

**THE STUDY OF PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION
OF BRIQUETTES WITH PULP OF PERSICA VULGARIS
IN EXPERIMENTAL METABOLIC SYNDROME OF GUINEA PIG**

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The generality of pathogenesis of cardiovascular pathologies, as well as their relationship to such metabolic disorders as obesity, insulin resistance and atherogenic dyslipidemia, suggest the totality of these metabolic and systemic changes, as an independent nosological unit – a metabolic syndrome. We should also note the role of cardiovascular disease as a major segment in the structure of overall morbidity and the main cause of mortality in young working population. A number of medical and social problems explain this unfavorable epidemiological situation: sedentary lifestyle, hyper-caloric diet with a number of high sugar and triacylglyceride foods, chronic stress, bad habits (smoking, etc.). In view of the said above, the search for new methods for correction of metabolic abnormalities, forming the basis of this condition pathogenesis, becomes relevant.

The aim of our research is to study the effect of functional food - briquettes with pulp of *Persica vulgaris*, on dynamics of protein, carbohydrate and lipid oxidative metabolism indices, on a background of experimental metabolic syndrome. Pathology in experimental animals (guinea pigs) has been modeled with daily injections of dexamethasone at hyper-caloric diet. It has resulted in numerous disorders of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism. The identified changes showed themselves in insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia, increased blood serum glucose level, hypertriacylglyceridemia, increased level of blood serum free fatty acids, and significant increase in body weight in experimental animals.

We have discovered, that oral administration of functional food - briquettes with pulp of *Persica vulgaris* in experimental animals, has resulted in significant regression of negative metabolic changes. Particularly, we have noted significant reduction in free fatty acids and triacylglycerols level, as well as almost complete normalization of blood serum glucose level in experimental animals. There has also been a decrease of blood insulin level and a significant improvement of oxidative balance in experimental animals. As of the effect on multiple indicators, the functional food - briquettes with pulp of *Persica vulgaris*, under study, is equal to "Glibomet" reference drug.

Conclusions. The obtained results, indicating the presence of valuable metabolic and therapeutic effects in the functional food under research, suggest the feasibility of further deeper studies of pharmacological properties of briquettes with pulp of *Persica vulgaris*.