FEATURES OF THE KINETIC CURVES OF CAFFEINE IN URINE THAT ARE DOSE-DEPENDENT IN INDUCED FATTY LIVER DISEASE

Research article

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Abstract

The liver is the most vital organ in the organism. While diagnosing liver pathology, clearance tests appear to be an important instrument. They allow evaluating liver ability for quick and effective elimination of certain substances from the blood. The caffeine clearance test is one of the methods of assessing liver functioning. The test is based on the caffeine metabolism speed in the liver with the help of the enzyme cytochrome P450. The goal of the research is to evaluate dose-dependent features of caffeine kinetic curves in laboratory animals' urine with induced fatty hepatosis. To evaluate caffeine levels, a spectrophotometer model UF-1100 was used. The results of the study show that in induced fatty liver disease, higher levels of caffeine are detected in the blood plasma compared to clinically healthy animals, which is explained by the maximum load of the cytochrome pathway and, consequently, an increase in caffeine in the bloodstream.

Keywords: liver, clearance test, caffeine, fatty hepatosis.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ КИНЕТИЧЕСКИХ КРИВЫХ КОФЕИНА В МОЧЕ, ЗАВИСЯЩИЕ ОТ ДОЗЫ ПРИ ИНДУЦИРОВАННОМ ЛИПИДОЗЕ ПЕЧЕНИ

Научная статья

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Аннотация

Печень является важнейшим органом в организме. При диагностике патологии печени клиренс-тесты являются важным инструментом. Они позволяют оценить способность печени к быстрому и эффективному выведению определенных веществ из крови. Тест на клиренс кофеина является одним из методов оценки функционирования печени. Тест основан на скорости метаболизма кофеина в печени с помощью фермента цитохрома P450. Целью исследования является оценка дозозависимых особенностей кинетических кривых кофеина в моче лабораторных животных с индуцированным жировым гепатозом. Для оценки уровня кофеина использовался спектрофотометр модели UF-1100. Результаты исследования показывают, что при индуцированной жировой болезни печени в плазме крови выявляется более высокий уровень кофеина по сравнению с клинически здоровыми животными, что объясняется максимальной нагрузкой на цитохромный путь и, как следствие, увеличением содержания кофеина в кровотоке.

Ключевые слова: печень, клиренс-тест, кофеин, жировой гепатоз.

Introduction

Liver diseases are widespread in farm and domestic animals. At industrial complexes for intensive fattening of young cattle, liver pathologies are registered in more than 33% of animals. The widespread occurrence of liver diseases in cows is associated with the changed structure of feed consumption, the intensive use of silage and stillage, or other high-fat feed, as well as the presence of fungal toxins and other harmful substances in their composition. The load on the liver increases sharply during such critical periods of animal life as pregnancy and calving. According to statistics, fatty infiltration of the liver after calving is observed in almost all cows, and subsequent lactation. According to statistics, fatty infiltration of the liver after calving is observed in almost all cows [1], [2], [3].

While diagnosing liver pathology, clearance method of assessing functionality appear to be an important instrument. They make it possible to assess the liver's capacity to remove specific chemicals from the blood quickly and effectively. A multitude of clearance method of assessing functionality are available to diagnose different hepathopathologies, including fatty liver disease, hepatitis, and cirrhosis. To guarantee correct results, their interpretation, and any necessary treatment, these tests should only be carried out by a qualified veterinarian [1], [2], [3], [4].

The results of clearance methods of assessing functionality are very valuable in evaluating liver diseases. They make it possible to comprehend the organ's detoxifying status. Clearance methods of assessing functionality are performed based on measurements of the time required for a specific chemical to be removed from the blood [5], [6], [8], [9].

The caffeine clearance methods of assessing functionality is a method used to assess liver function. The test is based on the rate at which the liver breaks down caffeine using the cytochrome P450 enzyme. Tests can be used to track the pace at which caffeine leaves the hepatobiliary system. It is imperative to keep in mind that this test must be seen as a part of the diagnostic process [10], [15], [19], [21].

