

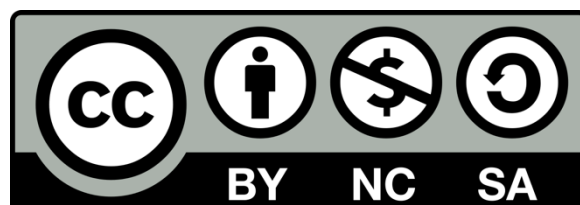
8TH LUBLIN INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS FOR STUDENTS AND YOUNG DOCTORS

LUBLIN, 18TH - 20TH NOVEMBER 2021

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STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY
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Dynamics of the CK14+-epithelial cells area in the thymus of rats in normal conditions and after prenatal administration of dexamethasone.

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Introduction: The thymic dysfunction in newborns is accompanied by the death of the lymphoid component and by disruption of the architectonics of the epithelial stroma with changes of cytokeratins expression, due to increased corticosteroids level.

Aim of the study: to study the dynamics of the area of thymic CK14+-epithelial cells in normal conditions and after prenatal administration of dexamethasone

Material and methods: Study was carried out on 144 rats in 3 groups of 48 rats: group 1 - intact, 2 - experimental, who were injected intrauterinely with 0.4% dexamethasone solution, group 3 - control, who were injected with 0, 9% NaCl by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 9th, 14th, 21st, 30th days after birth. The calculation of the area of CK14+-cells was done in the program Image J.

Results: There were no significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between the intact and control groups.

On the 1-2 day after birth, in all groups, the area occupied by CK14+-epithelial cells was maximal. In the Dex group, the area of CK14+-cells was 33.1% less than in the Int group.

On days 3-9, the area of CK14+-epithelial cells in the Dex group was 2 times lower than in the Int.

On the 14-30th day in the Dex group, the area of CK14+-cells is 2/3 less than in the Int group.

Conclusions: The introduction of dexamethasone leads to a significant and progressive decrease in the number of epithelioreticulocytes during the observation period and reflects pronounced hormone-induced disturbances in the formation of the microenvironment for lymphocytes.



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