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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical
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Results. The immuno morphological study have revealed that FN visualized in the epidermis, where it is normally absent, in all studied specimen. FN was located in epidermis mainly in the granular layer. Glycoprotein was not found in the basement membrane, although just dermo epidermal connection is a typical place of FN accumulation in the normal skin. The large number of FN have been visualized as part of perivascular infiltrates in the dermis.

Conclusions: Thus, pathological dislocation FN was detected in all of the studied skin biopsies. This glycoprotein is deposited in the epidermis, according to psoriatic hyperproliferation. Lack of FN in the basal layer probably connected with its deep penetration into the epidermis and the presence of glycoprotein in the granular layer - with hyperplastic reacting of these cells.

SUBACUTE INFLUENCE OF HEAVY METAL SALTS AND CORRECTION OF THEIR EFFECTS BY VITAMIN E IN THE URINARY BLADDER

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Introduction: One of the dangerous factors for our planet ecosystem is the technogenic environment pollution which have a negatively affect for living organisms. Among the large-scale environment pollution factors of air, water and soil the specific role given to heavy metal salts (HMS). Increasing of the salts content of iron, manganese, chromium, copper, cobalt, nickel, plumbum and zinc around us is a very dangerous, due to their toxicity and spreading. Microelements play the role of metabolic processes catalysts, but their toxicity, excess the maximum allowable limits and excessive influence into the body leads to their cumulation.

Aim: our aim was to research the histological changes in the urinary bladder of rats after the subacute influence of heavy metal salts and vitamin E.

Material and methods: the research was conducted on mature male rats, which were divided into three groups – control, experimental with consumption of HMS, experimental with consumption of HMS and vitamin E. Histological specimens were stained with hematoxylin and eosin.

Results: Compared with control rats, in the experimental group which consumed the HMS were determined morphological changes and edema of all layers of the urinary bladder wall, destruction and desquamation of epithelium, local venous plethora and stasis of blood vessels, signs of local mixed-cells and leukocyte infiltration. The research of experimental group of rats which consumed HMS in combination with vitamin E were revealed the reduction of edema of urinary bladder wall, insignificant mixed-cells infiltration, lack of expressed dystrophic and destructive changes.

Conclusions: Thus, the subacute intoxicated by HMS leads to morphological changes in the wall of urinary bladder. The vitamin E using in combination with HMS leads to compensative and optimizative of morphological indicators of urinary bladder.