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НОВЫЙ ДЕНЬ В МЕДИЦИНЕ
NEW DAY IN MEDICINE

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METABOLYTIC PROCESS IN UROLITHIASIS COMPLICATED BY OBSTRUCTIVE PYELONEPHRITIS IN THE EXPERIMENT

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✓ ***Resume***

Currently, the problem of urolithiasis and urinary tract infection in childhood, especially in hot climates, remains in the focus of pediatric urology.

Purpose of the research: To study morphofunctional disorders of cell membranes in urolithiasis complicated by obstructive pyelonephritis in an experiment.

Material and methods: Experimental studies were carried out on 65 (5-6 months old) male rabbits of the "chinchilla" breed, weighing 3000-3500 g. All animals were divided into 2 groups: group 1, EOP, against the background of traditional treatment - 30 rabbits; Group 2, EOP, against the background of metabolic treatment - 35 rabbits.

Results and discussion: In experimental animals, on day 15 without treatment, glomeruli plethora is observed, the epithelium of the proximal and distal tubules is flattened, and the brush border is reduced in places. In 3 months after metabolic therapy in animals, the structure is mosaic, along with destructively altered areas, they are revealed with a normal structure. In 6 months after the start of metabolic treatment, the main part of the renal tissue has a normal structure, areas with destructively altered nephron tubules are relatively less often visible, and sclerosis is almost not detected.

Key words: morphofunctional disorders of cell membranes in urolithiasis, complicated obstructive pyelonephritis, experimental studies

МЕТОБОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРОЦЕССА ПРИ МОЧЕКАМЕННОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ ОСЛОЖНЕННОЙ ОБСТРУКТИВНЫМ ПИЕЛОНЕФРИТОМ В ЭКСПЕРЕМЕНТЕ

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✓ ***Резюме***

В настоящее время проблема мочекаменной болезни и инфекция мочевого тракта в детском возрасте, особенно в регионах жаркого климата, продолжает оставаться в центре внимания детской урологии.

Цель исследования: изучить морфофункциональные нарушения клеточных мембран при мочекаменной болезни осложненной обструктивном пиелонефрите в эксперименте.

Материал и методы: Экспериментальные исследования проведены на 65 (5-6 месячных) кроликах-самцах породы «шиншилла», массой 3000-3500 г. Все животные были распределены на 2 группы: 1-группа, ЭОП, на фоне традиционного лечения - 30 кроликов; 2-группа, ЭОП, на фоне метаболитного лечения - 35 кроликов.

Результат и обсуждения: У опытных животных на 15 день без лечения наблюдается полнокровие клубочков, эпителий проксимальных и дистальных канальцев уплощен, щеточная каемка местами редуцирована. Через 3 мес. после проведения метаболитной терапии у животных структура мозаична наряду с деструктивно измененными участками выявляются с нормальной структурой. Через 6 мес. после начала метаболитного лечения основная часть почечной ткани имеет нормальную структуру, сравнительно реже видны участки с деструктивно измененными канальцами нефронов, склероз почти не выявляется.

Ключевые слова: морфофункциональные нарушения клеточных мембран при мочекаменной болезни, осложненный обструктивный пиелонефрит, экспериментальное исследования

EKSPERIMENTDA OBSTRUKTIV PIELONEFRIT BILAN ASORATLANGAN UROLITIYOZDA METOBOLITIK JARAYONNI

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✓ ***Rezyume***

Hozirgi vaqtda bolalar nefrolitiazida, ayniqsa quruq issiq iqlim sharoitida urolitiyoz va siydik yo'li infektsiyasining muammosi urologiyaning diqqat markazida bo'lib kelmoqda.

Tadqiqot maqsadi: obstruktiv pielonefrit bilan murakkablashgan urolitiyozda hujayra membranalarining morfofunktsional buzilishlarini o'rganish.

