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MODULATED ELECTRIC CURRENT INFLUENCE ON ORGANISM FUNCTIONAL CONDITION AT TRAINED AND UNTRAINED YOUNG MEN

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The short characteristic of organism functional condition changes of trained and untrained young men during physical activity and processes of restoration is given in the paper following the analysis of repeated modulated electric current influence on the specified processes. The aim of the study was to compare the characteristics of a modulated electric current influence on cardiovascular system functional condition in trained and untrained persons (17-24 years old) during the physical activity and restoration.

The study included 56 healthy young men (23 trained and 33 untrained), who were divided into the main group (11 trained and 16 untrained persons) and control group (12 trained and 17 untrained persons). The study included two stages: the first stage – the baseline functional condition was estimated in both groups; the second stage – the functional condition state reaction to repeated modulated electric current during the

physical activity was recorded. The modulated electric current influence was produced using the device "LEIT". The results suggest that the modulated electric current carries out regulating influence on physiological systems of young men during the physical activity and has the character of cardiovascular system activity optimization and vegetative functions optimization.

Key words: modulated electric current, functional condition, trained young men, untrained young men, physical efficiency

ВПЛИВ МОДУЛЬОВАНОГО ЕЛЕКТРИЧНОГО СТРУМУ НА ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ СТАН ОРГАНІЗМУ ТРЕНОВАНИХ І НЕТРЕНОВАНИХ ЮНАКІВ

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У роботі надана стисла характеристика змін функціонального стану організму тренованих і нетренованих юнаків при фізичному навантаженні і відновленні після нього при впливі модульованого електричного струму. Метою дослідження було порівняти особливості впливу модульованого електричного струму на функціональний стан серцево-судинної системи тренованих і нетренованих осіб в умовах фізичного навантаження і при відновленні після нього.

Дослідження включало 56 здорових молодих осіб (23 треновані і 33 нетреновані), які були поділені на основну групу (11 тренованих і 16 нетренованих осіб) і контрольну групу (12 тренованих і 17 нетренованих осіб). Дослідження включало дві етапи: на першому етапі досліджувався вихідний функціональний стан, на другому – реакція функціонального стану на повторюваний модульований електричний струм в умовах фізичного навантаження. Вплив модульованого електричного струму проводився з використанням приладу "LEIT". Результати передбачають, що модульований електричний струм здійснює регуляторний вплив на фізіологічні системи юнаків при фізичному навантаженні і має характер оптимізації діяльності серцево-судинної системи і вегетативних функцій.

Ключові слова: модульований електричний струм, функціональний стан, треновані юнаки, нетреновані юнаки, фізичне навантаження

ВЛИЯНИЕ МОДУЛИРОВАННОГО ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОГО ТОКА НА ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ОРГАНИЗМА ТРЕНИРОВАННЫХ И НЕТРЕНИРОВАННЫХ ЮНОШЕЙ

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В работе дана краткая характеристика изменений функционального состояния тренированных и нетренированных юношей при физической нагрузке и восстановлении после нее при влиянии модулированного электрического тока. Целью исследования было сравнить особенности влияния модулированного электрического тока на функциональное состояние сердечно-сосудистой системы тренированных и нетренированных лиц в условиях физической нагрузки и при восстановлении после него.

Исследование включало 56 здоровых лиц (23 тренированных и 33 нетренированных), которые были поделены на основную группу (11 тренированных и 16 нетренированных лиц) и контрольную группу (12 тренированных и 17 нетренированных лиц). Исследование включало два этапа: на первом этапе исследовалось исходное функциональное состояние, на втором – реакция функционального состояния на повторяемый модулированный электрический ток в условиях физической нагрузки. Влияние модулированного электрического тока проводилось с использованием прибора "LEIT". Результаты предполагают, что модулированный электрический ток осуществляет регуляторное влияние на физиологические системы юношей при физической нагрузке и имеет характер оптимизации деятельности сердечно-сосудистой системы и вегетативных функций.

