By the purpose of the present research was the study on a level of lipids of plants wide-spread in Altay territory, in particular, Kuril tea, Cortex of a birch at experimental lipidemias.

The experimental part of research was executed on the rabbits of mass 2.5-3 kg keeping on usual ration. Carried out a laboratory evaluation of parameters of a lipid exchange - total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), high-density (HDL) reagents of firm "Human" on the biochemical evaluator E POLL-20. The cholesterol low density lipoproteins (LDL) and very low (VLDL) expected under the known formulas. Also determined a resistance LDL to oxidation on procedure (Ragino J.I., 1998) with an evaluation of a degree of oxidative paravariation LDL by definition of concentration of a malonic dialdehyde on the spectrophotometer CO-4A. Investigated a level of a malonic dialdehyde (MDA), product of peroxide oxidation of fatty acids photometricly on intensity of colouring of a complex MDA-tiobarbiturici acid, and also activity of a catalase on supression of oxidation of a molybdate of hydrogen dioxide.

With the purpose of modeling a lipidemia within one month by an animal added in a forage of 0.1 g of a crystalline cholesterol on kg of mass. A blood took away before experiment, in one month after nutritional introduction of a cholesterol in and month of introduction of an extract of investigated plants on a background of reception of a cholesterol.

As a result of monthly nutritional introduction of a cholesterol the augmentation of a level of a TC was marked, of a LDL in 7 times, TG and VLDL on the average in 5 times in comparison with background values. Besides rising concentration of a malonic dialdehyde - termination products of peroxide oxidation and its concentration in low density lipoproteins was revealed, that testifies to the reduced resistance these lipoproteins to oxidative paravariation.

On a background of an experimental lipidemia the rabbits received extracts from propagules of Kuril tea and cortex of a birch, that has resulted in authentic down-stroke of concentration TC, LDL, TG, VLDL, malonic dialdehyde, and also augmentation of LDL resistance to oxidation. The stimulation antioxidant of protective system of cells is marked, to what rising catalase activity testifies.

It is represented to us, that the basic favourable influence of the investigated plants on a level of lipids of a blood play triterpenoid sapo nins and flavonoids, as it is known, that by the main components of various parts of Kuril tea, birch cortices - that are triterpenoid sapo nins, flavonoids, and also tannic matters, tonka-bean camphors, sterols, alkaloids, polysaccharides, amino acids, trace substances and others. Apparently, triterpenoid sapo nins, as the glycosides are capable to form unsolvable complexes with a cholesterol promoting removing it from an organism and rendering thus hypolipidemic action. In too time, flavonoids provide antioxidative activity, by virtue of the chemical properties, binding the reactive forms of oxygenium. It is known also on the data of the literature, that flavonoids are capable to inhibit a proliferation smooth muscle of cells media of vessels, that is important for atherosclerosis prophylaxis.

Proceeding from the received data, perspective the development of complex medicinal preparations is represented on the basis of the investigated plants (Kuril tea, birch cortices), pharmacotherapeutic efficacy in normalization of infringements of a lipid exchange, is caused by presence in them of a complex biologically of active materials (triterpenoid sapo nins and flavonoids), and also the study of their action at diseases connected to lipidemias (an atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, obstructive liver diseases etc.), as becomes a subject of our further researches.

ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ РЕНТГЕНОДИАГНОСТИКИ И АКУПУНКТУРНОЙ РЕЛАКАСИИ В ВЫЯВЛЕНИИ ДИВЕРТИКУЛЯРНОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ ТОЛСТОЙ КИШКИ
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Несмотря на то что вопрос о рентгенодиагностике дивертикулов толстой кишки довольно подробно освещен в отечественной литературе (В.А. Фанарджан; Г.А. Зедгенидзе; Л.Д. Линдебратен; А.А. Тихонов и др.) многие стороны его, связанные с методикой исследования в настоящее время нуждаются в новых подходах и совершенствовании уже известных методов исследования.

Рентгенологическое изображение дивертикула связано с заполнением его контрастным веществом. Наличие в дивертикуле каловых масс, гипертрофия и повышенная активность мышц циркулярного слоя, воспалительный процесс слизистой толстой кишки препятствуют свободному поступлению контрастной взвеси в толо дивертикула.

Среди существующих рентгенологических методов исследования толстой кишки ведущая роль принаходит одномерному двойному контрастированию, обязательным условием которого является на-