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**THE ROLE OF THE FIBRINOLYTIC ACTIVITY OF URINE IN THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF FORMATION OF KIDNEY STONES WITH A SIZE OF 0.6-1.0 CM, TOP, MIDDLE AND CUP THE UPPER THIRD OF THE URETER**

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The purpose and objectives of the study is to clarify the role of fibrinolytic activity of urine in the pathophysiology of formation of kidney stones with a size of 0.6-1.0 cm, top, middle and cup the upper third of the ureter with the development of ways of pathogenetic correction of the revealed changes with the DUET MAGNA lotrisone and drug blemaren.

The study included 40 patients with nephrolithiasis the presence of calculi with a size of 0.6-1.0 cm, top, middle sections of the calyx and of the upper third of the ureter, 10 patients constituted the control group. Fibrinolytic activity of urine under conditions of water stress 2% of body weight and urine collection for 2 h was carried out by determination of the lysis asofibrin with the estimation of total (SFA), unfermentation (UFA) - incubation of samples in the presence of a blocker of enzymatic fibrinolysis  $\epsilon$ -aminocaproic acid by calculation of enzymatic fibrinolytic activity according to the formula:  $FFA = SFA - UFA$ .

Treatment of nephrolithiasis in the presence of renal stones with a size of 0.6-1.0 cm, top, middle sections of the calyx and of the upper third of the ureter was performed using extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy apparatus lithotripter "Duet Magna." which double lithotripsy creates a unique electromagnetic waves in the form of "butterfly", which concentrates pressure to the stone from two different sources. "Head and tail" of the volume of the shock wave are stretched, which reduces to a minimum the traumatic effect on the kidney. Power synchronous actions of heads to 16 kilovolts each, the frequency of strikes from 60-120 beats/min.

Set the braking indices of fibrinolytic activity of urine after sessions of shock wave lithotripsy apparatus "Duet Magna" kidney stones size of 0.6-1.0 cm in the upper third of the ureter, the upper and middle sections of the cups. Analysis of indicators of inhibition of fibrinolytic activity of urine and the results of correlation and regression analyses allowed us to establish the degree of increase dysfunction of the fibrinolytic activity of urine in the following sequence: the upper third of the ureter, middle and upper part of the calyx.

Is the study of the fibrinolytic activity of urine in the presence of a kidney stones with a size of 0.6-1.0 cm in the upper third of the ureter, the upper and middle sections of the cups for the pathogenetic correction of the revealed changes with the use of the drug blemaren.

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**THE ROLE OF UNLIMITED PROTEOLYSIS OF URINE IN THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF FORMATION OF KIDNEY STONES WITH A SIZE OF 0.6-1.0 CM, TOP, MIDDLE AND CUP THE UPPER THIRD OF THE URETER**

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The purpose and objectives of the study is to clarify the role of unlimited proteolysis in the pathophysiology of formation of kidney stones with a size of 0.6-1.0 cm, top, middle and cup the upper third of the ureter with the development of ways of pathogenetic correction of the revealed changes with the DUET MAGNA lotrisone and drug blemaren.

The study included 40 patients with nephrolithiasis the presence of calculi with a size of 0.6-1.0 cm, top, middle sections of the calyx and of the upper third of the ureter, 10 patients constituted the control group.

To assess proteolysis unlimited to 1 mg azoalbumin (azocasein or asocol) was added 0.05 ml urine and 1.5 ml of borate buffer (pH 9.0). In the control sample to 1 mg azoalbumin (azocasein or asocol, Simko Ltd., Lviv) was added 0.05 ml of distilled water, 5 mg of epsilon-aminocaproic acid and 1.5 ml of borate buffer (pH 9.0). Samples were thoroughly mixed and placed for 30 min in a thermostat at a temperature of 37° C. Then added 0.02 ml of 5 N NaOH. Again carefully stirred in the apparatus was added 2 ml of distilled water was stirred thoroughly, filtered and determined the optical density of the samples at a wavelength of 440 nm in photocolormeter KFK-2. Proteolytic activity was assessed  $E_{440}/h \times ml$  of urine.

Study of proteolytic activities in urine at azoalbumin, azocasein and azocol in the formation of kidney stones with a size of 0.6-1.0 cm, top, middle sections of the calyx and of the upper third of the ureter showed inhibition of all of these types of proteolysis. The holding of sessions of shock wave lithotripsy apparatus "Duet Magna" showed no effect on the studied parameters of proteolytic activity of urine.

Thus, to improve the treatment of nephrolithiasis with the size of calculus of 0.6-1.0 cm, top, middle sections of the calyx and of the upper third of the ureter, it is advisable to widely used shock-wave lithotripsy machine "Duet Magna" as a high-tech method of treatment of a specified pathological process, which does not cause violations of proteolysis of urine.