

запального вогнища у пародонтальному комплексі. Зокрема, перебіг експериментального пародонтиту супроводжувався підвищеннем вмісту алексин-позитивних (ранній апоптоз) та некротизованих нейтрофілів, що пов'язано з посиленням інтенсивності їх утворення у відповідь на антигену стимуляцію. При даний модельованій патології реалізація індукованої смерті клітин відбувалася переважно шляхом апоптозу.

**Ключові слова:** Пародонтальний комплекс, запалення, нейтрофільні гранулоцити, апоптоз, некроз.

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очага в пародонтальному комплексі. В частності, ход экспериментального пародонтита сопровождался повышением содержания анексин-положительных (ранний апоптоз) и некротизированных нейтрофилов, что связано с усилением интенсивности их образования в ответ на антигенную стимуляцию. При данной моделируемой патологии реализация индуцированной смерти клеток происходила преимущественно путем апоптоза.

**Ключевые слова:** Пародонтальный комплекс, воспаление, нейтрофильные гранулоциты, апоптоз, некроз.

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## ULTRASTRUCTURAL CHANGES IN PULMONARY HEMOMICROCIRCULATION AT ACUTE EXPERIMENTAL PANCREATITIS

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Experiment performed on 70 white male rats of the Vistar line by electron microscopic method, dynamics (12, 24, 48, 72 h) of ultrastructural changes of the hemomycocirculatory bed of lungs in experimental acute pancreatitis was studied. Established, that at 12 h after the beginning of the experiment there are violations of the submicroscopic structure of the hemomycocirculatory bed of the lungs. In hemocapillaries of the alveolar wall, excessive accumulation of leukocytes, their adhesion and aggregation is noted. With the duration of the study (24-72 h) in the hemomicrocirculatory bed of the lungs are defined as dystrophic-destructive as compensatory-adaptive changes.

**Key words:** lungs, hemomicrocirculatory bed, acute experimental pancreatitis.

The present study is a fragment of the research work "Pathogenetic Development Mechanisms of Changes in the Respiratory, Endocrine, Nervous Systems in Case of Simulated Pathological Conditions and their Correction" (number of state registration 0117U001758).

Numerous clinical and experimental studies have shown that lungs are one of the first target organs that can be damaged in various critical states (sepsis, polytrauma, acute pancreatitis, peritonitis, acute renal failure, thermal injuries, acute blood loss) [8,7,9,11,14]. At the same time, under the influence of various extreme factors there is a violation of the morphofunctional state, constituent components of the aerohematosus barrier, which underlies the development of syndrome acute lung injury (ALI) [1,4,5,13].

The purpose of the research was to study in dynamics hemomicrocirculatory bed of the lungs in acute experimental pancreatitis.

**Materials and methods.** Experiments were performed on 70 white male rats weighing 180-220 g. Animals were divided into 3 groups: I - Intact group of animals ( $n = 10$ ); II - control ( $n = 20$ ); III - with a model of acute pancreatitis ( $n = 40$ ). All studies were performed under general anesthesia using ketamine (40 mg / kg). Animal retention and manipulation were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Animals from Cruelty" (No. 1759-VI of 15.12.2009). Acute experimental pancreatitis was reconstructed by two intraperitoneal injections of 20% solution of L-arginine in a total dose of 5 g/kg with a one-hour interval [13]. Control group of animals was injected equivalent dose of physiological solution. Pulmonary tissue collection for electron microscopic examination was performed under ketamine anesthesia after 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours. The material was fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde solution, followed by fixation in a 1% solution of osmium tetrachloride. After dehydration, the material was poured into epon-aralgit. Cuts obtained on ultramicrotome "PEM-125K".

**Results of the study and their discussion.** An analysis of the results of an electron microscopic study showed that after 12 h after the beginning of the experiment in the hemocapillaries of the alveolar wall, an increased number of neutrophilic leukocytes, their aggregation and adhesion to the endothelial cells (Fig. 1) is observed. Endothelial cell nuclei with a matrix of mean electron-optical density. The chromatin granules are substantially uniformly distributed throughout the core area. The nucleolem has winding contours and forms a shallow invagination. At the same time, separate endothelial cells with low electron-optical density nuclei and marginal distribution of chromatin granules are noted. Mitochondria of different size and shape with an enlightened matrix and partially reduced crests. Cisterns and channels

of the Golgi apparatus (GA) and rough endoplasmic reticulum (RER) are unevenly expanded. In the peripheral cytoplasmic sites, both small and large microvesicles are observed. On the luminal surface of some endothelial cells there are microvessels that protrude into the lumen of hemocapillaries.



