

Efficiency of the Mushroom Preparation Mycoton in Treatment of Chronic Lesions of the Upper Parts of the Digestive Tube

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Chronic lesions of upper parts of the digestive tube (ChIDTs)—chronic relapsing stomatitis and chronic gastroduodenitis—are widespread among children. In these diseases the infection, intoxication syndrome, immunological disorders, and vegetative disturbances play an important role. Traditional medical strategies are not effective. A new strategy to treat ChIDTs is proposed that demonstrates an active effect on infection factor and absorption of toxic substances of different genesis by a chitin–melanin–glucan containing preparation, Mycoton.

A total of 254 children ranging in age from 7 to 15 years suffering from chronic lesions of upper parts of the digestive tube—chronic relapsing stomatitis and chronic gastroduodenitis—were observed. The control group consisted of 108 schoolboys of the same age classified in group I of health as a result of integrated medical examination. For all children the complex clinical and laboratory examination included common clinical, microbiologic, and immunological methods.

Depending on the etiology of the microorganism, children with ChIDT were distributed in groups with zymotic ChIDT (group 1), and with lesions of helicobacter (group 2), herpesvirus (group 3), and candida (group 4).

The basic therapy for patients of the first group consists of diet, prokinetic and antacid

remedies, and drugs normalizing motor—evacuatory disturbance, as well as vitamin-supplemented drugs; for the second group, traditional antihelicobacterial drugs based on colloidal bismuth (amoxicillin + trichopolium or Claritromicin + Furazolidonum); for the third group, an antiherpesvirus drug (aciclovir); for the fourth group, an anticandida drug (diphlyucan).

Each group was divided into two subgroups that received: (1) basic therapy and (2) basic therapy, in which one the antimicrobial drugs was exchanged for Mycoton.

Previously writers reported high antimicrobial activity of this drug in *in vitro* and *in vivo* systems (following simulation of herpesvirus, helicobacter, and candida infections in Wistar rats), comparable with traditional approaches using antibiotics and antiviral and antifungal drugs.

As a result of the comparative analysis of the miscellaneous treatment schemes for inflammatory processes, ChIDT of a different etiology is established. The inclusion of Mycoton in a complex of medicinal preparations provides high therapeutic activity in the treatment schemes used and demonstrates superior efficiency over traditional basic therapy. Mycoton is a promising treatment of diseases with a complicated etiology, which are followed by infection, intoxication, allergy, and immunodeficient conditions.