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**ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ СТРУКТУРНОЇ ДОСКОНАЛОСТІ  
КРИСТАЛІВ CdTe:Mn МЕТОДАМИ Х-ПРОМЕНЕВОЇ ДИФРАКЦІЇ**

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Напівпровідникові кристали твердого розчину  $Cd_{1-x}Mn_xTe$  (КМТ) все активніше досліджуються, оскільки продемонстровано його переваги у порівнянні з  $Cd_{1-x}Zn_xTe$ , чи нелегованим матеріалом CdTe. Атоми Mn здатні замішувати атоми Cd в кристалічній ґратці, тим самим утворюючи твердий розчин заміщення. Змінюючи концентрацію атомів Mn та спосіб його введення в кристал можна варіювати властивості кристалу, в тому числі тип провідності, концентрацію носіїв заряду, їх рухливість, величина магнетизму тощо. Структура кристалів твердих розчинів  $Cd_{1-x}Mn_xTe$  хоч і вивчена достатньо добре, все ж залишається неясним вплив мікролегування (до  $10^{20}$  ат/см<sup>3</sup>) атомами Mn на структуру кристалів CdTe:Mn. Таке розуміння має вагомe значення, бо дозволить краще зрозуміти механізм впровадження Mn в ґратку CdTe, оптимізувати умови одержання злитків CdTe:Mn, та як результат, збільшити вихід кристалів з відтворюваними характеристиками.

Монокристали CdTe:Mn отримували вертикальним методом Бріджмена, використовуючи вихідні Cd (6N), Te (6N) та Mn, який додатково очищений вакуумною дистиляцією. Атоми Mn вводились за схемою надстехіометричного легування, тобто  $\{Cd+Te\}_{(стех.)}+Mn$ , а його концентрація у вихідному розплаві становила  $1 \cdot 10^{18} \div 1 \cdot 10^{20}$  ат/см<sup>3</sup>. Злитки вирощувалися в ампулах діаметром 20 мм, зі швидкістю – 3 мм/год. Злитки орієнтувалися в кристалографічних площинах (111) і (110), а потім розрізалися на шайби струнною різкою. Інтегральну оцінку ступеня досконалості досліджуваних кристалів CdTe здійснювали за величиною півширини кривих гойдання  $\Theta$ , отриманих методом двокристалного спектрометра. Густина дислокацій розраховували за формулою:

$$N_d = \frac{\Delta\Theta^2}{9,42b^2},$$

де b-вектор Бюргерса для ґратки досліджуваного кристала

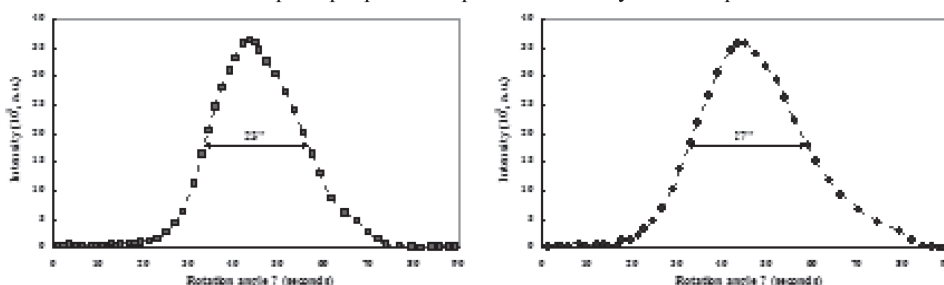


Рис. Типові криві гойдання для зразків кристалів CdTe:Mn. Відбивання (220).

Значення півширини кривих гойдання для зразків CdTe:Mn з концентрацією Mn  $1 \cdot 10^{18} \div 1 \cdot 10^{20}$  ат/см<sup>3</sup> знаходяться в межах дорівнюють 23'' і 27''. Оцінені значення густини дислокацій для цих зразків складають  $7 \cdot 10^4$  і  $3 \cdot 10^5$  см<sup>-2</sup>. На основі отриманих результатів можна висловити припущення, що основними дефектами в кристалах CdTe:Mn є дислокації.

**СЕКЦІЯ 20**

**АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ КЛІНІЧНОЇ ІМУНОЛОГІЇ, АЛЕРГОЛОГІЇ ТА ЕНДОКРИНОЛОГІЇ**

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**PECULIARITIES OF DISTURBANCES OF THE FUNCTIONAL RENAL STATE IN THE EARLY PERIOD OF ALLOXAN-INDUCED DIABETES MELLITUS**

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Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is one of the most severe complications of diabetes mellitus (DM), which dramatically decreases the quality and duration of patients' life. Thus, the issues of investigation of new informative diagnosis methods and treatment algorithms for DM and its complications become of a great importance.

Nowadays contemporary medical science possesses numerous genetic and nongenetic models of experimental diabetes of both types, which extend the allowance to study the features of the development and progression of



diabetes-associated renal disorders. The model of alloxane-induced diabetes is known to be one of the most easily performed. Considering that, the objective of this research was to analyse the peculiarities of renal dysfunctions in the early period of alloxan-induced DM.