Fig. 1. Adhesion of leukocytes to the endothelium of the hemocapillary wall of the alveoli after 12 h of experiment. Marking: 1 - lumen of hemocapillary; 2 - peripheral part of the endothelial cell; 3 - neutrophilic leukocyte; 4 - lumen of the alveoli; 5 - interstitium. Electronic microphotography. Magn.: x9600.

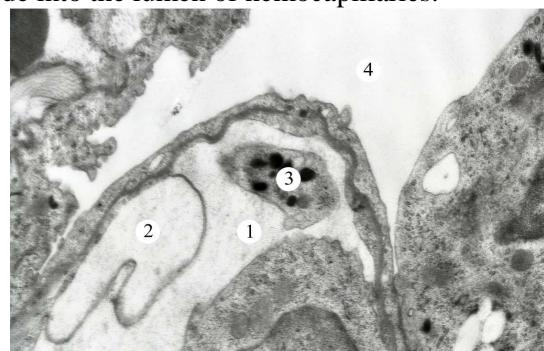


Fig. 2. Ultrastructure organization of the hemocapillary wall of the alveoli in 24 h after the experiment. Markings: 1 - lumen of hemocapillary; 2 - sail-like protrusion of the plasma of the endothelium in the lumen of the hemocapillary; 3 - platelet; 4 - lumen of the alveoli. Electronic microphotography. Magn.: x6400.

24 hours after the beginning of the experiment in the lumen of many hemocapillaries, red blood cells are detected, adhesion and aggregation of leukocytes and platelets. In the lumen of individual hemocapillaries, along with cellular elements, amorphous, nonstructural, electron-dense masses and destructively altered fragments of organelles are detected. Endothelial cells with matrix of low electron-optical density. Granular chromatin concentrates near the nuclear membrane. Nuclear space extended. Mitochondria are swollen with an enlightened matrix. In some cells there is a focal destruction of the crests, fragmentation and destruction of the internal membrane of mitochondria. GA tanks are vacually expanded. In many endothelial cells, fragmentation of the RER membranes and a sharp decrease in the number of ribosomes associated with its wall are observed.

As a result of edema of endothelial cells and aggregation of blood cells, the lumen of many hemocapillaries is sharply narrowed or closed. Basement membrane of hemocapillaries lengthened and thickened considerably showing fuzzy contours. In separate endothelial cells on the luminal surface of plasmollem there are sail-like protrusions (Fig. 2). Sometimes in hemocapillaries there are marked areas of lysis of luminal plasmollem, which is accompanied by the release of intracellular contents into the lumen of the microvessel. The submicroscopic analysis performed in 48 h after the start of the experiment, showed that the edema phenomenon in the endothelial cells continues to be maintained, but to a lesser extent expressed in comparison with the previous term of the study. Endothelial cell nuclei with low electron-density matrix, and marginal aggregation of chromatin granules is observed. Mitochondria are enlarged in volume with single disorientated ridges. Along with the expanded elements of the GA, fragmentation of the RER membranes is noted. Basement membrane is uneven, the alternation of thickened and narrow sections of it is revealed.

