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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.

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

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. რენტგენოგრაფიების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგების 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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ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL AND LABORATORY PARAMETERS CHILDREN WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 1 USING DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSULIN PREPARATIONS

Gunduz Ahmadov Ahmad^{1*}

¹*II Department of Children's Diseases, Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan.*

Abstract.

A comparative analysis of clinical and laboratory parameters was carried out in 49 children. The patients were divided into 3 groups depending on the type of insulin they received. Group 1 included 20 children who used Insulin human (Insulatard), group 2 included 15 children using insulin Glargine, and group 3 included 14 children using insulin Detemir. All children using Detemir and Glargine used short acting insulin Aspart. Those using Insulin human (Insulatard) used Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid) in addition. In all children, blood glucose, glycohemoglobin and cholesterol were determined by laboratory methods. Statistical calculations were carried out using a statistical package at a confidence level of $p < 0.05$. A significant difference was found between the mean values of glycohemoglobin and glucose of Glargine users and patients with using Insulin human (Insulatard) ($p \leq 0.05$). These indicators were lower in Glargine users. There is a positive correlation between doses of Regular insulin and Insulin human (Insulatard) with body weight and height. There is a positive correlation between dose of Detemir and body mass. However, no such relationship between Glargine, body mass and height was recorded. It was a negative correlation between its dose Glargine with glycohemoglobin and also between glucose and cholesterol using Glargine.

Key words. *Diabetes type 1, insulin preparations, children.*

Introduction.

At the end of the last century, insulins of animal origin were replaced by new types of insulins. The insulins used at that time were slowly absorbed under the skin and delayed postprandial glucose levels, and the risk of hypoglycemia 3-4 hours after injection was high [1,2]. Long-acting insulin (Insulin human-Insulatard) did not remain at the same level throughout the day and did not have the desired therapeutic effect. Insulatard is prepared in the form of a medium-acting insulin suspension. Therefore, the duration of action of the drug will be determined on the absorption characteristics of insulin isophane and evaluated on other factors such as insulin dose, injection route, injection site, etc. [3]. Insulin analogs are modified forms of the human insulin molecule, produced by modern genetic engineering methods, which retain the activity of insulin and change its pharmacokinetic properties. The sharp variability of preparations did not allow obtaining the desired results. Given the difficulty in regulating glucose levels in children and adolescents with diabetes, the use of new insulin analogs opens up new opportunities for patients [4]. New short-acting insulin analogs include Lispro, Aspart, Glulisine. These insulins are the same as human insulin, the only difference is that the amino acids lysine and proline are shifted in positions B29, B28, or the proline at position 28 of the insulin molecule is replaced by aspartic acid. Such displacement of amino acids does not

change the biological activity of insulin, on the contrary, it accelerates its absorption under the skin. Glulisine differs from other short-acting insulins in that in this insulin, asparagine has been replaced by lysine in the B3 position, and lysine has been replaced by glutamine in the B29 position, and no zinc has been added to the insulin. After subcutaneous injection, these insulins are quickly absorbed, quickly reduce postprandial hyperglycemia, and have a short duration of action. Unlike Human insulin, the absorption and effect of these insulins is 2 times higher, and they act for 3-4 hours. Several studies have shown that the level of postprandial hyperglycemia is lower and glycohemoglobin levels are improved during the use of insulin analogs [5]. Another advantage of these insulins is that they do not cause nocturnal hypoglycemia [6]. Insulin analogues without basal peak are also available. These include Glargine and Detemir. Insulin Glargine differs from the structure of human insulin by 3 amino acids: the presence of asparagine instead of glycine at the A21 position and the combination of two arginine amino acids at the B31, B32 positions at the end of the B chain. These compounds are responsible for shifting the pH of molecule from 5.4 to 7.0, allowing for gradual absorption through the skin [7]. The molecular structure of insulin Detemir differs from human insulin by the absence of threonine in position B30 and the addition of 14 hydrogen atoms (C14) to lysine in position B29. After this change, the side chain of each Detemir molecule combines with albumin and is gradually absorbed into the blood. This insulin is injected twice a day [8]. Studies on the use of insulin analogs in children have been conducted in a number of countries [5,9]. At the same time, we also conducted such a study.

