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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии  
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

## GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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**GMN: Georgian Medical News** is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board since 1994. GMN carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

GMN is indexed in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, PubMed and VINITI Russian Academy of Sciences. The full text content is available through EBSCO databases.

**GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии** - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

**GMN: Georgian Medical News** – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

ჟურნალი ინდექსირებულია MEDLINE-ის საერთაშორისო სისტემაში, ასახულია SCOPUS-ის, PubMed-ის და ВИНТИ РАН-ის მონაცემთა ბაზებში. სტატიების სრული ტექსტი ხელმისაწვდომია EBSCO-ს მონაცემთა ბაზებიდან.

### WEBSITE

[www.geomednews.com](http://www.geomednews.com)

## К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через **полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра**. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать **AcadNusx**. Размер шрифта - **12**. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.

2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.

3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).

5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. **Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи**. Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.

6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм - в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста **в tiff формате**.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.

8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов - <http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf> и [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform\\_requirements.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html) В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.

9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.

10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.

11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректурa авторам не высылается, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.

12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

**При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.**

## REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface - **Times New Roman (Cyrillic)**, print size - 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.

2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.

3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.

5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. **Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles.** Tables and graphs must be headed.

6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.

8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform\\_requirements.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html)  
[http://www.icmje.org/urm\\_full.pdf](http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf)

In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).

9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.

10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.

11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.

12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

**Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned  
Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.**

## ავტორთა საქურაღებოლ!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დაიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ **AcadNusx**. შრიფტის ზომა – 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.

2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრამების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგების ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

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## APPLICATION OF ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY IN THE PROCESSING OF HISTOLOGICAL MATERIAL

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### Abstract.

**Aim of study:** The pathological examination is one of the longest in the list of medical tests. Most of this time is spent on preparation for the slide. In addition, part of the chemical reagents needed for processing is not safe for the environment and the personal working in the laboratory. The goal of our project was to develop a new, cost-effective and eco-friendly tissue processing technology by integrating a new hardware component - an ultrasound device - into the processing protocol.

**Material and methods:** 28 experimental protocols were developed to create a new tissue material processing protocol. A selected broad panel of tissues was used for each experiment. 168 autopsy tissue samples with a standard set of organs were used in the examination. Processing was carried out manually under conditions of ultrasonic treatment (UP200HT). All slides were stained with hematoxylin-eosin technology. The quality of the slides was evaluated through 5 points evaluation system by 2 pathologists.

**Results:** Application of ultrasound technology in the processing of histological material will: reduce processing time and number of reagents required for processing; increase the cost efficiency of processing; remove harmful component xylene from the processing protocol; better preserve tissue antigenic structure at the expense of reduced tissue retention time in reagents.

**Conclusions:** So, the interdisciplinary use of engineering and medicine will be of great benefit to both the medical staff and the environment, as well as to patients (they will receive better research quality and reduced waiting time for examination results).

**Key words.** Processing protocol, Xylene, ultrasonic treatment.

### Introduction.

The pathological examination is one of the longest in the list of medical tests. Most of this time is spent on preparation of the slide - a one-cell-thick, transparent, stained tissue sample placed on glass, in which structural changes are diagnosed by the pathologist as a result of microscopic examination. In addition, the quality of the slide, together with the qualification of the pathologist, is the most important factor for the correct diagnosis, and its preparation consumes a large part of the cost of this examination in the form of time, reagents and human resources.

To prepare the thin tissue sections needed for microscopic examination, it's necessary to mount the tissue into a special mounting medium, for which the paraffin medium is widely used all over the world. This procedure is called processing and involves the following stages:

1) Dehydration (replacement of water in tissue by addition of the alcohols with increasing concentration – 70%, 95% and 100%.

2) Transparency (substituting the alcohols by xylol in the tissue).

3) Soaking in paraffin (substituting xylol by paraffin).

4) Mounting of the sample in paraffin.

The final result of the tissue processing is sectioning (cutting) of the block to receive thin tissue sections of up to 3 microns in thickness, which is performed by the microtome. The obtained sections are then stained by different methods.

In its essence, the whole processing process is a way to obtain a thin, 2-3 micron thickness of the tissue sample, in order to further stain it, for study and detection of pathological changes in the transmission light microscope.

