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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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GMN: Georgian Medical News is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board since 1994. GMN carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

GMN is indexed in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, PubMed and VINITI Russian Academy of Sciences. The full text content is available through EBSCO databases.

GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

ჟურნალი ინდექსირებულია MEDLINE-ის საერთაშორისო სისტემაში, ასახულია SCOPUS-ის, PubMed-ის და ВИНТИ РАН-ის მონაცემთა ბაზებში. სტატიების სრული ტექსტი ხელმისაწვდომია EBSCO-ს მონაცემთა ბაზებშიდან.

WEBSITE

www.geomednews.com

К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через **полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра**. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать **AcadNusx**. Размер шрифта - **12**. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.

2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.

3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).

5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. **Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи**. Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.

6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм - в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста **в tiff формате**.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.

8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов - <http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf> и http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.

9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.

10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.

11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректур авторам не высылаются, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.

12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.

REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface - **Times New Roman (Cyrillic)**, print size - 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.

2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.

3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.

5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. **Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles.** Tables and graphs must be headed.

6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.

8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html
http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf

In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).

9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.

10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.

11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.

12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

**Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned
Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.**

ავტორთა საქურაღებოლ!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დაიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ **AcadNusx**. შრიფტის ზომა – 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.

2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრამების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგის ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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KARAPANDZIC FLAP FOR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LOWER LIPP: POTENTIAL ROLE OF NITROSAMINES IN EPROSARTAN AS CANCER TRIGGERING FACTORS

Tchernev G^{1,2*}, Lozev I³, Pidakev I⁴, Kordeva S¹.

¹*Onkoderma-Clinic for Dermatology, Venereology and Dermatologic Surgery, General Skobelev 26, 1606 Sofia, Bulgaria.*

²*Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Medical Institute of Ministry of Interior, General Skobelev 79, 1606, Sofia, Bulgaria.*

³*Department of Common and Vascular Surgery, Medical Institute of Ministry of Interior, General Skobelev 79, 1606 Sofia, Bulgaria.*

⁴*Department of Common, Abdominal and Vascular Surgery, Medical Institute of Ministry of Interior.*

Abstract.

Chronic alcohol use, smoking, poor dental hygiene, absorbed sun radiation over the years, fair skin (Fitzpatrick type 1), light eyes, painful sunburns, congenital or acquired immunosuppression, certain rare syndromes, as well as infections with human papillomaviruses are perceived as risk factors for the development of squamous cell carcinoma of the lips.

The new and at the same time modern aspects involving the pathogenesis of keratinocyte tumors in practice prove to be quite problematic for both patients and clinicians. These aspects are involved in the contamination or increased availability of certain nitrosamines in the antihypertensive medications.

A serious international study in the last year has linked the intake of potentially contaminated (established availability without data on whether it exceeds the so-called ADI/ acceptable daily intake dose) with nitrosamines valsartan with a relatively low, but still present risk of melanoma development. On the other hand, data from 2017 associate individual monotherapy of arterial hypertension with sartans with a significantly increased/ statistically significant risk of squamous cell carcinomas development: more than a two-fold increased risk. It should be noted that at that time the problems with nitrosamines were completely unknown to the medical community.

At the moment, there are numerous case studies that connect the use of sartans with the development of keratinocyte tumors - either single or multiple. We describe the first case of a patient who took eprosartan at a dose of 600 mg once a day for a total period of about 15 years with intake interruptions of no more than 6 years. Primary complaints in the lower lip area are from about 6 months. The preoperative biopsy showed evidence of squamous cell carcinoma. A multidisciplinary team performed a successful surgical treatment using the Karapandzic method, achieving an optimal aesthetic result.

Based on the available literature data, the possible role of nitrosamines as a potential trigger for the development of squamous cell carcinoma is discussed.

Key words. Eprosartan, nitrosamines, skin cancer, karapandzic, keratinocytic cancer.

Introduction.

Nitrosamines in the antihypertensive therapy such as sartans and hydrochlorothiazide (but not limited to them) are perceived as a risk factor for the development of keratinocyte tumors [1]. A number of publications have identified potential contamination with nitrosamines as possibly key to the development of both keratinocytic and melanocytic skin tumors [2]. We present a

patient with long-term eprosartan intake who subsequently developed a squamous cell carcinoma located on the lower lip. The potential relationship between eprosartan intake and the possible role of nitrosamines in the development of keratinocytic skin tumors is discussed.

Case report.

82-year-old male reported to the dermatology department with primary complaints of a “lump” on the lower lip dating for 6 months. The patient reported pain and gradual growth of the lesion over the past six months. The patient was treated with laser therapy without histological verification of the tumor formation. The treatment was without success. The patient presented with a request for diagnostic evaluation and treatment.