Ключевые слова: модулированный электрический ток, функциональное состояние, тренированные юноши, нетренированные юноши, физическая нагрузка

INTRODUCTION

The need for studying physiological mechanisms which underlie changes of human functional condition under the modulated electric current (MEC) influence, estimation of an optimality of such changes and their specific orientation have been considered in a considerable number

of studies [1-3]. Some studies attempted to study physiological mechanisms which define positive reactions of cardiovascular system, locomotor apparatus, external respiration system and other physiological characteristics of an organism to this exposure [4, 5]. The cumulated data enable their application in clinical practice and achieving positive medical effect [6-11].

However, studies of changes of organism functional condition following exposure to MEC are extremely insufficient. There are few data [4, 5], which were received in different conditions and on different tool base and which are not systematized. Absence of the unified approach to estimation of functional condition measurements in methodical and methodological maintenance of such studies restricts possibilities of the analysis and practical use of the practically obtained results. It particularly concerns the area of high level maintenance of general and special physical efficiency, and also estimation and correction of restoration stages after intensive physical activities in sportspeople at different stages of training process.

The aim of the study was to compare the characteristics of a modulated electric current influence on cardiovascular system functional condition in trained and untrained persons (17-24 years old) during the physical activity and restoration.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

56 healthy young men (17-24 years old) participated in research. The group of trained young men was presented by qualified sportsmen ($n=23$). Examined people have been divided into the main ($n = 11$ trained and 16 untrained persons) and control ($n = 12$ trained and 17 untrained persons) groups.

The study included two stages: the first stage – the baseline functional condition was estimated in both groups; the second – the functional condition state reaction to repeated modulated electric current during the physical activity was recorded. Indices of central blood circulation were defined by rheographic method. The following measurements were taken: systolic arterial pressure (SAP, mm Hg), diastolic arterial pressure (DAP, mm Hg), heart rate (HR, bpm), systolic blood volume (SBV, ml), minute blood volume (MBV, ml/min), cardiac index (CI, l/m²), general peripheric vascular resistance (GPVR, din·s·cm⁻¹). Reaction to physical activity was studied by PWC170 method through the use of bicycle ergometer. Also absolute (aPWC170, kgm/min) and relative (rPWC170, kgm/min/kg) physical efficiency were assessed [12]. Diagnostics of heart rate variability included research of stress index (SI, s.u.), vegetative balance index (VBI, s.u.), index of centralization (IC, s.u.) [13]. The obtained results were processed statistically. Exposure to MEC was carried out by means of LEIT device according to a standard technique [14].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The repeated graduated physical activity in untrained young men causes significant, comparing to baseline values, reduction of SAP by $17,00 \pm 1,14\%$ (from $174,06 \pm 3,82$ mm Hg under single exercise to $144,06 \pm 2,42$ mm Hg under repeated exercise). DAP level following repeated physical activity significantly did not differ from values under a single graduated physical activity (decrease by $0,64 \pm 1,28\%$, from $70,00 \pm 2,04$ mm Hg to $69,38 \pm 1,82$ mm Hg). The index of chronotropic heart function on HR size following a repeated graduated physical activity shows significant decrease of heart function by $13,52 \pm 0,80\%$ in comparison with a single graduated physical activity (from $167,44 \pm 4,71$ bpm to $149,75 \pm 4,46$ bpm). SBV amount following MBV decrease by $4,07 \pm 0,86\%$ (from $15712,89 \pm 819,33$ ml/min to $14495,71 \pm 798,13$ ml/min), CI by $4,07 \pm 0,86\%$ (from $8,17 \pm 0,38$ l/min·m² to $7,54 \pm 0,37$ l/min·m²) and GPVR by $5,78 \pm 1,48\%$ (from $552,56 \pm 28,86$ din·s·cm⁻⁵ to $543,78 \pm 31,18$ din·s·cm⁻⁵) significantly increased by $10,94 \pm 0,19\%$ in comparison with a single graduated physical activity (from $93,37 \pm 3,13$ ml to $103,58 \pm 3,48$ ml) (fig. 1).

