10 мг/кг) та їх комбінації у відповідних дозах. Отримані результати показали, що при одночасному застосуванні інгібіторів протеолізу і антиоксидантів для медикаментозної корекції експериментального РС відзначається найбільш ефективне зниження сумарної протеолітичної активності і концентрації основних прозапальних цитокінів у сироватці крові порівняно з ефектами від монотерапії, що обумовлено одночасним впливом на кілька основних патогенетичних ланок РС і покращенням ефекту від використаних препаратів.

ПАТОГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ОБОСНОВАНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ МЕДИКАМЕНТОЗНОЙ КОРРЕКЦИИ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОГО РЕПЕРФУЗИОННОГО СИНДРОМА СОЧЕТАННЫМ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ ИНГИБИТОРОВ ПРОТЕОЛИЗА И АНТИОКСИДАНТОВ

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Ключевые слова: реперфузия; протеиназы; цитокины; ингибиторы протеолиза; антиоксиданты

В последнее время для лечения реперфузионного синдрома (РС) всё чаще рекомендуется использование ингибиторов протеолиза и антиоксидантов. Это связано с тем, что на современном этапе патогенез РС, как и боль-

шинства критических состояний, рассматривается с позиций развития синдрома системной воспалительной реакции, при котором происходит чрезмерная активация протеолитических ферментов, провоспалительных цитокинов и других медиаторов воспаления. В связи с этим представляется целесообразным одновременное воздействие на перечисленные звенья патогенеза. Однако, на сегодняшний день возможность сочетанного применения указанных препаратов с целью потенцирования их эффекта и одновременного воздействия на различные звенья патогенеза РС, а также их влияние на реакции цитокинового гомеостаза изучены недостаточно. Целью настоящего исследования явилось патогенетическое обоснование эффективности сочетанного применения ингибиторов протеолиза и антиоксидантов для медикаментозной коррекции экспериментального РС. РС моделировали путём наложения резиновых жгутов на обе задние конечности крыс на уровне паховой складки сроком на 6 часов. Лечение осуществляли посерийно с использованием ингибиторов протеолиза (препарата «Гордокс» в дозе 20000 ЕД/кг), антиоксидантов (препарата «Корвитин» в дозе 10 мг/кг) и их комбинации в соответствующих дозировках. Полученные результаты показали, что при сочетанном применении ингибиторов протеолиза и антиоксидантов для медикаментозной коррекции экспериментального РС отмечается наиболее эффективное снижение суммарной протеолитической активности и концентрации основных провоспалительных цитокинов в сыворотке крови сравнительно с эффектами от монотерапии, что обусловлено одновременным воздействием на несколько основных патогенетических звеньев РС и потенцированием эффекта от использованных препаратов.

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COMPARATIVE PHARMACOKINETIC INVESTIGATION OF KETOROLAC AFTER INTRANASAL AND INTRAMUSCULAR ADMINISTRATION IN RABBITS

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Key words: ketorolac; nasal spray; pharmacokinetics

In order to create the original Ketorolac nasal spray the comparative pharmacokinetic study of ketorolac has been conducted. The investigation has been performed using a single intranasal or intramuscular administration of ketorolac in rabbits. The HPLC-method, including pre-solid phase extraction of the active substance from plasma and the vacuum concentration of the sample, have been used for quantitative determination of ketorolac in the animal plasma. The main pharmacokinetic constants of ketorolac for intranasal and intramuscular administration in rabbits have been calculated. The time of achieving the peak concentration for both ways of administration was 0.5 hours, the maximal concentration of ketorolac administrated intranasally was 3298.5 ng/ml, intramuscularly – 7337.5 ng/ml. However, in case of intranasal administration of ketorolac declined slightly (10%); it was the evidence of longer absorption of ketorolac from the administration site. The blood circulation time of ketorolac provided by intranasal administration was 4.4 h and it lasted longer comparing to intramuscular injection – 2.5 h. In general, intranasal administration of ketorolac provides a high relative bioavailability (~71-86%) and can be considered as an alternative regimen in treating acute pain.

Nowadays the nomenclature of systemic medicines that are administrated intranasally is constantly extending. The intranasal way of drug delivery is gaining a value for systemic therapy due to the good absorptive properties of the nasal mucus that provides a comparatively high plasma level of active ingredients.

The important stage of their pharmaceutical development, especially by keeping indications for medical use, is the assessment of bioavailability and other pharmacokinetic parameters. It allows to determine an optimal active ingredient content and general formulation for providing the required therapeutic plasma concentration of the active ingredient.

