

Перспективні напрями наукових досліджень - 2015: матеріали міжнародної науково-практичної конференції. — В 2 т. - Т.2. - К.: Вид-во «Центр навчальної літератури», 2015. - 175 с.

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Для науковців, викладачів вищих та середніх навчальних закладів, державних службовців. представників ділових кіл, аспірантів та студентів.

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Materials will be useful forscientists, teachers, government officials, business representatives, postgraduates and students.

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ON THE EXTRACELLULAR DEHYDRATION

A number of surgical and infectious diseases as well as diseases of children's age are accompanied by dehydration. Intense dehydration leads to the development of a number of complications. Study of the structural features of the spleen is an urgent problem, as the spleen being the organ of immunogenesis is responsible for effectiveness of cellular and humoral immune responses of both innate and acquired immunity. Body dehydration (lack of water) reduces the secretory activity of digestive glands, which facilitates water preservation in the body. Stomach as one of the central organs of the digestive system plays an important role in maintaining water-salt balance of the body.

Aim. To understand the structural transformation of the spleen and stomach during extracellular dehydration.

Matherials and methods. Our aim was to discover structural and morphological changes in spleen and stomach due to extracellular dehydration. Outbred white laboratory rats with average weight of 270.0 grams were divided into 2 groups. The 1st group which consisted of 10 rats, was used as a control group. The 2nd group experimental, 10 rats, for 2 months were kept on no-salt diet with fresh water replaced with bidistilled water to simulate the average extracellular dehydration of heavy degree. (LASIX®) was injected intraperitoneally, 3 mg per 1 kg of animal weight every 24h. These rats have shown extracellular water deficiency of more than 10% related to the control. Hematoxylin and eosin-stained as well as Van Gieson's stained sections were made, which were then examined with optical microscope.

Results. During extracellular dehydration, we noted nonspecific changes of spleen: the destruction of the capsule, trabecules, as well as atrophy and relative fibrosis in the form of appearance of a significant amount of red pulp of various sizes of collagen and elastic fibers. Megacaryocytes completely disappear, there is a

formation in the red pulp of arteriovenouses anastomoses. The white pulp remains only in the form of small clusters of lymphocytes and reticular cells.

Other changes were observed in the fundal part of the stomach. As a result of prolonged exposure of extracellular dehydration factor, thickening of the mucosa and a large number of sharply extended veins was observed. Lysis of collagen fibers was detected in the submucosa.

Complete disorganization of the gastric glands, especially necks, is shown in the fundal part of the stomach. Stomach fields are sharply changing, decreasing in size. We have determined that atrophy of the mucosa cells is a result of stomach dehydration influence, as their nuclei are at varying degrees of necrobiosis until full pyknosis and wrinkling. Epithelial cells are low and contain dark elongated nuclei. In the course of complete destruction and atrophy of chief and accessory cells of the glands, there is rapid proliferation of parietal cells. In these cases parietal cells of different sizes and shapes, closely adjacent to each other, form broad light fields.

All of these changes lead to a complete erasure of the normal structure of the glands. Their glandular structure is preserved only in some places at the bottom.

Conclusion. These morphological changes in the spleen and stomach during dehydration can cause the development of immunodeficiency states and other serious consequences for the body.

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