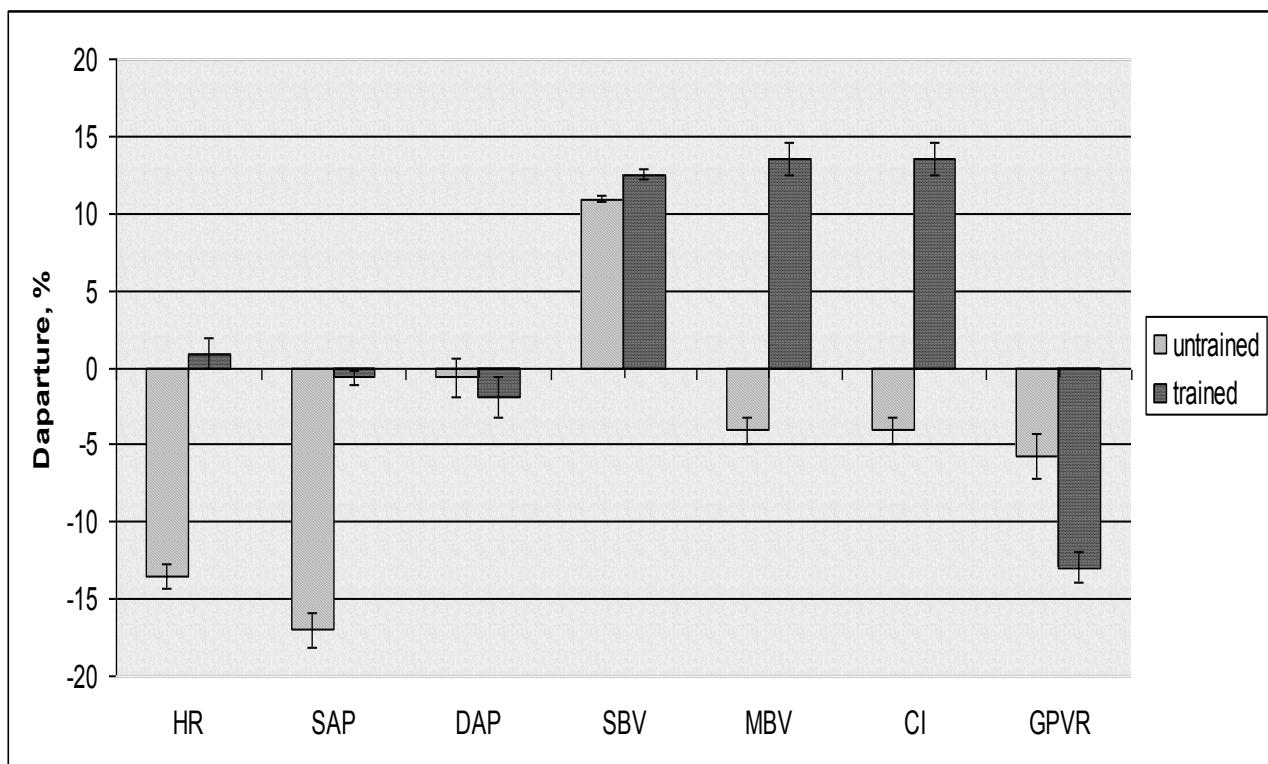


Fig. 1. MEC influence on dynamics of functional condition of blood circulation system of young men organism under a repeated graduated physical activity (% increase in comparison with values under a single decreased physical activity)

