

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

ISSN 1512-0112

NO 4 (349) Апрель 2024

ТБИЛИСИ - NEW YORK



ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии  
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

## GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

Monthly Georgia-US joint scientific journal published both in electronic and paper formats of the Agency of Medical Information of the Georgian Association of Business Press.  
Published since 1994. Distributed in NIS, EU and USA.

**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. Корректур авторам не высылаются, 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 შედეგის 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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## EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF MINERAL WATERS ON THE GASTRIC MUCOSA OF WISTAR RATS

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### Abstract.

Acid-related diseases (ARD) are the most common among digestive diseases. The main goals of therapy of ARD are to reduce the influence of aggression factors (production of HCl, pepsin) and increase the protective properties of the mucous membrane of the upper digestive tract. Also currently in medicine, one of the therapeutic and preventive methods is the use of chloride-hydrocarbonate sodium boron mineral waters. In this study, we compared the efficacy of table mineral waters in the therapy of induced gastropathy in Wistar rats. The study of the effect of mineral waters on the gastric mucosa of Wistar rats has provided valuable information that can be applied in medical practice for the treatment and prevention of various diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in humans. Careful analysis of the data obtained has shown that certain types of mineral waters can significantly reduce inflammatory processes and promote regeneration of the gastric mucosa, which makes them a useful addition to traditional treatment methods such as pharmacotherapy.

**Key words.** Mineral waters, gastritis, ulcers, prostaglandin, protection, rats.

### Introduction.

Acid-related diseases (ARD) are the most common among digestive diseases. Treatment of this pathology and prevention of further progression are urgent public health problems [1,2].

The main goals of therapy of ARD are to reduce the influence of aggression factors (production of HCl, pepsin) and increase the protective properties of the mucous membrane of the upper digestive tract [1,2]. Antacid and antisecretory drugs are used to normalize gastric function. Also currently in medicine, one of the therapeutic and preventive methods is the use of chloride-hydrocarbonate sodium boron mineral waters [1-5]. They favorably affect not only the mucous membrane of the stomach, but also the entire digestive system as a whole, as their composition includes hydrogen carbonate, which has high alkaline properties, contribute to the reduction of acidity in the stomach, and also normalizes secretion, chloride ion, which increases the formation of digestive enzymes, and boron, which regenerates the mucous membrane [2-4].

Mineral waters, natural water sources enriched with minerals and other substances, have long been used in medicine for the treatment and prevention of various diseases, including those of the gastrointestinal tract. Due to their unique composition, they have many beneficial effects on the body, including improving

digestion, reducing inflammation, and normalizing the acid-base balance [3-5].

Thus, mineral water has a stimulating effect on intestinal peristalsis and contributes to the effective removal of toxins from the body due to its laxative effect and properties that improve the motility of the gastrointestinal tract. In addition, the presence of elements such as magnesium and potassium support the cardiovascular system and general health [3-5].

Mineral water plays a special role in the field of gastroenterology. It helps to eliminate the imbalance of gastric juice and normalizes gastric acidity, which prevents the development of gastritis and ulcers. Also, due to anti-inflammatory and enveloping properties, mineral water promotes rapid healing of erosions and ulcers on the gastric mucosa [1-5].

Given these positive characteristics, it seems important to conduct a detailed experimental study of the effect of different types of mineral water on the gastric mucosa.

**The aim of the study** was to compare the efficacy of table mineral waters in the therapy of induced gastropathy in Wistar rats.

### Materials and Methods.

The study was conducted on Wistar rats (n=20), bred in vivarium conditions, with body weight 170-200 g, age 2 months, divided into 4 groups (n=5 in each group): 1 control and 3 experimental.

The animals were kept under standard conditions. The drug ketorolac from the group of NSAIDs was used as a factor inducing gastropathy. As it is known, ketorolac is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, the mechanism of its pharmacological activity is based on the ability to inhibit cyclooxygenase and disrupt the synthesis of prostaglandins, including the so-called gastroprotective prostaglandins, which regulate the synthesis of protective mucus in the stomach. Under its influence, the synthesis of protective mucus in the stomach is weakened, which leads to damage of the gastric mucosa by hydrochloric acid produced in the stomach, and thus ulcerative lesions of the stomach develop.

Wistar rats were chosen for the scientific study because the gastrointestinal system of these animals is well studied and similar to the human system in many aspects, which allows correct interpretation of the results obtained.

Gastric damage with subsequent formation of gastritis was produced by a 14-day intramuscular injection of the drug at a dose of 0.85 mg/kg.



Simultaneously, all animals received free water: control group - modeling gastritis; experimental group №1 - modeling gastritis + "Essentuki 4"; №2 - modeling gastritis + "Essentuki 17"; №3 - modeling gastritis + "Rychal-soo" (Figure 1).

