

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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ISSN 1512-0112

NO 4 (337) Апрель 2023

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ТБИЛИСИ - NEW YORK



ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии  
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

## GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

Monthly Georgia-US joint scientific journal published both in electronic and paper formats of the Agency of Medical Information of the Georgian Association of Business Press.  
Published since 1994. Distributed in NIS, EU and USA.

**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](http://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](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.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html)  
[http://www.icmje.org/urm\\_full.pdf](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.

Alireza Hamidian Jahromi, Sydney H. Arnold, Petros Konofaos. APPLICATIONS OF VISCOELASTIC TESTING IN MICROSURGERY: A SYSTEMIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS.....	6-12
Ayat J. Kadam, Abdulsamie H. Alta'ee, Adel H. Al-Handawy, Zakariya M. Al-Ghazali, Mufeed J Ewadh. LONG-TERM USE OF GLUCOCORTICOID MODULATED PARATHYROID HORMONE LEVELS IN OSTEOPOROSIS PATIENTS.....	13-15
Azzam A. Ahmed. INSTENT INJECT W AND KAHOOK DUAL BLADE FOR TREATING MILD-TO-MODERATE GLAUCOMA.....	16-20
Kachanov D.A., Elistratov L.M., Guseinov H.M., Balaeva K.V., Popova N.A. A COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF THE USE OF DANIO RERIO (ZEBRAFISH) AS A MODEL OBJECT IN PRECLINICAL STUDIES.....	21-24
Mahde S. Hamad, Athraa Essa Ahmed, Shaimaa Essa Ahmed, Entedhar R. Sarhat, Moayad M. Al Anzy. SERUM LIPOCALIN-2, AND FETUIN-A LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE.....	25-29
Larisa M. Chernukha, Yaroslav V. Khrebtiiy, Denis V. Tsygalko, Mikola O. Melnichuk. RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEEP VEINS THROMBOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA.....	30-33
Osinskaya T.V, Zapolsky M.E, Shcherbakova Yu.V, Dzhoraieva S.K. PREVALENCE OF CHLAMYDIA AMONG WOMEN IN PLACES OF DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY.....	34-37
Mohammed N. Almulayounis, Ahmed A. Al-Ali. EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT DURATION AND COOLING CONDITIONS ON TENSILE PROPERTIES AND HARDNESS OF SELECTIVE-LASER-MELTED COBALT-CHROMIUM ALLOY.....	38-42
Leonid Markin, Tetiana Fartushok, Nadiia Fartushok, Larysa Soyka, Yuri Fedevych. DIABETES MELLITUS AND COVID-19: TODAY'S CHALLENGES.....	43-50
Shaymaa Mohammed Allow, Entedhar R. Sarhat. METFORMIN EFFECTS ON BLOOD LEVELS OF GREMLIN-1 IN POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN WOMEN.....	51-55
Maryam Taher Tawfeq, Entedhar Rifaat Sarhat. METFORMIN EFFECTS ON NEUREGULIN-1 IN POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN WOMEN.....	56-62
Tchernev G, Kordeva S. NITROSOGENESIS OF SKIN (HUMAN) CANCER- THE HIDDEN TRUTH OF A NEVERENDING STORY: NITROSAMINE CONTAMINATION IN OLMESARTAN, VALSARTAN AND HCT AS MAIN RISK FACTOR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF KERATINOCYTECANCER.....	63-67
Pantus AV, Rozhko MM, Makhlynets NP, Kovalchuk NY, Yarmoshuk IR. CLINICOROENTGENOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED CRANIOFACIAL ANOMALIES.....	68-76
Tamta Motsonelidze, Sophio Kakhadze, Dudana Gachechiladze, Tea Changelia, Mamuka Gurgenedze, Teona Buachidze. SIGNIFICANCE OF TWO-DIMENSIONAL SHEAR WAVE ELASTOGRAPHY IN PREDICTING ESOPHAGEAL VARICOSE VEINS DURING CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE.....	77-84
Sergey Didenko, Vitaly Subbotin, Yuri Hupalo, Oleksandr Ivanko, Oleksandr Orlych. STUDY OF THE HEMOMICROCIRCULATORY CHANNEL IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES AND THREATENING ISCHEMIA OF THE LOWER LIMB.....	85-88
Kordeva S, Cardoso JC, Tchernev G. CONGRESS REPORT OF THE 5TH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE BULGARIAN SOCIETY FOR DERMATOLOGIC SURGERY, SOFIA, 11TH MARCH 2023 WITH MAIN TOPICS: NITROSAMINES AS MOST POWERFUL TRIGGER FOR SKIN CANCER DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESSION / PERSONALISED ONE STEP MELANOMA SURGERY AS POSSIBLE SKIN CANCER TREATMENT OPTION.....	89-95
Ia Murvanidze, Otar Tsetschladze, Eteri Saralidze, Teona Gogitidze, Rajneesh Khurana, Nino Kedelidze, Tamar Peshkova, Ilia Nakashidze, Irina Nakashidze. THE STUDY OF LIVER AND KIDNEY FUNCTION WITHIN COVID-19 PATIENTS.....	96-98
Salome Glonti, Nino Kedelidze, Nana Chelidze, Irine Kalandadze, Megi Inaishvili, Rajneesh Khurana, Aleena Shaik, David Dzneladze, Davit Baratashvili, Givi Tsetschladze, Irina Nakashidze. THE STUDY OF VDR FOKL RS2228570 SNP IN AUTOIMMUNE THYROIDITIS.....	99-103
Liudmyla Hordiienko. JUSTIFICATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF PREVENTION OF HYPERTENSION DISEASE IN MEDICAL WORKERS.....	104-109

