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«БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»

М А Т Е Р І А Л И

101 – ї
підсумкової наукової конференції
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Матеріали 101 – ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет» (м. Чернівці, 10, 12, 17 лютого 2020 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2020. – 488 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 101 – ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет» (м.Чернівці, 10, 12, 17 лютого 2020 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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with the growth of anaerobic microflora, B. Bifidum, B. Lactis, a decrease of proinflammatory cytokines in plasma, improved the general condition of patients on Likert scale.

Against the ground of the drug "Alflorex" in patients with irritable bowel syndrome, the functional state of the kidneys was restored with a decrease in the manifestations of tubular proteinuria and increase in proximal reabsorption of sodium ions.

Semenenko S.B.

CIRCADIAN CHARACTERISTIC OF KIDNEY EXRETORY FUNCTION INFLUENCED BY NITROGEN MONOXIDE SYNTHESIS BLOCKADE UNDER PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF PINEAL GLAND WITH PECULIARITIES OF MELATONIN EFFECT

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The features of chronorhythmic alterations of excretory renal function under the physiological conditions of the pineal gland (PG) under the influence of a blockade of nitrogen monoxide synthesis (NO) and melatonin correction were investigated.

The experiments were conducted on 72 mature non-linear albino male rats with their body mass 0,15-0,18 kg. The animals were kept under vivarium conditions at a stable temperature and air humidity fed on a standard dietary intake. The control group included animals (n=36) kept under conditions of usual light regimen (12.00L:12.00D) during 7 days. The experimental group included animals (n=36) injected with N-nitro-L-arginine (L-NNA) in the dose of 20 mg/kg during 7 days under the normal conditions of pineal gland (12.00L:12.00D) and melatonin in the dose of 0,5 mg/kg during 7 days simultaneously. On the 8^{th} day the animals were exposed to 5% water load with heated to room temperature water supplied and the parameters of the kidney excretory function under conditions of forced diuresis were investigated.

At blockade of NO synthesis under conditions of melatonin, significant changes in the daily diuresis rhythm were observed. The architectonic rhythm of urination was inverse in relation to the chronograms of animals that were under conditions of hyperfunction of the PG with blockade of synthesis of NO and control animals. The batiphase of rhythm was detected at 12.00 hr, the maximum rhythm displacement was shifted from 8.00 hr to 16.00 hr relative to the control group of animals and in animals that were administered L-NNA in the background of hyperfunction of the PG it was at 20.00 hr. The chronorhythmic rearrangements in animals that blocked the synthesis of NO on the background of hyperfunction of the PG and permanent illumination suggest that the blockade of NO synthesis and the use of melatonin changes the phase structure of the rhythm. The administration of melatonin against the backdrop of oppression of the synthesis NO caused a decrease in the daily diuresis in comparison with the control group. The combination of blockade of synthesis NO with the correction of melatonin in animals with hypo- and hyperfunction of PG in conditions of blockade NO synthesis had no additive effect.

Tymofiychuk I.R.

SEX HORMONES PARTICIPATION IN THE PATHOGENETIC MECHANISMS OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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In scientific works of recent years increasing attention is paid to the influence of sex hormones on behavioral reactions, and mental activity. There is a lot of evidence that sex hormones are actively involved in the processes of neurogenesis, synaptogenesis, affecting the energy balance of neurons by regulating the functions of mitochondria. The higher incidence of Alzheimer's (AD) in women during menopause causes scientists to think about the influence of sex hormones on the development of neurodegenerative diseases. In this literature review, we set the goal to analyze the