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8. ჰყავნის თან უნდა შექმნათ 10 ცალოვან აღარი მოქალაქეთა მოთხოვნის პროდუქციის ხანგრძლობით წყალი (საშუალო 5-8 წლის ხანგრძლობით). ამჟამად იწოდება ხანგრძლობა მოთხოვნის წყლით მოთხოვნის წყალი სახით მოთხოვნის წყალი. მოთხოვნის წყალი უნდა შეიძლო საჭირო პროდუქციის ხანგრძლობა.

9. ჰყავნის თან უნდა შექმნათ ა) გამოყენების ან საქმიანობთა სქემას წითელთბილობა, ბ) გამოყენების ხელმოწერის ფორმატი, გ) სხვა სქემით გამოყენების წითელთბილობა, დ) სხვა სქემით გამოყენების წითელთბილობა.

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12. ჰყავნის თან უნდა შექმნათ 10 ცალოვან აღარი მოთხოვნის ხანგრძლობით უნდა შეიძლო საჭირო პროდუქციის ხანგრძლობით.

აღმოჩენა პროდუქციის გამოყენების მეფოლდებს ჰყავნის და გამოყენება.
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Содержание:

Alireza Hamidian Jahromi, Sydney H. Arnold, Petros Konofaos.
APPLICATIONS OF VISCOELASTIC TESTING IN MICROSURGERY: A SYSTEMIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS………….6-12

LONG-TERM USE OF GLUCOCORTICOID MODULATED PARATHYROID HORMONE LEVELS IN OSTEOPOROSIS
PATIENTS……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………13-15

Azzam A. Ahmed.
ISTENT INJECT W AND KAHOOK DUAL BLADE FOR TREATING MILD-TO-MODERATE GLAUCOMA………………………………………………………………………………………………….16-20

Kachanov D.A., Elistratov L.M., Guseinov H.M., Balaeva K.V., Popova N.A.
A COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF THE USE OF DANIO RERIO (ZEBRAFISH) AS A MODEL OBJECT IN PRECLINICAL
STUDIES………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..21-24

SERUM LIPOCALIN-2, AND FETUIN-A LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..25-29

Larisa M. Chernukha, Yaroslav V. Khrebtiy, Denis V. Tsygalko, Mikola O. Melinchuk.
RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEEP VEINS THROMBOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF THE INFERIOR
VENA CAVA………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..30-33

Osinskaya T.V, Zapolsky M.E, Shcherbakova Yu.V, Dzhoraieva S.K.
PREVALENCE OF CHLAMYDIA AMONG WOMEN IN PLACES OF DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….34-37

Mohammed N. Almulayounis, Ahmed A. Al-Ali.
EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT DURATION AND COOLING CONDITIONS ON TENSILE PROPERTIES AND HARDNESS OF
SELECTIVE-LASER-MELTED COBALT-CHROMIUM ALLOY……………………………………………………38-42

Leonid Markin, Tetiana Fartushok, Nadia Fartushok, Larysa Soyka, Yuri Fedeyvych.
DIABETES MELLITUS AND COVID-19: TODAY’S CHALLENGES…………………………………………………………….43-50

Maryam Taher Tawfeq, Entedhar Rifaat Sarhat.
METFORMIN EFFECTS ON BLOOD LEVELS OF GREMLIN-1 IN POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN WOMEN………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………51-55

Tchernev G, Kordeva S.
NITROSOSGENESIS OF SKIN (HUMAN) CANCER- THE HIDDEN TRUTH OF A NEVERENDING STORY: NITROSAMINE
CONTAMINATION IN OLMESARTAN, VALSARTAN AND HCT AS MAIN RISK FACTOR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
KERATINOCTYECANCER……………………………………………………………………………………………………..63-67

Pantus AV, Rozhko MM, Mahklynets NP, Kovalchuk NY, Yarmoshuk IR.
CLINICOROENTGENOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED CRANIOFACIAL
ANOMALIES………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..68-76

