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PROPHYLAXIS AND TREATMENT OF DICHLOROETHANE INTOXICATION WITH PHYTOCHA "HEPALYUKS"

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Experimental studies have confirmed the probability of changes in some indicators of carbohydrate energy metabolism when intoxicated with dichloroethane. To prevent the adverse effects of dichloroethane on the body, the use of phyto tea "Hepalyuks" for prevention and treatment by correcting metabolic processes and neutralizing toxic properties becomes important.

Keywords: Dichloroethane, phyto tea, Hepalyuks, carbohydrate and energy exchange, protein exchange, correction, prevention.

The petrochemical industry is one of the leading branches of the republic. In industrial conditions at oil production there is an impact on the body of workers of industrial noise, vibration, chemicals, adverse microclimate. Complex impact of these production factors has a negative impact on the health of workers. Normal condition of organism and its resistance to risk factors support physiological mechanisms of homeostasis regulation. Violation of the constancy of the body's internal environment inevitably leads to changes in metabolic processes leading to the development of various diseases.

The work is aimed at development of prophylaxis and early diagnostics of chronic hepatitis, as well as new methods of restoration of hepatocyte functional state disorders on the basis of scientifically grounded data on study of mechanism of hepatotoxic action of chemical (dichloroethane) and physical factors (noise and vibration) at subcellular level of the liver, on biochemical processes of metabolites of carbohydrate and energy exchange in the liver and blood.

A study of the literature and the information provided by ZAMONA RA'NO shows that the medicinal herbs included in the Hepalyuks phyto tea make up the most optimal proportion for effective treatment of liver diseases.

The research was carried out within the grant project ADSA - 15.17.3.

Research objective. Experimental study of efficiency of phyto tea "Hepalyuks" on carbohydrate and energy metabolism in conditions of influence of chemical and physical factors.

Materials and methods. The experiments were carried out on 60 white male rats weighing 160-180 years, contained in the usual vivarium diet. Animals were divided into control and experimental groups. Control animals received equivalent amount of drinking water, food and were kept in the vivarium. The animals of the experimental group are divided into two groups: The first group was intragastrically injected 10% of oiled dichloroethane solution in a dose of 1/20 LD50 (255 mg/kg) under the conditions of noise (tape recording) at the level of 95-105 dBA and vibration of 5-16 dBA during 90 days, The second group together with intragastric administration of 10% oily solution of dichloroethane in a dose of 1/20 LD50 (255 mg/kg) was administered a decoction of phyto tea "Hepalyuks" (1 ml of phyto tea per 100 g of animal body weight) in conditions of noise exposure (tape recording) at the level of 95-105 dBA and vibration of 5-16 dBA during 90 days.

Phyto tea "Hepalyuks" consists of immortelle sand flower, yarrow herb, licorice root, peppermint leaves, corn snouts, rosehip fruit. Animals were slaughtered on 15, 30, 60 and 90 days from the beginning of experience. Liver and blood were taken for the study.

Impact of noise (tape recording) at the level of 95-105 dBA and vibration of 5-16 dBA during 90 days.

To assess the state of carbohydrate and energy metabolism, the content of pyruvic and lactic acids and glycogen levels were determined in liver tissue and blood. Simultaneously, the activity of respiratory enzymes of liver mitochondria: glutamatdehydrogenase (GDG), succinatdehydrogenase (SDG) and malatdehydrogenase (MDG) was determined in groups of animals using spectrophotometer SF-48. Mitochondria were isolated from the liver by differential centrifugation in 0.25 m saccharose solution containing 1 mm of EDTA at PH-7.4 with double washing. The activity of enzymes was expressed in micromolecules per 1 gr. of tissue for 1 hour ($\mu\text{mol/g, h}$)

The obtained data have been statistically processed on a personal computer using the Microsoft Office Excel - 2010 software package with built-in stato-processing functions. The indicators "M", "m", "t" were calculated. The statistical significance of the differences in the compared indicators was assessed by the Student's criterion ($p < 0.05$).

