**EFFECT OF REAMBERIN ON PROTEIN LEVEL IN BLOOD AND URINE IN EXPERIMENTAL ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY**

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**Introduction.** Acute kidney injury by the various chemicals with exogenous and endogenous origin is fairly widespread self-pathology, or is found in the complex pathological processes of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, failure. Prognosis of acute kidney injury depends on its type: in pre-renal and postrenal - relatively favorable (full recovery of glomerular filtration rate reached more than 90% of cases, and the mortality rate is less than 7.5%), and in renal - complete recovery occurs in 40-50% of cases, partial - 10-15%, mortality rate is 30-40%.

**Aim.** Given that the majority of toxic substances cause the renal form of acute kidney injury, pathogenetic mechanism of which is to defeat the epithelium of the renal tubules from toxic metabolites and inhibition of cell respiration due to ischemia of the renal parenchyma, we investigated effects of reamberin on protein dynamics in serum and urine in experimental acute kidney injury.

**Materials and methods.** Experiment performed on white rats with average weight of 160-200 grams. The experimental animals were divided into 4 groups: intact, the control (AKI), investigated (AKI + Reamberin), referent (AKI + Hofitol). Acute kidney injury modeled using a single injection of a 50% aqueous solution of glycerol, intramuscularly at a dose of 10 ml/kg. Important links of the pathogenesis of this experimental model is the development of rhabdomyolysis, myoglobinuria with toxic both glomerular and tubular kidney apparatus. Reamberin experimental group was administered 14 days intragastrically at a dose of 5 ml. On 14 day of study was carried out the protein concentration in urine and serum.

**Results and discussion.** The findings of research in the control group show a decrease in serum protein level in 1.29 times, and increase of its level in urine by 2.12 times in comparison with the intact group. Application of Reamberin on a background of pathology significantly reduces the level of protein in the urine by 1.7 times, while serum protein increased by 1.11 times in comparison with the control group. Reference drug Hofitol also normalized protein indicators, but without reaching the values of the investigated drug in 1.08 times and in 1.3 times, respectively.

**Conclusions.** Thus, in the experimental data there is a clear positive dynamics of Reamberin complex influence on the serum and urine protein levels in experimental acute renal injury. These values allow to further explore of nephroprotective, antihypoxic properties.