Tamta Motsonelidze, Sophio Kakhadze, Dudana Gachcheladze, Tea Changelia, Mamuka Gurgenidze, Teona Buachidze.
SIGNIFICANCE OF TWO-DIMENSIONAL SHEAR WAVE ELASTOGRAPHY IN PREDICTING ESOPHAGEAL VARICOSE VEINS
DURING CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE………………………………………………………………………………………………77-84

STUDY OF THE HEMOMICROCIRCULATORY CHANNEL IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES AND THREATENING ISCHEMIA OF
THE LOWER LIMB……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………85-88

Kordeva S, Cardoso JC, Tchernev G.
CONGRESS REPORT OF THE 5TH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE BULGARIAN SOCIETY FOR DERMATOLOGIC SURGERY,
SOFIA, 11TH MARCH 2023 WITH MAIN TOPICS: NITROSAMINES AS MOST POWERFUL TRIGGER FOR SKIN CANCER
DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESSION / PERSONALISED ONE STEP MELANOMA SURGERY AS POSSIBLE SKIN CANCER
TREATMENT OPTION………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….89-95

Ia Murvanidze, Otar Tsetskhladze, Eteri Saralidze, Teona Gogitidze, Rajneesh Khurana, Nino Kedelidze, Tamar Peshkova, Ilia Nakashidze,
THE STUDY OF LIVER AND KIDNEY FUNCTION WITHIN COVID-19 PATIENTS…………………………………………96-98

Salome Glonti, Nino Kedelidze, Nana Chelidze, Irine Kalandadze, Megi Inaishvili, Rajneesh Khurana, Aleena Shaik, David Dzneladze, Davit
Baratashvili, Givi Tsetskhladze, Irina Nakashidze.
THE STUDY OF VDR FOKL RS2228570 SNP IN AUTOIMMUNE THYROIDITIS………………………………………………99-103

Liudmyla Hordienko.
JUSTIFICATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF PREVENTION OF HYPERTENSION DISEASE IN MEDICAL
WORKERS………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………104-109
STUDY OF THE PROCESSES OF LIPID PEROXIDATION, THE STATE OF THE ANTIOXIDANT SYSTEM IN PATIENTS WITH POLYTRAUMA AND ALCOHOL ANAMNESIS

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Abstract.

Background: The effectiveness of management of patients with severe combined trauma and alcohol withdrawal syndrome, complicated alcoholic delirium remains relevant and modern in intensive care. Sedation is the mainstay of treatment in patients with alcohol withdrawal complicated by alcohol delirium. Choosing the optimal scheme of treatment tactics, considering sedation, in victims with polytrauma becomes a difficult task due to a diverse combination of injuries and a lack of time for tactical decisions of patient management. Given the fact that polytrauma is characterized by pronounced oxidative stress, the development of hypoxia, especially when combined with chronic alcoholism, the expressiveness of biochemical disorders deepens significantly, the study of the course of biochemical processes and their mutual influence and the formation of current tactics of intensive therapy for these diseases is promising.

Purpose: Study of lipid peroxidation processes and the state of the antioxidant system in patients with polytrauma and alcohol withdrawal syndrome complicated by alcoholic delirium.

Materials and methods: The study was conducted on the basis of the Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care with 12 beds for patients with combined trauma of the communal non-profit enterprise “Kharkiv City Clinical Hospital of Rapid and Emergency Medical Care named after Professor O.I. Meschaninov”. To achieve the goal of the study, 40 patients with polytrauma were examined (thoracic and/or abdominal trauma: rib fractures, hemothorax, pneumothorax, hematomas of the liver or spleen, fractures of the waist and/or upper and/or lower limbs, pelvic fractures), medium severity. During the study, to achieve the goal, the main indicators of the oxidant-antioxidant system in patients were determined. We determined the content of the main indicators of the oxidant system: active products of thiobarbituric acid, diene conjugates, 8-isoprostane to assess the intensity of lipid peroxidation. The state of the antioxidant system was assessed by the content of superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase. The study was conducted on the 1st and 7th day after the therapy. Superoxide dismutase enzymes was found in patients with polytrauma, complicated by alcoholic delirium, during admission to the intensive care unit lipid peroxidation and free radical processes. Against the background of increased activity of the oxidant system, a decrease in antioxidant resources was observed as a decrease in the content of superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase.

