МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»



МАТЕРІАЛИ

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 100 -ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м.Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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Sydorchuk L.I. PRE-EPITHELIAL MICROBIOME OF COLON OF ALBINO RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL HYPOTHYROIDISM

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The microecosystem of the human organism closely cooperates with immune and endocrine systems, and in particular the microbiome of the pre-epithelial biofilm of the large intestine, one of the most "sensitive" biotopes that is able to resist changes in different diseases. Excess or insufficiency of one or another substrate, a metabolite, as well as changes in the physiological state of the organism, an infectious or non-infectious disease serve as a signal for adaptive compensatory or irreversible changes in the microecological system, including the microbiome of the mucous membrane. That can violate the structure and function of the pre-epithelial biofilm, limiting the colonization resistance of the mucous membrane of the biotype, which today is not fully studied scientific question

Objectives were to establish the microbiological structure (specific composition and population level of microflora) of the pre-epithelial biofilm of the large intestine in albino rats with experimental hypothyroidism.

Experiments were carried out on 25 mature male albino rats weighing 220–240 g, 15 animals were included to the control group (intact animals), and 10 rats simulated hypothyroidism – to the main group. The experimental was simulated by intragastric administration of mercazolilum for 14 days. Under sterile conditions, a laparotomy was performed; a segment (up to 3 cm) of the large intestine with its contents was taken. The washed portion of the intestine was homogenized with a sterile 0.9% NaCl solution. A series of ten-fold dilutions with 10⁻² to 10⁻⁷ concentration of the initial mixture were prepared. From each tube, 0.01 ml were seeded on solid optimal nutrient media with subsequent isolation and identification of microbes according to morphological, tinctorial, cultural and biochemical properties.

The bacteria of the genus *Lactobacillus*, *Bacteroides*, *Escherichia*, *Bifidobacterium* according to the constancy index, frequency of occurrence, species diversity index belong to the main microbiome of the pre-epithelial biofilm of the colon mucous membrane of intact white rats. These bacteria are also dominant (according to the Simpson's species-dominant index) in the pre-epithelium biofilm of the colon mucous membrane of control animals. In animals with experimental hypothyroidism, the main microbiome is formed by bacteria of the genus *Bacteroides*, *Escherichia*.

Colonization resistance of the pre-epithelial biofilm of the large intestine in experimental animals under modeling of hypothyroidism has been changed: the population level of *Lactobacteria* went down 51.58%, *Bifidobacteria* – 35.37%, *Bacteroides* – 22.82%, *Peptostreptococci* – 6.5%. Pre-epithelial biofilm was contaminated by a collibacillus and other enterobacteria (*Proteus, Klebsiella*), *P. niger, Staphylococci*. The increase of population level of collibacilli 10.31% and *Clostridia* 8.2% was detected. There is also a decreased role of the most important in the composition of the large intestinal microbiocenosis of humans and animals by their multifunctional role in supporting the micro-ecological system of "microbiome-macroorganism" bacteria of the genus *Bifidobacterium* by 2 orders (27.29%), *Lactobacillus* - by almost three orders (by 52.72%). Dysbiotic violations of I, II and III degrees have been determined, that requires a correction by probiotics.

Thus, the experimental study of mercazolylum-induced hypothyroidism in albino rats testifies the elimination of bacteria of genus *Bifidobacterium*, *Lactobacillus*; contamination and colonization of biotope by opportunistic microorganisms of genus *Proteus*, *Klebsiella*, *Staphylococcus*, *Peptococcus* against a background of rising population level of collibacillus. Violation of microbiocenosis as a dysbacteriosis of I - III degrees is also present.