

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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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 ბაზებიდან.

### 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.

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## ENTEROHEMORRHAGIC *ESCHERICHIA COLI* LEADING TO HAEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME - CASE STUDY AND REVIEW

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### Abstract.

*Escherichia coli* is a gram-negative bacillus and considered to be the normal pathogen of intestinal and extraintestinal manifestations depending upon the strain. A variety of strains exist that are responsible for causing myriads of clinical presentation. *E.coli* O157: H7 being the most common and severe bacterial pathogen is the leading cause of bloody diarrhea. EHEC (Enterohemorrhagic *E.coli*) is responsible for causing severe complications like HC (Hemorrhagic colitis). Herein, we present the case of a young girl with *E.coli* O157:H7 infection and review the related literature.

A previously healthy 37-year-old female presented with bloody diarrhea, fever, headache, and lower abdominal pain. As per history she had eaten a hamburger, denied any recent travel and absence of inflammatory bowel disease or bloody stools in family history. Physical examination revealed normal vital signs and the physical findings were unremarkable except for severe abdominal pain. Her stool was hem-occult positive. The complete blood count was within normal limits except neutrophilia and leukocytosis. An abdominal ultrasound showed thickened bowel loops consistent with colitis. First week of her hospital course, she continued to have bloody diarrhea and severe abdominal pain. Her final stool submitted to the laboratory on day 7 was consistent with a blood clot, following her developed low urine output and hematuria, with a serum creatinine of 2.1 mg/dl on day 5. Her renal symptoms were treated with fluids. She was given supportive treatment, and her platelet count and hemoglobin were stabilized. In early stages of bloody diarrhea, parental hydration plays a major role in accelerating volume expansion. Rapid stool analysis for these bacteria can alert specialists to deal with severe complications like HUS.

**Key words.** EHEC (Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia Coli*), HUS (Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome), HC (Hemorrhagic Colitis), neutrophilia, leukocytosis.

### Introduction.

*Escherichia coli* is a gram-negative bacillus and known to affect both intestine and other organs. It normally resides in the feces of cattle and can transmit to humans via infected food, water and direct contact with infected animals or people [1]. Hamburgers were the important source during the first major outbreak in the United States in 2004 but then this mode of infection got diminished. Depending upon the strain clinical manifestation ranges from asymptomatic to severe complications like hemolytic uremic syndrome, hemorrhagic colitis, and death. Hemolytic uremic syndrome which further classified as typical HUS or classical associated with STEC or invasive pneumococcal infection and other one is atypical. O antigen and H antigen plays a major role in pathogenesis

where in H antigen corresponds to flagella and O antigen basically denotes the repeated unit of polysaccharide chain that is present in lipopolysaccharide outermost membrane. There are many species of *Escherichia coli* like Enteropathogenic, Enteroprotegative, Enterotoxigenic, Enterohemorrhagic and Enteroinvasive *E.coli*. Here in our focus is towards the EHEC/STEC that produces Shiga toxin and serotype O157:H7 is the common one responsible for causing diarrhoeal cases. According to 2014 data the WHO (World Health Organization) reported around 2.8 million cases across the world. Infection due to EHEC can be found in all age groups equally but commonly occurs in children less than 5 years old and more than 60-year-old in an adult group. In this case study we describe a 35-year-old female patient and also reviewed the data from journals like Scopus, google scholar, PubMed, and science direct.

### Case.

Enterohaemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* has been known to cause not only severe bloody diarrhea, but also causes systemic complications like hemorrhagic colitis (HC) and hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) since last two decades especially among children. Early screening for EHEC is of paramount importance among children and older patients with severe symptoms is obvious. Production of verocytotoxins VT1 and VT2 is responsible behind pathogenesis. *E. coli* O157:H7 being most common and severe bacterial pathogen is the leading cause of bloody diarrhea and commonly known for severe but preventable renal failure particularly in pediatric patients. Herein, we present the case of a young girl with *E. coli* O157:H7 infection and review the related literature.

The patient was previously healthy 37-year-old female came to the emergency department (ED) in mid- September with a 2-day history of bloody diarrhea. Three days previously she had onset of fever, headache, and lower abdominal pain. Her diarrhea began as watery and turned bloody. As per history she had eaten a hamburger, denied any recent travel and absence of inflammatory bowel disease or bloody stools in family history.

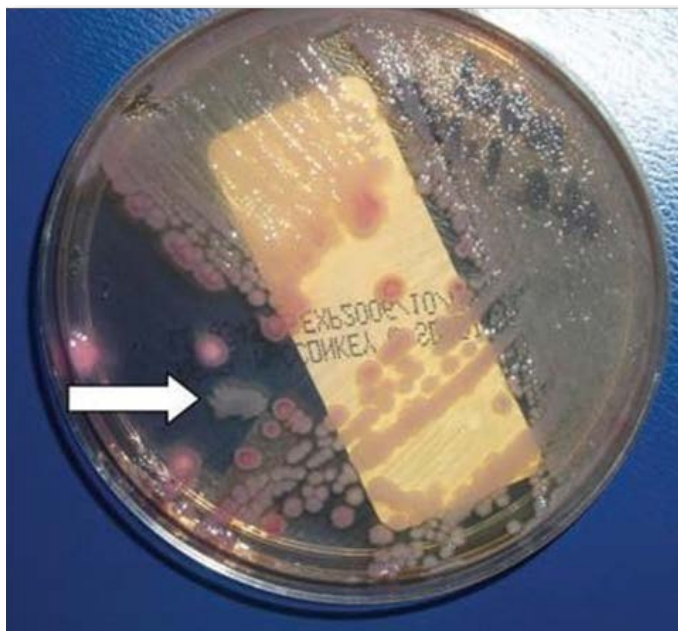
On physical examination, the patient's vital signs were normal, and the physical findings were unremarkable except for severe abdominal pain. For pain morphine was given. Her stool was hem-occult positive and showed 2+ white blood cells (WBCs). A complete blood count was within normal limits except for a WBC of 14,900/ $\mu$ l, with an absolute neutrophil count of 13,500/ $\mu$ l. An abdominal ultrasound ruled out acute appendicitis but revealed thickened bowel loops consistent with colitis.