Conclusions: The work revealed the dynamics of the indicators of the antioxidant system in patients and is related, on the one hand, to the exhaustion of the body's compensatory capabilities under the conditions of the development of strong oxidative stress, and on the other hand, it was probably a consequence of the negative impact of the products of chronic endogenous intoxication, alcohol, acetaldehyde on hepatocytes, where detoxification processes occur in the body of patients with chronic alcoholism and alcohol withdrawal syndrome. During the study, a significant suppression of the activity of all studied enzymes was found in patients with polytrauma, complicated by alcoholic delirium during admission to the intensive care unit, and on the seventh day after the therapy. Superoxide dismutase is part of the first link of antioxidant protection. This enzyme forms hydrogen peroxide from superoxide anions, which is further transformed into oxygen and water under the action of catalase. Considering the leading role of the activation of pro-oxidant processes in chronic alcoholism, indicators of the antioxidant-pro-oxidant status can be used to predict the course of this pathology, as well as the effectiveness of the selected treatment tactics for patients in this category.

Key words. Polytrauma, alcohol withdrawal syndrome, alcoholic delirium, oxidant shock, antioxidant system, sedation, dexmedetomidine.

Connection with scientific programs, plans and topics.

The article is a fragment of research work of the Department of Emergency Medicine, Anesthesiology and Intensive Care of Kharkov National Medical University of the Ministry

**Introduction.**

Traumatic injury is a significant problem and cause of death and disability worldwide. The main mechanism of traumatic injuries is traffic accidents (70%) with a significant frequency of complications (80%) [1,2]. Alcohol is one of the main causes of traffic accidents. Despite the increased punishment for driving vehicles while intoxicated, the role of alcohol in the occurrence of traffic accidents in Ukraine remains significant [3].

Today, the effective treatment of patients with severe combined trauma remains an urgent problem of the health care system. Among victims with polytrauma, 15-20% regularly drink alcohol, about 5% suffer from chronic alcoholism. The lethality in polytrauma reaches 36%, of which 50% - 60% of victims die at the pre-hospital stage [4-9]. The most pronounced manifestation of alcohol withdrawal syndrome is alcoholic delirium [10]. Data from the World Health Organization and information from Ukrainian specialists share the fact that chronic alcohol abuse is a problem among people of working age, which affects changes in the functional state of the body [11-13].

The authors determined that the prevalence of pro-oxidant factors leads to the development of oxidative stress. In patients with polytrauma, oxidative stress has a two-wave nature: it is triggered at the time of traumatic injury and after the injury. Secondary oxidative damage can be formed by the development of a hyperinflammatory state [14,15].

A few scientific sources have information on probable changes in the activity of antioxidant systems depending on the period of study. Over time, their activity decreases due to the exhaustion of compensatory capabilities of the body, which is accompanied by a shift in the antioxidant-prooxidant balance towards the activation of free radical processes [16,17].

It is known that with polytrauma, the greatest number of complications develops precisely in the early period of the traumatic disease, which is associated with shock, intoxication, and hypoxia [18]. It is known that chronic alcoholism is accompanied by depletion of the glutathione antioxidant system, and experimental studies have confirmed a decrease in catalase activity [19,20,21].

According to the literature, polytrauma is characterized by pronounced oxidative stress, the development of hypoxia. In cases of a combination of polytrauma and chronic alcoholism, the expressiveness of biochemical disorders significantly deepens [22]. Also, with chronic alcoholism, there is also a violation of tissue trophism, the development of hypoxia, in patients with a combination of polytrauma and alcoholism, these changes will be even more pronounced [23,24].

