

# **3MICT / CONTENTS**

Poltorapavlov V. A., Koval T. I., Iziumska O. M., Pryimenko N. O., Syzova L. M., Marchenko O. H., Vatsenko A. I. Dehydration shock in the clinic of infectious diseases: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment	117	Полторапавлов В. А., Коваль Т. І., Ізюмська О. М., Прийменко Н. О., Сизова Л. М., Марченко О. Г., Ваценко А. І. Дегідратаційний шок в клініці інфекційних хвороб: етіологія, патогенез, клініка, діагностика, лікування									
Prylipka K. O.  Rational nutrition of medical students as a guarantee of a healthy lifestyle during the war in Ukraine (literature review)	129	Приліпка К. О. Раціональне харчування студентів медиків, як запорука здорового способу життя під час війни в Україні (огляд літератури)									
Pushkarenko O. A., Horlenko O. M., Feysa S. V., Tomey A. I. Comorbid patient with active SARS-CoV-2 infection and metabolic-associated steatotic liver disease	137	Пушкаренко О. А., Горленко О. М., Фейса С. В., Томей А. І. Коморбідний пацієнт з активною інфекцією SARS-CoV—2 та метаболічно-асоційованою стеатозною хворобою печінки									
Filiuk I. O., Kalbus O. I.  Damage to the nervous system in COVID-19	144	<b>Філюк І. О., Кальбус О. І.</b> Ураження нервової системи при COVID-19									
БІОЛОГІЯ / BIOLOGY											
Hapon S. V., Shevchuk S. M., Kuryshko R. V., Nahorna S. V., Chuvpylo V. V. Phytodiversity of annual flowering and ornamental plants in the flowerbeds of Poltava and its characteristics	150	Гапон С. В., Шевчук С. М., Куришко Р. В., Нагорна С. В., Чувпило В. В. Фіторізноманіття однорічних квітниково- декоративних рослин квітників м. Полтави та його особливості									
Sukach O. M., Kovalenko I. F., Vsevolodska S. O., Kovalenko S. E., Ochenashko O. V. Use of autofluorescence for visualization of viable neural cells in three-dimensional structures	154	Сукач О. М., Коваленко І. Ф., Всеволодська С. О., Коваленко С. Є., Оченашко О. В. Використання аутофлуоресценції для візуалізації життєздатних нейральних клітин у складі тривимірних структур									
КЛІНІЧНА ТА ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНА МЕДИ	ЦИНА	A / CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE									
Boiko D. I.  Sleep problems in combatants with posttraumatic stress disorder and its acceptance	165	Бойко Д. І. Проблеми зі сном при посттравматичному стресовому розладі та їх прийняття у комбатантів									
Buryanov O. A., Kvasha V. P., Naumenko V. O., Karpinsky M. Yu., Yaresko O. V. Study of the stress-deformation state of models of the humerus in case of supracondylar transverse fractures in children and adolescents with different options of percutaneous fixation	174	Бур'янов О. А., Кваша В. П., Науменко В. О., Карпінський М. Ю., Яресько О. В. Дослідження напруженно-деформованого стану моделей плечової кістки при надвиросткових поперечних переломах у дітей та підлітків при різних варіантах черезшкірної фіксації									
Buryanov O. A., Kvasha V. P., Chekushyn D. A., Zadnichenko M. O., Karpinsky M. Yu., Yaresko O. V. Analysis of stress distribution in the acromioclavicular joint in case of trapezoid ligament injury and different methods of fixation	190	Бур'янов О. А., Кваша В. П., Чекушин Д. А., Задніченко М. О., Карпінський М. Ю., Яресько О. В. Аналіз розподілу напружень в надплечовоключичному суглобі при ушкодженні трапецієподібної зв'язки і різних способах фіксації									
Danyliuk M. B., Zavgorodniy S. M., Kubrak M. A., Fedotov E. R., Mikhalchenko E. K., Shchurov M. F. Searching for asthenic syndrome markers in elderly and old age patients with acute cholecystitis	205	Данилюк М. Б., Завгородній С. М., Кубрак М. А., Федотов Є. Р., Михальченко Є. К., Щуров М. Ф. Пошук маркерів астенічного синдрому у осіб похилого та старечого віку з гострим холециститом									
Zhuravlev V. B.  Long-term results of rehabilitation of patients with pelvic ring unstable injuries and combined injuries with a rupture of the sacroiliac joint	214	Журавлев В. Б. Віддалені результати реабілітації хворих з нестабільними ушкодженнями тазового кільця та поєднаними ушкодженнями з розривом крижовоклубового зчленування									
Zavhorodnii S. M., Kotenko O. I.  Evaluation of the efficiency of combined treatment of isolated gunshot injuries of soft tissues	218	Завгородній С. М., Котенко О. І. Оцінка ефективності комбінованого лікування ізольованих вогнепальних поранень м'яких тканин									
Ihnatko Ya. Ya., Derbak M. A., Chubirko K. I., Ihnatko O. I. Clinical characteristics of the course of coronary heart disease with stable tension stenocardia in comorbidity with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis	230	Ігнатко Я. Я., Дербак М. А., Чубірко К. І., Ігнатко О. І. Клінічні особливості перебігу ішемічної хвороби серця зі стабільною стенокардією напруги за умови коморбідності із неалкогольним стетогепатитом									
Kydon P. V.  Clinical, dynamic and pathopsychological features of pfropfschizophrenia in modern conditions	235	<b>Кидонь П. В.</b> Клінічні, динамічні та патопсихологічні особливості пфропфшизофренії в сучасних умовах									

