UDC 61

THE STUDY OF STRESS IN THE ASPECT OF PHYSIOLOGY

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Abstract. In our work, the stress reaction of the body, manifested in the digestive organs, was noted. Aggressiveness is an important form of zoosocial behavior in animals of different species, having adaptive significance and manifested by a species-specific set of behavioral reactions [4, 5]. But the peculiarities of the functioning of the digestive organs, depending on the behavioral characteristics of the body, are not sufficiently studied either in a normal state or under stress.

Keywords: aspects, strength, organism, reaction.

One of the directions considered stress as a behavioral response to socio-psychological stimuli. B.P. Dorenvendom modified G. Selye's model of physiological stress. They approached stress as state of the body, which relies on adaptive and non-adaptive responses. Stressors are understood as social factors: economic or family failures, which act as objective events that disrupt (destroy) or threaten to undermine ordinary life individual. They are not necessarily negative and do not always lead to objective crisis.

Important form of zoosocial behavior at animals of different types, having adaptive value and shown a species-specific set of behavioral reactions, is the aggression.

It is known that digestive organs are usually involved in stress reaction of an organism. However, features of functioning of digestive organs depending on the behavioral characteristic of an organism are studied neither insufficiently normal nor at stress.

Relevance of work was clarification of the functional condition of a small bowel at rats from nonaggressive group at a stress under the influence of Phenazepamum tranquilizer.

Purpose of work: studying of influence of Phenazepamum on activity and a topography of enteral enzymes at rats from nonaggressive group in the conditions of an immobilized stress.

Materials and methods. Experiments were made on adult not purebred rats with the body weight of 180-200 g. Three groups of rats - mixed (animals were not checked for aggression), nonaggressive and aggressive groups were used.

Animals were checked for aggression by a technique A.L. Rylova (1983); an irritant were electric impulses, each of which was shown to animals quadruple. Aggression size, the bound to pain, was estimated on an index of "an average score of the fights" which arose in response to a series from 88 impulses and the number of fights from 88 possible. Aggressive rats are those who have "the average score of fights" from 45,6 to 39,7. At rats with average aggression this index fluctuates from 38,8 to 33,4. At nonaggressive individuals it makes 32,6-0. The immobilized stress was caused in rats by the forced immobilization within 24 clocks.

Phenazepamumwas administeredorally with the preventive purpose in 30 minutes prior to a stress in a dose 2 mg/kg. As monitoring rats are used with the corresponding typological characteristic to whom orally entered the equivalent amount of distilled water. Weight mucous was determined by routine weighing.

The activity of digestive enzymes was determined by the following techniques: monoglitseridlipaza - method of A.M. Ugolev and M.Yu. Chernyakhovskaya (1969), glycyl-1-Leucinum-dipeptidgidrolaza - method of A.M. Ugolev and N.M. Timofeeva (1969), amylase -

method Smith - the Swarm in A.M. Ugolev's modification (1969); saccharase - the Heleon method in modification of A.M. Ugolev and N.N. Iyezuitova (1969), lactase - the Dalhqvist (1968) method.

The activity of enzymes was calculated on 1 g of mass of crude fabric of a mucosa of a small bowel and was expressed in mg/min/g for an amylase and in pmol/min/g for other enzymes.

Statistical data processing was carried out by Student-Fisher's method.

Results of researches. In this series of experiments as monitoring served intact rats from nonaggressive group.

Nonaggressive ratsbore well a 24-hour immobilization. There were not lethal outcomes.

The mass of a mucosa decreased in 6 h after an immobilization along all gut approximately by 1,5 times, in 24 h and further an index came back to monitoring level.

In a homogenate of the mucosa removed along all small bowel, the activity of a monoglitseridlipaza was inhibited in 1,5; 2,2; 2,2 times in 6, 24, 48 h after a stress (tab. 1)

The activity of a dipeptidgidrolaza increased through 6, 24, 48, h in 1,5; 1,6 and 2, 2 times.

The activity of an amylase decreased throughout all experiment: in 6 h by 2,2 times, 24 h - by 2,4 times, 48 h - in the 1, 7 time.

Thesaccharase activity was defined raised in 2, 3; 2,5; 2,7 times in 6, 24, 48 h after an immobilization. The activity of a lactase was inhibited by 2,2 times in 6 h, further did not differ from monitoring.

Table 1

Activity of a monoglitseridlipaza (pmol/min/g) in a mucosa homogenate, removed along all small bowel at an immobilized stress and at a stress against the Phenazepamum at rats from nonaggressive group (M + m, n = 6)

Experimental conditions	Time in hours after a stress		
	6 hours	**24 hour**	**48 hours**
Intact Rats (Monitoring)	**5,7 ± 0,2**	**5,7 ± 0,2**	**5,8 ± 0, 2**
Immobilized Stress	**3,7 ± 0,2** <0.05	**2.6 ± 0.2** <0.01	2.4 ±0.1 <0.01
Immobilized Stress Against The Phenazepamum	**2.7 ± 0.2** <0.01	4.1 ±0.3 <0.05	**6.0 ± 0.3** <0.1

The topography of enzymes at adult rats from nonaggressive group after an immobilization is changed, at the same time the expressed tendency to the shift of peaks of activity of enzymes in the caudal direction was traced.

