

**CONTENT OF MALONDIALDEHYDE, ACTIVITY SUPEROXIDE
DISMUTASE AND CATALASE IN ORGANS OF IRRADIATED RATS,
WHICH RECEIVED *SPIRULINA PLATENSIS* IN DIET**

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In conditions of anthropogenous increase of a radiating background, it is actual to conduct the search of accessible and natural radioprotectors. In this connection, the purpose of our work was to study influence of presence of *Spirulina platensis* in a diet on a condition of oxidative and antioxidative systems in bodies of the rats, which were irradiated with a dose of 6 Gr.

In a diet of rats the strain 198B of *Sp. platensis* was used, which is characterized by raised maintenance of carotinoids, allophycocyanin, phycocyanin, methionine. In homogenate of various bodies of animals the following parameters were terminated: the content of malondialdehyde, as an indicator of peroxide oxidation of lipids (POL), superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase, as indicators of antioxidative systems.

Experimental animals were divided into 3 groups; control (intact); the irradiated animals, the irradiated animals which received the diet of *Sp. platensis* before, during, and after irradiation.

Results of research have shown, that studied bodies of control animals differ in all defined parameters. On the irradiated animals in all bodies there was registered tendency of increase of the level of POL, accompanied by decrease of activity antioxidative systems. The use of *Sp. platensis* in a diet of the irradiated rats led to normalization of both the level of the POL, and condition of antioxidative systems.