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 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 року

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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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sexually immature rats in the experiment leads to sodium homeostasis disturbance and the development of hypernatremia.

Conclusions. Assessment of kidney function indicators with sulem nephropathy when loaded with a 3% solution of sodium chloride with a volume of 5% of body weight under conditions of blockade of renal prostaglandin production with indomethacin found inhibition of diuresis, reduction of manifestations of the syndrome of loss of sodium ions with urine against the background of hypernatremia.

Disorders of glomerulotubular balance under experimental conditions are characterized by the loss of positive correlations of relative water reabsorption with glomerular filtration, filtration fraction, and absolute reabsorption of sodium ions.

Yasinska O.V.

FEATURES OF USING DIFFERENT MODELS OF ALTERED PHOTOPERIOD DURATION IN COMBINATION WITH LONG-TERM INTERMITTENT HYPOBARIC HYPOXIA

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Introduction. In experimental studies, the choice of an experimental model is a significant factor in obtaining the expected results to confirm or deny the correctness of the null hypothesis. Our experience of using different lighting modes in experiments to study the effect of hypobaric hypoxia against the background of a changed duration of the photoperiod allows us to assert that the method of modeling the altered photoperiod can significantly affect the results of the experiment.

The aim of the study. Comparison of the influence of different methods of photoperiod duration modeling on indicators of lipid peroxidation, antioxidant system, fibrinolytic and proteolytic activity in rats under conditions of normoxia and long-term intermittent hypobaric hypoxia.

Material and methods. The study was conducted on matured male white non-linear laboratory rats. The level of indicators of lipid peroxidation, the antioxidant system, the activity of fibrinolysis and proteolysis in the blood and tissues of the adrenal glands of rats were determined. The effect of long-term intermittent hypobaric hypoxia was simulated by holding animals in a flow-through respiratory chamber with reduced atmospheric pressure corresponding to an altitude of 4000 m above sea level for 6 hours daily for 7 days under different lighting regimes: natural light, constant 24-hour light, constant 24-hour darkness. Intact animals kept under conditions of normal atmospheric pressure and natural lighting were used as a control group. Natural lighting was considered to be lighting with an equal (12/12 hours) distribution of light-dark phases due to the natural change in lighting intensity during the day (the study was conducted in the corresponding seasons of the year). In addition, a separate group of animals was kept under artificial lighting with an equal (12/12 hours) distribution of light-dark phases (the lighting regime was changed by turning on the light at 9:00 and turning it off at 9:00 p.m.).

Results. Differences in the response of indicators of lipid peroxidation, fibrinolytic and proteolytic activity in the blood and tissues of the adrenal glands of rats, depending on the method of simulating the equal-phase lighting regime, were found. Thus, when using a model with artificial lighting with an equal (12/12 hours) distribution of light-dark phases, a shift of the pro-oxidant-antioxidant balance towards pro-oxidant processes in the tissues of the adrenal glands was found compered to a natural mode of lighting, both under normoxic conditions and under hypoxia. The activity of fibrinolytic processes in the group with artificial lighting had a tendency to increase in rats under conditions of hypoxia at the organ and system levels.

Conclusions. At the stage of developing the design of physiological experiments with the use of natural factors in order to study the functions of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, it is necessary to take into account the features of the model of lighting modes and their possible influence as a separate significant factor.