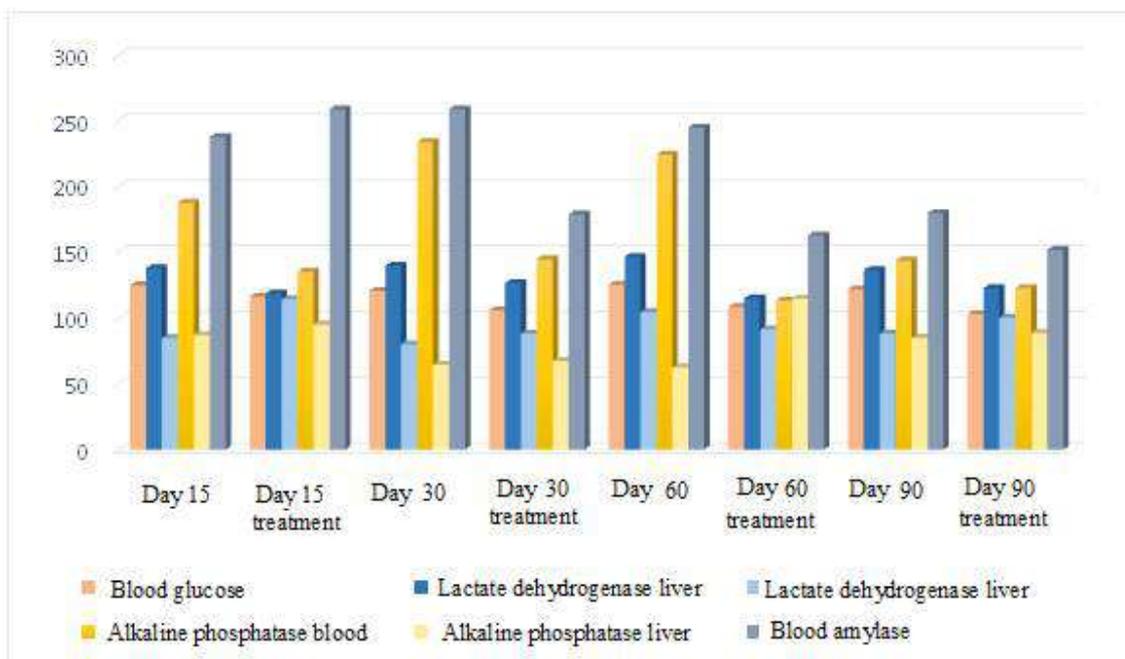
Results. In order to clarify the mechanism of hepatotropic action of chemical (dichloroethane) and physical factors (noise and vibrations) on carbohydrate metabolism were studied glucose content and activity of lactate dehydrogenase (LDG), amylase, alkaline phosphatase (alkaline phosphatase) in the blood and liver, to correct metabolic processes were injected into the stomach of white rats decoction of phytophagy "Hepalyuks".

Under the influence of dichloroethane, noise and vibration during 90 days the blood glucose content increased to 122 and 125.6%.

At the introduction of "Hepalyuks" its level decreased (60 - 90 days) to the control level (Fig. 1).

Amylase activity in blood also increased up to 180 - 238%, with the use of decoction of phyto tea "Hepalyuks" it decreased from 30 days of experience by 28 - 62% in relation to the group that was not treated.

It can be seen from the figure that the activity of LDH and SCP in the blood under the influence of hepatotropic factors increased. Particularly sharp increase in the activity of ALP was observed in comparison with the control group and made up $1.54 \pm 0.15 - 1.92 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{mol/l.h.}$ (control $0.82 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{mol/l.}$). Their activity in the liver, on the contrary, decreased (to 84.9 - 80.2 and 64.6 - 87.3).



