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OXIDATIVE STRESS AND NEONATAL ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY

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Neonatal acute kidney injury (AKI) is a frequent consequence of hypoxic encephalopathy (HE) and is associated with worse outcomes. Oxidative stress (OS) is the main factor responsible for the development of typical infant diseases, including both HE and AKI (Cavallin F. Et al., 2020; Lembro C. Et al., 2021).

The objective of this research is to study different components of pro-oxidant system and antioxidant defense system in full-term critically ill newborns without and with AKI.

Sixty six full-term critically ill neonates were selected for this prospective study. The first group included 36 neonates without AKI, the second group included 30 neonates with AKI. The definition of AKI proposed by Jetton and Askenazi based on the Neonatal Acute Kidney Injury classification was used: increase of SCr by 0.3 mg/dl (25.6 μ mol/l) or by 150-200% from the previous value and/or level of urine output less than 0.5 ml/kg/h for 6 to 12 hours.

The level of oxidative modification of proteins (OMP) and concentration of malonic dialdehyde (MDA) in erythrocytes as pro-oxidant markers were established. The concentration of

ceruloplasmin (CR), activities of catalase (CT) and gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GTP) in plasma, activities of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) and glutathione reductase (GR) in erythrocytes as antioxidant markers were established. The parametric methods were used for statistical analyses.

The analysis of more than 50 possible perinatal risk factors promoting development of AKI in critically ill full-term infants was made. Mother's age more than 35, chronic urinary pathology and gestational pyelonephritis in mother, Apgar scoreless then 3, arterial hypotension, and prescription of some medications are statistically significant.

In the first group the level of OMP was 1.04 ± 0.02 optical density per milliliter of erythrocytes, in the second group was 1.16 ± 0.01 optical density per milliliter of erythrocytes, $p < 0.001$. The results of adduct formation on the protein level may be associated with numerous cytotoxic consequences including the disturbance of cell signaling, altered gene regulation, inhibition of enzyme activity, mitochondrial dysfunction, impaired energy metabolism, altered tertiary structure and finally loss of cytoskeletal formation.

The concentrations of MDA in erythrocytes were 24.2 ± 0.39 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ and 24.9 ± 0.48 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ respectively, $p > 0.05$. Additionally, we noticed that cut-off level of urine MDA 12.9 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ had high specificity (91.4 %) for identification of AKI. MDA is a toxic final product of lipid peroxidation and most of the time reactive compound. Thus, the high lipoperoxidation of membrane lipids in these newborn may lead to alteration in the functional properties of the lipid bilayer of cell membranes, with consequent deep changes in its permeability and develop of the pathological cascade of OS.

Our results have shown a considerable imbalance between different components of antioxidant system in newborns with AKI. In the first group the level of CP was 222.2 ± 6.04 mg/l, in the second group was 197.3 ± 3.15 mg/l, $p < 0.001$; activities of Ct were 7.03 ± 0.32 $\mu\text{mol/min}\cdot\text{l}$ and 9.8 ± 0.29 $\mu\text{mol/min}\cdot\text{l}$ respectively, $p < 0.001$; activities of GTP were 107.5 ± 1.19 UI/l and 66.6 ± 3.17 UI/l respectively, $p < 0.001$. The activity of G6PD in the first group constituted 1.56 ± 0.04 $\mu\text{mol/min}\cdot\text{l}$, in the second group – 1.88 ± 0.06 $\mu\text{mol/min}\cdot\text{l}$, $p < 0.001$; GR activities were 2.27 ± 0.06 $\mu\text{mol/min}\cdot\text{l}$ and 2.09 ± 0.06 $\mu\text{mol/min}\cdot\text{l}$ respectively, $p = 0.041$.

The full-term neonates with severe HIE and AKI were characterized by imbalance of the components of pro-oxidant system and antioxidant defense in comparison with those who did not have it. Nevertheless, our study is restricted to some extent: a single-center study; a small patient cohort; other mediators may possibly be more important; it would be useful to indicate oxidative markers in patients with therapeutic hypothermia.

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ONLINE DIAGNOSTICS AND MANAGEMENT OF HEMANGIOMAS IN CHILDREN

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Hemangiomas constitute 80% of all benign tumors in children. There are no clear diagnostics criteria enabling to evaluate growing or regress of this kind of tumors. This leads to choosing of wrong tactics by general practice doctors of unreasonable "waiting". We have found that family physicians, emergency physicians who do not pay enough attention to this disease, in most cases recommend observation during a year, which is unacceptable, as precious time is lost.

Our aim is to draw the attention of the medical community and parents to the problem of hemangiomas in children. Treatment should begin from the first doctor's physical examination, after diagnosis verification.

The Department of Pediatric Surgery created an on-line service "Surgiderm" - "Together we will defeat the disease" for providing preventive work among parents of Chernivtsi region, timely diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of children.

This allows receiving a highly qualified remote consultation from the city and any district of the region, the consultant's e-mail is provided. If a child is diagnosed with hemangioma on any part of the body, regardless of age, parents should measure it with a simple ruler, take a photo on a