One of the components of the processing process, xylene, is organic representative of a petroleum product, which, like other organic solvents, is rather dangerous. It belongs to the 3<sup>rd</sup> class of compounds. It is a volatile compound and is quite dangerous for health, especially under conditions of long-term exposure. Employees of the laboratory are constantly under the influence of this substance - it impacts them from air inhaled into the body and from the surface of the skin. Causes irritation of the skin and mucous membrane of eye and breath system. Modern laboratories are equipped with powerful exhaust systems, although this in most cases, it is not enough - due to the volatility of xylene, it gets into the air and creates a hazard for health of laboratory workers and environment [1-10].

The goal of our project was to develop a new, cost-effective and eco-friendly tissue processing technology by integrating a new hardware component - an ultrasound device - into the tissue processing protocol.

Functionality and viability of the idea proposed by us were confirmed by studies

according to which all stages of processing are accelerated under the conditions of using ultrasound, however, none of these studies removed any steps from the processing protocol [1,3-13].

We provide the new solution - the integration of an additional hardware component (an ultrasound device) in an existing processing protocol, which is forced mount the paraffin in the tissue samples. This new solution will not only allow us to remove from the processing process an aggressive and harmful substance xylene, as well as significantly reduce the processing time and cost. Xylene is the most expensive of the substances necessary for processing. At the same time, it causes contamination of the paraffin and increases its cost. Through this new protocol reducing the cost of the processing process at the expense of the cost of the xylene used and at about 2/3 the cost of the paraffin used for this process. Beside that, it should be noted that the eco-friendly component of this protocol includes not only removal of the harmful substance - xylene from the protocol, but significantly reducing the amount



of paraffin by about 2/3 used in this process. This also no less important, because after impregnation tissue with xylene, in order to remove it from the tissue and replace it with paraffin, it is necessary to pass the tissue through at least 3 paraffins, in order to completely expel xylene from the tissue and replace it with paraffin. As the result of this process, the first and second paraffins are contaminated with xylene and already become harmful to the environment. On the other hand, paraffin itself is not an aggressive and harmful compound, but it is not subject to recycling, so reducing its consumption will significantly reduce the pressure of harmful effects on the environment.

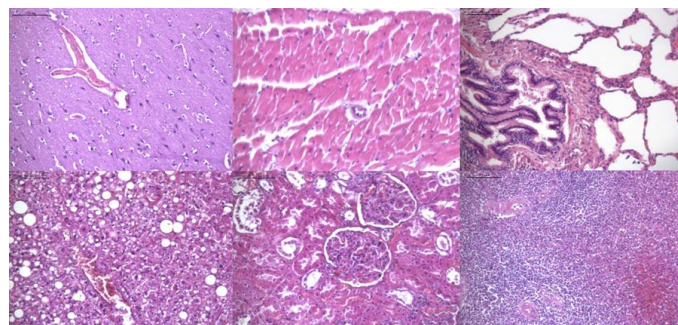
## Materials and Methods.

A non-personalized study was performed. The current material of the Histological Examination Division of the Medical Examination Department of the Levon Samkharauli National Forensics Bureau was used for the research. An individual classifier was developed, and all materials were coded. 28 experimental protocols were developed to create a new tissue material processing protocol. A selected broad panel of tissues was used for each experiment. 168 autopsy tissue samples with a standard set of organs (brain, heart, lung, liver, kidney, spleen) taken post mortally within 4-10 hours, were used in the examination. Processing was carried out manually under conditions of ultrasonic treatment of the material (UST-UltraSonic Treatment). For ultrasonic treatment was used ultrasound device UP200HT. There was carried out control for each experiment through standard processing. All slides were stained with standard hematoxylin-eosin technology. In addition, various histochemical (histochemical stain techniques: alcian blue, perls, van-gieson) and immunohistochemical studies (IHC markers: CK8, vimentin, ki67) was conducted on the materials of successful experiments. Experiments were visually documented by creating a database of microphotographs of slides. The quality of the slides was evaluated through 5 points evaluation system of cutting/staining/visualization components, according to a standard scheme, by 2 pathologists, based on which the final protocol was developed. The best result was considered to be the experimental protocol, which resulted in a slides identical to that obtained with the standard protocol, although it turned out that in 10% of cases we obtained a better slides then by standard protocol.

