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MODELING CRYONECROSIS OF THE MYOCARDIUM IN RATS

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Relevance. Every year in our country there are nearly 50 thousand new cases myocardial infarction. Myocardial infarction (MI) is one of the forms of myocardial necrosis caused by a violation of inflow of blood through the affected artery. Improving ways to prevent and treat THEM can be based on new experimental models.

Materials and methods. The experiments were performed on 10 outbred rats male. The model THEY created surgically in animals under ether mask anesthesia. Before opening the thoracic cavity imposed four alloys in the form of four-point the taped, two on the 5th rib and two 6 rib that made it possible to exclude the development of severe pneumothorax.

Results. When interpreting ECG data in terms of the observation noted the absence of R-wave in leads located above the region of the infarct, the appearance pathological Q-wave in leads located above the region of the infarction, the elevation segment S-T above the contour in leads located above the region of infarction, the negative prong T in leads located above the region of infarction. Histological examination of the preparations was observed by zone of reactive inflammation, accompanied by the development of leukocyte infiltration, which were characterized by the destruction of the bundles of cardiomyocytes, the dilatation of blood vessels and accumulation of neutrophils. 14 e day in the area of cryotherapy, inflammatory reaction followed by processes of vibrationally with the formation of loose connective tissue.

Conclusions. ECG signs obtained in the experiment is fully consistent with those with classic myocardial infarction. Changes in histological preparations took place at the classic way – from inflammation to the formation of connective tissue scar.

INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROUNDABOUT COURSE

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Introduction. Walls of veins of a wide fastion of a hip are much thicker at the expense of well developed external cover. Muscular veins have no such powerful external cover, they well developed a muscular layer. Veins are characterized by well developed muscular layer and an elastic framework.

Work purpose. Studying of a possibility of use of physical activity as a stimulator of development of the roundabout course at blood outflow violation was an objective of this research, and not only process of macroscopic reorganization of the venous course in these conditions, but also and change of a microstructure of walls of veins of bodies and fabrics in the injured extremity was studied.

Materials and methods of a research. We studied a structure of veins of skin, a wide fastion of a hip, muscles and veins (had hypodermic and femoral). All these veins have the general principle of a structure: an internal cover with the expressed elastic membrane, average and external.

Results. However veins of noted bodies and fabrics are characterized by the features. Yes, veins of skin have rather thin wall, is characterized by poverty of muscular and elastic elements. External borders of these veins merge with connecting tissue of skin.

Conclusions. Comparing data macro - and microscopic a research, it should be noted generally their identity. However identification on roentgenograms accurate, well created by kollateraly answers development of the most expanded vessel with very thin wall. Further diameter of kollateraly does not increase, and the thickening of walls which occurs in the conditions of physical activity within 90-120 days begins.