Rurua Magda, Ratiani L, Sanikidze T, Machvariani K, Pachkoria E, Ormocadze G, Mikadze I, Didbaridze T. IMPACT OF THE ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME (ACE) INHIBITORS ON THE COURSE OF THE SEPTIC SHOCK DEVELOPED DURING COVID-19 AND OTHER SEVERE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS IN PRESENCE OF HYPERFERRITINEMIA.....	110-117
Dubivska SS, Omelchenko-Seliukova AV, Lazyrskyi VO, Viedienieva RY. STUDY OF THE PROCESSES OF LIPID PEROXIDATION, THE STATE OF THE ANTIOXIDANT SYSTEM IN PATIENTS WITH POLYTRAUMA AND ALCOHOL ANAMNESIS.....	118-124
Danielyan M.H, Karapetyan K.V, Sarkisyan S.H, Nebogova K.A, Isoyan A.S, Chavushyan V.A. INFLUENCE OF LONG-TERM VIBRATION ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE SUPERIOR VESTIBULAR NUCLEUS NEURONS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF STIMULATION OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS NUCLEI.....	125-131
Ahmad Mohammed SMADI, Salam Bani Hani, Abedalmajeed SHAJRAWI, Marwa Alhalabi. COMPLIANCE AND CHALLENGES OF TRANSMISSION BASED PRECAUTION PRACTICES AMONG NURSES IN JORDANIAN HOSPITALS DURING THE NOVEL COVID-19: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY.....	132-137
Georgi Tchernev. THE NITROSAMINE CONTAMINATION IN BETA BLOCKERS (BISOPROLOL/ METOPROLOL), ACE INHIBITORS (LISINAPRIL/ PERINDOPRIL), THIAZIDES DIURETICS (HCT), CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS (AMLODIPINE/ FELODIPINE), SARTANS (CANDESARTAN) AND THE SUBSEQUENT SKIN CANCER DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESSION: APOCALYPSE NOW.....	138-145
Boldyreva Yu.V, Zaharchuk E.V, Lebedev I.A, Tersenov G.O, Duboshinskii R. I. MOLECULAR EFFECTS OF RESVERATROL IN THE TREATMENT OF AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES.....	146-147

## THE STUDY OF LIVER AND KIDNEY FUNCTION WITHIN COVID-19 PATIENTS

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### Abstract.

**Goal:** The existing data on the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) revealed the impact of the disease on different organs such as the liver, the heart, the kidneys, etc. In our study, we evaluated the clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in patients with abnormal liver and kidney test results in recovered and dead patients.

**Material and Methods:** The number of the covid-19 patients was – 289. The gold standard method of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to detect the infection of Covid-19. Blood plasma was used as research material. For The Determination of ALT, AST, and Creatinine, the Analyzer was the Prestige 24i - optimized, modified method according to the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry (IFCC), without pyridoxal phosphate; For the statistical analysis were used the Graphed Prism (Version 8.0).

