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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.

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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.

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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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IMPACT OF METFORMIN ON OSTEOPROTEGERIN LEVELS IN POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN WOMEN

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Abstract.

Objective: Metformin is an important agent in the treatment of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) treatment. Osteoblast express osteoprotegerin (OPG) which has integral effects on bone metabolism nexus. This cross-sectional research sought to identify the impact of metformin therapy on serum level OPG and prolactin in women with PCOS.

Methods: 30 patients with PCOS and 30 controls.

Results: The current study revealed that prolactin levels were increased in PCOS group compared to control group which is highly significant. While after treatment with metformin prolactin level was reduced significantly in than before treatment. Osteoprotegerin concentrations were considerably dropped in the PCOS group contrasted with the control group. Conversely, serum osteoprotegerin in metformin-treated group were higher compared to PCOS group.

Conclusion: OPG level increased after 3 months of treatment with metformin in women with PCOS.

Key words. PCOS, hormones, glucose, prolactin, osteoprotegerin.

Introduction.

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a hormonal and metabolic imbalance affecting women at reproductive age with prevalence rate of (5% -17%) worldwide presented with hyperandrogenemia, oligomenorrhea or amenorrhea, and ultrasound discoveries of polycystic ovaries. PCOS is accompanied with a combined hormonal and metabolic disorders including androgen and estrogen disruption, insulin hyposensitivity, overweight, subclinical chronic inflammation, and gut microbiota dysbiosis, which altogether have impact on bone health/density in PCOS subjects [1-4]. However, underlying pathology have been related to a connection and crosstalk of hyperinsulinemia, and hyperandrogenemia [5].

Metformin is the safest and efficacious selection and the first-line gold standard oral hypoglycemic agent used to manage type 2 diabetes [6]. It a biguanide group hypoglycemic drug, which reduces the absorption of glucose, decrease hepatic glucose synthesis, improve insulin utilization, thereby can effectively reduce the blood glucose levels [7]. Metformin absorption through GIT is very well and characterized by 80% bioavailability, 1.5-4.9 hours half-life. Side effects of metformin are well tolerated apart from GIT upsets and a metallic taste in the mouth slightly occur [8]. Metformin can encourage insulin hypersensitivity and reduce weight, modulate androgen levels, and relegate testosterone with obscure mechanism [9].

Osteoprotegerin (OPG), a glycoprotein mainly synthesized by osteoblasts, structurally made up from 401 amino acids (M wt 60 kD), which is then biochemically defragmented to yield

a 380 amino acid [10]. Main molecular characteristics is that there are 2 death homologous domain and four active domains (cysteine-rich N-terminal domains), and a C-terminal heparin-binding domain (domain 7) [11]. In the blood stream, OPG appears in the three forms [monomer, a homodimer, and OPG combined with its ligands [10-13]. The OPG gene is a single-copy gene cluster on chromosome 8 (8q24) and it consists of five exons over 29 kilo bases (Kb) [14]. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of metformin on serum levels of OPG in PCOS.

Materials and Methods.

This cross-sectional research included 30 controls and 30 patients with PCOS, consent to participate and completed follow-up were addressed by participants. The PCOS group were given 850mg metformin for 3-month, blood samples collected before metformin and after metformin therapy and compared with control group.

The samples were collected at specific time (10 P.M to 1 A.M) from January to the end of April 2023 from Tikrit Teaching City. The inclusion criterion included patients diagnosed as a PCOS by specialist, or polycystic ovaries on ultrasound.

Exclusion criteria include smoking, alcoholism, pregnancy, lactation, diabetes, heart diseases, or any endocrine disorders.

Serum samples collected from participants, was separated for further analysis. The aim was to measure the levels of OPG and prolactin using a standard ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) technique, employing a specific kit. Additionally, glucose levels were measured using a colorimetric method, which is based on the principle of color change in the presence of a specific substance.

Research and ethical committees at the college of medicine and Tikrit Health Administration approved the study protocol. The study was a case-controlled study selected from Tikrit Teaching Hospital outpatient clinics.

Statistics analysis: The SAS System program was employed to modify several study parameter elements. A meaningful comparison between means (0.05 and 0.01 probability) was made using the T-Test. Using the SPSS_21 program.

Results.

Table 1 tabulated the demographic characteristics of the two groups, encompassing essential factors such as age, BMI, percentage of hirsutism, acne, and alopecia.

In our study, the serum levels of fasting blood glucose were significantly increased PCOS group (99.1±21.5mg/dl) when compared to the healthy group 89.14±18.42 mg/dl. Moreover, PCOs groups after 3 months of metformin treatment revealed significant reduction (89.14 ±18.42mg/dl) in serum blood glucose compared to pretreatment (99.1±21.5).