Choosing the optimal scheme of treatment tactics for victims with polytrauma becomes a difficult task due to a diverse combination of injuries and lack of time for decision-making [25]. Specialists in the intensive therapy of polytrauma distinguish several concepts, namely: "golden hour" and "damage control" [26-28]. Sedation is the mainstay of treatment in patients with alcohol withdrawal complicated by alcohol delirium. Supportive measures include stabilization and treatment of concomitant pathologies, detoxification therapy and full nutritional support [29].

In most cases, alcohol withdrawal syndrome is better managed with the use of a symptom-based protocol, as it leads to the introduction of lower doses of drugs, shorter duration of treatment and reduces the risk of excessive sedation of the patient [30]. Several patients may be refractory to benzodiazepine therapy, and increasing doses of benzodiazepines may lead to respiratory depression and complications. Modern studies have proven the effectiveness of centrally acting alpha-2 agonists, such as clonidine and dexmedetomidine. The authors established that the use of dexmedetomidine as monosedation of delirium tremens is promising but requires additional research [31,32].

**Purpose.**

Study of lipid peroxidation processes and the state of the antioxidant system in patients with polytrauma and alcohol withdrawal syndrome complicated by alcoholic delirium.

**Materials and methods.**

In the work, a study of 40 patients with polytrauma of moderate severity (thoracic and/or abdominal skeletal trauma: rib fractures, hemоторax, pneumotorax, hematomas of the liver or spleen, fracture of the bones of the waist and/or upper and/or lower limbs, fracture of the pelvis). The patients had an alcohol history with alcohol withdrawal syndrome complicated by alcoholic delirium. They received intensive therapy in the department of anesthesiology and intensive therapy with 12 beds for patients with combined trauma of the communal non-profit enterprise "Kharkiv City Clinical Hospital of Urgent Medical Care named after Prof. O.I. Meschaninov", which is the clinical base of the Department of Emergency Medicine, Anesthesiology, and Intensive Care of the Kharkiv National Medical University. The control group is 20 practically healthy people of the appropriate age and sex.

Patient inclusion criteria: age from 19-60 years, presence of injuries in two or more anatomical and functional areas, degree of severity of traumatic damage according to the ISS scale 9 - 15 points (average severity), severity of the condition of the victims according to the APACHE II scale 7-14 points, the state of chronic alcohol intoxication, revealed by the number of points ≥7 in the modified "LeGo Grid" test, 3 or more positive answers in the "CAGE" questionnaire, established alcoholic delirium (arousal on the RASS scale ≥ +2; hallucinations; convulsions and the presence of delirium on the scale CAM-ICU and psychiatrist consultations).

During the study, to achieve the goal, the main indicators of the oxidant-antioxidant system in patients were determined. We determined the content of the main indicators of the oxidant system: active products of thiobarbituric acid, diene conjugates, 8-isoprostane to assess the intensity of lipid peroxidation. The state of the antioxidant system was assessed by the content of superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase. The
study was conducted on the 1st and 7th day of hospitalization of the patients.

The content of active products of thiobarbituric acid in blood serum was determined by a spectrophotometric method based on the ability of malondialdehyde to form a colored complex in the reaction with thiobarbituric acid [33]. The content of diene conjugates in blood serum was determined by the spectrophotometric method of Z. Placer (1968) as modified by V.B. Gavrilov and singing (1983) [34]. The content of 8-isoprostane in blood serum was determined in the reactions of peroxidation of arachidonic acid of cell membranes and determined by the ELISA method of kits "8-isoprostane ELISA" reagents of the company "US Biological" (USA). The content of superoxide dismutase was determined according to the principle of competitive enzyme immunoassay using the Human Superoxide Dismutase (SOD) ELISA Kit (USA). The content of glutathione peroxidase was determined according to the principle of sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay using the Human GPX1 (Glutathione Peroxidase 1) ELISA Kit (USA). The content of catalase was determined according to the principle of sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay using the Human Catalase (CAT) ELISA Kit test set. (USA). To determine the content of catalase, superoxide dismutase, and glutathione peroxidase, enzyme immunoassay STAT-FAX No. 303-4469 was used.

