POPULATION LEVELS OF LYMPHOGENIC TRANSLOCATION FROM INTESTINE IN EXPERIMENTAL ACUTE DESTRUCTIVE PANCREATITIS

Rotar D., Zakutniy O.*, Khudik R.**
** Bukovinian State Medical University (BSMU), Chernivtsi, Ukraine*
Presenting author: Zahutniy O.
Correspondence: olehzakutniy@bsmu.edu.ua

Acute pancreatitis (AP) is characterized by low total mortality within 5 %, but in patients with severe forms of AP it can reach 80 %.

PURPOSE

To establish population levels (PL) of lymphogenic translocation from intestine in experimental acute destructive pancreatitis (EADP).

METHODS

On Micunum model, bacteriological method by researching mesenterial lymph nodes of 72 white rats.

RESULTS

After 6 h in mesenteric lymph nodes (MLN) the Escherichia detected in minimum amounts that are significantly below the critical level. The concentration of E. coli doubles (grows in twice) after 12 hours. Population level of Klebsiella is lower than in epidermal Staphyloccocus. After 12 hours of EADP Escherichia becomes the main cash generating units in 2 animal by the index of signifance and coefficient quantitative dominance, other 2 animals – Enterobacteria (E. coli and K. pneumoniae) and Staphylococcus epidermidis.

For 24 and 48 h, microorganisms as Klebsiella and staphylococci starts to prevail and their PL reaches a critical level.

At 72 h of running the experimental acute destructive pancreatitis (EADP) mesenteric lymph nodes contaminates in relatively high population level by enterotoxicogenic Escherichia and obligate anaerobic bacteria (Bacteroides) .

From 96 to 120 h the amount of E. coli Hly+ ,K. pneumoniae, E. coli, E. tarda, Staphylococcus and Bacteroides starts to decrease.

After 7 days, only 2 animals are common in the Escherichia Association with Staphylococcus aureus, and C. albicans adversee at a moderate PR (below the critical).

CONCLUSION

It was found that E. coli Hly , E. coli and S. aureus are leading translocators at high population levels by the number of isolated strains, index of constancy and frequency of detection.

KEYWORDS: microflora, acute destructive pancreatitis, lymphogenic translocation