

they are not encapsulated by connective tissue only surrounded by it. A minor salivary gland may have a common excretory duct with another gland, or may have its own excretory duct. Their secretion is mainly mucous in nature (except for Von Ebner's glands) and have many functions such as coating the oral cavity with saliva. Problems with dentures are sometimes associated with minor salivary glands. Von Ebner's glands are glands found in circumvallated papillae of the tongue. They secrete a serous fluid that begin lipid hydrolysis. They facilitate the perception of taste.

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EFFECT OF AMKESOL ON THE LEVEL OF PROINFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES AND METABOLITES OF NITRIC OXIDE IN RATS WITH LUNG GRANULOMATOSIS

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Background. Implementation of the activation of nonspecific and specific immune responses in inflammatory diseases of the lungs is associated with the influence of the various homeostatic systems of the body of a number of universal mediators, including cytokines and nitric oxide. With the development of acute lung injury increases the levels of proinflammatory cytokines: IL-1, 6, 8, 12, TNF α , IFN α and metabolites of NO. The level of production IL-1 β , IL-8, TNF α affects the development of acute lesions, control of which can be used in clinical practice for early diagnostics and control of inflammatory processes in the lung.

The aim of this study was to determine the effect of a new combined preparation syrup amkesol (S-AKS) on the level of metabolites of nitric oxide and proinflammatory cytokines: IL-1 β , TNF α and the chemokine IL-8 at different stages of development of experimental inflammation in rats of different age groups.

Materials and methods: The study was performed on 90 rats of WAG both sexes of all ages (1,2,3-monthly) on a model of bronchoalveolitis by inhalation of Sephadex A-25 Pharmacia, Sweden (5 mg/kg).. In every age a series of animals were divided into 3 groups: intact, control (without treatment), and the groups that received daily S-AKS (0.9 ml/kg) for 7 and 14 days. On the 7th day after the administration of irritant in experimental animals develop acute bronchitis, neutrophilic alveolitis, vicarious emphysema. On the 14th day lymphoma histiocytic granulomatous was developed. For the quantitative determination of pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1 β , IL-8, TNF- α in peripheral blood using the method of ELISA test system LTD "Ukrmedservis" (Donetsk, Ukraine). The content of NO, nitrate and nitrites in blood serum were determined by a spectrophotometer SF-4A. Statistical data processing was carried out using Statistika 6.0 by ANOVA.

Results: By the 7th day of inflammation in animals of control group level of TNF α was increased on average by 117%, IL-1 β by 65%, IL-8 by 24% compared to the intact. The content of NO and nitrite anion significantly increased by 216 and 265%, respectively ($p \leq 0,01$). On the 14th day of the experiment the level of IL-1 β

was enhanced on 107%, IL-8 on 75%, and TNF α on 64% in comparison with the intact group. The level of NO remained 172%, the value of intermediate and final metabolites of NO were increased by 176 and 183 percent compared with intact ($p \leq 0,01$). Anti-inflammatory effect of S-AKS at day 7 was confirmed by reducing of IL-1 β on 16%, IL-8 on 14%, and TNF α on 43,2%, NO on 20%, nitrites on 165,85%. On the 14th day the level of IL-1 β in all age groups was diminished on 41%, IL-8 – on 41%, TNF α on 32,4%, NO on 31,3%, nitrites on 82.9 % versus to the same period in the control group without treatment.

Conclusions. Application of S-AKS causes decreasing of the level of the investigated pro-inflammatory cytokines and metabolites of NO during experimental inflammation: TNF α in the early stages of the inflammatory response and a decrease in performance, and IL-1 β , IL-8 in the future. Probably it may reduce the risk of acute lung injury and chronic inflammation in the bronchial and lung diseases, regardless of the etiology of the inflammatory response.

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COHESION AND ADAPTATION IN YOUNG COUPLES

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Introduction. The broad range of factors is associated with relationship cohesion – strength of emotional connection between family members, has been widely used to understand the separation process and associated with individual characteristics such as personality traits, preferences for activities and attitudes. Motivated by these considerations, we aimed to investigate factors that influence relations in young couples.

Materials and methods. Twenty young couples (minimum 2 years together) without children were interviewed with Leonhard-Schmishek Inventory to identify 10 types of character accentuations and FACES III to assess Family Adaptation and cohesion.

Results. The obtained results demonstrated that prevailing types of accentuations – very expressed trait of character among respondents were hyperthymic (22%), which is characterized by high self-esteem, leadership and proneness to conflict; emotive (16%) – anxious and sensitive; sticking (16%) and demonstrative ones (16%). The highest mean scores were detected for emotive (16,0 \pm 0,6), hyperthymic (15,9 \pm 0,8), demonstrative (14,8 \pm 0,8) and exalted (14,4 \pm 0,9) accentuations. Females showed significantly higher values of emotive accentuation ($p < 0,05$). Revealed character traits can affect stability and satisfaction in couples. Results of FACES III suggest that couples have higher cohesion (44,0 \pm 0,8) and flexibility (36,5 \pm 0,7) compared to the original data of D.H.Olson, that correspond to high and heightened values. As real interactions in dating often differ from personal ideal conception of relations we compared real and ideal family "picture" in couples