

Prostatotrophic activity of compounds of plant and synthetic origin on the prolactin - dependent model of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) in rats.

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Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is the most common benign neoplasm and, according to American scientists, affects almost three quarters of men under the age of 70 [4]. For many years, the "gold standard" in the treatment of BPH was transurethral resection of the prostate. However, according to the US Medicare, the number of prostatectomies since 1980 is reduced due to an intensive study of non-surgical methods of treatment [3]. Currently, the most effective method of correction of BPH is the use of 5 α -reductase inhibitors, α -adrenoblockers and well tolerated, accessible and effective natural substances [4]. However, these drugs improve the symptoms of the lower urinary tract by less than 35-50% and cause side effects. It is safer phytotherapy, which is very popular as the main symptomatic treatment in the US and the European Union [1,2]. Insufficient assortment of such medicines makes it important to search for new effective plant or synthetic compounds with prostate protective activity.

The purpose of this work was to study the prostatotrophic activity of the derivative of the plant metabolite (sodium salt of glycyrrhizic acid) and the sterically hindered phenol (F-21-S) on the benign prostatic hyperplasia model induced by the chronic administration of sulpiride.

It was found that the administration of sulpiride for 8 weeks leads to the development of proliferative processes of the III-IV stage in the prostate. The most pronounced positive dynamics of the pathological process was observed in the group after the administration of F-21-S, compared with permixon: the bulk density of glandular epithelium decreased by 2 times in comparison with the negative control. Under the action of the sodium salt of glycyrrhizic acid, no significant changes in the bulk density of structural elements were detected.

Источники и литература

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