organelles with dismatched oxidation and phosphorilation which conductes to reduced energy generation and consequently to pancreatic necrosis. By damaging the mitochondrial membrane cytochrome C get lost, that is one of the components of respiratory circle and important element in energy production. To involve in treatment program actions for energetic stabilization in perspective are planed investigations of cytochrome C influence on ultrastructure in mitochondria of acinar cells in demarcation line in experimental pancreatic necrosis.

The Analysis of Anticcp Antibodies in the Serum: a Comparison between the Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis

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Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) is a chronic systemic autoimmune disease that causes inflammation, pain, stiffness and destructive changes in the joints. Although, Rheumatoid Factor (RF), has been the primary blood test used to detect RA, the anti-ccp antibodies detection test is a relatively new assay to detect the citrulline antibodies in blood. These autoantibodies are produced by immune system in response to a perceived threat of citrulline, an amino acid produced from arginine in the citrullination process. The objective of this study was to investigate the presence and prediction value of anti-ccp in RA patients and evaluate its sensitivity and specificity comparing to that of classic laboratory tests, CRP and RF. The serum of 84 patients with RA and 80 healthy control subjects were enrolled into the study. The anti-ccp, RF and CRP levels in the serums were assayed by ELISA and agglutination procedure, respectively. Our results provided evidence that anti-ccp level was significantly higher in patients with RA comparing to that of corresponding controls ($p<0.0001$). Anti-ccp was found to have the highest sensitivity and specificity (91%-91%) comparing to the other two tests (RF, CRP). The latter tests were found to have (97%- 92%) and (27%- 75%) sensitivity and specificity, respectively. The diagnostic value of anti-ccp is better than RF and CRP, individually. It can be detected early in the disease in unselected early arthritis patients. It is recommended to use RF test together with anti-ccp antibodies detection, in RA patients to ensure a higher diagnostic effectiveness.

The Electrical Resistance of Acupuncture Source Points as a Relevant Factor for Inner Organ Status

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The acupuncture source points have been known in the traditional Chinese medicine for about 5000 years and various therapies and diagnostic methods have been applied using them. Studies indicate that these points also express electrical modifications, depending on the health status of the individual. Aim. The aim of the paper is to study the relevance of electrical resistance measurements in these points in distinguishing inner organ changes. The study was conducted on patients from the gastroenterological department. The electrical resistance of the source points was measured using a Wheatstone bridge, of our own manufacturing, based on certain acupuncture maps. The data was collected using disposable Ag/AgCl electrodes and the results of the measurements were compared

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).