SAP level in trained young men under a repeated graduated physical activity slightly not significant decreases by $0,66 \pm 0,44\%$ (from $135,00 \pm 1,78$ mm Hg to $134,09 \pm 1,76$ mm Hg), and DAP – by $1,86 \pm 1,32\%$ (from $65,91 \pm 1,63$ mm Hg to $64,55 \pm 1,25$ mm Hg). At the same time HR under a repeated graduated physical activity rises slightly, in comparison with indices under a single graduated physical activity by $0,89 \pm 0,98\%$ (from $143,45 \pm 1,18$ bmp to $145,36 \pm 1,40$ bmp). SBV, MBV and CI values in the trained young men of the main group against the baseline of repeated exercise showed increase by $12,52 \pm 0,32\%$ (from $125,69 \pm 15,51$ ml to $141,36 \pm 17,36$ ml), by $13,51 \pm 1,07\%$ (from $15395,47 \pm 1878,58$ ml/min to $17588,64 \pm 2038,17$ ml/min) and by $13,51 \pm 1,07\%$ (from $7,98 \pm 0,94$ l/min·m 2 to $9,12 \pm 1,04$ l/min·m 2) respectively following GPVR decrease by $12,98 \pm 1,01\%$ (from $534,70 \pm 63,74$ din·s·cm $^{-5}$ to $456,26 \pm 52,40$ din·s·cm $^{-5}$) in comparison with values under a single graduated physical activity (fig. 1).

Indices of vegetative nervous system in untrained young men under a graduated physical activity under exposure to MEC decreased significantly: SI by $58,56 \pm 1,57\%$ (from $796,26 \pm 8,54$ s.u. to $316,65 \pm 12,33$ s.u.), VBI by $52,03 \pm 1,82\%$ (from $57,79 \pm 1,85$ s.u. to $27,71 \pm 1,42$ s.u.), IC increased by $0,76 \pm 1,02\%$ (from $2,56 \pm 0,11$ s.u. to $2,57 \pm 0,09$ s.u.) in comparison with indices under a single graduated physical activity.

There was a significant increase in trained young men's SI of cardiovascular system under a repeated graduated physical activity comparing to values under a single graduated physical activity by $9,69 \pm 3,16\%$ (from $534,47 \pm 10,31$ s.u. to $594,70 \pm 21,04$ s.u.), which was accompanied with significant VBI increase by $8,73 \pm 3,01\%$ (from $52,45 \pm 1,40$ s.u. to $56,96 \pm 2,05$ s.u.) and significant IC decrease by $9,63 \pm 0,75\%$ (from $0,59 \pm 0,04$ s.u. to $0,54 \pm 0,04$ s.u.) (fig. 2).

