МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»



МАТЕРІАЛИ

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підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу Вищого державного навчального закладу України «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ» 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 року

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Матеріали 100 — ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорськовикладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) — Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2019. — 544 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 100 -ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м.Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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Ferenchuk Ye.O. GLUTATHIONE INFLUENCE ON BIOCHEMICAL INDICES OF SERUM IN EXPERIMENTAL NEPHROPATHY

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Kidney disease is one of the important problems of modern medicine. Therefore, taking into account the critical role of oxidative stress in the progression of renal disease and the search for effective antioxidant therapy, the aim of this study was to investigate the effect of glutathione on the change of the concentration of creatinine and urea in the blood under experimental nephropathy conditions

The experiment was carried out on 90 male albino rats with the body weight of 0.16 - 0.18 kg. The animals were introduced a single intraperitoneal dose of folic acid (250 mg/kg) for modeling nephropathy. Glutathione was introduced intragastral (100 mg/kg) during 3 and 7 days after intoxication with folic acid. The concentration of creatinine and urea were determined.

Under nephropathy conditions the urea content increase was observed by 27% comparing to the control group on the third day and by 15% on the seventh one of the experiment. The introduction of glutathione contributed to the normalization of the content of urea in the blood. In the group of animals with nephropathy on the third day of the experiment the creatinine concentration increased to 2.4 times and by 30% on the seventh day of the study as compared to the control group. Seven-day glutathione influence equates the creatinine values of experimental animals with those of the intact group.

Glutathione shows nephroprotective properties confirmed by a decrease in the manifestations of nephrotic syndrome and improvement of the concentration of creatinine and urea in the blood under experimental nephropathy conditions.

Chernyukh O. G.

THE RATIO OF ENZYME'S ACTIVITY AS AN IMPORTANT INDICATOR OF LIVER DAMAGE UNDER CONDITION OF ALLOXAN-INDUCED DIABETIC MODEL

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The aim of the work is to conduct the analysis of the enzymes' activity (class of transferases) of the blood plasma in nonlinear albino rats under conditions of alloxan-induced diabetic rat model. An analytical characteristic as the major biochemical indices of the liver damage under experimental alloxan diabetes mellitus (DM) is given.

The experiment was conducted on 40 mature nonlinear male rats (Rattus rattus L.) The animals were divided into two groups: control (intact rats) and experimental – rats with alloxan-induced diabetes stimulated by means of intraperitoneal administration of 5% alloxan hydrate in the dose of 150 mg/kg. The animals were decapitated under mild ether narcosis according to ethic principles of conducting on the 14th day since the moment of DM was modelled. Amino transaminases activity (ALT [EC 2.6.1.2], AST [EC 2.6.1.1] and γ -GT [EC 2.3.2.2]) was determined by the means of kinetic spectrophotometric methods applying Warburg optic test designed according to the Recommendations of the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry (IFCC) in the blood plasma.

Under the experiment conditions on the 14th day of alloxan administration De Ritis ratio (AST/ALT) increased in 1,34 times (Table) comparing to the indices in the control group. A significant increase in AST and γ -GT activity was observed, respectively, by 84% (p <0.01) and 79% (p<0.01), while the increase in ALT activity was slightly less – by 36% (p<0.05). High values of De Ritis ratio are indicative of an active involvement of substrates in TAC and generalization of the main metabolic way. At the same time, general ways of carbohydrate metabolism become slow resulting in their gradual exhaustion and imbalance. γ -GT is mainly localized in mitochondria of the