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**PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY OF NEPHROPROTECTIVE PROPERTIES OF MEDICAL AGENT WITH NONSPECIFIC TYPE OF ACTION**

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 **Introduction.** Acute kidney injury (AKI) - a life-threatening condition and widespread in developed countries, characterized by a sudden decline in glomerular filtration rate accompanied by accumulation of low molecular weight products of protein metabolism, electrolites and water. The absence of effective drugs in the treatment and prevention of the acute renal failure – is as a major medical and social problem. All this makes it necessary to find new treatment that can counteract the fundamental mechanisms of renal cell lesions.

 We are investigated the nephroprotective effect of sodium poly - (2,5-dihydroxiphenilen)-4-thiosulphate acid (PDT-Na) on creatinine, urea and protein rates in serum and urine during experimental ACI.

 **Materials and methods**. The study was conducted on rats with an average weight of 160-200 grams. Experimental animals were divided into 4 groups: intact, control (ACI), research (ACI+PDT-Na), reference (ACI+Hofitol). ACI modeled using a single injection of glucerol 50% solution intramuscularly at a dose of 10 ml/kg. PDT-Na was administered to the experimental group during 14 days peros at a dose of 90 mg/kg, On the 15-th day of study was investigated the concentration of creatinine, proteins and urea in blood serum and urine.

 **Results of research.** The results of research in the control group (ACI) show an increased level of creatinine in blood serum by 1,48 times and reducing its levels in the urine by 0,62 times, the concentration of urea in blood serum increased in 7 times in urine and decreased in 2,74 times, the protein levels decreased in 1.29 times in blood serum and in the urine increased in 2.12 times compared to intact group. Indicators of creatinine in the blood serum of experimental groups (ACI+PDT-Na) compared to the reference group (ACI+Hofitol) decreased in 1.1 times in urine, increased in 0.94 times, rates of urea in the blood decreased to 5.21 times in urine and increased in 1.78 times, the total protein concentration in the blood increased by 1.18 times in the urine and decreased in 1.36 times. When comparing the experimental group (ACI+PDT-Na) with an intact, was proven anability to normalize rates of creatinine, urea, total protein in the blood and urine to the values of healthy animals.

 **Conclusions.** Consequently, the experimental datas show a positive effect of PDT-Na administration ont concentrations of creatinine, urea and protein in serum and urine under ACI, allowing further research of nephroprotective properties of PDT-Na.