The goal of the experiment was to understand changes in caffeine urine levels in accordance with the different given dosages in laboratory rats with indused fatty hepatosis.

Research methods and principles

The study was conducted at the vivarium of SPbSUVM. The parameters of the animals, such as species, age, weight, nutrition, and living circumstances, matched with previous route of experiments in this University [22]. The Bioethics Committee of SPbSUVM accepted the experiment design.

Using strontium salts, fatty hepatosis was induced (patents RU2766772C1 (Strontium sulfate (SrSO4) is used as a toxic agent, which is administered once as a suspension consisting of 5 g of strontium sulfate (SrSO4) and 5 ml of water for injection) and RU2820474C1 (Strontium hydrochloride (SrCl2) is used as a toxic agent, which is administered once as a suspension of maximum dispersion consisting of 2 g of strontium hydrochloride (SrCl2) and 5 ml of water for injection)) [23], [24].

Using accepted clinical and biochemical metrics, success was assessed. Three groups of thirty-six laboratory rats – six male and six female – were created. A 20% solution of caffeine sodium benzoate (Mosagrogen LLC, Russia) was subcutaneously administered into each group at doses of 50, 100, and 150 mg/kg of pure caffeine. The therapeutic range of the medicine determines these dosages. Moreover, other investigators found that those doses produced the highest stable and observable blood plasma caffeine concentrations [22].

Animals displaying side effect symptoms were eliminated from the study after their electrocardiograms were assessed using the Physiobelt wireless equipment (Neurobiotics, Russia).

Urine samples were taken from each rat 1, 4, and 8 hours following the injection of the medication using capillary tubes and an extra appropriate urethral pressure. Based on the medication's reported half-life, the time intervals were chosen. Caffeine levels were measured using a spectrophotometer model UF-1100 (Shanghai Mapada Instruments Co., Ltd., China).

The Statistica 6.1 software was used to statistically evaluate the results. The arithmetic mean (M) and its mean error (m) were computed. The significance of the difference (p) was not calculated using the Student's t-test because the study was exploratory in nature and there were no comparison groups [25].

Main results

The experiment concluded with histological examination, which confirmed the induction of fatty liver hepatosis. Induction of fatty liver hepatosis was confirmed by histological examination at the end of the experiment. Liver histological sections are shown in Figures 1-4.