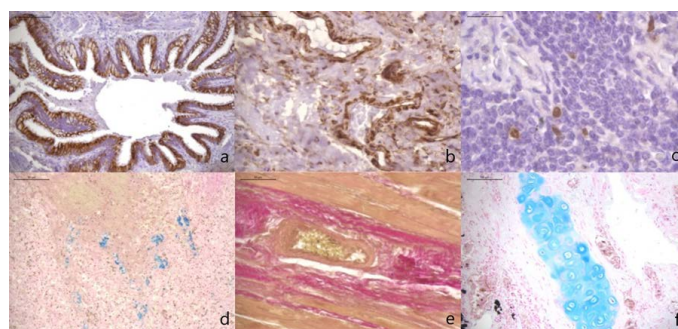
Quantitative data retrieved in the study was treated by Pearson's and Spearman's correlation and X2 test. Statistical analysis of acquired quantitative data was performed by use of SPSS V.23.0 program. The confidence interval of 95% was considered as statistically significant.

## Results.

Based on the results obtained after the evaluation of the quality of the slides, experimental protocol N A20 was considered the best. There was no lack of transparency with tissue samples obtained by new processing protocol, so there was no need to modify the standard staining protocols. In all experimental slides stained by standard protocols, the transparency of the quality required for histomorphological research by transmission light microscopy was fully achieved (Figures 1-2).



**Figure 1.** Histological specimens, HEX200: a) brain, b) heart, c) lung, d) liver e) kidney, f) spleen.



**Figure 2.** Histological specimens: a/b/c) lung, IHC: a) ck8/18X100, b) vimentinX200, c) ki67X400; d) spleen, perlsX100; e) heart, van giesonX200, f) lung, alcian blueX100.

## New tissue processing protocol:

1) buffered formalin-60 min, 2) alcohol 70%-60 min, 3) alcohol 96%-30 min with sonification (UST), 4) alcohol 96%-30 min with sonification (UST), 5) alcohol 96% -30 min with sonification (UST), 6) alcohol 100%-30 min with sonification (UST), 7) paraffin-90 min with interval sonification 60 min (20 min (UST)/10 min).

The perspective of improving the quality of the slides itself is also important - modern delicate technologies imply the maintenance of stable membranes due to the need to study the antigenic structure in the process of tissue processing. Especially in the case of tumor pathologists - for the purpose of developing effective treatment regimens for patients and planning post-operative management. Due to the fact that the delay time of the tissue in the reagents to be carried out is technically reduced - the antigenic structure of the tissues will most likely be better preserved.

So, by using ultrasound-combine tissue processing protocol we achieved next results:

- reduction of processing time.
- reduction of the number of reagents required for processing.
- increasing the cost efficiency of processing.
- removal of harmful component xylene from the processing protocol.
- better preservation of tissue antigenic structure at the expense of reduced tissue retention time in reagents.

The pathological examination is mandatory in the conditions of all surgical medical manipulations, therefore the development

of this technology finds a wide response in the pathology labs of the whole world. This fast, cheap and eco-friendly method of tissue samples processing will be beneficial for any clinic or research center due to its high cost-effectiveness.

### Conclusion.

The new tissue material processing protocol is significantly different from the standard one, namely:

- The duration of the new protocol is 5.5 hours instead of 12.5 hours of standard protocol.
- The number of reagents in the processing battery is 7 instead of 12 of standard protocol.
- Xylene was removed from the processing process.
- Removing xylene resulted in a 3-fold reduction of paraffin.

Due to the removal of xylene from the processing process, paraffin is no longer polluted and is consumed almost completely without loss, which is no less important, because although paraffin itself is not an aggressive and harmful compound, but it is not subject to recycling, so reducing its consumption will significantly reduce the pressure of harmful effects on the environment. In addition, the cost-effectiveness of the new protocol is much higher by 27.5%, than the standard one.

So, the interdisciplinary use of engineering and medicine will be of great benefit to both the medical staff and the environment, as well as to patients (they will receive better research quality and reduced waiting time for examination results).

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### Резюме

#### Применение ультразвуковой технологии при обработке гистологического материала

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**Цель исследования:** Патологическое обследование является одним из самых длинных в списке медицинских тестов. Большая часть этого времени уходит на подготовку препарата. Кроме того, часть химических реагентов, необходимых для обработки тканей, не безопасна для окружающей среды и персонала, работающего в лаборатории.

