

270. GLYCATION. A STUDY ABOUT REGENERATION

Gheorghe Secu, Doina Turcan, Boris Dragan

Chair of Human Physiology and Biophysics, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Glycation is a chemical process in which proteins are conjugated with glucose, it is characteristic for persons who are suffering for insipid diabetes, but also it is common in cases of a high level of blood glucose. With reference to organism different functions degeneration, including a bad angiogenesis, caused by glycation, it was purposed to observe how a high sugar alimentation would influence the time of regeneration in an animal organism.

Materials and methods: For this study, was taken 40 mice and separated in 6 groups, I- 10 mice, about 1.5 years old, high sugar diet, II- 10 mice, about 1.5 years, ordinary food, III- 5 mice, about 7 month old, high sugar diet, IV- 6 mice, about 7 month old, ordinary food, V- 3 mice, about 8 month old, high sugar diet, VI- 6 mice, about 6 month old, high sugar diet. At 10-th day, a small incision on lower limb was did on each mouse, after, it was observed the time of regeneration in each group. As food was served: in groups with ordinary food, wheat, bread, carrot, beet; in groups with high sugar diet, wheat, bread, carrot, beet, sugar and different sweets.

Discussion results: In first days of experiment, it was observed that groups of mice, which had a ordinary diet were more active, they ran and played more than groups with a high sugar diet. Also it was determined that groups of mice with high sugar diet like vegetables more than groups without sugar supplement. After incisions this processes also was common. Analyzing regeneration, it may be said that, in first days after incisions it was observed that in groups of elder mice and with ordinary food, animals felt better, and regeneration had a higher speed than group with a high sugar diet. Anyway at the final of experiment their results in regeneration was approximatively equal. In younger groups in firs days also was present this phenomenon, but it continued, and in the end groups with ordinary diet had results better with about 1-2 days than groups with high sugar diet. Also it was noticed a strange thing, mice with high sugar diet had a strange fur, like it was wet or something like that.

Conclusion: In younger mice, the speed of regeneration is higher when alimentation is ordinary than when alimentation is rich in sugar, in elder mice the speed of regeneration is approximatively equal. Remain to demonstrate this not only through subjective methods, but also through objective like histochemical methods.

271. HLA – A, HLA – B, HLA – DR ALLELE FREQUENCIES BETWEEN KIDNEY RECIPIENTS WITH DIFFERENT BLOOD GROUP

Severija Pažemeckaitė

Scientific adviser: Skrodenienė Erika, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences

Introduction: Human leukocyte antigens (HLA) play a central role in the cellular and humoral immune responses that determine the outcome of a transplant. The extensive polymorphism of HLA poses a major barrier to successful transplantation.