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EVOLUTION OF MYOCARDIAL METABOLIC MARKERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CARDIOPROTECTIVE TREATMENTNATE

Chetruș Olga
Universitatea de Stat de Medicină şi Farmacie „Nicolae Testemiţanu”, Disciplina de medicină internă-semiologie, Chișinău, Republica Moldova

Introduction

Among all the most common cardiovascular diseases is ischemic heart disease (ICP). At present, there is a process of "rejuvenation" of the ICC, occupying important positions in society, which is why the given disease needs to be considered as one with important social value.

Keywords

matebolic markers, cardioprotection, ischemia

Purpose

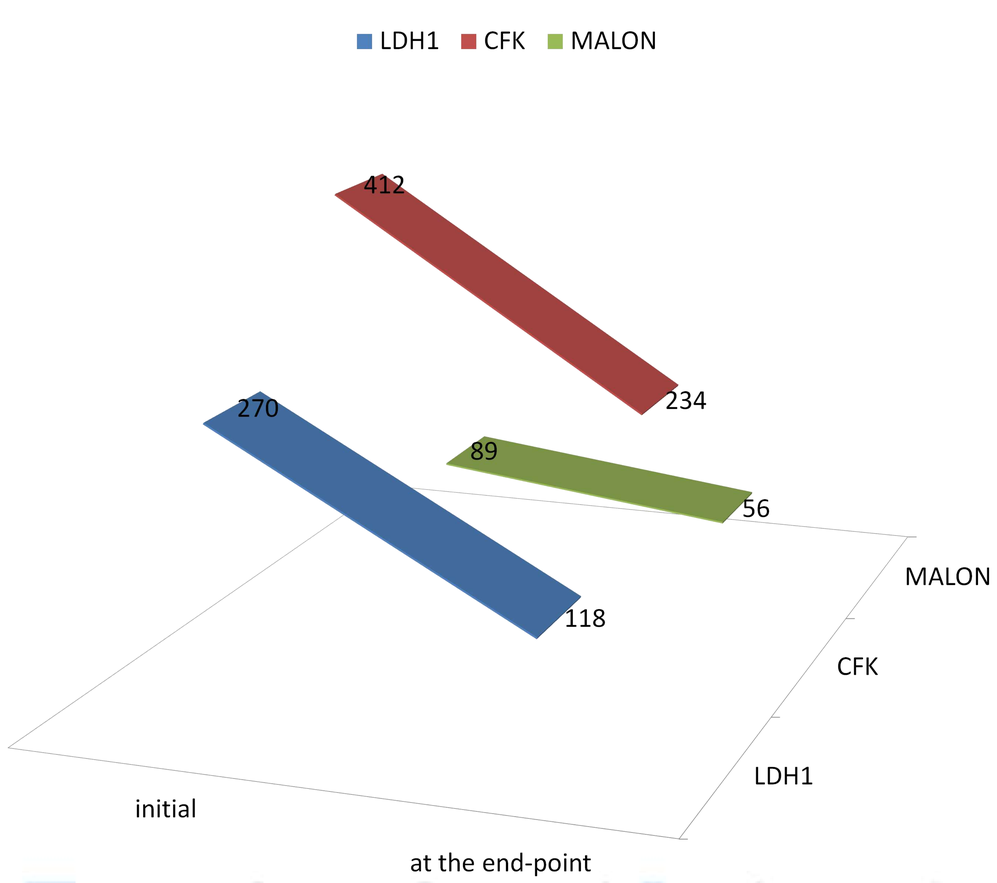
Conduct a randomized clinical trial of the efficacy and harmlessness of inclusion in standardized pharmacotherapy of mildronate in patients with stable angina pectoris.

Material and methods

An open randomized clinical trial was performed that included 160 patients with CPI (117 men and 43 women) with a mean age of 59.26 ± 0.74 years. 142 patients had stable angina pectoris from different functional classes, and 21 - unstable angina pectoris. The control group included 30 practically healthy people. The observation period was 6 weeks.

Results

There was a significant decrease in serum concentrations of organospecific myocardial enzymes - CFK-MB and LDH1, which speaks of the reduction of "leakage" of enzymes from the cytoplasm of cells following the stabilization of cardiomyocyte membranes. A significant decrease in the plasma concentration of pyruvate was detected, and in the mitochondria - the activation of PDH, indicating the stimulation of the oxidative decarboxylation process of pyruvate. Also, in mitochondria a significant activation of CS and insignificant SDH was revealed.



Conclusions

In patients with myocardial ischemia mildronate activates glycolysis, oxidative phosphorylation and oxidative decarboxylation, stabilizes the cardiomyocyte membrane, reduces the degree of hypoxia, restoring the level of ATP and adequate energy intake to the myocardium