Material va usullar: ekperemental quyonlar "Shinshilla" zotining 65-35 kunlik (5-6 oylik) erkak quyonlariga eksperimental tadqiqotlar o'tkazildi, quyonlar vazni 3000-3500 g. Barcha hayvonlar 2 guruhga bo'lingan: 1-guruh, eksperimental obstruktiv pielonefrit (EOP), an'anaviy davolash fonida - 30 quyon; Metabolik davolanish fonida 2-guruh, EOP - 35 quyon.

Natijalar va tahlillar: Eksperimental hayvonlarda 15-kuni davolashsiz glomeruli ko'pligi kuzatiladi, proksimal va distal tubulalar epiteliysi tekislanadi, joylarda cho'tka chegarasi kamayadi. 3 oydan keyin. hayvonlarda metabolik terapiyadan so'ng, struktura mozaikali bo'lib, halokatli o'zgargan joylar bilan bir qatorda ular normal tuzilish ham aniqlanadi. 6 oydan keyin. metabolik davolash boshlangandan so'ng, buyrak to'qimalarining asosiy qismi normal tuzilishga ega, destruktiv ravishda o'zgartirilgan nefron tubulalari bo'lgan joylar nisbatan kam tez-tez ko'rinib turadi, skleroz deyarli aniqlanmaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: urolitiyozda hujayralar membranalarining morfofunktsional buzilishi, murakkab obstruktiv pielonefrit, eksperimental tadqiqotlar

Relevance

Currently, the problem of urolithiasis and urinary tract infection in childhood, especially in hot climates, remains in the focus of pediatric urology. [1,2,3,4,5,19,14,15,16]. Environmental pollution, changes in dietary patterns, vitamin deficiencies, increased mineralization of water, etc. [8,9,10,12,18,20,21], led to an increase in the number of children with obstructive pyelonephritis, urolithiasis [7,10,11]. ICD, obstructive pyelonephritis refers to the most severe renal pathology in childhood and adolescence, occupying a leading place in the structure of chronic renal failure, especially in the sclerosing variant [6,20,13].

The study of the action of membrane stabilizers, which perform a coenzyme function in the composition of many enzymes, as well as the study of coordination compounds of individual microelements with organic ligands, seems to be a promising direction in terms of uncovering the molecular mechanisms of the disease and in the development of pathogenetic therapy of ICD, prevention of recurrence of stone formation using metabolic therapy [22.23].

The aim of the study. To study morphofunctional disorders of cell membranes in urolithiasis complicated by obstructive pyelonephritis and pathogenetic correction of metabolic processes in the experiment.

Material and methods

Experimental studies were carried out on 65 (5-6 months old) male rabbits of the "chinchilla" breed, weighing 3000-3500 g. All animals were divided into 2 groups:

Group 1, EOP, against the background of traditional treatment - 30 rabbits;

Group 2, EOP, against the background of metabolic treatment - 35 rabbits.

Modeling of experimental obstructive pyelonephritis (EOP) (calcifying damage to cell membranes) was carried out in two stages according to the method of E.F. Yuriev (1979), D. Ishkabulov (1980) with the addition of a modification by the author N. Utegenov (AS USSR No. 456 122 dated 12.09.1988).

The animals of the comparison group underwent traditional therapy, which consisted of eliminating the kink of the ureter, antibacterial therapy using broad-spectrum antibiotics: amikacin, cefexim, cefuroxime, cefamizin 20-50 mg / kg of weight every 6 hours i/m; vitamin C at 20 mg / kg; B1, B6 2 mg / kg once a day i/m for 10 days.

In the (metabolite) group, vitamins and microelements were used against the background of traditional therapy (riboflavin mononucleotide, pyridoxal phosphate, lipoic acid at 2 mg / kg, alphatocopherol acetate - 5 mg / kg, nicotinamide - 20 mg / kg, calcium pantothenate - 20 mg / kg i/m, copper and zinc sulfate, 5 mg / kg per os, through a gastric tube VUK - 5 mg / kg) i/m according to the method developed by us (rational proposal No. 372 "Method of using metabolite drugs in obstructive pyelonephritis"). The course of treatment for groups 1 and 2 was 30 days. The drugs were administered daily. Studies of experimental animals were carried out in dynamics at 15.30.45 days and after 3 and 6 months. At the indicated time, clinical and biochemical laboratory tests of blood and urine were conducted in rabbits, and a piece of kidney tissue was taken in dynamics under general anesthesia for morphological examination from 60 animals (15 drugs from each group) at various time after treatment. Pieces of renal tissue were fixed with a 12% solution of neutral formalin, Carnoy's fluid, and in absolute alcohol. Paraffin sections with a thickness of 4 μs stained histologically with hemotoxylin-eosin, picrofuchsin according to Van Gieson, Mallory, and histochemically with the Schick reaction according to Hale.