With the extension of the study (72 h), the alterations in the structural organization of hemocapillaries are more local in nature. Round-shaped nuclei with fine-grained nucleoplasma are seen. The nuclear membrane has winding contours and forms profound invaginations. Field around the nuclear space is expanded. Mitochondria are swollen, crests lose their parallelism, number of it is reduced. GA is represented by expanded tanks, vacuoles and bubbles. RER channels are expanded, filled with low electron-optical density content. In some cells the fragmentation of the RER membranes is noted, the number of ribosomes on the membranes of RER is reduced. Basement membrane locally thickened. The peripheral zone of the endothelial cells is sometimes enlarged, and sometimes sharply thinned with a significantly reduced number of mikropinocytotic vacuoles. In the lumen of hemocapillaries, adhesions, aggregation of leukocytes and aggregates of erythrocytes are found (Fig. 3). However, endothelial cells with signs of high functional activity are noted. In the cytoplasm of such cells, mitochondria of small size with a matrix of moderate electron-optical density are detected. The components of the GA are slightly enlarged. RER tanks are hypertrophied, rich in ribosomes. The performed experiments showed that after 12 h after the modeling of acute pancreatitis in the lungs there is a violation of hemomicrocirculation, as evidenced by the increased number of neutrophils in the lumen of the blood capillaries, their aggregation and adhesion to endothelial cells. Several other scientists point out the regional sequestration of neutrophils in the lungs, their adhesion and aggregation in acute lesions [6, 7]. Adhesion of neutrophils to the endothelium is the cause of the formation and release of oxygen radicals, as well as secretory degranulation. In this case, proteases (cathepsins, collagenase, elastase) of activated leukocytes damage not only the endothelium of hemocapillaries, but also the basal membrane.

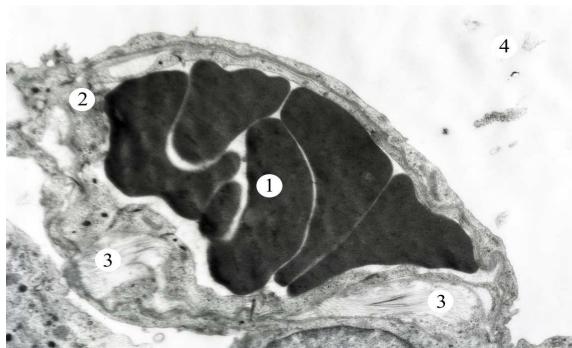


Fig. 3. Erythrocyte aggregates in the lumen of the hemocapillary wall of the alveoli on 72 h of the experiment. Marking: 1 - erythrocyte; 2 - peripheral part of the endothelial cell; 3 - interstitial space; 4 - lumen of the alveoli. Electronic microphotography. Sat.: x6400.

Changes in a similar nature under various researchers [2, 12].

### Conclusions

1. Studies have shown that acute L-arginine-induced pancreatitis is accompanied by pronounced changes in the submicroscopic structure of the hemomicrocirculatory bed of the lungs.
2. The nature and severity of ultrastructural changes in the hemomicrocirculatory bed of the lungs depends on the duration of the endogenous factor.

*The prospect of further research: the study of the ultrastructural organization of other components of the aerohematic barrier in experimental acute pancreatitis is in the perspective of further research.*

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### Реферати

**УЛЬТРАСТРУКТУРНІ ЗМІНИ ГЕМОКАПЛЯРІВ  
ЛЕГЕНЬ ПРИ ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОМУ  
ГОСТРОМУ ПАНКРЕАТИ**  
Заяць Л.М., Черкасова В.В.

У дослідах на 70 білих щурах-самцях лінії Вистар електронномікроскопічним методом вивчено в динаміці (12, 24, 48, 72 год.) ультраструктурні зміни гемомікроциркуляторного русла легень при експериментальному гострому панкреатиті. Встановлено,

This is especially true for elastase [8, 10]. Destruction of granules of neutrophils, especially azurophilic ones, took place in our studies. With the continuation of the study period (24-72 h), an increase in the permeability of hemocapillaries is observed, which leads to the release of a part of the plasma and neutrophils in the interstitium and lumen of the alveoli with the development of interstitial and intraalveolar non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema. In this case, in hemocapillaries, along with the aggregation of leukocytes, there is an erythrocytic sludge and platelet aggregation, indicating a marked violation of hemomicrocirculation.

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що через 12 год. після початку дослідження спостерігаються порушення субмікроскопічної будови гемомікроциркуляторного русла легень. У гемокапілярах альвеолярної стінки відмічається надмірна акумуляція лейкоцитів, їх адгезія та агрегація. Зі збільшенням терміну дослідження (24-72 год.) у гемомікроциркуляторному руслі легень визначаються як дистрофічно-деструктивні, так і компенсаторно-пристосувальні зміни.

