

IL-6 $-1,4 \pm 0,3$ times ($p < 0,05$), pIL-6p $-1,4 \pm 0,6$ times ($p < 0,05$).

Resume. Contents of anti-inflammatory cytokines in blood serum are increased under hypertensive type of CGN, and it increases along with a severity of arterial hypertension. Zophenopril and felodipine have a similar anti-inflammatory effect under CGN. Using zophenopril in combination with felodipine is attended by an increase in resolving effect of a therapy over inflammatory cytokinemy under hypertensive type of CGN.

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DYNAMICS OF CONTENTS OF GROWTH FACTORS, CYTOKINES OF PRO-INFLAMMATORY EFFECT IN SYNOVIAL FLUID AMONG PATIENTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS AGAINST THERAPY

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The objective of this work is to study an impact of zinaxin upon contents of growth factors: vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGF-A), fibroblast growth factor (FGF), and pro-inflammatory cytokines (interleukin-1b, IL-1b, IL-6, factor of tumour necrosis α – FTN- α) in synovial liquid of patients with osteoarthritis (OA) against treatment with zinaxin.

Methods and materials. We have studied 65 patients with OA. Among those – 18 men (27,7%) and 48 women (72,3%). An average age oscillated from 46 to 68 years. Diagnosis OA was established according to diagnostic criterions EULAR (2010). A control group was formed of 20 healthy donors. Synovial liquid for examination was received via puncture of ancles. Level of IL-1b, IL-6, FTN- α was determined by immune-ferment method using test-systems «Protein contour» (Sankt-Petersburg), VEGF-A – by Bender Med systems GmbH (Austria) and FGF – by Biosource GmbH (Belgium). Study of contents of pro-inflammatory cytokines and growth cytokines in synovial liquid among patients with OA was carried out before therapy and in 6 months after treating them with zinaxin. Statistical analysis of the received data was carried out with programme complex Statistica 8,0 for Windows.

Results and discussions. The results of defining initial level of pro-inflammatory cytokines in synovial liquid among patients with OA have shown a reliable increase in concentration of IL-1b $1,8 \pm 0,2$ times ($p < 0,05$), IL-6 $2,2 \pm 0,3$ times ($p < 0,05$), FTN- α $2,3 \pm 0,4$ times ($p < 0,05$),

compared to the control, level of IL-1b in which equaled $-15,4 \pm 6,1$ pg/ml; IL-6 $-6,2 \pm 1,8$ pg/ml; FTN- α $-32,6 \pm 4,4$ pg/ml. Defining level of VEGF-A in synovial liquid under OA showed an increase in its concentration by $7,7 \pm 0,7$ ($p < 0,01$), compared to the control ($15,6 \pm 3,6$ pmole/ml). Within our research we have also studied contents of FGF in synovial liquid of patients with OA that showed an increase in level of FGF $1,4 \pm 0,3$ times, compared to the control ($5,1 \pm 0,6$ pg/ml, $p < 0,05$).

Studying dynamics of laboratory indications in 6 months after the taken therapy with zinaxin showed a decrease in average level of: IL-1b – by $43,8 \pm 1,9\%$ ($p < 0,05$), IL-6 – by $45,9 \pm 1,4\%$ ($p < 0,05$), FTN- α – by $35,9 \pm 1,8\%$ ($p < 0,05$), VEGF-A by $28,4 \pm 1,4\%$ ($p < 0,05$), FGF by $26,4 \pm 1,2\%$ ($p < 0,05$), compared to the initial data.

Resume. An increase in level of pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1b, IL-6, FTN- α) and growth factors (VEGF-A, FGF) in synovial liquid is registered among patients with OA. Zinaxin has a resolving effect over contents of IL-1b, IL-6, FTN- α , VEGF-A, FGF in synovial liquid among patients with osteoarthritis.

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CEREBRAL MICROBLEEDS AS A MARKER SEVERITY CEREBROVASCULAR AND NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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The aim of the study was to determine the location and number of CMB in patients with cerebrovascular and neurodegenerative diseases (Alzheimer's disease and dementia with Lewy bodies) and to study the contribution CMB and accompanying vascular changes of the brain on the cognitive impairment. We observed 48 patients (mean age 73,3 years, 29 (60%) male) by means MR tomograph and neuropsychological methods. The total number of patients with CMB were 40% (19 patients). The total number of CMB – 220, of which 161 cortical localization. Of the 23 patients with AD, 10 (44%) patients had occipital cortical CMB (65%) and parietal (19%) localization. Most CMB 202 (92%) was observed in patients with leukoencephalopathy Fazekas 3 point (high) when they were accompanied by severe atrophy of the hippocampus. Thus, vascular process is universal and additional negative factor inducing different clinical forms of dementia.