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An electron-radioautographic research of microvessels in the patients with ischemic foot.

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Aims: We studied the state of microvessels in the patients with ischemic foot before and after treatment.
Materials and methods: An electron-radioautographic research biopsies of wounds 22 patients with **ischemic** foot. Electronic labels were: 3H-thymidine and 3H-uridine. Marked 3H - thymidine included in structure of a nucleus cell testifies to synthesis DNA and a cell readiness for division. Marked 3H - uridine included in structure of a nucleus cell testifies to synthesis RNA and a cell viability.
Results: 1. Considerable alterations of microvessels structure in biopsies of wounds was revealed. 2. A great majority of microvessels in biopsies were in different stages of destruction with lost connections between their separate cells or with absent parts. 3. Separate cells (endotheliocytes and pericytes) were synthesizing RNA and were active functionally. 4. After the treatment it was reveal that the synthesis of RNA in the microvascular wall cells became more intensive. That was the evidence of their high functional activity. The synthesis of DNA denotes their ability for proliferation. New microvessels proliferation was also revealed.
Conclusions: Microvessels reconstruction determines the cells of vascular wall proliferation after ischemia of the foot elimination.