with the standard diagnosis test results. The statistical interpretation was performed using Microsoft Excel and GraphPad. The measured electrical resistance was between 23 and 600 kilo ohms, with considerable variations from a patient to another. Patients with organ resections (gall bladder, kidney, stomach) expressed a decreased electrical resistance in the source points corresponding to these organs (the gall bladder point etc.). Also, patients with cardiac failure expressed a modified electrical resistance in the heart source point, but also in the pulmonary point, probably anticipating the pulmonary stasis consecutive to the heart disease. Gall bladder lithiasis, hepatic cirrhosis and rheumatism also expressed altered electrical resistance in the correspondent points. Patients with inner organ diseases expressed modified electrical resistance in corresponding source points. Further studies will be conducted to test the accuracy of this method to distinguish specific inner organ pathologies and to test the applicability of this measurement as a screening instrument.

The Imupurin Influence on the Development of Experimental Toxic Hepatic Lesions Indused by Paracetamol

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The prophylactic usage of hepatoprotectors in prevention of the hepatic lesions, which develops in persons, who activate in these circumstances hepatotoxic products are considered an important clinical aspect. In a paracetamol case these principles are important for a certain kind of patients (alcoholic hepatitis, associations with other hepatotoxic drugs) with the probability of development or exacerbation of existent hepatic diseases. With this purpose the influence of entomologic drug imupurin on the development of hepatic lesions at toxically doses of respective analgesic were studied in rats. A paracetamol administration in toxic doses shows after 24 hours a semnificative increasing of AlAT from 58,02 ± 6,18 u/L to 179,01 ± 29,76 u/L ($p<0,001$) and AsAT 159,12 ± 11,38 u/L to 284,42 ± 34,81 u/L; $p<0,05$activity. The injection of toxic doses of paracetamol didn't cause an essential increasing of transaminases during a preventive usage of imupurin in a period of one week. Thus, in pretreated with imupurin animals the activity of AlAT consists 63,8 ± 7,27 compared with 179,01 ± 29,76 u/L ($p<0,05$) in acute toxic hepatitis. Concomitant, the decreased AsAT activity is less semnificative. The obtained results demonstrate that imupurin prevents hepatocytes of being destroyed. Hepatic lesion, induced by paracetamol was not an essential modification in LDH activity in serum. Through protein and amminoacids components, entomologic drugs have determined a protective activity against toxic affections of hepatocytes (transaminases reduction).