**Ключові слова:** легені, гемомікроциркуляторне русло, гострий експериментальний панкреатит.

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через 12 ч. после начала исследования наблюдаются нарушения субмикроскопического строения гемомикроциркуляторного русла легких. В гемокапиллярах альвеолярной стенки отмечается чрезмерная аккумуляция лейкоцитов, их адгезия и агрегация. С увеличением срока исследования (24-72 ч.) в гемомикроциркуляторного русле легких определяются как дистрофические-деструктивные, так и компенсаторно-приспособительные изменения.

**Ключевые слова:** легкие, гемомикроциркуляторное русло, экспериментальный острый панкреатит.

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## МОРФОЛОГІЧНА ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА НИРКОВИХ ТІЛЕЦЬ У ЩУРІВ

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Метою даної роботи було вивчення морфологічних особливостей ниркових тілець в інтактних шурів та у групах контролю. Дослідження були проведені на нирках взятих від 32 щурів лінії Вістар. Першу групу склали 5 інтактних тварин, другу групу (контроль) – 9 тварин, яким вводили внутрішньоочеревинно 1 мл фізіологічного розчину, третю групу (контроль) – 9 тварин, яким проводили розріз шкіри на зовнішній поверхні стегна з формуванням підшкірної кишені з подальшим ушиванням, четверту групу (контроль) – 9 тварин, яким вводили внутрішньоочеревинно 1 мл фізіологічного розчину та робили розріз на зовнішній поверхні стегна з формуванням підшкірної кишені, з подальшим ушиванням рані. При досліджені мікроскопічної організації кіркової речовини нирок щурів груп контролю, показали, що ниркові тільце зберігають притаманну їм структурну організацію, не викликає деструктивних змін у структурах нефронів.

**Ключові слова:** нирка, ниркове тільце, щури.

*Робота є фрагментом НДР "Експериментально-морфологічне вивчення дії транспланatatів кріоконсервованої плаценти та інших екзогенних чинників на морфофункциональний стан внутрішніх органів", № державної реєстрації 0113U006185.*

Однією з актуальних проблем сучасної морфології є вивчення будови нирок, які займаються виведенням із організму продуктів обміну речовин, регуляцією водного балансу і кількості та складу більшості електролітів, що забезпечують стабільність сольового гомеостазу і кислотно-лужної рівноваги [1, 2, 4, 5]. В науковій літературі дані про структурну організацію та морфологічні особливості будови нирки інтактних тварин численні, але ця тема до останнього часу залишається предметом уваги багатьох дослідників [2, 3, 5, 6]. Не останню роль відіграє розуміння особливостей структурно-функціональних проявів з боку фільтраційного бар'єру нирок при різноманітних станах [2, 5].

Мета даної роботи полягає у вивчені морфологічних особливостей ниркових тілець в інтактних шурів та у групах контролю.

**Матеріали і методи** дослідження. Дослідження були проведені на нирках взятих від 32 щурів лінії Вістар. Забір біологічного матеріалу для проведення досліджень проводився згідно з "Правилами використання лабораторних експериментальних тварин" (2006, додаток 4) і Гельсінською декларацією про гуманне відношення до тварин. Відразу після видалення нирки виризали із середньої частини кіркової речовини шматочки для мікроскопічного дослідження. Першу групу склали 5 інтактних тварин, другу групу (контроль) – 9 тварин, яким вводили внутрішньоочеревинно 1 мл фізіологічного розчину, третю групу (контроль) – 9 тварин, яким проводили розріз шкіри на зовнішній поверхні стегна з формуванням підшкірної кишені з подальшим ушиванням, четверту групу (контроль) – 9 тварин, яким вводили внутрішньоочеревинно 1 мл фізіологічного розчину та робили розріз на зовнішній поверхні стегна з формуванням підшкірної кишені, з подальшим ушиванням рані. Матеріал для світлової мікроскопії компонентів нирки готовили згідно із загальноприйнятими правилами. Морфометричний аналіз проводили за допомогою напівавтоматичного пристроя обробки графічних зображень. Отримані цифрові дані обробляли методом варіаційної статистики з використанням t-критерію Ст'юдента.

**Результати дослідження та їх обговорення.** Проведені гістологічні дослідження