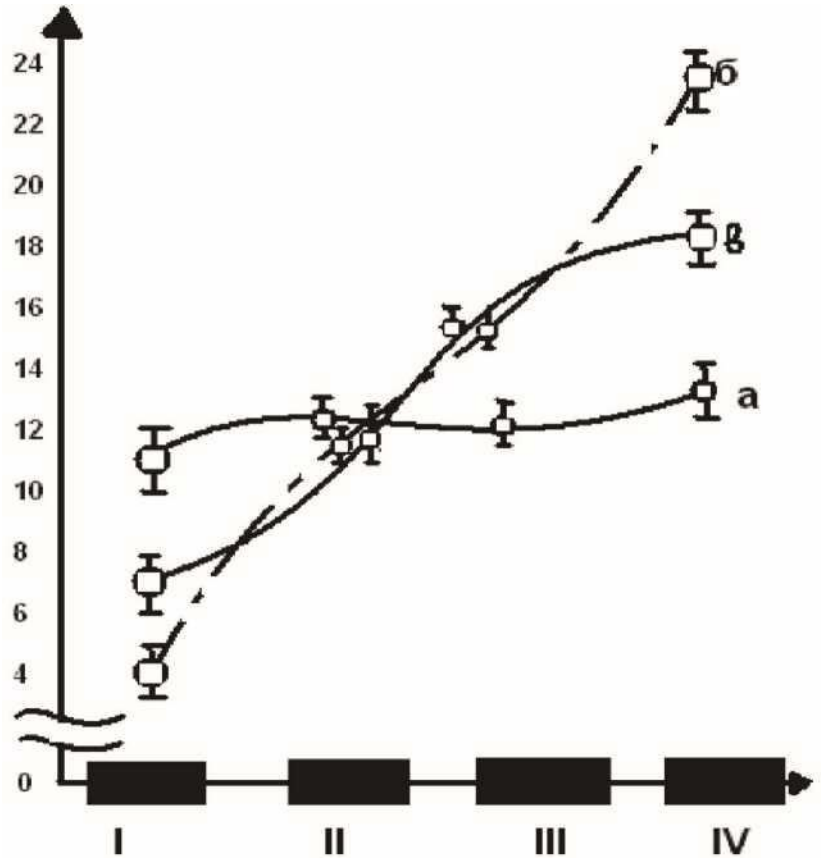

Fig. 1. Distribution of activity of a dipeptidgidrolaza along a small bowel in 24 hours after an immobilized stress and after a stress against the Phenazepamum

Axis of ordinates:
a - intact rats (monitoring);
6 — an immobilization;
в — an immobilization against the Phenazepamum
Abscissa axis:
I - duodenum;
II - proximal intestine;
II - medial intestine;
IV - distal intestine.

The Monoglitseridlipaza activity in 6 h and 24 h went down in a duodenum and proximal intestine remained at the level of monitoring in medial department therefore its gradient changed. In 48 h, the indicator was normalized in three top departments, and increased in distal.

The activity of a dipeptidgidrolaza through 6, 24, 48 h went down in a duodenum, remained at the level of monitoring in proximal and medial departments and increased in distal department that also led to gradient shift in the caudal direction (fig. 1).

The amylolytic activity decreased in 6 h and 24 h in a duodenum and proximal intestine, remained within norm in medial department and increased in distal. In 48 h after an immobilization, the topography of activity of enzyme did not differ from monitoring.

The saccharasa activity was induced throughout all experience on all sites of a gut, but is especially strong in distal intestine therefore the shift of a maximum of its activity in the distal direction took place.

The activity of a lactase in all terms after a stress did not differ from monitoring on all sites of a gut and its topography did not change.

Preventive introduction of Phenazepamum to a stress rendered to animals of this group approximately the same leveling effect on the studied indicators, as well as in the mixed group of animals, i.e. against the background of a tranquilizer the functional condition of a small intestine was almost completely normalized in 48 h. It concerned activity of enzymes in a homogenate mucous, removed along all small bowel (tab. 1), a topography of enzymatic activities (fig. 1). The mass of a mucosa did not differ from monitoring.

Stress can negatively affect the functioning of all organs and systems, lead to complex biochemical and physiological disorders, for example, increased fatigue, reduced immunity, changes in body weight, frequent manifestations of ailments. Highly often during this period, people experience difficulties in breathing, heart pain, muscle tension, unpleasantsensations during the work of the digestive organs, etc.

In this regard, one must always remember that emotional manifestations of stressful tension are especially dangerous, since they affect various aspects of the psyche, the emotional background and give a pessimistic connotation.

Conclusions.

1. The immobilized stress differently influences functional and morphological indicators of a small bowel depending on behavioral features of rats.
2. The stress does not cause death of individuals from the mixed 3. The topography of all enzymatic activities changes, generally at the expense of the shift of their maximum in a distal segment.
3. Decrease in mass of a mucosa on all sites of a small bowel is characteristic.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ СТРЕССА В АСПЕКТЕ ФИЗИОЛОГИИ

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Аннотация. В нашей работе отмечена стрессовая реакция организма, проявляющаяся на органах пищеварения. Агрессивность является важной формой зоосоциалъного поведения у животных разных видов, и имеет приспособительное значение, которое проявляется видоспецифическим набором поведенческих реакций [4, 5]. Но особенности функционирования органов пищеварения, зависящие от поведенческих характеристик организма, недостаточно изучены ни в нормальном состоянии, ни при стрессе.

Ключевые слова: аспекты, сила, организм, реакция.