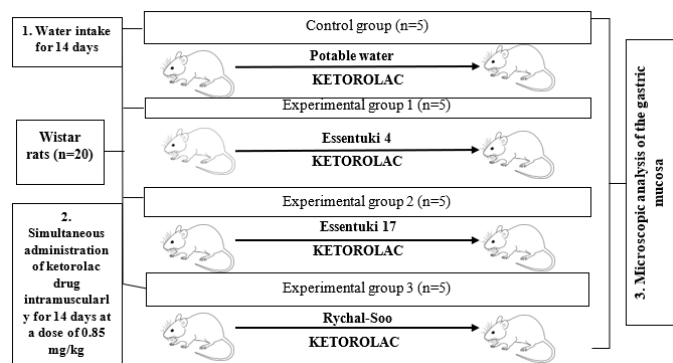


Figure 1. Study design.

14 days after the beginning of the experiment, rats were euthanized, stomachs were extracted, washed in distilled water, and fixed in 10% formalin solution.

Then we evaluated by microscopic examination: by the average number of lining cells in a grid cell "5x5" at microscope magnification x600. The following were also evaluated: apoptosis index in the pit epithelium of the gastric mucosa determined on the basis of expression of proapoptotic protein Fas Ligand, proliferation index in the epithelium of the gastric mucosa (expression of regulatory protein Ki-67), level of prostaglandins and gastric mucosa damage index.

"Essentuki 4" - mineral natural therapeutic table drinking water. Water chloride-hydrocarbonate (hydrocarbonate-chloride) sodium, boric, medium-mineralized (mineralization level 7.0-10.0 g/l).

"Essentuki 17" - mineral natural therapeutic drinking water, chloride-hydrocarbonate (hydrocarbonate-chloride) sodium, boric, carbonated highly mineralized (mineralization level 10.0-14.0 g/l).

"Rychal Soo" - mineral natural therapeutic drinking water, chloride-hydrocarbonate (hydrocarbonate-chloride) sodium, carbonated low-mineralized (mineralization level 4,0-5,0 g/l).

Statistical analysis was performed using Statistica 6.0 program. Results are presented as mean (M) and standard error of the mean ( $\pm m$ ).

Statistical processing of the results was performed using the nonparametric Mann-Whitney test. Differences were considered reliable when the reliability coefficient was  $p < 0.05$ .

## Results.

In terms of the average number of lining cells, the greatest result was observed in the second group (modeling gastritis + "Essentuki 17") -  $3,476 \pm 0,203$ . Indicators of the control group (modeling of gastritis) - were  $2,875 \pm 0,213$ . The most effective result was shown by the first group (modeling gastritis + "Essentuki 4") with the index  $1,825 \pm 0,172$  (Figure 2).

The apoptosis index in the pit epithelium of the gastric mucosa was the lowest in the first group -  $6,65 \pm 0,42$ , the highest in the

second group -  $19,39 \pm 2,43$ . The index of the control group amounted to  $15,76 \pm 2,60$  (Figure 3).

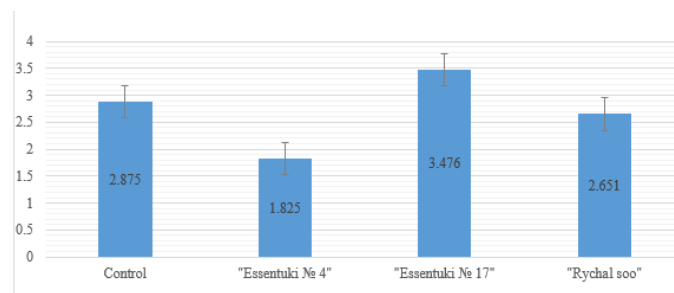


Figure 2. Average number of cladding cells in a 5x5 grid cell.

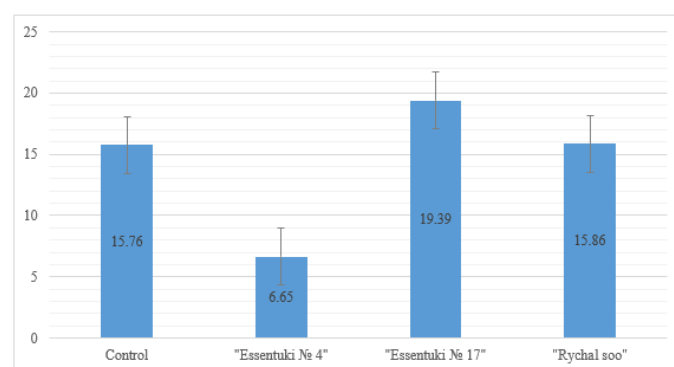


Figure 3. The apoptosis index in the pit epithelium of gastric mucosa determined based on the expression of pro-apoptotic protein Fas Ligand, %.

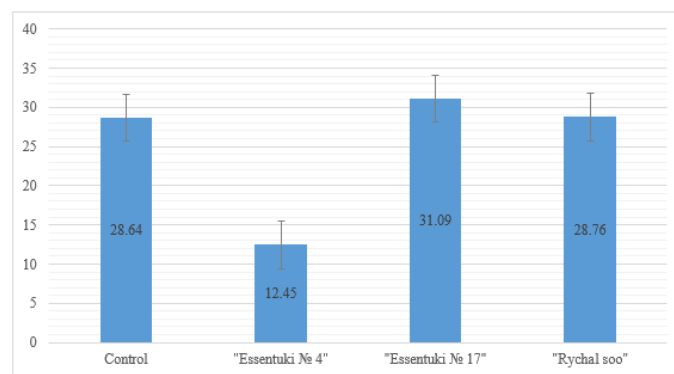


Figure 4. Proliferation index in gastric mucosa epithelium (expression of Ki-67 regulatory protein), %.