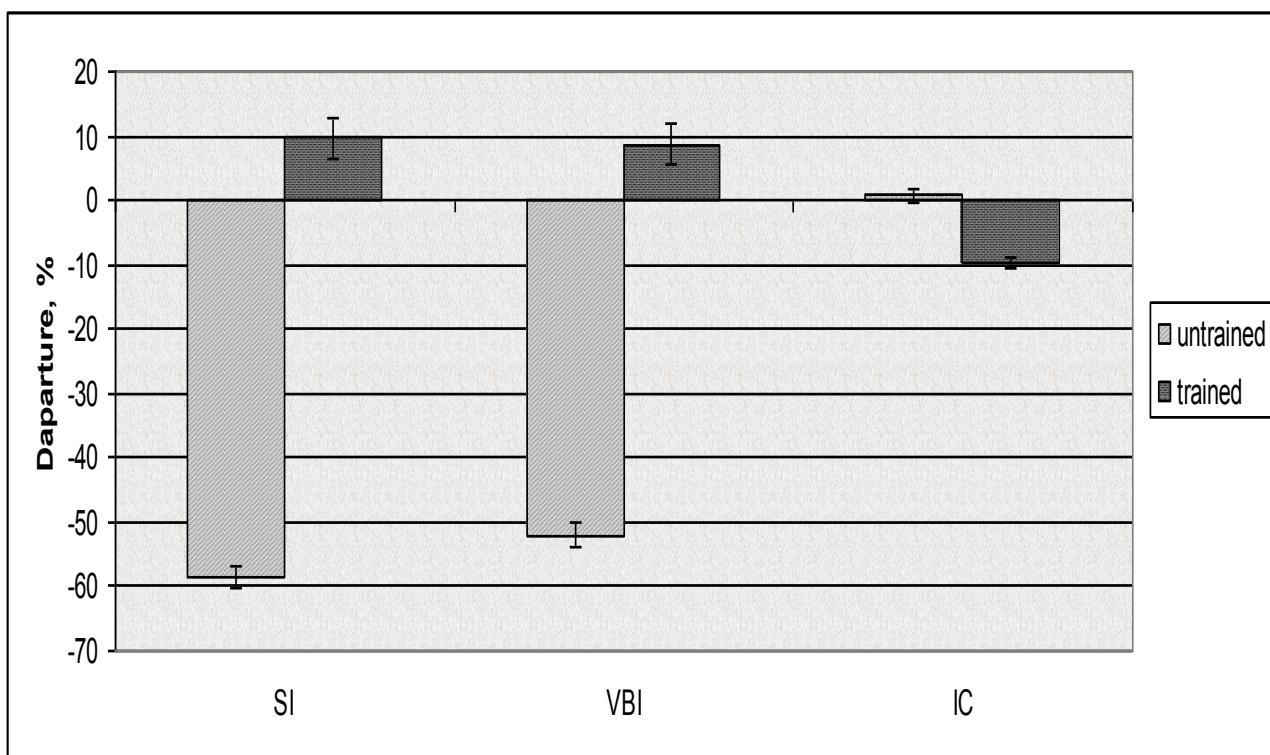


Fig. 2. MEC influence on dynamics of neurohumoral mechanisms condition of regulation of young men's organism under a repeated graduated physical activity (% increase in comparison with values under a single graduated physical activity)

The index of general physical efficiency in untrained young men made $786,76 \pm 25,13$ kgm/min, relative working efficiency made $11,25 \pm 0,54$ kgm/min/kg.

The index of general physical efficiency in trained young men made $988,94 \pm 24,77$ kgm/min (relative physical efficiency – $13,84 \pm 0,67$ kgm/min/kg).

Processes of restoration after the graduated physical activity, monitored for 20 minutes, in control group of untrained young men show that returning of the basic indices of cardiovascular system to initial values occurred at different times and averaged on HR $2,06 \pm 0,18$ min, on SAP – $4,35 \pm 0,26$ min, on DAP – $4,18 \pm 0,23$ min, on SBV – $8,41 \pm 0,23$ min, on MBV, CI and GPVR – $8,47 \pm 0,33$ min. Indices of vegetative nervous system also showed quite fast returning to norm. SI, VBI and IC reached initial values not later than in 5 minutes (SI on average for $5,35 \pm 0,32$ min, VBI on average for $5,24 \pm 0,26$ min and IC on average for $5,29 \pm 0,34$ min). In trained young men HR indices were restored in $1,08 \pm 0,08$ min, SAP – in $1,92 \pm 0,19$ min, DAP – in $1,75 \pm 0,22$ min, SBV – in $5,08 \pm 0,23$ min, and MBV, CI and GPVR – in $4,92 \pm 0,19$ min. SI, VBI and IC reached initial values within 3 minutes (fig. 3).

Processes of restoration after a repeated graduated physical activity in the main group of untrained young men, monitored for 20 minutes, show that returning of the main indices of cardiovascular system to initial values occurred at different times and averaged on HR – $1,50 \pm 0,13$ min, on SAP – $3,44 \pm 0,20$ min, on DAP – $3,31 \pm 0,20$ minute, on SBV – $7,13 \pm 0,27$ min, on MBV, CI and GPVR – $7,25 \pm 0,38$ min. Indices of vegetative nervous system also showed quite fast returning to norm: SI – for $4,56 \pm 0,33$ min, VBI – $4,38 \pm 0,26$ min, IC – for $4,54 \pm 0,34$ min (fig. 4).

