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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

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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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Mykytyuk O.P. MELATONIN: THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL AND PECULIARITIES OF APPLICATION IN CARDIOLOGY

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Melatonin seems to be one of the most attractive and controversial compounds used recently in cardiological practice. Owing to its multifunctional physiological actions, this indolamine may provide cardiovascular protection far beyond its hemodynamic benefit. The pleiotropic physiological actions of melatonin induce beneficial effects at numerous pathophysiological levels underexperimental and clinical conditions.

Systemization of literature data on the efficacy of melatonin as a potential remedy of treatment in different cardiological disorders is the aim of the present literature review.

Animal studies and non-randomized human studies suggest that melatonin supplementation may ameliorate components of metabolic syndrome (MS) including elevated glucose and insulin resistance, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and obesity. Epidemiologic studies suggest an inverse relationship between nocturnal melatonin secretion and insulin resistance. However, randomized, placebo-controlled trials in humans are lacking. Some investigators confirm that Melatonin treatment reduced food intake, body weight, and adiposity, restored leptin sensitivity in obese rats. Melatonin administration has been shown to inhibit insulin release by acting through both MT1 and MT2 melatonin receptors present in pancreatic β -cells. In high fat-fed rats, melaton in attenuated the increase in mean plasma adiponectin, leptin, triglycerides and cholesterol levels.

Low grade systemic inflammation is also regarded as a relative indication for melatonin administration. Melatonin decreased the augmented circulating levels of numerous cytokines: IL- 1β , IL-6, TNF- α , and C-reactive protein seen in obese rats and restored the depressed levels of IL-4 and IL-10. In high-fat-fed rats, circulating low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, total cholesterol, and triglyceride concentration augmented significantly, melatonin being effective to counteract these changes.

The partly contradictory effects of melatonin on vascular reactivity, the association of melatonin administration with sympatholytic effects suggest a prominent role of the central effects of melatonin on blood pressure regulation and probable benefit for patients with arterial hypertension. Administered in supra-physiologic doses, it may reduce blood pressure, particularly nocturnal.

Melatonin, through its scavenging and antioxidant effects, preservation of NO availability, sympatholytic effect or specific melatonin receptor activation exerts peripheral antihypertensive and anti-remodeling effects. In several trials, it significantly reduced BP, alleviated oxidative injury and improved left ventricle function. It was hypothesized that the activation of melatonin receptors on endothelial cells would trigger nitric oxide (NO) formation, whose vasodilatory potential could overwhelm the MT-dependent contraction of smooth muscle cells. It is postulated that Gαimediated activation of Kir 3 potassium channels may be basis of melatonin-mediated vasodilation and contribute to vasorelaxation.

The melatonin receptor subtype distribution in peripheral arteries can significantly influence the biological effect of melatonin. MT_1 expression was observed in the rat aorta, mainly in the tunica adventitia and not in the smooth muscle and/or endothelial cells. MT_2 were observed in porcine coronary arteries, in rat caudal artery, but not in the aorta. The biological effect of MT_1/MT_2 stimulation in terms of vascular constriction or dilation may vary depending on of the particular vessel or the condition of smooth muscle cells layer.

Melatonin is well-tolerated by people and adherence to it as to study drug is mostly high. These findings support the need of conduction of a subsequent, larger trial to determine whether melatonin is more efficacious than placebo at treating some chronic cardiovascular and metabolic disorders, as well as their down stream complications.