

COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORPHOMETRIC PARAMETERS OF THE KIDNEY IN POLYPHARMACY WITH ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS

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***Summary.** At the global level, there has been an increase in the number of diseases caused by disorders of the urinary system. The studies were carried out on 250 five-month-old outbred white rats. This article studied changes in the morphometric parameters of the kidney under conditions of polypharmacy with 5 types of anti-inflammatory drugs. Polypharmacy of anti-inflammatory drugs had a negative effect on the morphometric parameters of the structural elements of the kidney. As a result of polypharmacy, the area of the renal corpuscle increased (up to 6.23%), the area of the cavity of the renal capsule (up to 12.36%), the area of the renal corpuscle (up to 7.04%), proximal (up to 8.27%) and distal caused a decrease the diameter of the convoluted tubules (up to 8.77%).*

***Key words:** anti-inflammatory drugs, kidneys, white rats, morphometric parameters.*

Relevance. Anti-inflammatory drugs are one of the most widely used drug groups in medicine. Their advantage is the complex effect, as well as the wide range of indications for which they can be used. As a result of many studies, among people

who took anti-inflammatory drugs, the rate of death due to kidney pathologies is 9%. But how these drugs affect the urinary system is of great interest, because the kidney is responsible for protecting the entire body from toxins. Adverse effects on the kidney tissue under the influence of drugs can lead to the development of toxemia, a decrease in immunity and a violation of homeostasis.

Currently, the issue of widespread use of anti-inflammatory drugs for the purpose of mobilizing the body's natural defenses, forming physiological and immunobiological reactions for the prevention and treatment of all diseases remains relevant. Statistics show that polypharmacy of anti-inflammatory drugs is common and any specialist doctor can do it. This is especially true during the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to improve the simultaneous use of drugs in unreasonable combinations, it is still relevant to study kidney morphometric changes in the case of polypharmacy for the rational use of drugs (Kuzmenko Yu.Yu., 2009).

In the developed countries of the world, the death rate from side effects of drugs ranks 4-5 among the population deaths. The presented statistics show that polypharmacy of anti-inflammatory drugs is common and can be used by any specialist doctors (Avtandilov G.G., 2012).

The high sensitivity of the kidney to the influence of various factors, its ability to be the first in the body to react positively with adaptive changes in cell architecture and morphological regeneration has already been proven in the experiment (Tyaglova I.Yu., 2013).

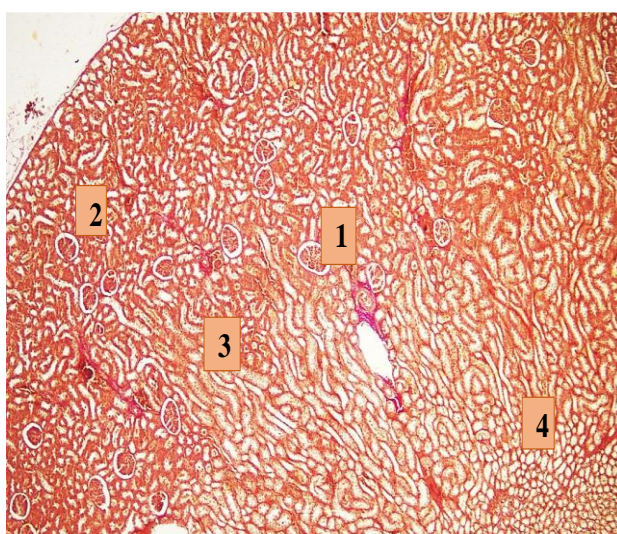
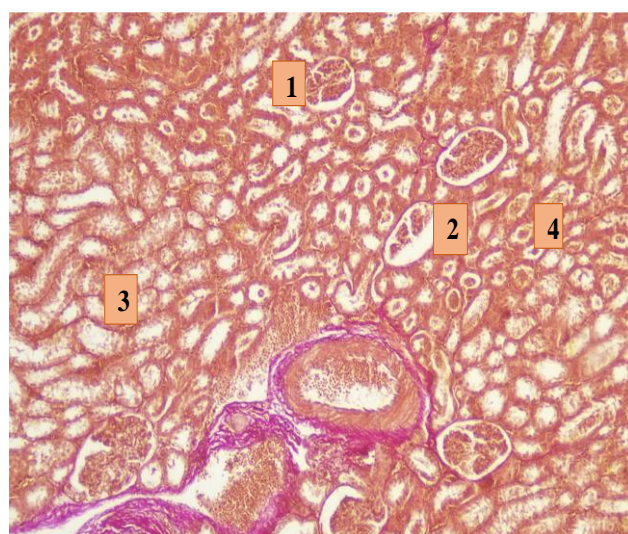
Reactive morphofunctional changes in the kidneys observed under the influence of damaging factors in the body allow to determine the nature and intensity of the adaptive response of the kidney to this effect. Objective assessment of changes in the structural and functional state of the kidney paves the way for morphometric research methods that meet the modern requirements of evidence-based medicine [Volkov.V.P., 2015; Klyushin D.A., 2008].