Comorbidities: ischemic heart disease, atrial fibrillation and flutter and arterial hypertension without congestive heart failure. Systemic medications were administered due to the arterial hypertension diagnosed 22 years ago with amiodarone hydrochloride 200 mg and Eprosartan mesylate 600 mg as followed: before 2007 the patient administered amiodarone hydrochloride 200 mg three times a day and between 2007 and December 2022 he discontinued with the current therapy and continued with eprosartan mesylate 600 mg once daily. In December 2022 he reduced the eprosartan mesylate intake to half a tablet. Between 2007 and 2022 there were (according to anamnestic data) 2-3 short periods of times (1-2years) when he didn't take the systemic medications.

No allergies or family history for malignancies were reported. Routine blood tests were performed without significant abnormalities. Two enlarged lymph nodes were administered preoperatively echographically: one submandibular and one cervical without clear indications of metastases. Punch biopsy from the lesion of the lower lip was performed. Histopathological verification of squamous cell carcinoma was made.

The dermatological examination showed a dense tumor formation with irregular borders located on the left lower lip with presence of central necrosis and crusts (Figure 1a-c).

Surgical removal of the tumor formation under general anesthesia was recommended.

The tumor formation located on the lower left lip was preoperatively marked (Figure 2a). Under general endotracheal anesthesia, the tumor formation was excised (Figure 2b), involving about 2/3 of the lip length with resection lines of 10 mm for each side of the formation. After the radical excision (Figure 2b), careful hemostasis was performed. According to the Karapandzic method, two flaps were formed (Figure 2c-e). During the mobilization of the orbicularis oris muscle, the



Figure 1a-c. Dense tumor formation with irregular borders located on the left lower lip with presence of central necrosis and hemorrhagic crusts.



Figure 2a-f. Intraoperative view of the surgical process. 2a: Preoperative marking of the resection lines; 2b: Intraoperative finding: tumor excision with thorough hemostasis afterwards; 2c,d: Intraoperative findings: mobilization of the grafts, which will be used to close the remaining defect. Thorough hemostasis; 2e: Intraoperative view: Thorough hemostasis; 2f: Intraoperative view: The remaining defect was closed with single interrupted sutures.

depressors and levators of the lower lip, the branches of the facial artery and facial nerve that feed the flaps were preserved. Thorough hemostasis was again performed (Figure 2e). The surgical wound was closed in layers, anatomically, starting with a single interrupted suture of the mucosa, orbicularis oris muscle, subcutaneous tissue and the skin (Figure 2f). Smooth postoperative period was observed. The operative wound was left to heal primarily. Sutures were removed on the 7th postoperative day. Histology showed keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma G2, with hemorrhagic, deep infiltration to the minor salivary glands, "comedo-necrosis" with clear resection lines at 2, 20 and 12 mm. The patient was referred to the local oncology unit for further observation. Postoperative systemic antibiotic treatment for 15 days and ultrasound of the enlarged lymph nodes were scheduled.

Discussion.

Contamination of the angiotensin-receptor blockers or the so-called sartans with nitrosamines is associated with the development of both melanomas [3,4] and their precursors (dysplastic nevi) in combination with keratinocyte tumors - basal cell or verrucous carcinomas [5,6].

A number of epidemiological studies have found an association between monomedication with sartans and the development of keratinocyte tumors.

According to the large-scale retrospective studies of Nardone B et al. (2017), the use of sartans for the treatment of arterial hypertension could be associated with a more than two-fold increased risk of developing cutaneous squamous cell

carcinomas: unadjusted OR 95% CI: 2.50 (1.93-3.23)/adjusted OR 95% CI: 2.22 (1.37-3.61), [7]. At the time of calculating these statistically strong dependencies, the problem of contamination with nitrosamines was not known, which, however, does not exclude its analysis at a later stage.

Exposure to nitrosamines in workers in the tire industry (in vivo conditions) is associated with the development of a number of tumors such as: bladder, lung, stomach, leukaemia, multiple myeloma, oesophagus, prostate, pancreas, and liver cancers [8].

Lifetime cumulative exposure to nitrosamines was associated with increased risks from all cancers development (SHR 1.89, 95% CI: 1.78-2.01) [8].

Clinicians face two main problems when reporting the side effects of potentially nitrosamine-contaminated drugs: 1) the lack of the possibility of a proper review by the regulatory authorities, followed by an official result announcement of whether or not the relevant batches contain a nitrosamine, as well as 2) the inability of calculating the exact total concentration of daily intake of nitrosamines within the multimедication of polymorbid patients [1,2].

Reconstructive-restorative techniques for lower lip defects after the excision of keratinocyte tumors are limited in terms of possibilities and often require a multidisciplinary approach in order to achieve optimal cosmetic results [9]. The surgical intervention performed according to Karapandzic is also in practice one of the most applicable surgical plastics for the reconstruction of defects affecting the lower lip [10].

A patient with carcinoma of the lower lip successfully treated with the Karapandzic method is presented. The potential role of nitrosamines in eprosartan as possible tumor inducers for squamous cell carcinoma is discussed.

Taking into account the serious large-scale retrospective studies regarding the intake of sartans in general and the subsequent development of keratinocyte tumors (and in particular, spinocellular carcinomas), most likely the pathogenesis of these neoplasms should be analyzed and further reconsidered.

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Conflict of interest.

Authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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