To study the ultrastructural picture of the kidneys, in the dynamics of treatment, freshly obtained biopsies of 1 mm in size were fixed in a 2.5% solution of glutaraldehyde in 0.1 m phosphate buffer at pH 7.4. The tissue dehydrated in alcohol and acetone was filled with a mixture of epon-araltide. Semi-thin (STS) and ultrathin (UTS) sections were obtained on an Ultracut ultramicrotome using a light microscope. The UTS was contrasted in an Ultrasten-2168 instrument (LKB, Sweden) with lead acetate and lead citrate and studied in an H-6000 transmission electron microscope (Hitachi, Japan).

On experimental models with obstructive pyelonephritis, in order to develop a complex method of metabolic therapy in the dynamics of the disease, we conducted morphological and clinical-biochemical studies in 4 groups of animals: 1 - intact, 2 - untreated, 3 - traditional treatment and 4 - metabolic treatment.

Result and discussion

In experimental animals, on day 15 without treatment, glomeruli plethora is observed, the epithelium of the proximal and distal tubules is flattened, and the brush border is reduced in places. The tubular lumens is not changed. Electron microscopically, cytopodia are partially reduced in podocytes, in the cells of the proximal tubules, microvilli of irregular length, some in a state of vesiculation. Mitochondria are enlightened, cristae are reduced, and the number of polymorphic bodies increases. The basement membrane is thickened, loosened. In the distal tubules, the mitochondria are swollen; the basement membrane is thickened and loosened. In the lumen of the tubules, desquamated epithelial cells, cell detritus are detected. Around the tubules, the interstitial tissue is edematous, infiltrated, blood vessels are filled with blood; in some places, there is stasis of erythrocytes. The mucous membrane of the pelvis is edematous, full-blooded, infiltrated with polymorphic leukocytes. The epithelium is desquamated in places.

On the 30th day of the experiment, the above-mentioned picture progresses. On the 45-90th day of the experiment, structural changes correspond to obstructive pyelonephritis, which is characterized by glomeruli of different sizes with a sharp swelling of the Shumlyansky-Bowman capsule (their average diameter is 79.8 ± 2.7 μm). In the proximal tubules, the epithelium is vacuolated and flattened. Electron microscopic examination of the cells of the proximal and distal tubules in different states: along with little changed, cells with clear, flattened, sharply swollen mitochondria and fragmented microvilli are revealed.

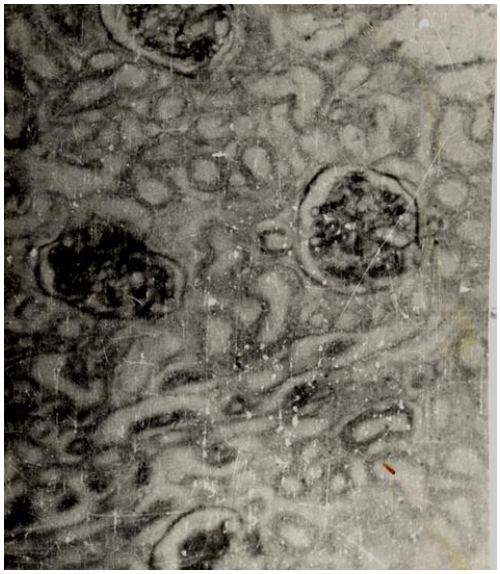


Fig. 1. Rabbit kidney of the control group. 30 days without
treatment. Vascular glomeruli of various sizes with spasmodic
capillaries. The tubules are lined with a flattened epithelium,
unevenly expanded. Hematoxylin-eosin staining.
Eyepiece 10, ob. 20