During the study of the available literature, it was found that there is a lack of information about the morphometric changes of the kidney structure under the influence of polypharmacy.

The purpose of the study was to study the changes in the morphometric parameters of the kidney in the conditions of polypharmacy with 5 types of anti-inflammatory drugs.

Material and methods. Studies were conducted on 250 five-month-old purebred white rats. They were kept in normal vivarium conditions. 5 different anti-inflammatory drugs were used in polypharmacy. The following anti-inflammatory drugs were used to study the effects of polypharmacy in experimental groups of animals: Aspirin (AID - salicylic acid derivatives), Paracetamol (AID - anilide derivatives), Ibuprofen (AID - propionic acid derivatives), Dexamethasone (synthetic hydrocorticosteroid), Plaquinil sulfate (anti-inflammatory effective antimalarial). Rats receiving 5 types of anti-inflammatory drugs, paracetamol 15 mg/kg, aspirin 5 mg/kg, ibuprofen 6 mg/kg, dexamethasone 0.1 mg/kg, hydroxychloroquine sulfate 6.5 mg/kg (n = 50). Doses of this drug were calculated empirically and administered as an intragastric solution every day for 10 days.

From 141 days to 150 days, rats in the control group were injected with 0.5 ml of distilled water through the gastrointestinal tract for 10 days.

**a****b**

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|---|---|
| 1. The bundle of collagen fibers is shriveled. | 1. The bundle of collagen fibers is shriveled. |
| 2. Reduced density. | 2. Increased density. |
| 3. Interstitial tissue collagen fibers have a smaller loop. | 3. Interstitial tissue collagen fibers have a smaller loop. |
| 4. Intermediate fibers are sparse. | 4. Intermediate fibers are reduced. |

Figure 5. Kidneys of white rats exposed to 5 different AID drugs in the experiment. Stained by the Van Gieson method. (a) Ok 10 x Ok 10; (b) Ok 10 x Ok 20.

Research results. In the experiment, the absolute weight of the kidneys of rats was from 908,83 mg to 1074,36 mg, the average was $987,93 \pm 3,06$ mg, the length of the kidney was from 12,09 mm to 13,28 mm, the average was $12,73 \pm 0,63$ mm, width - from 6,04 mm to 7,64 mm, average – $6,87 \pm 0,53$ mm, thickness from 4,84 mm to 5,76 mm, average – $5,28 \pm 0,41$ mm, in this case, the volume of the kidney varied from 829,63 mm³ to 1142,76 mm³, with an average of $972,17 \pm 18,46$ mm³. The conducted histomorphometric studies showed that the total renal corpuscle area of experimental 5-month-old white rats ranged from 547,28 mkm² to 609,19 mkm², the average was $578,63 \pm 4,19$ mkm², and the area of the vascular ball was from 326,41 mkm² to 407,16 mkm², with an average of $363,17 \pm 5,43$ mkm², and the area of the capsule space ranged from 153,48 mm² to 274,28 mm², with an average of $224,19 \pm 3,54$ mm².

Conclusion. Polypharmacy of anti-inflammatory drugs had a negative effect on the morphometric parameters of the structural structures of the kidney. Severe adverse reactions were observed when taking 5 types of anti-inflammatory drugs. As a result of polypharmacy, the area of the renal corpuscle (up to 6.23%), the area of the renal capsule cavity (up to 12.36%), the area of the renal corpuscle (up to 7.04%), proximal (up to 8.27%) and distal caused a decrease in diameter of tortuous tubules (up to 8.77%). Polypharmacy of anti-inflammatory drugs also has a negative effect on internal collagen fiber structures of the kidney, causing thinning of tufts due to

thickening of collagen fibers, thinning of interstitial tissue, and shrinking of collagen fiber loops. As a result of polypragmasy, there were no significant changes in the diameters of the kidney blood vessels, but the fullness of the vessels and the area of the nephron vascular ball were observed.

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[16.3 Абдураимов, З Хидиров - Евразийский журнал медицинских и ..., 2023 - in-academy.uz](#)

В данной статье приведены сведения о восстановлении морфологических структур в стенке тонкой кишки, атрофических процессах в мышечном слое кишечника, патологии тонкой кишки.

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