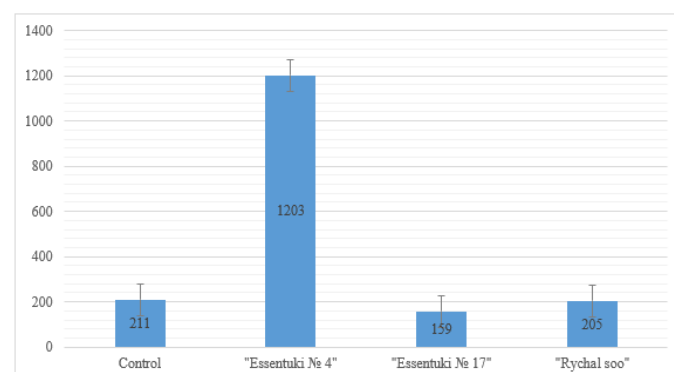
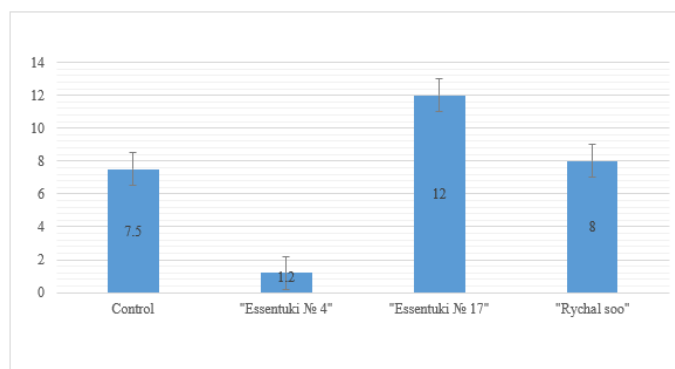


Figure 5. Prostaglandin (E2) level.



**Figure 6.** Gastric mucosa damage index.

The proliferation index in gastric mucosal epithelium was found to be highest in the second group,  $31.09 \pm 2.54$  (Figure 4).

The level of prostaglandins was observed to be high in the first group  $1203 \pm 89$ , low in the second group  $159 \pm 54$  and in the control group  $211 \pm 66.4$  (Figure 5).

The lowest gastric mucosa damage index was observed in the first experimental group -  $1.2 \pm 0.3$ , the highest - in the second experimental group -  $12 \pm 2.9$  (Figure 6).

Analysing all the above-mentioned indicators we can reliably judge that in the experimental group №2 ( $p < 0,05$ ):

1. production of protective prostaglandin – PgE2 was increased.
2. apoptosis index in the pit epithelium of the gastric mucosa was reduced.
3. mucosal damage index was reduced.

### Conclusion.

According to the results of the conducted experiment the efficacy of table mineral water "Essentuki 4" in relation to therapy of NSAID-associated gastropathy in adult rats, confirmed morphologically and laboratory, in comparison with groups of rats receiving mineral waters "Essentuki 17" and "Rychal-Soo".

"Essentuki-4" is a therapeutic table water, in the composition of which there are many minerals. Doctors prescribe it for therapy of gastritis, diabetes, as well as ailments of the endocrine system. This water is exceptional because it affects all kinds of functional structures of the body.

The study of the effect of mineral waters on the gastric mucosa of Wistar rats has provided valuable information that can be applied in medical practice for the treatment and prevention of various diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in humans. Careful analysis of the data obtained has shown that certain types of mineral waters can significantly reduce inflammatory processes

and promote regeneration of the gastric mucosa, which makes them a useful addition to traditional treatment methods such as pharmacotherapy.

However, along with the positive effects, the study also revealed possible negative effects under certain conditions of use of mineral waters, which emphasizes the importance of an individual approach in the use of these waters as a therapeutic agent. In particular, high mineralization and the presence of certain ions may aggravate existing diseases or cause discomfort in patients with sensitive gastric mucosa.

Based on the analysis performed, it can be concluded that further research in this area is needed. It is important to determine the mechanisms behind the healing effects of mineral waters, as well as to establish the optimal dosages and modes of intake. This allows not only to enhance the therapeutic effect, but also to minimize the risks of possible side effects.

The study also emphasizes the significance of the cultural and historical aspect of mineral water use. In many cultures, mineral waters have been used for centuries to improve health and treat a variety of diseases. The incorporation of this traditional practice into modern medical procedures must be based on scientific evidence and clinical trials, which requires additional amounts of research to confirm the efficacy and safety of this approach.

In conclusion, this study makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the potential of mineral waters as an adjunctive therapy for GI diseases.

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