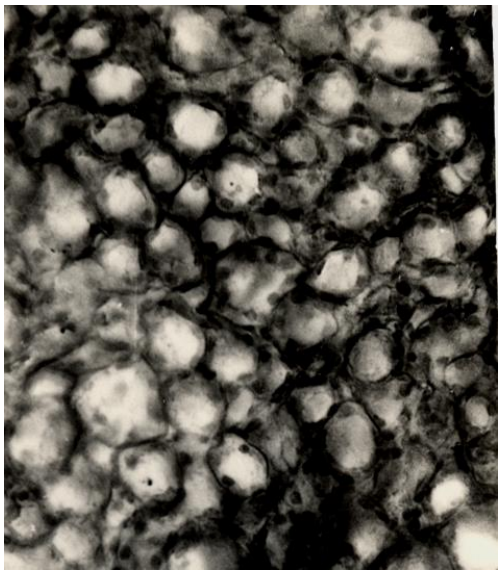


Figure: 2. Kidney of a rabbit of the control group.
30 days without treatment. Sharply thickened basement membrane of the nephron tubules.
Schiff (PAS) reaction is positive. Coloring Schiff
(PAS) reaction eyepiece 10, ob. 20



Fig. 3 Kidney of a rabbit in the control group without treatment
for 3 months. Thickening and sclerosis of the vascular wall,
perivascular edema and an increase in collagen fibers in the
interstitial tissue of the medulla. Staining according to
Van Gieson: eyepiece 10, ob. 20.



Fig. 4. Rabbit kidney of the comparative group after
6 months treatment. The epithelium of the distal nephron contains polymorphic lysosomes; the folds of the basal plasmolemma are moderately developed
The intercellular space is expanded. The basal lamina
is moderately thickened, the blood capillary is enlarged.Inc. × 8000

A similar structure of the kidneys was also revealed 3 months later, after modeling the disease and carrying out traditional treatment. Only a number of tubules have a structure where the epithelium and connective tissue are gradually normalized. The epithelium of such tubules is of moderate electron density, with a well-defined structure of microvilli and endocytic formations.

The basement membrane forms pronounced folds, between which are marked elongated cristae with densely located. The Golgi complex is moderately developed, lysosomes of various sizes and numbers. The basement membrane is of moderate thickness. In the tubules, where the structure of the epithelium is disturbed, the tubular lumens are unevenly expanded; contain destructively altered cells and their fragments. In these tubules, the basement membrane is sharply thickened. In the intertubular connective tissue, the phenomena of edema, accumulation of lymphocytes were revealed.

After 6 months traditional treatment, signs of chronicity of the disease were noted in the kidneys. Vascular glomeruli have various sizes and shapes, some of them are cleaved, and others are unevenly expanded in the cavity of the renal corpuscles. The proximal and distal tubules are either sharply dystrophic or have a normal nephron structure. In dystrophically altered tubules, the epithelium is vacuolated, flattened; its basement membrane is thickened. The lumen of the tubules is unevenly expanded, contains cellular detritus, extruded epithelium. The stroma between the tubules contains bundles of collagen fibers, the capillaries become smaller. In the preserved vessels, the wall is thickened. Focal leukocyte accumulations are also preserved.