Целью нашего проекта была разработка новой, экономически эффективной и экологичной технологии обработки тканей путем интеграции нового аппаратного компонента - ультразвукового устройства - в протокол проводки.

**Материалы и методы:** 28 экспериментальных протоколов были разработаны для создания нового протокола проводки тканевого материала. Для каждого эксперимента использовали выбранную широкую панель тканей. В исследовании использовали 168 образцов ткани полученных после вскрытия со стандартным набором органов. Обработку проводили вручную в условиях ультразвуковой обработки (UP200HT). Все препараты стекла окрашивали по технологии гематоксилин-эозин. Качество слайдов оценивали с помощью системы оценки 5 баллов 2 патологоанатома.

**Результаты:** Применение ультразвуковой технологии при обработке гистологического материала позволит: сократить время обработки и количество реагентов, необходимых для проводки; повышение экономической эффективности проводки; удаление вредного компонента ксилола из протокола проводки; улучшение сохранения тканевой антигенной структуры за счет сокращения времени удержания ткани в реагентах.

**Выводы:** Таким образом, междисциплинарное использование инженерии и медицины принесет большую пользу как медицинскому персоналу, так и окружающей среде, а также пациентам (они получают лучшее качество исследований и сократится время ожидания результатов обследования).

**Проект был поддержан научным грантом STEM-22-2527 Национального научного фонда Грузии им. Шота Руставели.**

**Ключевые слова:** протокол проводки, ксилол, ультразвуковая обработка.

**reziume**

**ultrabgeriT iTeqnologiiS gamoyeneba histologiuri masalis procesirebaSi**

**g. burkaZe, n. kikaliSvili, T. muzaSvili**

*levan samxaraulis saxelobis sasamarTlo eqspertizis erovnuli biuro*

**kvlevis mizani:** paTologanatomyuri gamokvleva erT-erTi yvelaze xangrZlivia samedicino diagnostikuli gamokvlevis nusxaSi. am drois umetesi nawili xmardeba preparatis damzadebis teqnur dros, amasTan qimiuri reaqtivebis nawili, romelic gamoiyeneba masalis damuSavebis ar aris usafTxo garemosTvis da laboratorii TanamSromlebisTvis. Cveni proeqtis mizani iyo qsovilovani masalis procesingis axali, ekologiurad sufTa teqnologiiS SemuSaveba procesingis protokolSi aparaturni komponentis - ultrabgeriT iTeqnologiiS mowyobilobis integrireb iT.

**masala da meTodebi:** SemuSavda qsovilovani masalis procesingis 28 eqsperimentuli protokoli. eqsperimentisTvis gamoyenebul iqna 168 qsovilovani nimuSi - autopsiuli masala organoTa standartuli nakrebiT. qsovilovani masalis gatareba ganxorcielda manualuri reJimiT ultrabgeriT iT damuSavebis pirobebSi aparatiT UP200HT. preparatebi SeRebil iqna hematoqsilin-eozinis meTodiT. warmatebul eqsperimetis preparatebi damatebiT SeRebil iqna histoqimiuri da imunohistoqimiuri teqnologiiT. preparatebis xarisxis Sefaseba ganxorcielda 5 baliani sistemiT 2 paTologanatomis mier.

**Sedegebi:** ultrabgeriT iTeqnologiiS gamoyeneba histologiuri masalis

procesirebaSi amcirebs procesingis dros da reaqtivebis raodenobas, Sesabamisad izrdeba procesingis xarjTefeqtura. amasTan, reaqtivebSi qsovilis dayovnebis drois Semcirebis gamo SesaZlebelia ukeT iqnes SenarCunebuli qsovilis antigenuri struqtura.

**daskvnebi:** inJineriisa da medicinis interdisciplinuri gamoyeneba sargebels moutans rogorc samedicino personals, aseve garemos da pacientebS, romlebic miiReben kvlevis ukeTes xarisxs da kvlevis Sedegebis molodinis Semcirebul dros.

**proeqti ganxorcielda SoTa rusTavelis saqarTvelos erovnuli samecniero fondis samecniero grantis STEM-22-2527 mxardaWeriT.**

**sakvanZo sityvebi:** procesingi, qsiloli, ultrabgeriT iT aparati.