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of patients group.

Parameters		No.	%
Age	<30 year	33	56.67
	≥30 year	27	43.33
	Total	60	100
BMI (kg/m ²)	≤25	17	28.33
	25-29.9	29	50
	≥30	14	21.67
Hirsutism	Total	60	100
	Absent	6	11.67
	Present	54	88.33
Acne	Total	60	100
	Absent	8	15.00
	Present	52	85.00
Alopecia	Total	60	100
	Yes	18	28.33
	No	29	71.67

Table 2. Effect of Metformin on Blood Glucose, prolactin, and OPG in Women with PCOS.

parameters	Control Group	PCOS group	
		Before Metformin	After Metformin
Glucose (mg/dL)	91.1±18.5*	99.1±21.5	89.14±18.42
Prolactin(ng/ml)	9.41±4.6	12.77±8.4	11.2±5.35
Osteoprotegerin (pg/mL)	44.103±4.365	29.958±2.371	33.750±8.280

In the present study, serum prolactin levels increased from 12.77±8.4 ng/ml in PCOS to 9.41±4.6ng/ml in control group with $p < 0.05$ which is highly significant. While after treatment with metformin prolactin level was reduced significantly ($P < 0.05$) in (11.2±5.35ng/ml) than before treatment (12.77±8.4 ng/ml).

In PCOS group (29.958±2.371), the OPG levels were lower ($P < 0.001$) compared with the control group (44.103±4.365). Conversely, after metformin therapy OPG levels (33.750±8.280) were significantly ($P < 0.001$) elevated compared to before metformin therapy (29.958±2.371).

Discussion.

The glucose lowering effects induced by metformin was similar to those reported by Miller et al. [15], Diamanti-Kandarakis et al. [16], Tokubuchi et al. [17]. These conflicting data on glucose lowering effect specially in PCOS women may be explained by the inhibition of hepatic glucose production encourage by metformin deposition in liver with subsequent signalling pathway [18].

In contrast, Behradmanesh et al. [19] did not confirm decreased in fasting glucose, fasting insulin, and HOMA-IR after 6 months of metformin consumption for forty-five PCOS patients in study performed in Shiraz City (Iran) this could be explained that the expression of OPG in osteoblasts would be titivated as a view for the defense of bone tissue and boosting the osteoblast genesis [20-22].

Our study shows that serum OPG levels was decreased in PCOS individuals, Similar observation was supported by Pérez

de [14]. who found OPG concentration in serum lower in PCOS than in healthy controls (1512.6±95.7 vs 1952.5±154.8 pg/mL, $p=0.023$). Escobar-Morreale et al. [23] showed reduced level of serum OPG in women with PCOS compared with those of controls (304±/-120 vs 363±/-105 pg/ml respectively; $F=7.641$, $P=0.007$). Pepene et al. showed low OPG levels in their study [24].

Such finding is disagreement with Cetin et al. [25], found no difference between PCOS patients and control groups in terms of OPG levels (49.392±10.973 pg/ml vs 49.567±13.57 pg/ml, $p=0.815$).

Mangan et al. [26] proposed that OPG may encourage atherogenesis with provocation of endothelial inflammation and induction of endothelial, induction of vascular smooth muscle cell.

The lactotrophs of the anterior pituitary gland and extra pituitary cells synthesize and secretes a hormone called prolactin, which has a role in lactation during pregnancy. Additionally, prolactin facilitates angiogenesis, immune response, and blood osmolarity regulation, moreover, increased and galactorrhoea [27]. Prolactin levels were significantly elevated in PCOS patients in both follicular and luteal phase of the normal and stimulated cycles compared to normal healthy non-PCOS individuals.

Also the present study demonstrated non-meaningful alterations in prolactin which is congruent with a study conducted by Kazerooni et al. [28]. Nonetheless, the divergence in findings may be interacted to various duration of therapy or due to the difference in the study populations. while Hywood [29] found out that about 25% of PCOS patients exhibit elevated prolactin who are deficient with vitamin D [30].

Metformin is a widely used medication for the management of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) in women. One interesting aspect of metformin's mechanism of action is its ability to lower prolactin levels in PCOS women. Several possible mechanisms have been proposed to explain this phenomenon.

Conclusion.

Patients with PCOS have been reported to be associated with reduced serum levels of OPG, prolactin, and vitamin D. Metformin has significantly elevated serum OPG levels after continuous chronic therapy.

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