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Experimental study of long-term effects of different drugs on female reproduction system and posterity: Pharmacological way to reduce

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At present there are oncologic diseases that are considered to be fundamentally curable, but with chemotherapeutic agents only. Effectiveness of treatment of these patients includes keeping their reproductive function actual. The aim of this work was to study experimentally the reproductive status of female rats depending on cytostatic impact of drugs. The objective also included a comparative assessment of toxic effects of anti-neoplastoma agents on posterity, as well as investigating the ways of pharmacological correction of pathological changes in posterity. Platidiam, carboplatin, epirubicin, etoposide, paclitaxel were administered to female rats in a maximally tolerated dose. It was obtained that the earliest menopause can be expected after administration of anthracycline antibiotic. Fertility was significantly decreased after application of second-generation platinum compound and inhibitor of topoisomerase activity. The largest number of pathological changes in viable posterity was observed after administration of paclitaxel. Among the drugs correction of posterity the uromitexan, glutoxim and kortagen are considered.

Biography

T G Borovskaya has graduated from the Tomsk State Medical University got Doctoral degree and completed her Postdoctoral studies from the Goldberg Research Institute of Pharmacology. She is the Head of Laboratory of Pharmacology. She has published 3 monographs, more than 160 papers in reputed journals and is the author of 14 patents. Her field of interests covers toxicology, andrology and embryology.

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