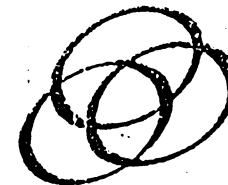


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Abstracts



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AMP concentrations that corresponded to the changes of LPP albeit had been variously phase-shifted comparing the latter.

EFFECTS OF EXTRACORPOREAL TREATMENT OF BLOOD BY OZONE AND OXYGEN MIXTURE ON CONDITION OF AEROHEMATIC BARRIER AND ULTRASTRUCTURE OF MYOCARDIUM IN THE EXPERIMENT.

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Experiments on dogs (p-21) showed that efferent ozone therapy improves pulmonic microcirculation and functional condition of lungs under respiratory-distress syndrome and during posthemorrhagic period (improves aggregate condition of blood, external respiration and metabolism of lungs, reduces edema of arohematic barrier). Extracorporeal treatment of blood by ozone and oxygen mixture with ozone concentration of 48 µg/L and exposition of 30 minutes on intact animals (p- 7) revealed under electronic and microscopic analysis of pulmonic capillaries free erythrocytes with clear-cut membranes or sometimes their microaggregates, isolated neutrophils, some exhibiting degranulation condition in some cases with adhesion to endothelium and symptoms of swelling. The area of interstice featured a significant number of obese cells. Basal membrane and alveolar epithelium mostly remained in usual condition. Myocardium showed slight perivascular edema. Cardiomyocytes exhibited in most observations slight diffusive lumens of sarcoplasm, swelling and heterogeneity of mitochondria with partial cryst distruction and lumens of matrix. Chromatin was diffused over the nucleus and kernel was clearly detected. Arteriovenous extracorporeal perfusion (control check series) revealed more clear cut changes in minor blood circulation circle vessels - increased content of neutrophils, leukocytic and erythrocytic microaggregates. In neutrophils adhesion to endothelium areas sites of lysis were detected as well as slight focal edema of interstitial zone. Myocardium revealed a large number of plasmatic capillaries and hightened pinocytosis of endothelium. Perivascular and internucleus edema exhibited more clearly before extracorporeal treatment of blood. Cardiomyocytes showed symptoms of hydration - diffusive lumens of sarcoplasm and sublimately especially expansion of sarcoplasmatic reticulum cisternae, slight lumen of nucleoplasm. Heterogeneity of mitochondria was accompanied by crystals fragmentation and lumen of matrix was higher than was observed after extracorporeal treatment of blood. Thus extracorporeal treatment of blood provides for better microcirculation, improve-

ment of arohematic barrier ultrastructure and cardiomyocytes after extracorporeal perfusion when carrying out diagnostic reviews in early period of disease and blood loss.

HISTOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS OF OLEOZON (OZONIZED OIL) IN A MOUSE TAIL TEST.

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Psoriasis is a common pathology distinguished by an increase in the keratinocytes growth. There are abnormal differentiations and alterations on the antioxidant defense system. On the other hand ozone/oxygen therapy causes an "oxidative preconditioning" with gives protection against free radical damage. A protocol with "Mouse tail test" has been developed using 4 groups: Oleozon 1500 mg/kg b.w. Sunflower oil 3 mL/kg b.w. and 2 negative control groups both without medication, but one of them with manipulation simulating the stress of the test. At the end of the experiment (30 daily applications) the tail was removed and sections were processed histopathologically and biochemically. The main result indicated a significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in the orthokeratosis percentage in the Oleozon and Sunflower oil treatment groups with respect to negative controls, but this effect is not greater than that produced by the traditional drug. The biochemical finding aims at an important role of calcium (decrease its intracellular level $p < 0.05$ in Oleozon and Sunflower oil group with respect to negative controls) and SOD (increase its enzymatic activity $p < 0.05$ in Oleozon group with respect to the other groups, demonstrating a protection action of Oleozon) in the action mechanism.

DERMAL ACUTE TOXICOLOGY OF OLEOZON (OZONIZED OIL) IN RATS.

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