

process of encephalitic failure with forwardness of vegetative dysfunction, psychoorganic syndrome and epilepsy.

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### INFRINGEMENTS OF HOMEOSTASIS OF LIPID AT PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS

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Wide prevalence of chronic pyelonephritis, variability of current, the adverse forecast - all this causes necessity of early diagnostics and perfection of methods of treatment of this pathology. During recovery regress of clinical symptoms of disease outstrips normalization of metabolic infringements. Than more hardly and longly illness, backlog of metabolic remission from clinical is especially expressed. Among metabolic infringements which are one of the reasons of progressing chronic pyelonephritis, the role lipids and a condition of lipids peroxidation is widely discussed. Change of a functional condition antioxidant system and excessive activation of processes of lipids peroxidation creates the certain conditions for structural reorganization of lipids components of cellular membranes. Revealing probable variants of metabolic infringements is actual at chronic pyelonephritis, development pathogenesis the proved address methods of the regenerative therapy directed on metabolic correction.

The purpose of research – to study features of lipids homeostasis, processes of lipoperoxidation at patients with a chronic pyelonephritis in a phase of remission and a latent inflammation.

226 patients chronic pyelonephritis in a phase of remission (73,4 %) and in a phase of a latent inflammation (26,5 %) in the age of  $48,9 \pm 0,8$  years are surveyed. Among surveyed women (69,9 %) are prevailed. At 46,9 % secondary chronic pyelonephritis proceeded on a background nephrolytiasis. In research did not include patients with chronic renal failure and arteriosclerotic heart disease.

Research a spectrum of lipids of whey of blood and redistribution of structure phospholipids (PL) in red blood cells is lead. A condition of system of antioxidant protection (AOP) judged on an integrated parameter of antioxidant activity (AOA) of plasma of blood. An intensification of processes the lipids perox-

idations estimated in red blood cells on increase malonic dialdehyde (MDA).

The analysis of structure of serum lipids in 53 % of cases has revealed its infringement. Distribution on types according to classification of Frederickson has shown, that for patients chronic pyelonephritis characteristic is dislipidemia IIa type. Redistribution of structure of phospholipids of red blood cells and fat acids (PA) included in them is established. The orientation of changes is expressed by decrease in a share of phosphatidilholine (PH) and sphingomieline (SM), increase phosphatidiletanolamine (PE) and phosphatidilserine (PS). The estimation of a condition of system the lipids peroxidation - AOS at 67,6 % surveyed has shown oppression of processes of lipoperoxidation. At 11,9 % of patients processes the lipids peroxidation were at a physiological level. The condition of hyperoxidation, expressing in increased level of MDA in blood has been revealed in 22,6 % of cases. The high factor MDA/AOA has testified about insufficiency of system AOS. Such condition of system the lipids peroxidations - AOS creates conditions for an aggravation of disease.

With the help of methods of the multivariate statistical analysis (factorial, cluster) three are allocated most frequently meeting clinic-metabolic a variant of metabolic infringements distinguished by character.

The first variant is characteristic for patients chronic pyelonephritis in a phase of remission and a latent inflammation with duration of disease till 5 years, rare aggravations (no more than 1 time one year), in whey of blood reveal the increased level of cholesterol of very low density lipoprotein (VLDL), in red blood cells - shares PS, total contents  $\omega 3$ ,  $\omega 6$  FA, a high level of nonsaturation, oppression of processes peroxidation on a background of high activity AOS.

The second variant meets at patients with chronic pyelonephritis in a phase of a latent inflammation the anamnesis of disease of 8 years, frequency of aggravations up to 2 times one year, in whey – hypercholesterolemia the easy degree, increased level VLDL, cholesterol of low density lipoprotein (LDL), are broken viscously - elastic properties of a membrane or red blood cells, ratio PH/PE caused by change, level MDA and parameter AOA are reduced.

The third variant is observed at patients chronic pyelonephritis in a phase of remission and a latent inflammation with duration of illness more than 8 years, frequency of aggravations up to 3 times one year is characteristic easy hypercholesterolemia, increased level of VLDL, LDL, deep metabolic changes of components of lipids of a cellular membrane - disbalanced structure FL and included in them  $\omega 3$ ,  $\omega 6$  FA on a background of the debalanced processes the lipids peroxidations - AOS.