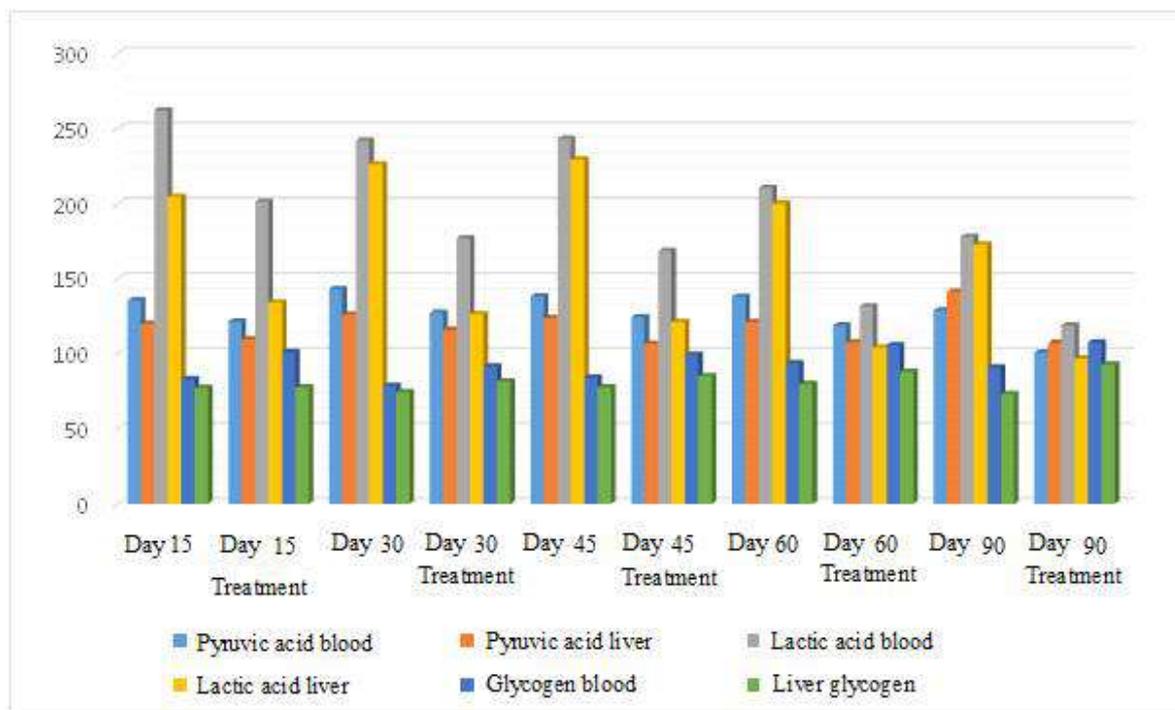
Note: Reliability * - $P < 0,05$; ** - $P < 0,01$; *** - $P < 0,001$.

Picture 1

Carbohydrate metabolism in the blood and liver of experimental animals under repeated exposure to dichloroethane, noise, vibration and correction of metabolic processes by introducing phyto tea "Hepalyuks"

Changes in the activity of the studied enzymes in the blood and liver of experimental animals indicate a violation of the functional state of cell membranes and is manifested by their increase.

Figures 2 and 3 show metabolites of carbohydrate and energy metabolism: content of pyruvic and lactic acids, glycogen. The table shows the activity of tricarboxylic acid cycle enzymes - GDG, MDG, SDH under repeated exposure to dichloroethane, noise and vibration. It is seen from Figure 2 that at repeated exposure to dichloroethane, noise and vibration during 90 days (each 15-30 days) the pyruvic acid content in the blood and liver increases, respectively, to 135.0 - 143 and 120 - 141%. With the introduction of decoction phyto tea "Hepalyuks" "Hepalyuks" into the stomach, the level of pyruvat decreased by 15 - 30 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{l}$ in the blood and 13 - 34 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{g}$ in the liver, the content of lactic acid in the blood and liver more than 2 - 2.5 times, in all study periods (15 - 90 days).



Note: Reliability * - $P < 0,05$; ** - $P < 0,01$; *** - $P < 0,001$.

Picture 2

Content of pyruvic, lactic acid and glycogen in chronic exposure to dichloroethane, noise, vibration and correction of biochemical indicators by the introduction of phyto tea "Hepalyuks"

The lactate level in both bioenvironments decreased with the introduction of therapeutic agents and at the end of the experiment was approaching the control group.

