

# THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACTION OF VITAMIN K FOR HEMOSTASIS OF PREGNANT RAT-FEMALES AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

Litvinenko G. L., Djachuk A. S.

Scientific supervisor: doctor medicine Fomina G. P.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

klinlab@nuph.edu.ua

**Introduction.** The severity of the lesion in the liver of pregnant rats determines the risk of complications and adverse effects to the fetus, including development of the "hypoprotrombinaemiya"-hemorrhagic disease of the newborns.

**Aim.** Creation the model of the state of hypoprotrombinaemiyaï in newborns rats, caused a breach of the blood coagulation system of pregnant rats-females by liver damage.

**Materials and methods** The investigation was conducted in three series. Rats-females were injected with drugs which exhibit hepatotokik properties and application, which is a risk factor for hemorrhagic disease of the newborn. Studies performed on rats-females weighing 150-200 gr. In the first series of experiment pathology was made by typing rats-females tetracycline group at a dose of 500 mg/kg for 5 days followed by fertilization. A second series of experiments rats-females with 16-to 20-day pregnancy ampicillin injected at a dose of 300 mg/kg.

**Results and discussion** Pathology that developed in pregnant rat- females after the application of the tetracycline group and ampicilin, was a violation of physiological norms for their descendants: decreasing body weight and increasing the time of bleeding. Proof that the descendants were novital capacity were manifestations of cannibalism that were in 50% research females. The clinical status of the newborn rats gave the possibility to extrapolate the data on newborns with k-vitamìnnouï insuffience. These results confirm allknown fact that using the antibiotics during pregnancy is a factor of development of hypoprotrombinaemiya-hemorrhagic disease of the newborns. In the 3-series experiment for the development of in newborn rat-females with 16-to 20-day pregnancy injected varfarin in two doses and 1.0 0.3 mg/kg. The obtained results showed that the introduction of indirect anticoagulant warfarin at a dose of 1 mg/kg in last 1/3 period of pregnancy causes serious condition in pregnant rats-females. We observed bleeding, violation of labor activity and death of animals. Using in pregnant females dose of warfarin-0.3 mg/kg caused heavy destruction of the system of hemostasis for their descendants.

**Conclusion.** The conducted experiments confirmed the strong risk of hemorrhagic disease in the newborns when theirs mothers were treated by antibiotics and anticoagulants.