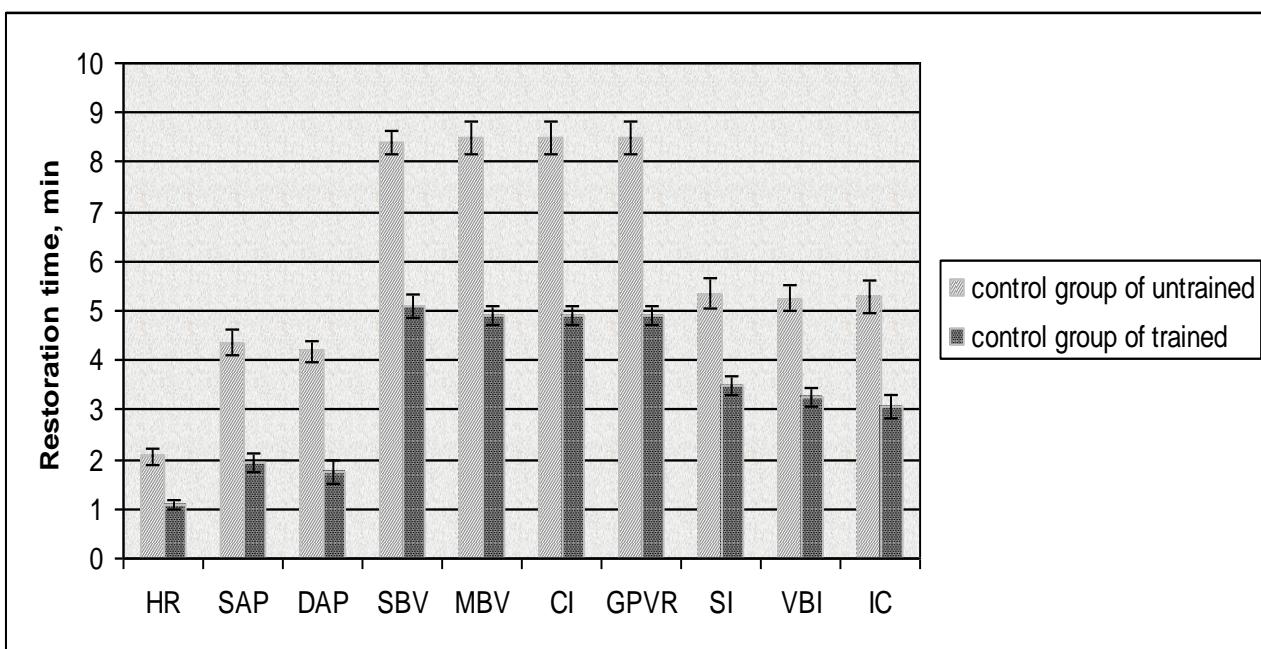


Fig. 3. Restoration time of main parameters of organism functional condition of trained and untrained young men in control group

Processes of restoration after a repeated graduated physical activity in the main group of trained young men, monitored for 20 minutes, show that returning of the main indices of cardiovascular system to initial values averaged on HR – $0,79 \pm 0,14$ min, on SAP – $1,18 \pm 0,12$ min, on DAP – $1,09 \pm 0,09$ min, on SBV – $3,82 \pm 0,23$ min, on MBV, CI, GPVR – $3,91 \pm 0,25$ min. Indices of vegetative nervous system also showed quite fast returning to norm: SI – $2,64 \pm 0,28$ min, VBI – for $2,55 \pm 0,21$ min, IC – for $2,36 \pm 0,24$ min (fig. 4).

