

Щури в контрольній групі отримували тільки радіо індикатор. Активність радіонукліду у головному мозку визначали через 30 хвилин після його внутрішньоочеревинного введення. Враховуючи період напіврозпаду ^{99m}Tc , а саме – 6 годин та часу його повного виведення – 5 періодів напіврозпаду, залишок ^{99m}Tc для контрольних, тобто інтактних тварин не перевищував через тиждень 9 % від введеної дози. Таким чином, через тиждень за гамма-випроміненням ізотопу ^{99m}Tc вимірювались необхідні величини у відносних одиницях (імпульс у хвилину) та визначався відсоток проникнення ^{99m}Tc відносно контролю.

Після необхідних розрахунків результатів комп'ютерної гамасцинтиграфії було показано, що використання препаратів збільшує проникнення ГЕБ для радіо індикатору у порівнянні з контролем. Відсоток накопичення при використанні доксорубіцину становив 11,08, вінкристину – 10,70; дакарбазину – 10,61; фторафуру – 15,10 на тлі контролю – 8,09 %. Для комбінації препаратів фторафур, доксорубіцин, вінкристин відсоток становив 14,60, та, для комбінації фторафур, доксорубіцин, дакарбазин – 14,82 %, тобто найбільший.

Таким чином можна зробити висновок, що застосування досліджуваних препаратів в ризикній мірі збільшує проникність ГЕБ для обраного радіо фармпрепарату, що є опосередкованим свідченням ступеню проникності до органу мішені протипухлинних препаратів. Тобто, даний підхід може використовуватись як експериментальний при підборі оптимальних антибластичних лікарських засобів та комбінацій на їх основі для лікування пухлин церебральної локалізації.

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PULSE PECULIARITIES IN HSEEU «UMSA» IRANIAN STUDENTS

Arterial hypertension belongs to worldwide problems and Iran is not an exception. Pulse study belongs to simple, informative and spread diagnostic method. It is possible to put diagnosis according to human pulse and some specialists do it successfully in the East in part. We met following scientific publications about pulse characteristics study in Iran. One work is dedicated to association between forced expiratory volume in one second and pulse oxymetric measurements of arterial oxygen saturation [4, 257-261]. Pulse transit time is proposed to be used for arterial pressure measurement [16, 215-223], pulseoximetry oxygen saturation is applied in open heart intensive care unit [10, 303-307], new noninvasive method was introduced for measuring blood pressure continuously in operating room and during the anesthesia based on electrocardiograph and pulse oximetry signals [15, 109-116]. There was created a device in Tehran monitoring blood pressure and pulse rate and sending the information to physician [13, 67-71], hand and foot pulse oximetry is proposed to be applied at cyanotic congenital heart disease in newborns [12, 15-22], pulse oximetry is used in pediatric intensive care units [14, 77-87], for finding out the relation between respiratory rate and

arterial O₂ saturation in newborns [3, 7-12]. Monte Carlo's simulation – for reflecting fetal pulse oximetry [5, 16-25], pulse-oximetry in mouth-breathing patients (males mostly, more hypoxicemic) – in routine oral and dental examinations [2, 9-11], evaluation of arterial stiffness by Doppler ultrasound measurement of common carotid artery without any measurement of local blood pressure – by non-invasive method [11, 53-60]. There exist assessing the smoking influence on arterial pressure and pulse pressure [1, 97-102], substances influence study on mothers arterial pressure, pulse rate as well as and newborns Apgar score [7, 27-31], back massage positive decreasing influence on arterial pressure and radial pulse rate at primary hypertension [6, 63-69], increased arterial wall stiffness in diabetics dependently on age, gender, non-changed pulse wave comparatively to non-diabetics [9, 237-243], ageing and increasing pulse pressure, in upper and lower limbs (in males more than 55 years of age its increasing was more prominent in lower limb) [8, 67-70]

We assessed pulse peculiarities in 54 UMSA Iranian students from different courses studying dentistry and general medicine. Pulse was assessed on both hands symmetrically on right and left radial artery by 4 characteristics: rate, rhythmicity, filling, tension. As the results showed the Iranian students had more frequent pulse on left hand. May be it is delt to left-handers percentage increase in the Iranian population that is 10-15 % by several data. Pulse was nearer to hard that can testify to the Iranian students tendency to atherosclerotic processes and arterial hypertension development. Hopefully the results received will help in arterial hypertension termed finding out and thus treatment and therapy because it is know that in part arterial hypertension can be seen on the base of hard pulse.

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