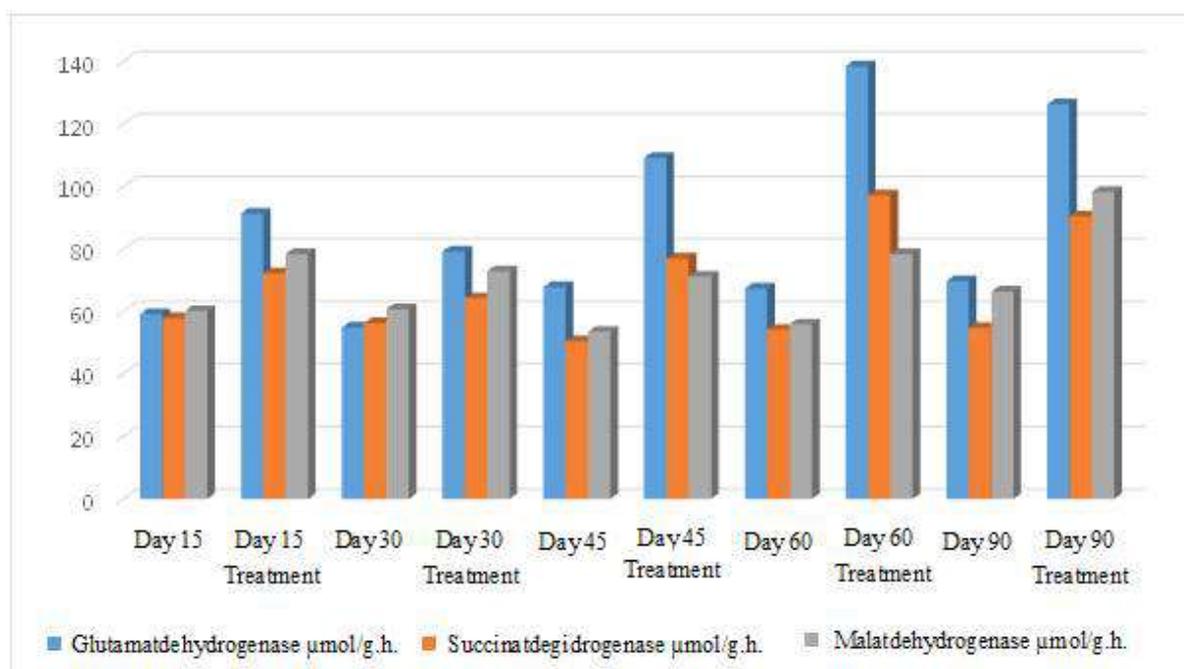
Thus, with the introduction of dichloroethane and noise, vibration in laboratory animals, the accumulation of metabolites of carbohydrates - pyruvate and lactate in the blood and liver tissue was observed. With the introduction of phyto tea "Hepalyuks" the

level of studied substrates was approaching the control group. Concentration of glycogen in all terms decreased in the blood to 82.5 - 78.5% and in the liver to 80 - 72.2% at the end of 60 - 90 days of the study was approaching or restored to the control group.

Studies on the activity of mitochondrial enzymes in the blood and liver during dichloroethane injection, noise and vibration for 90 days were observed oppression of glutamate, malate, succinate-dehydrogenase.

Figure 3 shows that the activity of glutamate dehydrogenase under the influence of the studied factors is depressed in all periods of experience up to 54.8 - 59.2%. When using experimental animals decoction phyto tea "Hepalyuks" enzyme activity increased by 54 - 105%.

Similar phenomena were observed in the activity of enzymes succinate- and malate dehydrogenase in the liver under the influence of chemical and physical factors. At the same time the activity of succinate-dehydrogenase was inhibited by 42.2 - 50% in all the periods of experience, and the activity of malatdehydrogenase decreased from 6.2 to 7.06 mol/g.h. When using the phyto tea "Hepalyuks" in the stomach of animals poisoned with dichloroethane and under the influence of noise and vibration an increase in the activity of studied dehydrogenases in the liver was observed.



Note: Reliability * - P<0,05; ** - P<0,01; *** - P<0,001.

Picture 3

Activity of tricarboxylic acid cycle enzymes in the liver of experimental animals under repeated exposure dichloroethane, noise, vibration and biochemical correction

Hepalyuks phytochloride broth introduction. Depending on the dose of the injected plant preparation and the duration of its application the recovery to the control level takes place on day 60 - 90 of experience. And so, under the influence of dichloroethane, noise and vibration on the body there was observed inhibition of dehydrogenase enzyme activity (GDG, SDH, MDH) of the liver during the whole period of study. When using the decoction of phyto tea "Hepalyuks" the activity of the studied enzymes until the end of the experiment increases and approaches the control group, and the activity of GDG

exceeds the control group.

Conclusions:

1. Introduction of dichloroethane with the impact of noise and vibration causes significant morphofunctional disorders in the liver of laboratory animals, expressed in the disintegration of enzyme systems, disorders of antitoxic function of the damaged organ, significant degenerative changes of liver tissue.

2. As a means of correction of metabolic processes in the experimental studies carried out with the use of phyto tea decoction "Hepalyuks" during 60 days under the influence of dichloroethane, noise and vibration had a positive effect in the biochemical tides of carbohydrate energy exchange.