The received results have clinical value for forecasting current chronic pyelonephritis and a choice of adequate methods of secondary preventive main-

tenance of disease. At carrying out of medical rehabilitation the differentiated therapy directed on correction of realization of metabolic infringements is expedient.

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#### EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH HEMORRHAGE COMPLICATED GASTRO-DUODENAL ZONE PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE

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At the General Surgery Department of the RSMU and in the emergency hospital №2 of Rostov-on-Don during 1996-2007 163 patients with hemorrhage complicated gastro-duodenal zone acute ulcers had been observed. The cause of acute ulcers appearance in 40 patients were stressing situations, in 69 – primary trophic disturbances, in 18 – burn disease, in 36 – chemical agents (medicaments, alcohol). All the patients were hospitalized to the surgical hospital with bleeding in emergency order. 28 (11,1%) patients needed surgery (the retroclulsion was performed in 16 cases of them). Two patients died of a heavy blood loss at the admission in the admitting office (late hospitalization). In the rest 133 (81,5%) patients the bleeding was stopped nonsurgically (endoscopy, medicaments).

At the admission the patients were prescribed the infusive, sedative, hemostatic, antacid and anti-ulcer therapy. An important role was played by the transfusion of blood components and substitutes.

After bleeding control together with generally accepted clinico-laboratory studies the instrumental examinations were performed in accord with the methods developed at the Department:

- endoscopic examination with the obligatory study of the esophageal junction and big duodenal nipple (BDN).
- multiplanar X-ray examination;
- study of the acid-forming function of the stomach with the help of computer pH-metria;
- stomach motor function study;
- Helicobacter pylori detection.

The findings testified that an X-ray examination against the continuing bleeding is inefficient. We carried out this study on the 3d day after bleeding control.

The gaster acid-forming function study data let us give up on the existing before the present day notion: hiper-, hipo-, and normal acidity. Only on the in-

dication of acidity production, alkalizing function and vagus reaction on blockers we got 8 patient groups, only 3 of which needed a further surgeon observation with a view to a possible surgery.

The vegetative nervous system (VNS) investigation has allowed evaluating the state of the sympathetic nervous system, which promotes the stomach and duodenum mucous coat protective functions enhancement (myxopoiesis, carbonates development, etc.). On the state of hypothalamic centers of the VNS and peripheral terminals we have marked out 9 functional patient groups, which were also distributed according to the problem of treatment and prognosis.

The endoscopic studies let not only determine the ulcer focalization, sizes and state, but detect the hiatal hernia (HH) presence, the BDN state, malignant transformations suspect zones, etc. I.e. it allows detecting the pathology, on which to a large extent the choice of surgical tactics depends. So, for example, with the HH presence one doesn't have to expect the intended result from a stomach and duodenum operation without the esophageal hiatus correction.

An important role in the gastro-duodenal zone ulcer therapeutic approach determination is played by the stomach motor function. So, at dismotility and other causes (BDN pathology) it is not possible to restore the physiological food passage and, therefore, it is impossible expect a demandable effect from the gastric resection.

The detection of Helicobacter pylori by biochemical and anatomical methods is obligate. Among qualitative biochemical CLO-tests the "express-urea" one, produced in the Rostov dealer Scientific Production Enterprise "Source System", was used. This method differs from other tests by the following properties: the urea activity determination result is evaluated in 5-7 minutes after gastrobiopates being placed into the test solution; after the evaluation of Helicobacter pylori contamination of the gastroduodenal mucous the biopsy samples placing into other solutions for the following anatomic study is possible.

The obtained findings on every patient (136 persons) having been treated according to the above-mentioned scheme have let us prognosticate that only 14% of them will need surgical service in the future. All the patients were put into dispensary observation list, got antiulcer prophylactic treatment and examination (endoscopy, pH-metria, the VNS and gastric motor activity) regularly. Remote results from 4 to 11 years testified that only 6 persons from this group were subject to surgical service.

Comparing the hemorrhage complicated gastroduodenal zone peptic ulcer disease patients' examination and treatment results on a traditional scheme (170 persons) with the results of treatment of 163 patients examined and treated on our scheme, we have come to the conclusion that due to the examination and treatment of patients on our scheme we managed to decrease the number of surgeries by 52,2%