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Danyliuk M. B., Zavgorodniy S. M., Kubrak M. A., Fedotov E. R., Mikhalchenko E. K., Shchurov M. F.
SEARCHING FOR ASTHENIC SYNDROME MARKERS IN ELDERLY AND OLD
AGE PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CHOLECYSTITIS

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The population of our planet is constantly aging, and every year there are more and more elderly patients. However, regardless of the primary pathology with which the patient goes to the medical institution, people of this age category have several concomitant pathologies that significantly affect treatment results. One of the influential factors is the syndrome of senile asthenia, which is currently quite studied, but there are still no reliable markers, and the main searches are actively continuing.

The work is based on diagnosing markers of acute and chronic inflammatory processes in elderly and senile patients. The total number of patients was 60 (100.0%). To conduct the study, we included 30 (50.0%) patients who were examined in the polyclinic of this hospital and in whom no acute surgical pathology was detected – group A. The basis of the work included 15 (25.0%) patients with acute cholecystitis and the detected syndrome of senile asthenia – group B and 15 (25.0%) patients with acute cholecystitis without the syndrome of senile asthenia – group C. In all 60 (100.0%) patients, senile asthenia syndrome was diagnosed using the Edmonton Freil scale chosen by us. Based on the analysis of literature data and our research, to find reliable markers of senile asthenia, we analyzed the value of the total number of leukocytes in the blood; C-reactive protein and interleukin 6 were also included in the study. Our research has determined that IL-6 and CRP levels can be markers of chronic and acute inflammation in asthenic syndrome in elderly patients. In the acute inflammatory process due to cholecystitis in asthenic syndrome in elderly patients, the degree of growth of CRP and the absolute number of lymphocytes is determined by the degree of growth of IL-6 as a primary marker of aging.

Key words: senile asthenia, cholecystitis, interleukin 6, C-reactive protein.

# Connection of the publication with planned research works.

This work is part of the research work of the Department of General Surgery and Postgraduate Surgical Education of Zaporizhzhia State Medical University on the topic: "Perioperative treatment of elderly and senile patients", state registration number 0117U006955.

#### Introduction.

One of the main conditions associated with the aging process, which should be considered as part of the comorbid complex, is senile asthenia [1]. The pathophysiology of senile asthenia is characterized by a steady decrease in physiological reserves and a violation of homeostasis mechanisms, which are more pronounced than in the usual aging process, which leads to subclinical dysfunction of various organs and systems. The influence of a stressful agent (for example, a disease) turns a "subclinical" state into a "clinical" disease with subsequent adverse consequences [2, 3, 4, 5].

Senile asthenia as a standard phenotype and clinically significant prognostic predictor was proposed and tested in 2001 [6]. Asthenic syndrome is characterized by the presence of such conditions as sarcopenia, decreased endurance, hand muscle strength, walking speed and level of physical activity. When combining three or more of the listed criteria, it is possible to conclude about the presence of senile asthenia, and if less, about preasthenia.

Although the concepts of senile asthenia and comorbidity are not identical, it is still believed that there is a pathogenetic connection between them [7, 8]. Therefore, in modern recommendations on polymorbidity, it is proposed to evaluate elderly patients with concomitant pathology for senile asthenia [9]. There are no reliable signs of senile asthenia, as they are all non-specific. This

explains the presence of various scales developed by various authors to confirm this syndrome [10].

To date, the analysis of the conducted studies confirms that timely and accurate assessment of senile asthenia risk markers in emergency abdominal surgery and beyond will improve the perioperative treatment of elderly and senile patients [10].

## The aim of the study.

To determine markers of senile asthenia syndrome among indicators of chronic and acute inflammation in elderly and senile patients with acute cholecystitis.

## Object and research methods.

The work is based on diagnosing markers of acute and chronic inflammatory processes in elderly and senile patients undergoing diagnosis and treatment at the Municipal non-commercial enterprise "City Hospital of Emergency and Rapid Medical Care" of the Zaporizhzhia City Council. The total number of patients was 60 (100.0%), aged from 60 to 89 years, the average age of the sample was 69.66 $\pm$ 7.30 years. By gender, women predominated -48 (80.0%). The requirements of Good Clinical Practice (ICH E2(R6) GCP) and the Declaration of Helsinki of the World Medical Organization were observed during the study. All patients provided voluntary informed consent to participate in the study before any procedures.

To conduct the study, we included 30 (50.0%) patients who were examined in the polyclinic of this hospital and in whom no acute surgical pathology was detected – group A. The basis of the work included 15 (25.0%) patients with acute cholecystitis and the detected syndrome of senile asthenia – group B and 15 (25.0%) patients with acute cholecystitis without the syndrome of senile asthenia – group C, fig. 1. In all 60 (100.0%) patients, senile asthenia syndrome was diagnosed using the Edmonton Freil scale [11].

# КