

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ
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Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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Materials and methods. In a prospective single-center study, 40 patients older than 60 years who underwent surgery for peritonitis and were transferred to the intensive care unit were included. Daily in the postoperative period, the presence and stage of AKI was determined according to KDIGO criteria, intra-abdominal pressure and intra-abdominal perfusion pressure were measured. IAP was measured through bladder pressure. IAP was defined as the difference between mean arterial pressure and IAP in mmHg.

Results. Among the examined patients, 26 developed AKI (frequency 65%). The median IAP values in patients with AKI and without AKI were 14 (10; 20) cmH₂O and 10 (6; 13) cmH₂O respectively (p=0.005). IAPP in patients with AKI, respectively, was significantly lower 64 (54; 80.7) than in patients without AKI 82.2 (65.8; 112.1; p=0.005). According to the results of the logistic regression analysis, a relationship between high IAP values and the development of acute kidney injury was revealed: the odds ratio (OR) was 2.33 with the value of the criterion $\chi^2=10.17$ (p=0.00143). The odds ratio between the reduction of IAPP and the development of AKI was 5.39 with the value of the criterion $\chi^2=5.81$ (p=0.015).

ROC analysis showed that IAP>13 cmH₂O is the threshold level for the development of AKI with a sensitivity of 52.2% and a specificity of 80.8%, with an area under the AUC curve of 0.7 (p<0.002). IAPP < 81.1 mmHg is critical for the development of AKI, with a sensitivity of 75% and a specificity of 65.2%, with an area under the AUC curve of 0.696 (p<0.005).

Conclusions. High values of IAP and reduction of IAPP are associated with the occurrence of acute kidney injury in geriatric patients after urgent abdominal surgery. IAP is a less sensitive but more specific marker of the development of AKI than IAPP.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE RATE OF ACETYLATION ON THE STATE OF THE BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES OF RATS IN CONDITIONS OF LEAD INTOXICATION

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Introduction. There is speculation that the marker predisposition to action of the unfavorable factors of the environment, including the salts of heavy metals, is the type of acetylation. However, the role of individual genetic predisposition as the reasons for the sensitivity of the organism to the effects of toxic chemicals, including heavy metals, today was studied not enough.

The aim of the study: to study the changes of behavioral reactions in rats with different types of acetylation in the conditions of acute intoxication of lead acetate.

Material and methods. Experimental studies were conducted on white conventional outbred sexually mature male rats, which were divided into two groups: with «quick» and «slow» type of acetylation by the test with amidopyrin. Subacute intoxication was modeled by means of intraperitoneal injection of lead acetate to experimental animals at doses of 2,5 mg/kg (1/100 DL₅₀) and 15,5 mg/kg (1/16 DL₅₀) for 28 days. Isotonic solution of sodium chloride (intraperitoneally) was injected to control groups of animals instead of lead acetate. In the dynamics of intoxication were studied behavioral reactions in rats: horizontal and vertical motor activity, mink reflex, emotional reactivity and integrated behavioral activity.

Result. It is established that the introduction of rats lead acetate in the dose of 2,5 mg/kg (1/100 DL 50) accompanied by inhibition of indicators of behavioral reactions with 14 days of the experiment, the «slow» and «quick» acetylation to achieve maximum to the end of the experiment. Increasing the dose of the toxicant to 1/16 DL 50 causes early behavioral changes: with 7 days of the experiment, the «fast» acetylation. More expressive changes in indicators of behavioral reactions of the toxicity of lead acetate in doses 1/100 DL 50 and 1/16 DL 50 to the end of the experiment observed in the «quick» acetylation.

Conclusions. The «quick» type of acetylation is a susceptibility marker to lead acetate toxic action under conditions of subacute experiment on mature rats.