**Results:** Studies have revealed an increase in AST and ALT compared with the reference value. A small difference was also found between those who died and those who recovered; A change in creatinine levels was also found. Men have a high level of Creatinine (~4.28 times) compared to the reference level, and in women, the level of Creatinine is ~2.18 times higher than the reference level.

**Conclusion:** We have thought that according to our results, the high creatinine levels may have some risk impact for the severity of COVID-19 disease.

**Key words.** Liver, Kidney, Covid 19.

### Introduction.

The pandemic of COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 isn't unknown to anyone. It started when, back in 2019, the first case of the infection was reported from Wuhan, China, and rapidly spread in the whole world [1]. Initially known to cause only respiratory distress and illness, it has now been ascertained that the virus can affect any organ and lead to organ function derangement. It has been proposed that the virus binds to ACE-2 (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme-2) receptors which are found at higher levels in the lung tissue [2-4] but also in other organs as well. Several studies have indicated liver and kidney impairment due to SARS-CoV-2 infection [5,6]. Both cause injury to the liver and kidney, the virus itself, and the drugs used to treat severe infections [7,8]. The data from previous studies indicate that the liver enzymes' derangement corresponds with the infection's severity. As per a study by Huang and colleagues, an increase in AST was observed in 8 (62%) of 13 patients in the intensive care unit (ICU) compared with 7 (25%) of 28 patients who did not require care in the ICU [9]. Moreover, in a large cohort of 1099 patients from 552 hospitals in 31 provinces or provincial municipalities of China, more severe patients with disease had abnormal liver aminotransferase enzyme levels

than did non-severe patients with the disease [10], several other studies have also shown CT changes in the liver and also on liver biopsy. The liver injury was more pronounced in patients having previously compromised liver and kidney function. Tsegay et al. have also shown the level of liver and renal function biomarker abnormalities such as creatine kinase muscle-brain isoenzymes (CK-MB), troponin, AST, ALT, and Creatinine serum value was found to be elevated among ICU than non-ICU patients. in Ethiopia [11]. In this article, and we investigate the ALT, AST, and Creatinine within covid-19 patients.

### Materials and methods.

The number of the covid-19 patients was – 289 (Adjara Population). The gold standard method of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to detect the infection of Covid-19. In addition, a nasopharyngeal smear was used as research material. For The Determination of ALT, AST, and Creatinine used, the Analyzer was the Prestige 24i - optimized, modified method according to the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry (IFCC), without pyridoxal phosphate; the Reference value for the Creatinine was 0.60-1.30 mg/dL; For the ALT and AST were <40 IU/L; For the statistical analysis were used the Graphed Prism (Version 8.0).

### Results.

Liver damage in patients with coronavirus infection can be directly caused by a viral infection of liver cells. According to relevant studies, patients with ARVI confirmed the presence of the virus in the liver tissue. It should also be noted that infection with the Covid-19 virus significantly complicates the functioning of the liver, which is due to changes in these enzymes (ALT - alanine aminotransferase, AST - aspartate aminotransferase), which are usually 1-2 times higher than normal. Therefore, we also studied ALT and AST levels in patients infected with Covid-19. As the study results showed, the AST level in women is ~1.03 times higher than in men. AST is about 1.12 times more elevated in recovered men than in women. It should be noted that aspartate aminotransferase in deceased men is ~1.13 times higher than in dead women. In men, a high level of AST was found, ~ 10.8 times more compared to the reference indicator, and in women, it was increased ~ 5.8 times compared to the same reference indicator (Table 1) alanine aminotransferase (ALT). In men, ALT is increased by ~1.16 times compared to women. ALT in healthy men is about 1.03 times higher than in women. In deceased men, ALT is ~1.08 times higher than women's. In men, a high level of ALT was detected (~14.7 times and ~6.05 times) compared with the reference level. Women showed an increase in ALT levels by ~3.8 times compared with the reference level (Table 2).