The experiments were carried out on 15 white non-linear mature male rats, weighted 0,18–0,20 kg that were kept according to the requirements of European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (86/609EEC).

The animals were divided into two groups. The first one was a control group of intact animals ( $n=7$ ). The experimental animals of second group ( $n=8$ ) were once administered alloxane (Alloxan monohydrate, «Acros Organics», Belgium) intraperitoneally at a dose of 160 mg/kg. 11 days after the administration of the diabetogenic substance, the animals were withdrawn from the experiment. Aiming at studying the function of renal vascular-glomerular apparatus, the animals were loaded with water in a volume of 5% of body weight, urine was collected for 2 hours, and euthanasia was performed by decapitation under the slight diethyl ether anesthesia. Glucose blood concentration was determined using portable glucometer One Touch Ultra (LifeScan, USA). Statistical processing of the obtained data was performed with the establishment of mean values, standard errors, Student's coefficient ( $t$ ).

As the results of the investigation showed, blood glucose concentration in diabetic rats exceeded the level of that of the intact animals by 2,3 times ( $p<0,001$ ), being evident of the adequacy of the used experimental model.

The analysis of the influence of experimental insulindependent hyperglycemia on kidney functions has revealed that on 11<sup>th</sup> day after the administration of diabetogenic substance the expected elevation of diuresis, typical for DM, wasn't observed, however, the level of GFR exceeded the control level by 1,4 times ( $P<0,05$ ). Resulted from hyperfiltration increase of creatinine excretion (urine concentration of creatinine in case of experimental DM exceeded the corresponding index of intact animals by 2,2 times ( $p<0,001$ )) was accompanied by a reliable elevation of creatinine plasma level (1,6-fold regarding the level of control,  $p<0,001$ ) and its clearance (by 1,4 times as compared with the index,  $p<0,05$ ). The significant augmentation of protein excretion (by 2,8 times,  $p<0,001$ ) stipulates an increase of its concentration in the urine of animals with experimental diabetes (2,9-fold,  $p<0,001$ ). Standardized in 100  $\mu$ l volume of glomerular filtrate, the protein excretion was found to be twice higher in diabetic rats as compared with control group of animals ( $p<0,001$ ). This enables us to assume that the total protein loss, observed in the early period of the experimental DM, is mainly related to the increase of GFR with the elevation of filtration load of the nephron. An overloading phenomenon develops for transport reabsorption systems, and the disturbances of the tubular part of the nephron are not causative for changes in the kidney functions.

Thus, the character and dynamics of the development of disorders of the functional renal state in the rats with alloxane-induced diabetes are mainly evidenced for their functional origin on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of experimental diabetes accompanied by hyperglycemia-induced hyperdynamic kidney function in the absence of significant structural changes in the tubular apparatus of the kidneys.

**Pavlovych L.B.**

### **PARAMETERS OF LIPID PEROXIDATION, THE OXIDATIVE MODIFICATION OF PROTEINS AND THE STATE OF THE BLOOD ANTIOXIDANT SYSTEM 3 AND 6 MONTHS AFTER TREATING DIABETIC POLYNEUROPATHY**

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One of the most common and the most widespread neurological complications of the diabetes mellitus (DM) is a diabetic polyneuropathy (DPN) (the incidence according to various literary sources ranges from 20% to 93% depending on the type of diabetes and diagnostic methods). It is one of the most common diseases, and it remains one of the most difficult health and social problems.

Objectives of the research were to study the effect of the mildronat and thiotriazolin on the processes of lipid peroxidation, proteins oxidative modification and the state of the blood antioxidant system 3 and 6 months after multimodality treatment in diabetic patients with DPN.

We examined 32 patients with diabetes of type 2, who were hospitalized in Chernivtsi Regional Clinical Endocrinology Dispensary. Among the patients there were 20 women and 12 men, the age of the patients ranged from 36 to 65 years old. Moderate diabetes was observed in 30 patients whereas 2 patients were in critical condition. 9 patients were in a position to compensate for the disease, 23 had subcompensation. Patients were divided into 2 groups. Group I consisted of patients receiving basic therapy; it included diet № 9, 5 mg of maninil twice a day or insulin (2/3 of daily dose in the morning and 1/3 of dose in the evening, 0,7-1,0 U/kg of body weight), pentoxifylline taken intravenously 5 ml per 250 ml of the isotonic sodium chloride, vitamins B6, B12 (14 patients); Group II consisted of patients that along with basic treatment received TTZ (2 ml of intramuscularly 2,5% solution 1 time per day for two weeks) and MD (5 ml of bolus intravenous solution 10% 1 time per day) (18 patients). The control group comprised 20 almost healthy individuals. Patients with DPN who took basic treatment have the activation of lipid peroxidation and protein and inhibition of the state the blood antioxidant system 3 months after treatment which is shown by reduction of the glutathione content, HS-groups, increasing activity of ceruloplasmin, malonic aldehyde content, decreased activity of catalase, G-6-PD and an increase in content of ketones and aldehydes of neutral character ( $\lambda$  370) and main character ( $\lambda$  430). 6 months after treatment, these figures hardly differed from the corresponding parameters the patients had shown before taking treatment.