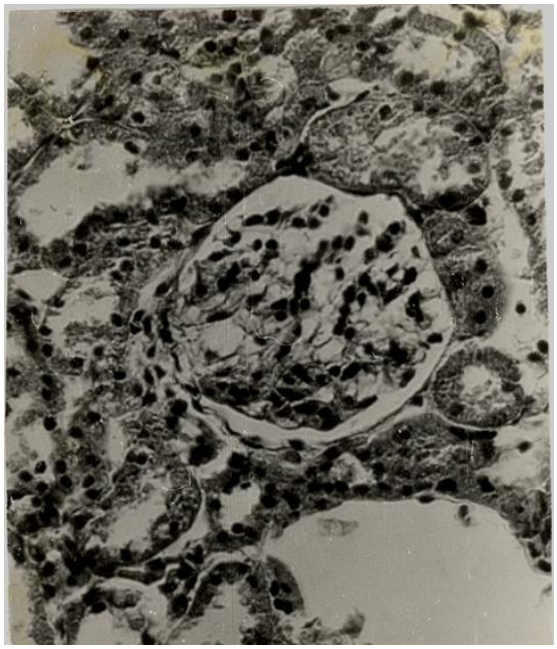


Fig. 5. Rabbit kidney of the main group 45 days after the start of treatment. Irregular plethora of glomeruli, individual tubules of the kidney are cystically dilated, the epithelium is thickened, vacuolated, the brush border is reduced. Hematoxylin-eosin staining. Eyepiece. 10, ob. 20.

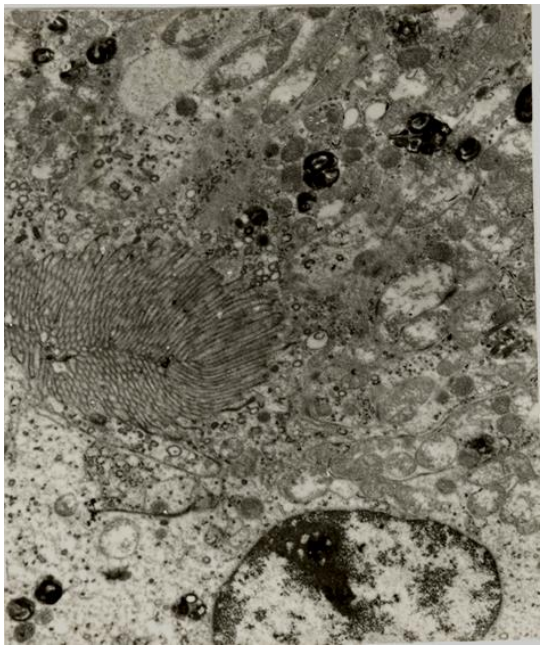


Fig. 6. Rabbit kidney of the main group after 3 months treatment. Pronounced brush border, endocytic vesicles and vacuoles, polymorphic bodies in the cytoplasm of the cells of the proximal tubules. Mitochondria with an enlightened matrix and reduced cristae. Inc. × 12000

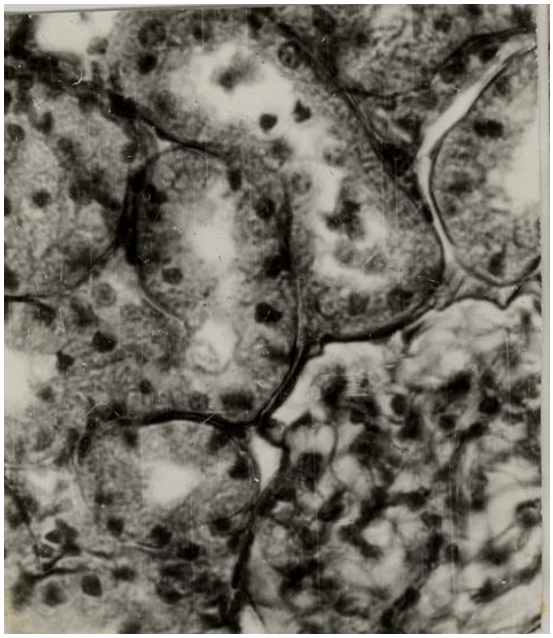


Fig. 7. Rabbit kidney of the main group after 6 months
treatment. Almost normal structure of the kidney tubules.
In their lumen, there are single listened cells, cell fragments.
The capillaries of the vascular glomerulus are moderately
dilated. Hematoxylin-eosin staining. Eyepiece 10, ob. 20



Fig. 8. Rabbit kidney of the main group, after 6 months
treatment. Cells of the proximal tubules with pronounced
folds of the basal plasmolemma, lysosomes, and numerous
polymorphic lysosomes. Inc.12000

After 3 months of metabolic therapy in animals, the structure is mosaic, along with destructively altered areas, they are revealed with a normal structure. In the damaged areas, the tubular lumens are dilated; the cells are atrophic, vacuolated. Extruded cells in the tubular lumen. Between the tubules, the interstitial tissue is edematous, contains areas of sclerosis and erythrocyte stasis. However, there are relatively fewer such tubules than with basic treatment.