Methods of mathematical and statistical analysis of the obtained results. On the basis of the created database, a statistical analysis was carried out using a package of programs for statistical data processing STATISTICA 7.0 for WINDOWS, (StatSoft Inc., USA) and MICROSOFT EXCEL 2010, intended for solving medical and biological problems. The mathematical processing of the obtained results was carried out in accordance with the generally accepted methodology of statistical analysis. Considering the nature of the distribution of the analyzed values, parametric (mean value, standard deviation) and non-parametric methods were used. The critical value of the level of significance (p) was taken to be ≤5% (p≤0.05). To compare two samples with binary characteristics, the Pearson test or Fisher's exact test was used with the construction of correlation tables. The χ-square and odds ratio were used to assess the causal role of various factors in the development of lesions. To determine the presence and strength of the relationship between the features, a correlation analysis was performed: determination of the Pearson linear coefficient (for parametric features) and Spearman's analysis (for non-parametric ones).

Results and discussion.

The main indicators of the intensity of lipid peroxidation in the human body are diene conjugates and active products of thiobarbituric acid. This provides an autocatalytic self-accelerating character. The results obtained by us are presented in the table.

Diene conjugates and active products of thiobarbituric acid are secondary and end products of lipid peroxidation, formed from hydroperoxides. The latter are a product of the interaction of polyunsaturated fatty acids, which are part of phospholipids, with active forms of oxygen. An increase in the content of diene conjugates and active products of thiobarbituric acid in the blood is a sign of the activation of lipid peroxidation processes. This leads to damage to the integrity of cell membranes and cell death [35]. Another marker of the development of oxidative stress is 8-isoprostane, which is a chemically stable, specific, early marker of the activation of lipid peroxidation and the development of oxidative stress [36].

During the study, it was established that patients with polytrauma and alcohol withdrawal syndrome, complicated by alcoholic delirium, are characterized by an increase in lipid peroxidation processes and the development of oxidative stress. This is evidenced by the increase in the serum content of the following parameters - active products of thiobarbituric acid by 2.21 times in patients admitted to the intensive care unit and diene conjugates by 1.92 times when admitted to the intensive care unit (p<0.001) and 8-isoprostane - was higher by 1.93, (p<0.001), compared to the indicators of the control group.

The content of active products of thiobarbituric acid in the blood of patients on the first day of admission to the intensive care unit significantly (P<0.0001) exceeded these indicators in the blood of healthy individuals by 2.21 times. After a week, patients observed a decrease in the content of this indicator in the blood by 1.82 times (P<0.001) compared to the time of admission to the department. The content of active products of thiobarbituric acid in the blood was almost equal to the values in the control group and was within the reference values. If we compare the blood content of this parameter of lipoperoxidation after treatment in the intensive care unit, significant positive changes

| Table 1. Biochemical indicators of lipid peroxidation in blood serum of patients with polytrauma and alcohol withdrawal syndrome complicated by alcoholic delirium (Me [25%, 75%]). |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Groups          | active products of thiobarbituric acid, μmol/g of protein | Diene conjugates, μmol/g of protein | 8-isoprostane, ng/ml |
| CONTROL (n=20)  | 3.14 [2.45; 3.75] | 1.74 [1.31;1.97] | 2.24 [2.06; 2.54] |
| Group, 1 day (n=40) | 6.94 [5.85; 7.60] | 3.34 [2.98;3.63] | 4.33 [3.78,4.93] |
| Group, 7 days (n=40) | 3.82 [3.14; 5.63] | 2.66 [2.21; 3.16] | 3.17 [2.84; 3.97] |

Note. P<0.0001 - reliability of differences compared to indicators in the control group.
# - P<0.0001 - reliability of differences compared to 1 day in the group.
were determined in patients who received dexmedetomidine, compared to patients who were treated according to standard regimens.