The effectiveness of intranasal use of ketorolac being a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug widely used for relief of acute pain has been proven by a number of resent investigations [8, 9, 11, 12]. Nowadays ketorolac is used as 10 mg tablets and 3% solution for injections introduced deeply intramuscularly [1, 6, 10]. For oral use the

maximal daily dose of ketorolac is 40 mg, whereas the therapy duration should not exceed 5 days. The parenteral administration of ketorolac makes it possible to increase the daily dose to 90 mg by 3 injections per day; the therapy duration is not more than 2 days [1, 6, 10]. However, for certain patients the oral intake of ketorolac is unfavourable because of its ulcerogenic effect, whereas the repetitive injections cause additional discomfort for a patient, increase the risk of local side effects and are labour-consuming for the medical staff [11].

The above-mentioned facts stipulate the expediency of developing the original ketorolac dosage form – a nasal spray; it would allow to increase the permitted course of treatment and at the same time to avoid the unwanted oral or injectable administration, as well as to facilitate the "on demand" use of an analgesic in patient-controlled analgesic regimens [4, 11]. On this background the pharmaceutical developing of Ketorolac nasal spray has been per-

formed. The research was perfomed by the State Scientific Centre of Drugs and Medical Products for "Moschimpharmpreparaty" named after N.A. Semashko JSC (Russia) under the supervision of prof. Lyapunov M.O.

The aim of the research was the comparative investigation of bioavailability and other pharmacokinetic characteristics of ketorolac after intranasal and intramuscular administration in rabbits.

Materials and Methods

Twelve conscious puberal rabbits (chinchilla breed) of both genders weighing 2.7 to 4.9 kg (the average weigh is 3.9 kg) were used in the study. Before the experimental period all animals were kept under the standard vivarium conditions. The animals did not receive any medicines during 3-day period before the experiment. The investigation was performed according to the "Regulations for the animal use in biomedical investigations" [3] and requirements of the State Expert Centre of the Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine [2].

The animals were taken either a single intranasal (i.n.) ketorolac spraying in the dose of 2 mg/kg or

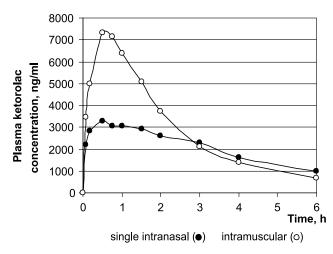


Fig. Dynamics of the ketorolac concentration in the blood plasma after a single intranasal and intramuscular administration in rabbits in the dose of 2 mg/kg

a single intramuscular (i.m.) injection of ketorolac of 30 mg/ml solution at the same dose. Blood samples for the analysis were taken from the marginal ear vein and were collected to the heparinized vials before and in 5, 10, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 180, 240 and 360 min after drug administration. Blood samples were centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 5 min. The plasma samples obtained were stored at -22°C before carrying out analytical procedures for the ketorolac content.

Blood concentrations of ketorolac have been determined by the HPLC method with pre-solid phase extraction of the active substance from the animal plasma and the vacuum concentration of the sample developed in our laboratory.

During sample preparation unfreeze the plasma samples at the room temperature. To 0.7 ml of the plasma sample add 50 ml of 20% phosphoric acid solution, then centrifuge at 6000 rpm for 7 min at the room temperature, after that collect 1 ml of the supernatant fluid and transfer into a cartridge for solid-phase extraction (Oasis – HLB; Waters).

Wash out the endogenous plasma substances from the cartridge twice with 1 ml of water and 1 ml of 5% methanol, then pass 1 ml of methanol through the cartridge. Place the test-tubes with the

eluate collected into the vacuum rotating concentrator, and evaporate the eluate to dryness at 60°C. Dissolve the dry residue in 250 ml of the mobile phase.

The HPLC-system "Perkin Elmer" Series 200 (USA) was used for the analysis. The chromatographic conditions were as follows: the chromatographic column -ZORBAX SB-C18; 250×4.6 mm, 5 mm; the precolumn – ZORBAX SB-C18; 250×4.6 mm, 5 mm; the mobile phase - 1.3 mM ortophosphoric acid (component A) and acetonitril (component B) in the ratio of 57:43 (v/v); the detection wavelength – 301 nm; the column thermostat temperature -35°C; the autosampler thermostat temperature – 16°C; the eluate fluid rate – 1.0 ml/min; the injection volume - 50 ml. The retention time of ketorolac was 5.5÷7.5 min, the cycle time was 1 min.

The concentrations of ketorolac in plasma samples were calculated using the calibration curve of the "peak area – concentration" dependence obtained by the method of least squares with the weighting factor = 1/x. The equation of the calibration curve was: $y = a \times x + b$ where y - is the ketorolac peak square (S_{KET}); x - is the ketorolac concentration (ng/ml); a = 311.2745; b = -347.711; the regression coefficient r = 0.99948.

