

[2, 9, 11].

I – (2)

		(% , M±m)			
		2		2	
		+48,4±8,36***, n=11	-2,9±2,20, n=9	+57,1±10,4***, n=10	-6,6±3,79, n=10
	+	+8,2±4,78, n=10	-4,3±2,87, n=10	+4,0±5,00, n=10	-0,7±6,37, n=10
	+	+38,7±9,88**, n=10	+4,4±3,58, n=10	+54,3±22,0* n=10	-3,7±6,53, n=10
	+	+34,8±5,15***, n=10	-10,9±5,50, n=10	+45,5±15,0, n=10	-3,0±6,83, n=10

* – <0,05; ** – p<0,02; *** – p<0,001

2 –

(M±m)

	n	(/ 100)		(/ 100)		(/ 100)		(%)	
	10	2,4±0,24	7,8±1,69*	250±18	341±24*	0,37±0,06	1,30±0,27*	1,09±0,11	2,62±0,39*
	10	2,6±0,30	3,2±0,3	222±29	201±27	0,49±0,06	0,45±0,08	1,6±0,10	1,66±0,17
+	+9	2,8±0,44	10,0±1,69*	235±26	372±52*	0,33±0,04	1,46±0,35*	1,01±0,16	2,93±0,69*
+	10	2,3±0,26	7,9±0,54*	263±28	394±37*	0,30±0,04	1,08±0,12*	0,86±0,13	2,10±0,24*

* – <0,01

[1, 5, 12].

[7, 11].

[6].

[6].

[8]

2

SUMMARY

PHARMACOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MECHANISM OF ACTION OF DOPAMINE ON THE BLOOD FLOW AND TRANSPORTATION OF SODIUM IN THE RENAL TUBULES OF RATS

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In anesthetized rats, dopamine (1 mg/kg) increased the blood flow in adrenal and external medullary layers of kidneys with accompanying obvious sodium–uretic response due to inhibition of sodium reabsorption, PO₂, not changing, at that. Haloperidol (1 mg/kg) prevented the hemodynamic shift and its depressing effect on the sodium transport in the kidney channels. The inhibiting agent for kallikrein–kinin system contrical and inhibiting agent for prostaglandinsynthetase indometacin did not alter the kidney response to the neurotransmitter under study. The intrarenal hemodynamic shift and inhibition of sodium transport induced with dopamine seem to be due to stimulation of the renal postsynaptic dopamine receptors and unrelated to activation of the renal kallikrein–kinin system or augmentation of prostaglandins synthesis.

Key words: kidneys, kinins, prostaglandins, dopamine receptors.

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