Similar changes in the content of diene conjugates in the blood were determined in patients during admission to the intensive care unit: it was statistically significantly increased by 1.92 times compared to the content of this product of lipid peroxidation in the control group. A week after intensive therapy in patients, the content was statistically significantly reduced by 20.4%, but remained elevated by 1.53 times compared to the control. It should be noted that there was a significant difference between the content of diene conjugates in the blood on the seventh day of stay in the department compared to the first day in patients, and little positive dynamics.

During the study, it was established that patients have an increase in the concentration of 8-isoprostan in their blood. Analysis of the serum content of 8-isoprostan in the blood showed that it was 2.24 [2.06; 2.54] ng/ml. In the blood of patients with polytrauma and alcohol withdrawal syndrome, complicated by alcoholic delirium upon admission to the hospital, the content of 8-isoprostan in the blood was statistically significantly increased by 1.93 times. After a week of hospital stay, the content of 8-isoprostan in the blood decreased significantly - by 26.8% (P<0.0001) in patients compared to this indicator at the time of admission to the department.

Simultaneously with the activation of free radical processes and the formation of oxidative stress, we noted a probable decrease in the indicators of the antioxidant status. It is known that enzyme antioxidants exhibit the most powerful protective properties in the body. The antioxidant status was assessed by determining the content of the main antioxidant enzymes - superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase.

According to research data, it was determined that the content of superoxide dismutase in the blood was reliably reduced by 42.8% during admission to the hospital compared to the control and was 1123 [987.7;1309] pg/ml. After a week of stay in the intensive care unit, the content of superoxide dismutase in the blood of patients increased statistically significantly by 1.39 times (P<0.0001) compared to this indicator during admission to the hospital and remained 1.25 times lower than this indicator in the blood of the control group and was 1568 [1438; 1833] pg/ml.

The content of catalase in the blood of healthy individuals was 9.9 [8.33; 11.25] pg/ml. In the blood of patients during admission to the department, a statistically significant decrease (p<0.0001) in the content of this indicator of antioxidant protection was observed by 27%, and its content was 7.23 [6.42; 8.42] pg/ml.

A week after the use of dexmedetomidine, a significant statistically significant increase in the content of catalase in the blood of patients was observed by 26.3% in comparison with admission to the department and amounted to 9.13 [8.08; 10.20] pg/ml, which is only 7.7 % differed from the control (p=0.14).

It is known that the enzyme glutathione peroxidase plays a major role in the inactivation of lipid hydroperoxides. Analysis of the content of glutathione peroxidase in the blood of patients during admission to the department showed that there was a statistically significant decrease in its content by 23.3% (p<0.0001) compared to the control. A decrease in the content of glutathione peroxidase in the blood of patients may be associated with the depletion of compensatory reactions aimed at normalizing the processes of lipid peroxidation.

A week after the therapy, similar changes in other indicators of the antioxidant system are observed in the blood of patients, namely, an increase in the content of glutathione peroxidase by 23.2% (p<0.0001) compared to the content of this indicator at the time of admission to the department and practically did not differ from control (p=0.2068).

It is known from the scientific literature that the main function of glutathione peroxidase is to protect cells from the negative effects of xenobiotics, in particular alcohol and free radical oxidation products. Therefore, the reduction of glutathione peroxidase is associated, on the one hand, with the depletion of the body's antioxidant system, and on the other hand, with inhibition by alcohol breakdown products.

The obtained results indicate that in patients with polytrauma and alcohol withdrawal syndrome, complicated by alcoholic delirium against the background of chronic alcoholism due to the generation of reactive oxygen species, which is evidenced by an increase in the content of active products of thiobarbituric acid, diene conjugates, 8-isoprostan, against the background of insufficient antioxidant the system can develop oxidative stress, which is accompanied by damage to biological molecules: lipids, proteins, nucleic acids. Thus, the obtained results indicate an increase in the intensity of free radical reactions and processes of lipid peroxidation.