Materials and methods.

The aim of the study was to compare the clinical and laboratory parameters of 49 children receiving different types of insulin. Patients were divided into 3 groups according to the type of insulin they received. Group 1 included 20 children who used Insulin human (Insulatard), group 2 included 15 children who injected insulin Glargine, and group 3 included 14 children who injected insulin Detemir. They received Detemir and Glargine 2 times and Aspart 3 times per day. Users of Lispro, Glulisine, and Human insulin (rDNA) were excluded, only group 1 used Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid). Patients with accompanying endocrine and other chronic diseases were not included in this study. All children using Detemir and Glargine used insulin Aspart. Those using Insulin human (Insulatard) used Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid) in addition. In all children, blood glucose, glycohemoglobin and cholesterol were determined by a laboratory method. Glycohemoglobin was determined after 3 months of long-term treatment. The Fine care TM HbA1c rapid quantitative test is a fluorescence immunoassay used with Finecare TM FIA system (Wondfu, China) for quantitative

determination of hemoglobin A1c in patients. Cholesterol and blood glucose were determined on fasting in the morning using Ortho Clinical Vitros 350 Chemistry analyzer (Johnson & Johnson company, USA).

Statistical analysis was performed using the Statistica 14.0 software system (StatSoft Polska Sp. z o.o.) and a p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results and discussion.

Average parameters of children using studied insulins: Table 1 shows average values of glycohemoglobin, Aspart, Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid), glucose, cholesterol, body weight, height, duration of illness, HbA1c and age.

Table 1. Indicators of children using different types of insulins.

Parameters	Insulin human (Insulatard) (n=20)	Detemir (n=14)	Glargine (n=15)
Body weight, kg	36.6±9.56	91.0±57.98	41.6±13.39
Height, cm	145.7±15.78	81.0±58.99	150.1±18.64
Glucose, mg/dl	251.7±77.48	220.7±98.31	203.4±79.05
HbA1c, %	10.8±2.07	9.7±2.53	9.1±2.18
Age, year	12.4±3.44	11.7±4.13	11.8±3.65
Duration of illness, years	3.46±1.40	4.4±3.53	4.3±3.79
Cholesterol, mg/dl		147.2±27.80	154.2±16.59
Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid), dose	21.5±9.09		
Aspart, dose		24.6±9.18	19.7±9.62

Table 2. Correlations between parameters of children using insulin human (Insulatard) and Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid).

Parameters (n=20)	Insulin human (Insulatard), dose	p	Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid), dose	p
Body weight, kg	r=0.82	p<0.05	r=0.78	p<0.05
Height, cm	r=0.88	p<0.05	r=0.80	p<0.05
Glucose, mg/dl	r=-0.27	p>0.05	r=-0.29	p>0.05
HbA1c, %	r=0.32	p>0.05	r=0.49	p<0.05
Age, year	r=0.88	p<0.05	r=0.81	p<0.05
Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid), dose	r=0.89	p<0.05		

Discussion.

Characterization of children using Insulin human (Insulatard) and Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid): Analysis of laboratory parameters of children using Insulin human (Insulatard) and Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid) is shown below in Table 2. As we can see from table 2, there was a positive correlation between Insulin human (Insulatard), Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid) and body weight (r=0.82; p<0.05; r=0.78; p<0.05), height (r=0.88; p<0.05; r=0.80; p<0.05) and age (r=0.88; p<0.05; r=0.81; p<0.05). Another interesting correlation is the positive relationship between the

dose of Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid) and glycohemoglobin (r=0.49; p<0.05). No correlation was recorded with glucose. There is also a positive correlation between the dose of Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid) and the dose of Insulin human (Insulatard) (r=0.89; p<0.05).

Table 3. Correlations between parameters of children using Glargine.

