

Effect of ultrasound waves on hematological parameters, behavior and conduction system of heart in vitro in BALB/c strain mouse

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Abstract. In this study research was carried out on 5 male adult BALB/c mouse with a weight of 18±5 g. The temperature was at 22±2 °C and animals were kept under the condition of 12 h of light and 12 h of darkness (light on at 08:00 am) and free access to water and standard diet. All 5 mice were affected by three different harmonic oscillations one time and after 24 hours 4 of them were affected by the same oscillations (Fig. 1) and one was placed separately for control. At the end of the experiment, after euthanasia using CO₂ chamber blood samples were collected by cardiac puncture. We noticed that ultrasound waves 20 MHz changed mice red blood cells structure and we found pathological forms of erythrocytes. Analysing morphological structure of erythrocytes were determined 46 abnormal red blood structure forms and atypical cells (30 codocytes, 8 stomatocytes and 8 acantocytes). Moreover, we determined that changed some normal behavior characteristics and increased grooming process.

Keywords: ultrasound waves, hematological parameters, heart in vitro, strain mouse.

1. Introduction

The use of high-frequency oscillations in the study of vascular pathology has been described in scientific papers [1, 2]. Ultrasound imaging can replace more invasive techniques that cause pain and distress [3]. Ultrasound is acoustic (sound) energy in the form of waves having a frequency above 20 thousand cycles per second (20.000 Hz). Ultrasound is used in medicine to view internal organs of the body, electronic, navigational, industrial, and security applications. Moreover, exposure of ultra wave sounds for a long period of time may influence heart and/or liver function or structure and/or other tissues [5, 6].

The ventricular conduction system represents the electrical wiring responsible for the coordination of cardiac contraction. Defects in the circuit produce a delay or conduction block and induce cardiac arrhythmia. Defects in the ventricular conduction system are a major cause of arrhythmias and deciphering the molecular pathways responsible for conduction system morphogenesis and the differentiation of conductive myocytes furthers our understanding of the mechanisms underlying heart disease [3].

The main aim of this study was to determine different effect of ultrasound waves on hematological parameters, behavior and conduction system of heart in vitro in BALB/c strain mouse.

2. Materials and methods

Animals and protocol of study. In this study research was carried out on 5 male adult BALB/c mouse with a weight of 18 ± 5 g. The temperature was at 22 ± 2 °C and animals were kept under the condition of 12 h of light and 12 h of darkness (light on at 08:00 am) and free access to water and standard diet. All 5 mice were affected by three different harmonic oscillations one time and after 24 hours 4 of them were affected by the same oscillations (Fig. 1) and one was placed separately for control. At the end of the experiment, after euthanasia using CO₂ chamber blood samples were collected by cardiac puncture. During dissection the hearts were removed from BALB/c mice body and put in to 0.85 % NaCl solution. Heartbeat rate were calculated via 15 s and minute using chronometer. Red blood cells morphology were analysed from the prepared slides which were stained with reagent. Hematocolor and characterized using a light microscope. The count of red blood cells (RBC), and haemoglobin content (Hb) were analyzed by the QBC Autoread Plus system (QBC Diagnostics Inc., USA). Diagnostics Inc., USA). Oxygen consumption (DKT) was calculated according to the haemoglobin concentration coefficient in blood. Measurements of mice activity and behavioral characteristics were observed using [7, 8] method after 24 hours using ultrasounds waves.



Fig. 1. Mice were affected by harmonic oscillations

Experiment with animals was in compliance with the rules of the national Animal Ethics Committee and the protocols were designed according to European Parliament Directive 2010/63 EU.

3. Results

Analysing morphological structure of erythrocytes were determined 46 abnormal red blood structure forms and atypical cells (30 codocytes, 8 stomatocytes and 8 acantocytes).

Table 1. Influence of different ultrasound waves on hematological parameters of mouse

Parameter	No 1 (ultrasound 2 times)	No 2 (ultrasound 2 times)	No 3 ultrasound before 24 h. 1 time (control)	No 4 (ultrasound 2 times)	No 5 (ultrasound 2 times)
Red blood cells $X \times 10^{12}/l$	9.3	8.9	9.7	11.7	14.8
Codocytes U, %	7 (23.33)	4 (13.33)	4 (13.33)	6 (20.00)	9 (30.00)
Stomatocytes U, %	0	3 (37.5)	2 (25.00)	1 (12.50)	2 (25.00)
Acantocytes U, %	0	1 (12.50)	5 (62.50)	2 (25.00)	–
Hb (haemoglobin) g/l	111	102	120	112	112
DKT, O ₂ /ml (Oxygen consumption in blood)	148.74	136.68	160.80	150.08	150.08

Table 2. Influence of ultrasound waves on behavior of mouse

	WA	CL	BGRO	HL	FGR	SL
No 1 (before experiment)	+	+	–	–	–	–
No 2	+	+	–	–	–	–
No 3	+	+	+	–	–	–
No 4	+	–	+	–	–	–
No 5	+	–	–	–	–	–
No 1 after 3 min using ultrasound	+	–	–	–	–	–
No 2	+	–	–	–	–	–
No 3	+	+	–	–	–	–
No 4	+	–	–	–	–	–
No 5	–	–	+	–	–	–
No 1 after 24 h using ultrasound	+	+	+	–	–	–
No 2	+	–	–	+	–	–
No 3	+	+	+	+	–	–
No 4	–	–	+	+	+	–
No 5	–	–	–	+	+	+

Walking – WA; Climbing of the top grate of cage – CL; Grooming body – BGRO; Grooming hind leg – HL; Grooming face – FGR; Sleeping – SL

Table 3. Influence of different ultrasound waves on heart conductive system of mouse in vitro

Heart beat rate	No 1 (via 15 s and 1 min)	No 2 (via 15 s and 1 min)	No 3 (via 15 s and 1 min)	No 4 (via 15 s and 1 min)	No 5 (via 15 s and 1 min)
Before using ultrasound via 15 s, 1 min	10/40	7/28	15/60	5/20	12/48
After 15 s, 1 min	9/36	7/28	13/52	4/16	16/64
After 30 s, 1 min	8/32	7/80	12/48	4/16	12/48
After 45 s, 1 min	3/12	5/20	12/48	5/20	10/40
After 1 min	8/32	5/20	1/4	4/16	8/32
After 1 min 15 s	1/4	4/16	0/0	3/12	8/32
After 1 min 30 s	0	0	0	0	0

No 1. Changes of activity of heart conductive system was 26 ± 5.91 (95 % CI:10.8-41.2)

No 2. Changes of activity of heart conductive system was 23.33 ± 2.17 (95 % CI:17.75-28.92).

No 3. (control) Changes of activity heart conductive system was 35.33 ± 10.70 (95 % CI:7.8-62.87).

No 4. Changes of activity of heart conductive system was 16.67 ± 1.22 (95 % CI:13.5-19.83).

No 5. Changes of activity of heart conductive system was 44.00 ± 1.22 (95 % CI:32.26-56.74).

4. Conclusions

The mouse is the animal of choice for the study of molecular mechanisms involved in the regulation of cardiovascular morphogenesis and function [4].

We noticed that ultrasound waves 20 MHz changed mice red blood cells structure and we found pathological forms of erythrocytes. Analysing morphological structure of erythrocytes were determined 46 abnormal red blood structure forms and atypical cells (30 codocytes, 8 stomatocytes and 8 acantocytes). Moreover, we determined that changed some normal behavior characteristics and increased grooming process.

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