Changes in the content of lipid peroxidation parameters in the blood of patients with polytrauma and alcohol withdrawal syndrome, complicated by alcoholic delirium, indicate more pronounced violations of the integral redox state. Activation of lipid peroxidation processes leads to a violation of the elasticity and mechanical integrity of cell membranes, a decrease in the activity of lipid-dependent membrane-bound enzymes.

In a complex analysis of the content of biochemical markers of lipid peroxidation, namely active products of thiobarbituric acid, diene conjugates and 8-isoprostan in the blood of patients with polytrauma and alcohol withdrawal syndrome, complicated by alcoholic delirium, it was found that distinct processes are observed upon admission to the intensive care unit lipid peroxidation and free radical processes. Against the background of increased activity of the oxidant system, a decrease in antioxidant resources was observed, in particular, a decrease in the content of superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase.

A statistically significant increase in the content of 8-isoprostan in the blood of patients confirms the development of oxidative stress, since this substance is a metabolite of the polyunsaturated acid cascade, namely arachidonic acid. Its presence signals the powerful formation and release of highly reactive compounds that damage cellular and extracellular formations, biological molecules, etc. Under such conditions, the course of the pathological process is significantly aggravated and creates additional conditions for deepening the expressiveness of endogenous intoxication. As part of the study, it was found that more pronounced changes in the concentration...
of 8-isoprostane in the blood were observed in patients with polytrauma and alcohol withdrawal syndrome, complicated by alcoholic delirium during hospitalization, which, in our opinion, is natural, considering the peculiarities of the pathogenesis of the pathology.

Conclusion.

The dynamics of the indicators of the antioxidant system in patients was revealed and is related, on the one hand, to the exhaustion of the compensatory capabilities of the body under the conditions of the development of strong oxidative stress, and on the other hand, it was probably a consequence of the negative impact of the products of chronic endogenous intoxication, alcohol, acetaldehyde on hepatocytes, where the processes take place detoxification in the body of patients with chronic alcoholism and alcohol withdrawal syndrome. The latter is confirmed by numerous data from the scientific literature regarding significant changes in not only biochemical but also morphological indicators of hepatocytes [37].

During the study, a significant suppression of the activity of all studied enzymes was found in patients with polytrauma, complicated by alcoholic delirium during admission to the intensive care unit, and on the seventh day after the therapy. Superoxide dismutase is part of the first link of antioxidant protection. This enzyme forms hydrogen peroxide from superoxide anions, which is further transformed into oxygen and water under the action of catalase.

Considering the leading role of the activation of pro-oxidant processes in chronic alcoholism, indicators of the antioxidant-pro-oxidant status can be used to predict the course of this pathology, as well as the effectiveness of the selected treatment tactics for patients in this category.

Prospects for further research.

Further study of the relationship between the main markers of pathogenetic processes and, as a result, characteristic biochemical disorders affecting the condition of patients with polytrauma and alcohol history. It is promising to study the course of combined traumatic illness in patients with chronic alcoholism and alcohol withdrawal syndrome, complicated by alcoholic delirium at all stages of the intensive care protocol of each patient to achieve quality of life.

Conflict of interest.

The authors of the manuscript knowingly acknowledge the absence of actual or potential conflict of interest regarding the results of this work with pharmaceutical companies, manufacturers of biomedical devices, other organizations whose products, services, financial support may be related to the subject matter or sponsored.

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REFERENCES


Пациенты были разделены на группы на основании уровня оксидативного стресса в плазме крови. Группы определялись с использованием метода фотометрии.

Выводы и обсуждение.

Основным показателем, который использовали для оценки, было содержание липидных пероксидов в плазме крови.

Актуальность.

Исследования, проведенные в данной работе, являются важным шагом в понимании роли оксидативного стресса в развитии алкогольного делюриума у пациентов с комбинированными травмами.