During first week of her hospital course, she continued to have bloody diarrhea and severe abdominal pain. Her final stool submitted to the laboratory on day 7 was consistent with a blood clot, following she developed low urine output and hematuria, with a serum creatinine of 2.1 mg/dl on day 5. Her



**Table 1.** Laboratory values.

	Result	Unit	Normal value
Total bilirubin in blood serum	14.6	UMOL/L	188
Direct bilirubin	5.1	UMOL/L	5
Creatinine in blood serum	493.8	mmol/L	53-115
HBsAg	-ve	-	-ve
Anti HCV antibodies in blood	-ve	-	-ve
HIV antibodies in blood	-ve	-	-ve
Prothrombin index	76	%	70-100
Prothrombin time	16.4	Seconds	9-15
Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT)	38	Seconds	30-40
Fibrinogen	373	mg/dl	200-400
Thrombin time	17	Seconds	16-20
INR	1.32	-	0.7-1.8
Haemoglobin	7.2	mg/dl	12-16
Platelet count	16000	Microliter	1,50,000-4,50,000



**Figure 1.** Culture of her stool on sorbitol MacConkey agar.

renal symptoms were treated with fluids and her renal function was closely monitored. In addition, on day 6 platelet count of 16,000/ $\mu$ l and a hemoglobin level of 7.2 mg/dl revealed and after she received a unit of packed red blood cells on the 6th, 7th, and 11th hospital days. By discharge on the 13th hospital day her serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, and platelet count had returned to normal, and her hemoglobin had stabilized at 10.2 mg/dl.

### Discussion.

Hemolytic uremic syndrome is characterized by hemolytic anemia, decreased platelete count and renal failure [2]. Microangiopathic anemia with schistocytes in peripheral

smear, elevated LDH (lactate dehydrogenase) levels in serum, reticulocytes and free hemoglobin will be seen as findings. Following ingestion, STEC adheres to gastrointestinal mucosal cells through intimin protein. Uptake into gastrointestinal cells happens via transcellular mechanism. Further it is followed by translocation into circulation via neutrophil mediated transmigration. Higher binding affinity of stx is seen with glomerular epithelial cells comparing to neutrophils. Stx1 rapidly binds to epithelial cells compare to stx 2 and this is the reason why stx 2 creates more toxicity because stx 2 stays in circulation for long time since it binds and dissociates slowly. Now in process of internalization it translocate through Golgi to ER (endoplasmic reticulum) and here dissociation of subunits A and B happens then subunit A moves to nuclear envelope and cytosol to inhibit protein synthesis, so stx by altering endothelial cells adhesion offers thromboresistance which then leads to thrombosis [3]. Coagulation cascade and complement pathway is also closely linked with each other in a way that C5 complement protein is directly cleaved by thrombin and the cleavage product C5a activates tissue factor which then led to thrombosis by activating thrombin [4]. Many other strains of *Escherichia coli* can cause diarrhoeal illness and hemolytic uremic syndrome and this heterogeneity in strains makes diagnosis complicated because stool testing method is insensitive but reliable and cost effective for O157H7 *Escherichia coli* due to its non sucrose fermenting nature. When it comes to other serotypes latex agglutination and Elisa shows 80 to 90% sensitivity whereas research is still going on regarding PCR sensitivity [5]. Often adults may be asymptomatic, but children usually present with fever, abdominal pain, anemia, nausea, vomiting and tenderness. Intersection, seizures, and renal failure may occur as a result of complication of hemolytic uremic syndrome [6]. Treatment in case of STEC/EHEC is primarily supportive since antibiotics like 128 fluoroquinolones itself is associated with complications like HUS (hemolytic uremic syndrome). When talking about azithromycin, according to some animal models its related to less release of shiga toxin whereas fluoroquinolones are linked with increase production of shiga toxin but studies regarding results of azithromycin is still not satisfactory. Maintaining fluid volume or early infusions in patients of hematocrit >20% can prevent long hospital stay, dialysis and neurological manifestations but patients with excessive circulatory volume doesn't require any fluid maintenance. Besides supportive treatment, plasmapheresis, stx binders, antithrombotic, tissue type plasminogen activator and eculizumab are the other options used to manage the patient. The purpose of using plasmapheresis is to remove shiga toxins and other prothrombotic factors whereas eculizumab is a monoclonal antibody comes into picture to prevent complement associated HUS. According to 2010 data from American guidelines plasmapheresis is recommendable option for STEC [7].

### Conclusion.

This case study highlights the need for early diagnosis and management of patient infected with Enterohemorrhagic *E.coli* specially O157:H7 shiga producing strain so that life threatening complications like HUS can be prevented since high rates of mortality is associated. Supportive treatment is the best and

initial measure to cope up with the situation and for treating it at early stage since monoclonal antibodies like eculizumab and procedure like plasma exchange has not been found to be effective. Also resistant to antibiotics is not forgotten, hence there is urgent need to continue research to get into better treatment options or management plans to deal with high mortality rates.

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#### **Competing interests.**

The authors of this study declare no competing interests.

#### **Consent.**

The patient was stabilized and discharged successfully and signed a consent form for the publication of this study.

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