Covid-19 infection is associated with increased mortality in people with kidney disease. In particular, after infection of the



lungs, infiltrating viruses enter the kidneys, accumulate, and cause significant damage to its cells. In addition to the above, the negative impact of Covid-19 infection on the kidneys also attracts attention. Concerning creatinine levels in the Covid-19 patients we studied, the results show that creatinine levels in men are ~1.3 times higher than in women. And in healthy women, the level of Creatinine is ~1.15 times higher than in men. The level of Creatinine in deceased men is and higher than in women. In men, a high level of Creatinine was detected (~4.28 times) compared with the reference level, and in women, the level of Creatinine was ~2.18 times higher than the reference level (Table 3).

**Table 1.** The study of AST in patients with Covid-19.

Study Population	The number of sample (n)	AST, Iu/L, (M±SD)	P value
Woman	n=138	48.93±28.06	0.7112
Man	n=117	47.62±28.09	
Recovered man	n=98	43.16±19.63	0.7459
Died man	n=19	44.82±23.57	
Recovered woman	n=124	43.34±19.69	0.122
Died woman	n=17	51.12±16.28	
Recovered woman	n=123	43.56±19.28	0.1023
Recovered man	n=100	48.93±29.0	
Died woman	n=21	72.62±51.43	0.6721
Died man	n=25	82.06±89.80	

**Table 2.** Study of ALT in patients with Covid-19.

Study Population	The number of sample (n)	ALT, Iu/L, (M±SD)	P value
Woman	n=143	45.73±25.22	0.0341
Man	n=122	53.22±32.02	
Recovered man	n=91	51.39±27.30	0.0966
Died man	n=21	40.93±17.92	
Recovered woman	n=127	44.53±22.60	0.3431
Died woman	n=18	39.22±18.38	
Recovered woman	n=124	42.77±21.34	0.6072
Recovered man	n=96	44.25±21.01	
Died woman	n=21	54.57±42.21	0.7452
Died man	n=25	59.10±50.29	

**Table 3.** The study of Creatinine in patients with Covid-19.

Study Population	The number of sample (n)	Creatinine, Iu/L, (M±SD)	P value
Woman	n=136	0.9147±0.2666	0.0001
Man	n=108	1.191±0.7111	
Recovered man	n=89	1.205±0.7358	0.6482
Died man	n=19	1.123±0.5945	
Recovered woman	n=125	1.497±6.721	0.9063
Died woman	n=18	1.309±0.7224	
Recovered woman	n=125	1.385±5.470	0.7584
Recovered man	n=89	1.205±0.7358	
Died woman	n=17	1.342±0.7306	0.9794
Died man	n=24	1.350±0.9666	

## Discussion.

The increase in leukocytes is due to the high content of neutrophils with a significant increase in reduced enzymes (alanine aminotransferase and aspartate transferase). Also, with renal biomarkers (blood urea nitrogen, Creatinine) and coagulation parameters - MOF - a clear picture occurs in patients with severe disease, even with laboratory parameters that are first measured at admission [12]. According to the literature, COVID-19 links multiorgan failure, among them is liver damage [13]. In particular, It is confirmed that Abnormal liver function is common in patients hospitalized with coronavirus disease [14-16]. Sharme et al. suggested that acute liver injury and elevated liver enzymes are linked with COVID-19 disease severity. Increased levels of AST ( $p < 0.00001$ ) and ALT ( $p < 0.00001$ ) were revealed in covid-19 patients [17].

The studies suggest that The receptor of severe respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), is more distributed in the kidney compared to the lung tissue; therefore, it is supposed that the kidney might also be the target organ for the viruses [12,18,19]. Moreover, It is suggested that The distribution of kidney disease among patients with COVID-19 hospitalized kidney disease during hospitalization was associated with an increased risk of in-hospital death. It should be noted to increase their awareness of kidney disease in hospitalized patients with COVID-19. Early diagnostics of kidney conditions and involvement may reduce the severity and death of patients with COVID-19 [2,12,20,21]. The SARS-CoV-2 has some impact on the liver and kidney function in different pathways; therefore, the early monitoring of liver and kidney function may allow predicting the patient's condition, therefore, to reducing the mortality [20].

## Conclusion.

Studies have revealed an increase in AST and ALT compared with the reference value. A small difference was also found between those who died and those who recovered; A change in creatinine levels was also found. Men have a high level of Creatinine (~4.28 times) compared to the reference level, and in women, the level of Creatinine is ~2.18 times higher than the reference level.

**Conflict of interest.** The authors declare no competing interests.

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