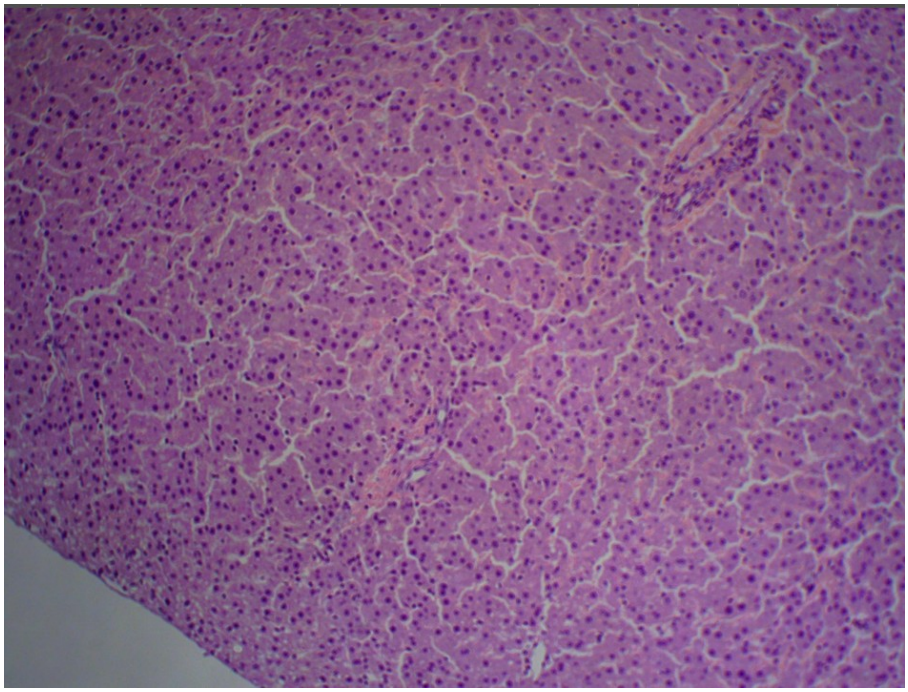

Figure 1 - Hepatic lipidosis in an experimental rat

Note: magnification 10x10, hematoxylin and eosin staining

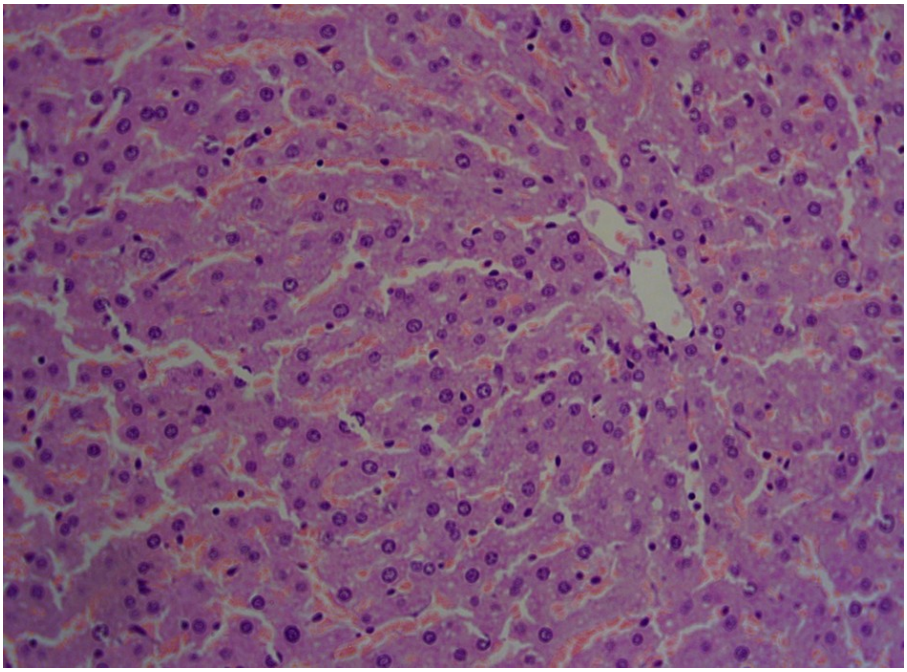

Figure 2 - Hepatic lipidosis in an experimental rat

Note: magnification 10x20, hematoxylin and eosin staining

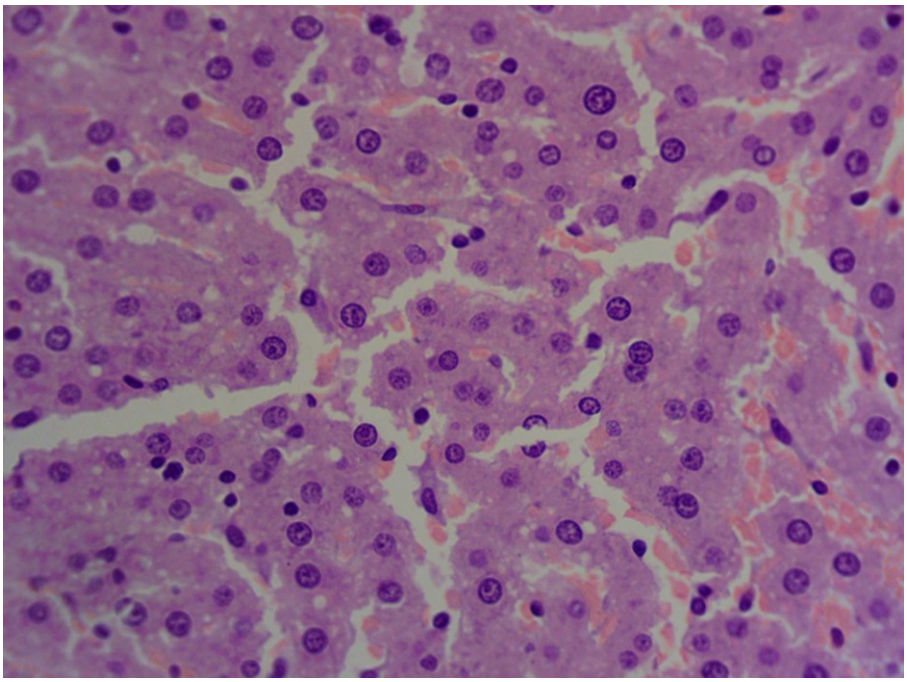

Figure 3 - Hepatic lipidosis in an experimental rat

Note: magnification 10x40, hematoxylin and eosin staining

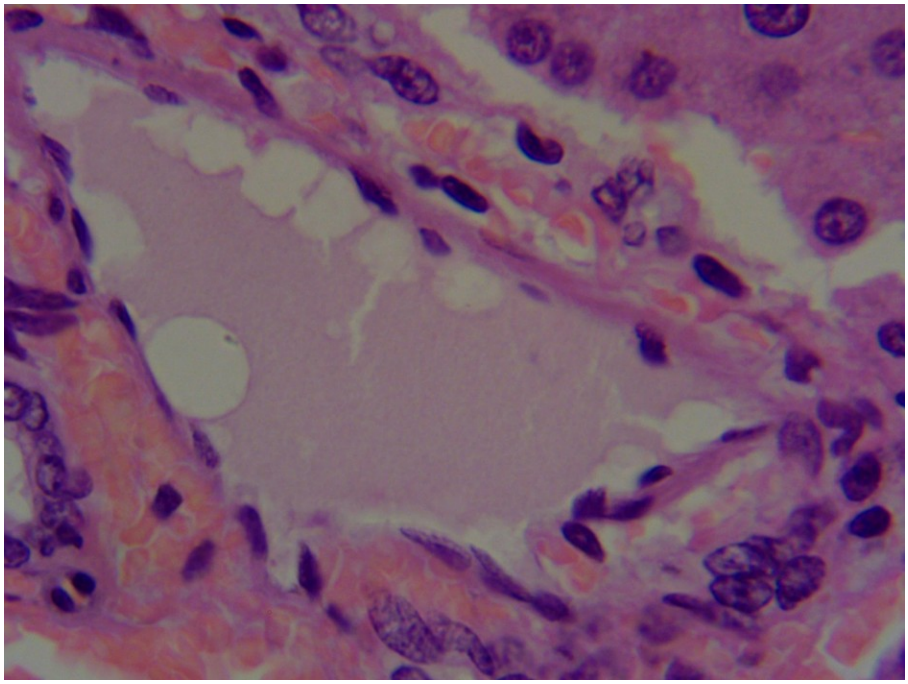

Figure 4 - Hepatic lipidosis in an experimental rat

Note: magnification 10x100, hematoxylin and eosin staining

Histological sections of the rat liver show marked capillary congestion with erythrostasis and edema of the Disse spaces. The central veins and portal tracts have varying degrees of blood filling (from moderate to marked congestion). Some hepatocytes are in a state of protein-granular and small- and large-droplet fatty degeneration. The beam-radial structure of the lobules is erased against the background of bridge-like necrosis. There is moderate lymphohistiocytic infiltration in the stroma. The liver capsule is not thickened. This histological picture confirms the success of the induction of fatty liver degeneration.

Table 1 and Figure 5 show the findings of the trace amounts of caffeine in the urine of lab animals. The data of the group without pathologies are taken from the previous series of experiments [22]. The significance of the difference (p) was not calculated using the Student's t-test because the study was exploratory in nature and there were no comparison groups [25].

