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FEATURES OF ULTRASTRUCTURAL CHANGES OF THE GASTRIC MUCOSA IN EXPERIMENTAL MODELING OF ADJUVANT ARTHRITIS

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Relevance. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) remains a serious disease with an unfavorable prognosis, which is steadily progressing in a fairly large number of patients (Nasonova V.A., 1994). It is well known from the literature that NSAIDs, by inhibiting the production of prostaglandins (PG), reduce the resistance of the gastric mucosa to the aggressive effects of hydrochloric acid and pepsin, lead to the development of gastropathy, which, in some cases, can threaten the lives of patients.

The aim of the study: Was to determine ultrastructural features in the gastric mucosa when modeling rheumatoid arthritis in experimental animals.

Materials and methods: The material for transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was fragments of the gastric mucosa taken from 50 studied mongrel rats aged 18 to 24 months, who were modeled with arthritis with Freund's adjuvant in appropriate dosages.

Research results and their discussion.

The presence of inflammatory infiltrate around the vessels, namely lymphocytes, eosinophils, mast cells and large functionally active macrophages, determines the autoimmune nature of vasculitis and gastritis. Functionally active lymphoid follicles indicate the presence of an adequate immune response to the inflammatory process. Reversible dystrophic processes mainly occur in the surface epithelium, but compensatory and adaptive reactions are noted on the part of the gland in the form of their hyperplasia, increased functional activity of ultrastructures and increased exocytosis.

Conclusions:

1. The presence of a characteristic perivascular inflammatory infiltrate consisting of a large number of lymphocytes, functionally active macrophages, eosinophils and mast cells in the mucosa and under the gastric mucosa, and pronounced ultrastructural signs of endothelial dysfunction, reflecting the participation of local immune reactions in the development of adjuvant arthritis, has been experimentally proven.

2. During the experiment, the inclusion of compensatory reactions was proved, manifested in an increase in the number of functionally active sides of the gland, aimed at restoring the gastric mucosal barrier.