Parameters (n=15)	Glargine dose	p	Aspart, dose	p	Cholesterol, mg/dL	p
Body weight, kg	r=0.75	p>0.05	r=0.19	p>0.05		
Height, cm	r=0.77	p>0.05	r=-0.25	p>0.05		
HbA1c, %	r=0.53	p>0.05	r=0.71	p>0.05	r=-0.98	p<0.05
Glucose, mg/dl	r=0.82	p>0.05	r=0.38	p>0.05	r=-0.97	p<0.05
Age, year	r=0.94	p>0.05	r=-0.39	p>0.05		

Characterization of children using Glargine: An analysis of the parameters of children using Glargine is given in table 3. As we can see from Table 3, there were no correlations between Glargine and Aspart insulins and body weight, height, blood glucose, and glycohemoglobin. In contrast to other basal insulins, there was a negative correlation between glycohemoglobin (r=-0.98; p<0.05), glucose and cholesterol (r=-0.97; p<0.05) in children using Glargine.

Characterization of children using Detemir:

Those who use Detemir are analyzed in table 4. As we can see from table 4, there was a correlation between dose of Detemir and body weight (r=0.72; p<0.05). No such relationship was recorded with height, age, glucose, glycohemoglobin. Aspart has a positive relationship only with age (r=0.69; p<0.05) and dose of Detemir (r=0.91; p<0.05).

Table 4. Correlation relations between parameters of children using Detemir.

Parameters (n=14)	Detemir, dose	p	Aspart, dose	p
Body weight, kg	r=0.72	p<0.05	r=0.62	p>0.05
Height, cm	r=-0.47	p<0.05	r=-0.19	p>0.05
Glucose, mg/dl	r=-0.12	p<0.05	r=-0.13	p>0.05
HbA1c, %	r=0.42	p<0.05	r=0.28	p>0.05
Age, year	r=0.43	p<0.05	r=0.69	p>0.05
Aspart, dose	r=0.91	p<0.05		

Average parameters of children using studied insulins:

Table 5 shows average parameters of glycohemoglobin, Aspart, Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid), glucose, duration of illness and age.

As we can see from table 5, there was no correlation between Detemir, Glargine, Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid) and age, duration of disease, dose of Aspart, glucose, and doses of long-acting insulins. A significant difference was noted between the indicators of glycohemoglobin and glucose and users of glargine (HbA1c=9.1±2.18%) and Human insulin (rDNA) (HbA1c=10.8±2.1%) (p<0,05).

Table 5. Indicators of children using different types of insulins.

insulins	N	Age. year	Duration of disease. year	Aspart. dose	HbA1c. %	Glucose. mg/dL	Dose. unit
Detemir	14	11.7±4.1	4.4±3.5	24.6±9.1	9.7±2.5	220.7±98.3	19.8±11.0
Glargine	15	12.3±3.5	4.5±4.0	19.7±9.6	*9.1±2.1	*203.4±79.0	17.6±9.4
Insulin human (Insulatard)	20	12.4±3.4	3.46±1.4	21.5±9.1	*10.8±2.1	*251.7±77.4	17.5±8.1

* $p < 0,05$, confidence between marked values

Conclusion.

A significant difference was found between the mean glycohemoglobin and glucose of Glargine users and those using Insulin human (Insulatard) ($p < 0.05$). Those using Glargine had lower rates. There is a positive correlation between doses of Insulin human (Insulatard), Human insulin (rDNA, Actrapid), and body weight, height, and the dose of Detemir with body weight. However, no such relationship between Glargine and body mass and height was recorded. Negative correlations were found between dose of Glargine and glycohemoglobin and between glucose and cholesterol in Glargine users. In this regard, it is preferable to use insulin Glargine for compensation in children with diabetes.

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Informed Consent Statement.

Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study. Written informed consent has been obtained from the patients to publish this paper.

Conflicts of Interest.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

All data in this study associated findings are real and were not fabricated from other studies. The original data can be provided, on request, for inspection. Consent from patients and their parents was obtained for this study.

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