Under the above-mentioned conditions of the sample prepa-

ration and chromatographic analysis the calibration curve of ketorolac was linear within the concentration range from 40 to 16000 ng/ml; the lowest detection limit of the method was 40 ng/ml. In general, the results of the validation research indicate that the given method of quantitative determination of ketorolac in plasma meets the acceptance criteria for bioanalytical method [7] in parameters of selectivity, response function, precision, accuracy, extraction degree, and it can be used for pharmacokinetic studies of ketorolac dosage forms.

The peak concentration (C_{max}) was determined as the highest measured value of every rabbit with the relevant time to peak concentration (T_{max}). Other parameters were calculated by the model-independent method using WinNonLin (Pharsight Corp., USA) programme. The statistical processing of data was performed using MicroSoft® Office Excel 2003 SP2 (MicroSoft Corporation, USA) programme.

Results and Discussion

Dynamics of the ketorolac concentration in the blood plasma of rabbits observed after i.n. and i.m. administration are shown in Fig. Ketorolac after i.m. administration is well absorbed. The ketorolac concentration increases rapidly reaching the value of 3468.7 ng/ml (50% of C_{max}) in 5 min after injection and 4990 ng/ml (70% of C_{max}) in 10 min. The absolute ketorolac concentrations after i.n. administration are slightly lower, but in terms of percentage as for C_{max} they exceed those after i.m. injection comprising 2221.6 ng/ml (67% of C_{max}) in 5 min, 2850 ng/ml (86% of C_{max}) in 10 min after administration. The time of achieving the peak concentration (T_{max}) of ketorolac after both ways of administration was 0.5 h (Table).

The absolute C_{max} value of ketorolac after i.m. administration is 7337.46 ng/ml; it is 2.2 times higher than after i.n. instillation – 3298.53 ng/ml. The absolute ke-

f", %

Table

The main pharmacokinetic parameters of ketorolac with a single intranasal and intramuscular administration in rabbits

The way of administration Pharmacokinetic parameters intranasally intramuscularly C_{max}, ng/ml 3298.53 7337.46 T_{max} , h 0.5 0.5 CL_T, ml/h 117.54 101.33 K_{el} , h^{-1} 0.239 0.374 T_{1/2}, h 2.91 1.86 MRT, h 4.36 2.50 V₂, ml/kg 490.88 271.38 $AUC_{0\rightarrow t'}$ ng×h/ml 12784.15 17902.95 AUC_{0→∞,} ng×h/ml 17015.84 19737.55 $AUC_{0\rightarrow t}/AUC_{0\rightarrow \infty}$, % 90.70 75.13 $C_{max}/AUC_{0\rightarrow t'}h^{-1}$ 0.258 0.410 f′, % 71.41 100.00

86.21

torolac concentrations after i.m. injection significantly exceed those after i.n. instillation within the period from 0.5 to 1 h after administration. With i.m. administration of ketorolac after reaching $C_{\rm max}$ a rather rapid decline of the ketorolac concentration in plasma is observed. The plasma ketorolac level decreases more than in 3 times up to 3 h after administration, while in 6 h the ketorolac plasma level is less than 10% of $C_{\rm max}$.

When ketorolac is administred i.n., unlike i.m. injection, the pharmacokinetic curve does not show a sharp peak, the maximum has a plateau shape. Within 0.5-1.5 h after achieving C_{max} the ketorolac concentration in plasma decreases only in 10%; it indicates the longer systemic absorption of ketorolac from the nasal mucus comparing to i.m. administration. Then a gradual decline of the ketorolac concentration in the blood plasma is observed: up to 70% of $C_{\rm max}$ in 3 h, up to 31% of $C_{\rm max}$ in 6 h after administration.

100.00

The main pharmacokinetic parameters of ketorolac after i.n. and i.m. administration in rabbits are shown in Table. The parameter value characterizing the ketorolac absorption rate $(C_{max}/AUC_{0\rightarrow t})$ differs for i.n. and i.m. administration (0.258 h⁻¹ and 0.410 h⁻¹, respectively), and it indicates the longer absorption of ketorolac from the nasal cavity. Such peculiarity of absorption in i.n. administration provides 1.75 times greater ketorolac circulation than in i.m. injection, while the mean retention time (MRT) of ketorolac is 4.36 h for i.n. and 2.50 h for i.m. administration. The values of the apparent volume of distribution (V_z) for both ways of administration (490.88 ml/kg i 271.38 ml/kg, respectively) give the evidence of the absence of ketorolac deposition by tissues. The elimination of ketorolac is slower after i.n. administraton than after i.m. injection; it is reflected in the elimination rate constant (K_{el}) – 0.239 h⁻¹ and 0.374 h⁻¹, respectively, and the elimination half-life time ($T_{1/2}$) – 2.91 h and 1.86 h, respectively.