In 6 months after the start of metabolic treatment, the main part of the renal tissue has a normal structure, areas with destructively altered nephron tubules are relatively less often visible, and sclerosis is almost not detected.

Electron microscopically, the epithelial cells of the proximal and distal tubules show signs of normalization. The basement membrane is of moderate thickness. The tubular lumens are not dilated. In the interstitial tissue, only a few areas show signs of inflammation and infiltration by lymphocytes. The vessels are moderately dilated without blood stasis. The endothelium and their basement membrane are not changed.

Thus, metabolic treatment of experimental obstructive pyelonephritis in animals leads to a gradual decrease in the inflammatory response and restoration of the nephron structure.

Only a few areas undergo reverse development due to the severity of the destructive process in individual nephrons of the interstitial tissue.

To assess the effect of metabolic therapy and bioactive complexes on the functional state of the urinary system, we carried out a comparative analysis of the data of laboratory studies of urine and blood.

Therefore, on the 15th day after the first course in general urine analyzes in all studied groups of animals, leukocyturia, proteinuria and hematuria, calciuria, uricosuria, oxalaturia fofaturia and increased ESR persisted. Meanwhile, it should be noted that these changes in urine were also expressed in the animals of the comparison group. On the 45th day after two courses of treatment, significant differences

were noted in the indicators of the general analysis of urine in the animals of the main group and the comparison group.

By this time, the differences between both groups were also significant in terms of the specific gravity of urine, proteinuria, leukocyturia, and especially in the content of erythrocytes. In animals of the main group that received metabolite therapy on the 45th day, the indicators of the general analysis of urine approached the norm and remained stable in the subsequent periods of the experiment. By this time, the animals of the comparison group maintained a high specific gravity of urine, leukocyturia and hematuria, which indicates insufficient hydration and impaired reabsorption processes in the tubular apparatus of the kidneys.

Thus, the general analysis of urine of the main group of animals receiving metabolite therapy showed a lower level of proteinuria and leukocyturia.

On the 45th day of treatment of the main group, other changes in biochemical parameters were noted: decreased excretion of oxalates in the urine, significantly decreased urinary excretion of uric acid, inorganic phosphorus, calcium, protein, and increased the concentration function of the tubular epithelium. As evidenced by experimental and clinical data, the combined use of coenzyme pyruvate dehydrogenase vitamins is more effective than their separate use. The combined use of vitamin preparations B1, B2, B6, PP, C, lipoic acid, calcium pantothenate provides the activation of energy-supplying processes, the utilization of alpha-ketoglutarate, which indicates an increase in the throughput of the Krebs cycle at the stage of conversion of alpha-ketoglutarate into succinate. In all animals, the content of total lipids, phospholipid fractions, lipid peroxidation products (Malondialdehyde (MDA), DC), phospholipases: A2, D, C, initial level, after 15-45 days of treatment were determined in the erythrocyte membrane and in daily urine.

Taking into account the results of the study of neutral total lipids, phospholipid fraction in the membrane of erythrocytes, and their excretion in the urine and products of lipid peroxidation of LPO, phospholipase A2, D, C, it can be assumed that the main pathogenetic role plays in the genesis of the development of membrane-destructive processes in the kidneys. Thus, when considering the dynamics of the content of lipids in the membrane of erythrocytes, LPO products and the activity of enzymes, phospholipids in urine with obstructive pyelonephritis, during treatment, there is a clear general trend of a significant decrease in their level in the membrane of erythrocytes and in urine after complex treatment. In contrast to the basic treatment (comparison group), with complex treatment in the main group, the level of LPO products, phospholipid fraction, phospholipase A2, D, C is completely normalized. The relative normalization of the level of LPO products and the activity of enzymes, phospholipids after complex treatment in the main group indicates a sharp decrease in the process of destruction of kidney membranes.

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