

торые приводят к развитию пневмосклероза, улучшая ультраструктуру, уменьшая проявления отека и деструкции ткани легких. При этом количество участков с увеличенным количеством коллагеновых волокон уменьшалось на 25 %.

MORPHOLOGICAL BASIS OF PNEUMOSCLEROSIS DEVELOPMENT UNDER EXPERIMENTAL PNEUMONIA AND SOME NEW POSSIBILITIES OF IT TREATMENT

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Summary

Pneumonia is an inflammation, which arises in respiratory part of lung and accompanied by development of respiratory hypoxia. Thanks to peculiar structure of lung tissue, this process acquires distinctive current: disturbances of air-blood barrier (ABB) with epithelium desquamation, necrosis and abscess formation. All these processes lead to intra-alveolar edema origin.

Variety of changes of lung morpho-functional state determine the necessity of different ways of this pathological state correction according to the character of alteration, especially as we must take into account our previous data about a significant cell reaction under inflammation and pneumosclerosis formation but not only collagenic fibers germination in connective lung tissue.

So, the definition of structural changes peculiarities under pneumosclerosis may to promote the improvement of therapy effectiveness for the aim of post pneumonic complications prevention.

In previous investigations it was shown that phospholipids in liposomes form proved a positive effect on lung tissue under acute pneumonia, and on this base was elaborated the drug "Lipin".

Experiments were made on adult Wistar rats in control group, on 4, 8 and 12 days, 4 and 6 weeks of pneumonia development and under treatment of pneumonia by traditional therapy and traditional therapy with Lipin.

It was demonstrated that formation of acute experimental hypoxia accompanied with changing in all ABB cells structures, and it may be the basis for chronisation of process if effective treatment will be absent. After 4 weeks from pneumonia modeling, it was found the pneumosclerosis development with lung edema manifestation. After 6 weeks pronounced pneumosclerosis was remained, and in 20 % of rats it proceeded into pneumonocirrosis with drawing of all ABB cells components.

Traditional therapy could not prevent of pneumosclerosis development. It was argued that employment of Lipin in combined therapy of experimental pneumonia lead to increased of effectiveness of morpho-functional disturbances correction by improvement of lung ultrastructure, decreasing of edema and destruction of lung tissue. Simultaneously, number of sections with collagenous fibers were decreased on 25 %.