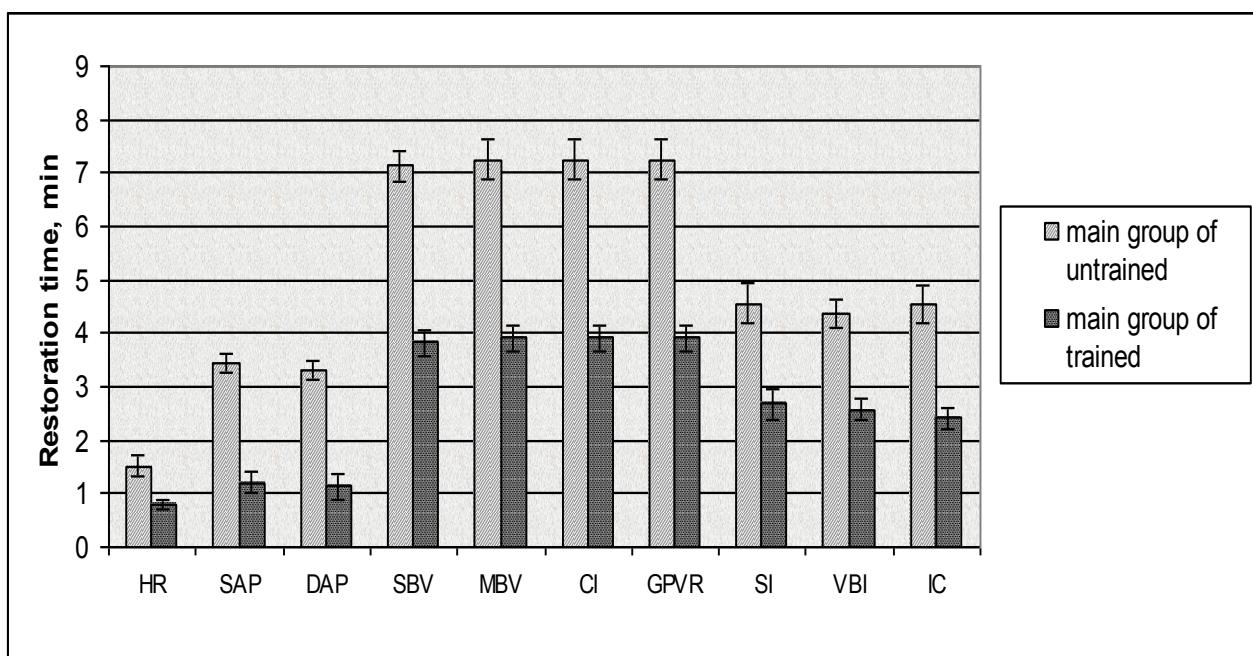


Fig. 4. Restoration time of main parameters of functional condition organism functional condition of trained and untrained young men of main group

The obtained data indicate uniformity of all studied groups according to initial anthropometrical and functional indices. Such uniformity, with high degree of a correctness, has allowed to estimate those changes which have been received as a result of the experiment.

The analysis of changes of all registered indices on control groups have shown quite small difference in the investigated indices and do not allow to judge about optimizing influence of physical activities on functional condition correction. At the same time synergic effect of physical activities and MEC leads to increase in degree of studied indices changes.

Prolonged practice in a graduated physical activity by untrained young men, accompanied with exposure to MEC, shows more pronounced changes on all components of regulation in comparison with persons who were not submitted to such influence.

Dynamics of integrated indices of blood circulation in trained young men under a repeated graduated physical activity shows that absence of significant changes in the level of arterial blood pressure in comparison with indices under a single graduated physical activity. The HR rising in comparison with indices under a single graduated physical activity can indicate certain stimulation of mechanisms of system blood circulation regulation by exposure to MEC.

Significant decreasing of indices of vegetative nervous system in untrained young men under a graduated physical activity under exposure to MEC in comparison with indices under a single graduated physical activity can indicate certain sedative effect of MEC influence. At the same time, taking into consideration the data received in control group of untrained young men, available dynamics indicates synergic effect of physical activity and MEC influence on optimization of vegetative regulation (fig. 2).

Significant increase of SI testifies that exposure to MEC, partially stimulating vegetative, allows realizing parasympathetic function (fig. 2).

The index of general physical efficiency in untrained young men corresponded to both low level of organism energy supply conformity to the offered exercise and relative working efficiency. Thus, there is general decrease in organism power possibilities against the background of unusual constant physical work that indicates certain exhaustion of power stores. Thereby, on the one hand, low SI and VBI indices described above can be interpreted as additional confirmation of inadequate physical exercise for the given group. On the other hand, comparison of vegetative indices with cardiovascular system parameters can indicate optimization of actual cardiovascular regulation and its optimization under MEC use.

The index of general physical efficiency in trained young men corresponded to an average level of organism energy supply under the offered exercise.

Indices following restoration, registered after each influence in control group of trained young men, indicate slight reduction of restoration time on a vegetative component and absence of changes in time of restoration of the majority of the surveyed indices of cardiovascular system activity. Indices of vegetative nervous system also showed relatively fast restoration to norm.

