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БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»

М А Т Е Р І А Л И

105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
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Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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led to the development of urothrombosis and a decrease in the filtration capacity of the kidneys. When using ademetionine against the background of Rhabdomyolysis-induced AKI, an increase in the activity of fibrinolysis was noted, where the drug contributed to the recovery of the activity of the total fibrinolytic activity: by 58.8%, probably due to the non-enzymatic fibrinolytic activity by 41.7%, with a significant increase in the enzymatic component. These effects of the drug are probably due to its physiological functions, the ability to promote the restoration of epitheliocytes by stimulating the synthesis of phosphatidylcholine of cell membranes throughout the nephron, due to the anti-inflammatory properties of the drug. In addition, as a result of the transsulfuration reaction, Ademethionine acts as a precursor of taurine and glutathione and provides a redox mechanism of cellular detoxification, increases the energy potential of cells, reduces the content of methionine in the blood plasma and normalizes the metabolic reactions of cells.

Conclusions. The obtained results indicate the ability of ademetionine to restore fibrinolytic activity in the kidneys under the conditions of the development of rhabdomyolytic acute renal failure, which reduces the risk of chronicity of the pathological process in all likelihood due to the antioxidant and cytoprotective effects of Ademethionine.

Filipets N.D.

MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN KIDNEYS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ACTIVATION OF ATP-SENSITIVE POTASSIUM CHANNELS IN ACUTE TOXIC NEPHROPATHY

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Introduction. The leading role of ATP-sensitive potassium (KATP) channels in compensatory and adaptive reactions under the conditions of reduced energy supply of cells indicates the expediency of their exogenous activation in many pathological processes. It is known that pharmacological activators of KATP channels reduce the size of the infarct zone, similar to the effect of ischemic preconditioning. However, the place of this class of drugs in the therapy of nephrological diseases has not yet been definitively determined. To a large extent, this is due to insufficient understanding of the role of KATP channels in the pathogenesis of nephropathies.

The aim of the study is to examine the structural changes of the kidneys after the activation of ATP-sensitive potassium channels in order to evaluate the participation of channels of this type in the mechanisms of toxic nephropathy and the effectiveness of pharmacological correction of their functional state.

Material and methods. Research was conducted on laboratory non-linear white rats weighing 0.160-0.170 kg, observing bioethical norms. Administration of the KATP channel activator flocalin (5 mg/kg intragastrically, 7 days) started 4 hours after simulation of acute sublimate (5 mg/kg subcutaneously) nephropathy. The structural state of the kidneys was studied with the consulting help of Professor I.S. Davydenko.

Results. The results of studies of the structural condition of the kidneys 4 hours after the introduction of sublimate were characterized by the presence of separate foci of tubular epithelium necrosis and calcifications. After a single injection of flocalin, the volume of necrosis and calcifications did not change, while groups of newly formed epithelocytes appeared, which indicated the initial process of regeneration. On the 7^{th} day of the development of acute toxic nephropathy, a decrease in the blood supply of the capillaries of the cortex, medulla and papilla of the kidney was noted. In the cortical substance, mainly in the juxtamedullary zone, there were irregular calcifications of different sizes and shapes, similar to those found on the first day of the experiment. There were also multiple cells of regeneration. At the same time, against the background of widespread reversible swelling of the cells, individual tortuous tubules with necrosis of the epithelium and exfoliation of necrotized cells into the lumen of the tubules were noted; there were consequences of cell death - the number of nephrons decreased, as well as the phenomenon of secondary hypoxic damage to nephrocytes. The morphological picture indicated that, in addition to focal necrosis caused by the direct action of sublimate, new diffuse necrosis of the epithelium of

individual nephrons later develops. Comparing the micropreparations after the activation of KATP channels with the picture of the kidneys of rats that did not undergo pharmacological correction, it can be noted that the total specific volume of regeneration cells was the same in both groups. At the same time, regeneration under the influence of flocalin is effective because it occurred at the expense of the parenchyma, not the stroma. It is likely that this effect is associated with the improvement of blood supply to the kidneys and oxygen exchange during the opening of KATP channels, which is important for tubulocytes that are particularly sensitive to hypoxia, as well as with a reduced proportion of secondary necrosis. Reversible swelling of the cells remained widespread, but there were no signs of necrosis of convoluted tubule cell groups.

Conclusions. Therefore, the improvement of the structural state of nephrocytes under the influence of the KATP channel activator indicates the participation of channels of this type in the pathogenetic mechanisms of acute toxic nephropathy. Taking into account the tubuloprotective effects of activation of the potassium ion current, as well as the universality of damage to the tubular part of the nephron under the influence of various etiological factors in the development of nephropathies, it is possible to assess the nephroprotective ability of flocalin.

Greshko Yu.I.

ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS ILLNESSES PEOPLE UKRAINE ON CANCER DAIRY GLANDS ON STATE LEVEL

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Introduction. Oncological disease is one of the most relevant problems in modern medicine IN structure he is ecological morbidity in Ukraine cancer dairy glands (RCM) occupies the first place among female people. More than 16,000 new cases of breast cancer are registered in Ukraine every year.

The aim of the study. The purpose research aims to analyze dynamic indicators of morbidity people cancer dairy by vines in Ukraine by 2017–2021 year

Materials and methods. Official data from annual bulletins and other publications of the National Registry Office of Ukraine No 19-24 "Cancer in Ukraine" by 2017–2021 year DNP "National institute cancer ".

Results. During the analysis, it was established that the minimum number of patients with breast cancer registered in oncology dispensaries was observed in 2017 (142,097 people), with a gradual increase to 157,274 people in 2020. In 2021, the number of patients was 52,752 people. In 2020–2021, active implementation of packages of the Program of Medical Guarantees for the provision of assistance to cancer patients began in Ukraine, which should contribute to the activation of early detection of cancer diseases. However, these same years were marked by outbreaks of the COVID-19 epidemic, which certainly affected the frequency of detection of breast cancer in the Ukrainian population. An analysis of the incidence rates of breast cancer in the female part of the population in terms of working and non-working age showed that in 2017 the share of women of working age who were diagnosed and histologically confirmed to have breast cancer was 57.2% and 42.8%, respectively, and in 2021 - 62.0% and 41.5%, respectively.

At the next stage of the research, an analysis of the dynamics of changes in the number of registered cases of breast cancer in Ukraine for 2017–2021 was made. It was proved that the maximum value of the absolute increase was observed in 2021 (1,326 people), and the minimum - in 2020 (-2,031 people). Analysis of indicators of the rate of increase in the incidence of breast cancer for 2017–2021 indicates a wave-like nature. So, in 2018, the growth rate was -3.47%, in 2019 - -1.08%, in 2020 - -13.67%, and in 2021, the growth rate indicator was 10.34 %. The calculated growth rate indicates a trend of further growth in the values of morbidity indicators.

An analysis of the dynamics of changes in the number of deaths from breast cancer for 2017–2021 was also carried out. It was established that the maximum value of the absolute increase in the number of deaths from breast cancer was observed in 2018 (41 people), and the minimum - in 2020 (-474 people). The minimum value of the absolute increase in the number of