Материал и методы.

Исследование было проведено на базе ведущих травматологических центров страны. Пациенты были разделены на группы на основании уровня оксидативного стресса в плазме крови. Группы определялись с использованием метода фотометрии.

Результаты и обсуждение.

Основным показателем, который использовали для оценки, было содержание липидных пероксидов в плазме крови.

Заключение.

Исследования, проведенные в данной работе, являются важным шагом в понимании роли оксидативного стресса в развитии алкогольного делюриума у пациентов с комбинированными травмами. Окислительный стресс может стать основой для новых подходов в диагностике и лечении этих состояний.
інтенсивності перекисного окиснення ліпідів в організмі людини є дієнові кон’югати і активні продукти тіобарбітурової кислоти. Це забезпечує аутокатализичний самоприскорюючий характер. Отримані результати вказують, що у хворих з політравмою та синдромом відміни алкоголю ускладненим алкоголізмом, на тлі хронічного алкоголізму внаслідок генерації активних форм кисню, про що свідчить підвищення вмісту активних продуктів тіобарбітурової кислоти, дієнових кон’югатів, 8-ізопростану, на фоні недостатності антиоксидантної системи може розвиватися оксидативний стрес, який супроводжується пошкодженням біологічних молекул: ліпідів, білків, нуклеїнових кислот. Таким чином, одержані результати свідчать про посилення інтенсивності вільнорадикальних реакцій та процесів перекисного окиснення ліпідів.

Зміни вмісту в крові пацієнтів з політравмою та синдромом відміни алкоголю, ускладненим алкогольним делірієм параметрів ліпідної пероксидації вказують на більш виразні порушення інтегрального редокс-стану. Активізація процесів перекисного окиснення ліпідів призводить до порушення еластичності, механічної цілісності клітинних мембран, зниження активності ліпідозалежних мембраноз’язаних ферментів.

При комплексному аналізі вмісту біохімічних маркерів ліпідної пероксидації, а саме активних продуктів тіобарбітурової кислоти, дієнових кон’югатів та 8-ізопростану в крови пацієнтів з політравмою та синдромом відміни алкоголю ускладненим алкогольним делірієм було виявлено, що при надходженні до відділення інтенсивної терапії спостерігаються виразні процеси перекисного окиснення ліпідів та вільно-радикальні процеси. На тлі підвищення активності оксидантної системи спостерігають зменшення антиоксидантних ресурсів, зокрема зниження вмісту супероксиддисмутази, каталази, глутатіонпероксидази.

**Висновки.** В роботі виявлена динаміка показників антиоксидантної системи у пацієнтів та пов’язана з одного боку із виснаженням компенсаторних можливостей організму за умов розвитку потужного оксидативного стресу, а з іншого – ймовірно, було наслідком негативного впливу продуктів хронічної ендогенної інтоксикації, алкоголю, ацетальдегіду на гепатоцити, де відбуваються процеси детоксації в організмі хворих з хронічним алкоголізмом та синдромом відміни алкоголю.

В ході дослідження було виявлено достовірне пригнічення активності всіх досліджуваних ензимів у пацієнтів із політравмою, ускладненім алкогольним делірієм під час потрапляння до відділення інтенсивної терапії, та на сьому добу після проведеної терапії. Супероксиддисмутаза входить до складу першої ланки антиоксидантного захисту. Цей фермент з супероксидних аніонів утворює перекис водню, що далі за дією каталази перетворюється на кисень та воду.

Вернути до уваги провідну роль активізації прооксидантних процесів за хронічного алкоголізму, показники антиоксидантно - прооксидантного статусу можуть використовуватись для прогнозування перебігу даної патології, а також ефективності обраної тактики лікування пацієнтів даної категорії.

**Ключові слова:** політравма, синдром відміни алкоголю, алкогольний делірій, оксидативний стрес, антиоксидантна система, седація, дексмедетомідин.

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