Indices following restoration, registered after each influence in the main group of untrained young men, indicate definite optimization of restoration of all studied indices. Attention is attracted to the pronounced effect of MEC influence on a vegetative component of organism physiological functions regulation. Dynamics of all studied indices shows unequivocal and unidirectional stabilization of restoration processes after each exposure to both physical activity and MEC.

Indices following restoration, registered after each influence in the main group of trained young men, indicate considerable significant reduction of restoration time on a vegetative component and indices of system blood circulation.

Thus, optimizing MEC effect on the trained organism in greater degrees covers the cardiac component that is expressed in significant increase of contractile heart function and volume indices of blood circulation. Following general optimization of system haemodynamics, young sportsmen keep stable regulation of vegetative functions and stably high general physical efficiency usual for people who do physical exercise regularly.

In untrained young men optimization process in greater degree covered vegetative indices, which can be regarded as additional positive influence of MEC on processes of organism adaptation to such stress influence which physical activity is. It is quite clear, that it is obviously impossible to improve indices of the general physical efficiency essentially during such a short time interval, but improvement of restoration parametres allows considering the use of such influence as corrective means which allows intensification of adaptation to physical exercise with people who lead sedentary life.

Comparing the data obtained in control and main groups, it is possible to draw a conclusion that the given influence promotes maintenance of high level of working capacity in people who do sports, due to increase in cardiovascular system efficiency following restoration processes improvement while in untrained people influence promotes leveling of hypodynamia functional displays including psychoemotional pressure removal.

The perspectives of further researches are to study the MEC influence on persons of another age and another degree of training and reaction of their heart activity and vegetative nervous system on this influence. Also can be studied reaction of other systems and organs on MEC influence at trained and untrained young persons.

CONCLUSIONS

1. It has been found that MEC influence carries out regulating influence on physiological systems of young men organism following physical activities and has character of cardiovascular system activity and vegetative functions optimization.
3. MEC influence on healthy young man who do not sports has positive influence of physical activities, optimizing system blood circulation due to vegetative nervous system activity level.
4. MEC influence on trained young men organism is represented in significant increase in cardiotropic function, optimization of system blood circulation indices, stabilization of vegetative nervous system regulation. In trained healthy young men MEC influence is synergic to effects from exercise amount that proves to be true by indices of system blood circulation.
5. MEC influence is displayed in optimization of cardiovascular and vegetative nervous systems indices in the period of restoration against the background of significant reduction of restoration time.
6. MEC influence on general physical efficiency is shown in increase of index PWC₁₇₀.

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ІНТРАВІТАЛЬНЕ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ЗМІН ВМІСТУ ЦИНКУ В КЛІТИНАХ ГПОКАМПУ, ПІДШЛУНКОВОЇ ЗАЛОЗИ ТА ТОНКОГО КИШЕЧНИКА ПРИ ДІЇ СТРЕС-ФАКТОРІВ РІЗНОЇ ПРИРОДИ

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Стрес супроводжує організм людини і тварин протягом усього онтогенезу і є стимулом для його розвитку. У той же час надмірне стресування організму призводить до порушення регуляції гомеостазу, особливо металолігандного гомеостазу, що призводить до розвитку стану передхвороби, або навіть хвороби. Нами раніше були проведенні дослідження змін вмісту цинку в клітинах цинкомістких органів *in vitro*, а інтраутеріальних досліджень змін вмісту цинку в різних органах проведено не було.

Дослідження змін вмісту цинку в клітинах центральних та периферичних цинкомістких органів *in vitro* показало, що вміст цього металу при іммобілізації, голодуванні та введенні інсуліну підвищувався, а при дії лептину, дексаметазону, ГАМК та конвульсанту його вміст в клітинах цих органів суттєво знижувався. Протилежні зміни вмісту цинку спостерігали в клітинах гіпоталамуса, що свідчить про можливий функціональний зв'язок між цими структурами. Інтраутеріальне