In general, i.n. administration of ketorolac provides a high relative bioavailability f-71.41% and f'-86.21% in comparison with i.m. administration; it corresponds to the published data about similarity of pharmacokinetic parameters of ketorolac after i.n. and i.m. administration [5].

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The method of quantitative determination of ketorolac in the blood plasma, which includes HPLC with pre-solid phase extraction of the active ingredient from the plasma and vacuum concentration of the sample, has been developed. The method proposed meets the acceptance criteria for bioanalytical methods and can be used for pharmacokinetic studies of ketorolac dosage forms.
- 2. Intranasal administration of ketorolac provides slower and sustained absorption, and the greater blood circulation time in comparison with i.m. administration.
- 3. Intranasal administration of ketorolac provides a high relative bioavailability (~71-86%) and can be considered as a viable alternative formulation in treating acute pain.

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ПОРІВНЯЛЬНЕ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ФАРМАКОКІНЕТИКИ КЕТОРОЛАКУ ПРИ ІНТРАНАЗАЛЬНОМУ ТА ВНУТРІШНЬОМ'ЯЗОВОМУ ВВЕДЕННІ КРОЛИКАМ

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Ключові слова: кеторолак; спрей назальний; фармакокінетика

З метою створення оригінального препарату Кеторолак спрей назальний проведене порівняльне дослідження фармакокінетики кеторолаку при його одноразовому інтраназальному та внутрішньом'язовому введенні кроликам. Для кількісного визначення кеторолаку в плазмі крові тварин використовували метод ВЕРХ з попередньою твердофазною екстракцією діючої речовини з плазми і концентруванням проби під вакуумом. Розраховані основні фармакокінетичні константи кеторолаку при інтраназальному і внутрішньом'язовому введенні кроликам. Час досягнення максимальної концентрації кеторолаку при обох шляхах введення склав 0,5 год, максимальна концентрація препарату при інтраназальному введенні становила 3298,5 нг/мл, при внутрішньом'язовому – 7337,5 нг/мл. Проте, за інтраназального введення кеторолаку, на відміну від ін'єкційного, впродовж 0,5-1,5 годин після досягнення максимуму концентрація кеторолаку в плазмі знижується лише на 10%, що свідчить про більш тривалу абсорбцію препарату з місця введення. Інтраназальне введення кеторолаку забезпечує більш тривалий час циркуляції в крові порівняно із внутрішньом'язовим введенням, що склало, відповідно 4,4 та 2,5 год. Загалом, при інтраназальному введенні кеторолак характеризується високим ступенем відносної біодоступності (~71-86%) та може розглядатися як альтернатива ін'єкційному введенню у схемах лікування виразного больового синдрому.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ФАРМАКОКИНЕТИКИ КЕТОРОЛАКА ПРИ ИНТРАНАЗАЛЬНОМ И ВНУТРИМЫШЕЧНОМ ВВЕДЕНИИ КРОЛИКАМ

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Ключевые слова: кеторолак; спрей назальный; фармакокинетика

С целью создания оригинального препарата Кеторолак спрей назальный проведено сравнительное исследование фармакокинетики кеторолака при его одноразовом интраназальном и внутримышечном введении кроликам. Для количественного определения кеторолака в плазме крови животных использовали метод ВЭЖХ с предварительной твердофазной экстракцией действующего вещества из плазмы и концентрированием пробы под вакуумом. Рассчитаны основные фармакокинетические константы кеторолака при интраназальном и внутримышечном введении кроликам. Время достижения максимальной концентрации кеторолака при обоих путях введения составляет 0,5 ч, максимальная концентрация препарата при интраназальном введении составила 3298,5 нг/мл, при внутримышечном – 7337,5 нг/мл. Однако, при интраназальном введении кеторолака, в отличие от инъекционного, в течение 0,5-1,5 ч после достижения максимума концентрация кеторолака в плазме снижается лишь на 10%, что свидетельствует о более продолжительной абсорбции препарата из места введения. Интраназальное введение кеторолака обеспечивает более длительное время циркуляции в крови сравнительно с внутримышечным введением, которое составило, соответственно, 4,4 и 2,5 ч. В целом при интраназальном введении кеторолак характеризуется высокой степенью относительной биодоступности (~71-86%) и может рассматриваться как альтернатива инъекционному введению в схемах лечения выраженного болевого синдрома.

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