Table 1 - Urinary caffeine levels after exogenous caffeine administration

Administered dosage of the medicine (calculated as pure caffeine)	50 mg/kg		100 mg/kg		150 mg/kg	
T after injection / sex of animals	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
1 hour	1,047±0,21	1,099±0,16	3,600±0,812	3,525±0,417	6,590± 0,920	6,110±0,943
4 hours	1,207±0,78	1,238±0,39	5,281±0,504	5,098±0,542	7,494±0,673	7,056±0, 788
8 hours	1,921±0,24	1,949±0,82	5,457±0,906	5,729±0,893	8,468±1,023	8,650±1,047

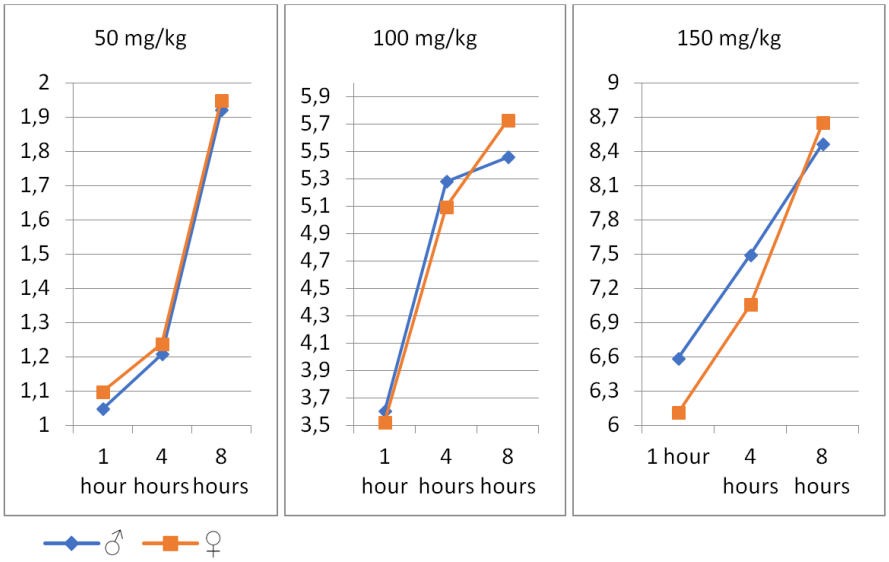

Figure 5 - The results of trace levels of caffeine in the urine of laboratory animals

The study's findings demonstrate that, in induced fatty liver disease, blood plasma levels of caffeine are higher than in clinically healthy animals. This phenomenon is explained by the cytochrome pathway's maximal load, which raises blood levels of caffeine. Deficits in the enzymatic system resulting from a disruption in the organ's synthetic activity brought on by induced fatty liver disease affect the elimination of caffeine. Due to the reduced ability of the liver to enzymatic synthesis, when caffeine is supplied within the conditions of this test, the cytochrome pathway of caffeine metabolism is fully loaded in animals with this pathology.

Conclusion

The capacity of clearance methods to forecast the functional state of the liver is a crucial factor in the diagnosis and follow-up of liver disorders. With the aid of clearance procedures, one can assess the speed at which foreign substances enter the liver and identify a variety of dysfunctions associated with its functioning. By utilizing the predictive capacity of clearance techniques to evaluate the hepatobiliary system's functioning state, it is feasible to predict the potential effects of liver diseases and determine their likelihood with greater accuracy. For this reason, veterinary medicine should prioritize further research and development of clearance techniques in order to improve the effectiveness of diagnoses and the pharmacocorrection of liver diseases that follows.

Финансирование

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Конфликт интересов

Не указан.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

Рецензия

Все статьи проходят рецензирование. Но рецензент или автор статьи предпочли не публиковать рецензию к этой статье в открытом доступе. Рецензия может быть предоставлена компетентным органам по запросу.

Review

All articles are peer-reviewed. But the reviewer or the author of the article chose not to publish a review of this article in the public domain. The review can be provided to the competent authorities upon request.

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