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ABSTRACT BOOK

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and Ethnography G. Marro of the University of Turin and of some natural mummified remains from Roccapelago were analyzed by means of Scanning Electron Microscope. The samples differ for their nature, origin and dating. The powerful technique used enabled us to identify the main constituting structures as stiffened and curled collagen fibers and the lacking and/or the transformation of the different layers of the skin and its preservation state. In addition, traces of the embalming materials and fungal infestations were observed.

PALERMO SIBS BRANCH

3,5-DIODO-L-THYRONINE-INDUCED MODIFICATION IN PITUITARY-THYROID AXIS IN RATS FED HIGH-FAT DIET. A PRELIMINARY REPORT

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Experimental observations highlight that the administration of 3,5-diodo-L-tyronine (T2) may decrease the body weight and the plasma levels of cholesterol and triglycerides and may prevent the onset of hepatic steatosis in rats fed diets rich in lipids (HFD). On the basis of these findings we have carried out some *in vivo* studies to evaluate the effects of increased levels of T2 on pituitary thyroid axis function in HFD rats. Fifteen Wistar male rats were divided in 3 groups. The first group (N) was fed with a standard diet. The second group (G) was fed with a diet high in fat (HDF), while the third group (GT2) was additionally administered intraperitoneally with T2 (70 µg/100g body weight) for 3 days a week up to 4 week. Blood samples from animals were collected and stored at -20°C until 3rd generation and TSH, T3, T4, ACTH, triglycerides, cholesterol, glucose ALT, AST, Alkaline Phosphatase were assayed. Furthermore, rat liver from rats underwent histological examination to assess the degree of steatosis. The administration of T2 (70 µg/100 gr body weight 3 times a week up to 4 weeks suppressed TSH secretion in HDF rats. Unlike observed in the liver of rats from group N and group GT2, the histological examination of the liver from G group rats showed the presence of hepatic steatosis. These preliminary data highlight that the administration of 70 µg/100 b.w. of T2 inhibits TSH secretion and prevent the onset of hepatic steatosis in HFD rats.

BINGE DRINKING: CONSUMPTION PRACTICES AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE. ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES COMPILED BY STUDENTS OF THE PALERMO CITY AND PROVINCE INVOLVED IN THE PREVENTION AND INFORMATION PROJECT

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The term *binge drinking* is used in the northern countries of

Europe, to point out the consumption of great intoxicating quantities of alcohol, until feel bad, for the pure and simple desire to get drunk. Conventionally, binge drinking is the consumption of at least six glasses of alcoholic drinks, different ones as well, in a single occasion and one after the other. A survey has been conducted through administration of questionnaires with the purpose to have an idea about the territorial diffusion of such practice among the students of Palermo and province. In the months of April and May 2014, this survey affected 30 classes of different schools in 10 cities and province, involving about 740 students. The number of the students was inferable from the questionnaires compiled before the formative action. The sample results representative enough among teenagers (14/18 y.o.), and the female part is predominant. 36% declared to spend Saturday night in pubs, while 18% in discotheques. 25% of consulted people replied to connect the time spent in pubs to alcohol. Other important factors are: 36% abuse of alcohol just in the week-end (factor confirming the alarming Binge practice); 30% declare to get in the car with a bit drunk driver (13% with a totally drunk driver). 65% declare to have an adequate knowledge of potential alcohol effects. The question about motivations convincing a teenager to take drugs gave the following result: 40% desire of transgression; 30% desire to conform with the group; 23% the research of an easy wellness. This data convince more and more to understand the importance of the prevention and information role. All this to avoid that trends and lifestyles sacrifice teenagers for the enormous economic interests staying behind the sale of alcohol, and prepare as society more and more salve of consumption and abuses even lethal such as alcohol.

MONITORING AND USE OF ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE SUPPLIED BY THE STATE HOSPITAL PHARMACY OF MARSALA (TP), ITALY: MYCAMINE® (MICALFUNGIN)

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Micalfungin is an antimycotic drug and represents an important addition to the available therapies for the treatment of systemic fungal infections. Micalfungin is used in the treatment of invasive candidiasis, oesophageal and prophylaxis of *Candida* infections. It inhibits, in a non-competitive way, the synthesis of 1,3-β-D-glucan, a component of fungal cell wall and is rapidly distributed into the tissues. It has a high-rate bond with respect to plasma protein; the above mentioned bond is independent from the concentration of the drug. It is metabolized through the liver, being not subject to intense metabolic transformations until the excretion. There is no evidence of systemic accumulation after repeated use and the steady-state is reached in 4-5 days. Medical records examined at the State Hospital Pharmacy of Marsala, highlights that, from 01.06.2014 to 01.08.2014, in this hospital 12 vials were used by the patients hospitalized in the department of Intensive Care: 8 patients are aged between 75 and 83 and have a body weight higher than 40 kg; 3 patients are aged between 40 and 60 and have a body weight higher than 40 kg and 1 patient has an age equal to 17 years and has a body weight equal to 40 kg. Two patients need a dose increase, for the others 10 patients the first dose resulted sufficient. Mycamine was used for the treatment of hypovolemic post-operative shock. The most frequently recorded adverse