ADVANTAGES OF TELEMETRY MONITORING IN CHRONOMEDICAL EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

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The onrushing development of biomedical sciences studying rhythmic features of normal and pathological processes in living beings makes us look for some new technical capabilities for the resolution of various research tasks. One of the methods corresponding the contemporary requirements of chronobiology and chronomedicine is telemetry monitoring. The idea suggested by F. Halberg in 1984 was practically realized owing to the efforts of the engineering thought and nowadays bears fruits in many laboratoties of the world. Telemetry monitoring presents a long-term continuous registration of physiological experimental data (BP, ECG, body temperature, activity etc.). For this purpose a transmitter is previously implanted into an animal body and transforms detected parameters to a radio-signal which is received by a special device (receiver). It is worth marking the following basic advantages of this method: monitoring is carried out continuously for 24 hours for a long period of time (up to several months); an experiment is performed in a remote wireless mode so that animals can move freely in the cages and are not influenced by any stress or narcosis — so the values of the measured indices are close to their true levels; the same animals are used as a control and experimental groups at all the terms of the research design; the number of animals used in experiments is minimal; experiments are carried out under a previously scheduled light pattern.

ВОЗРАСТНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЛИЯНИЯ КАДМИЯ ХЛОРИДА НА БИОРИТМЫ ЭКСКРЕТОРНОЙ ФУНКЦИИ ПОЧЕК

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Исследование проведено на неполовозрелых (5—6 нед.) и половозрелых (18—20 нед.) крысах-самцах. Металлотоксикоз создавали 30-дневной энтеральной затравкой малыми дозами кадмия хлорида (0,03 мг/кг). Хроноритмы показателей деятельности почек регистрировали круглосуточно каждые 2 часа при световом режиме 12С:12Т с учетом возрастных особенностей работы почек у интактных (контрольних) животных. Кадмия хлорид существенно не повлиял на мезор диуреза у животных обеих групп, однако у неполовозрелых (НПЗ) животных в 2,3 раза уменьшилась амплитуда биоритма, акрофаза диуреза с утреннего времени сме-

стилась на ночное. У половозрелых (ПЗ) крыс не изменился мезор калийуреза, но акрофаза биоритма сдвинулась с 10^{00} утра на 01^{00} ночи. В 20^{00} наблюдалась инверсия калийуреза у НПЗ животных. При депрессии скорости клубочковой фильтрации концентрация креатинина в плазме крови увеличилась в 2 раза, у ПЗ животных в 4,5 раза увеличилась амплитуда биоритма. Возрос мезор экскреции белка, сместилась акрофаза, уменьшилась амплитуда биоритма. У животных обеих групп увеличился мезор натрийуреза, у НПЗ его амплитуда уменьшилась в 1,6 раза, у ПЗ животных — возросла в 3 раза. Десинхроноз фильтрационно-реабсорбционных процессов в почках, мезоры показателей, выраженная вариабельность акрофаз, уменьшение амплитуды биоритмов свидетельствуют о меньших адаптационно-компенсаторных возможностях у НПЗ животных. Нарушение структуры биоритмов деятельности почек являются ранним показателем нефротоксичности кадмия хлорида.

AGE-SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EFFECT OF CADMIUM CHLORIDE ON THE BIORHYTHMS OF THE EXCRETORY RENAL FUNCTION

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The research has been carried out on sexually immature (5—6 weeks) and sexually immature (18-20 weeks) male rats. Metallotoxicosis was created with the aid of 30-day enteral priming with low doses of cadmium chloride (0.03 mg/kg). The chronorhythms of the parameters of the renal activity were registered round-the-clock, every two hours with the photoperiod 12Z:12D with due regard for the age-specific characteristics of the renal functioning in intact (control) animals. Cadmium chloride did not influence essentially on the mesor of diuresis in the animals of both groups, however, the biorhythm amplitude in the sexually immature (si) animals diminished 2.3 times, whereas the acrophase of diuresis shifted from the morning time to the nocturnal one. The mesor of kaliuresis did not change in the sexually mature (SM) rats, but the acrophase of the biorhythm shifted from 10^{00} in the morning to 01^{00} at night. At 20^{00} an inversion of kaliuresis was observed in the SI animals. In case of a depression of the glomerular filtration rate the blood plasma creatinine concentration elevated 2 times, the biorhythm amplitude increased 4.5 times in the SM animals. The mesor of the protein excretion increased, the acrophase shifted, the biorhythm amplitude diminished. The natriuresis mesor increased in the animals of both groups, its amplitude decreased 1.6 times in the SI animals, whereas in the SM animals it increased 3 times. Desynchronosis of the filtration — reabsorption processes in the kidneys, the indices of the mesors, a marked variability of the acrophases, a decrease of the amplitude of the biorhythms are indicative of lesser adaptive compensatory capabilities in the SI animals. A disturbed pattern of the biorhythms of the renal activity is an early index of cadmium chloride nephrotoxicity.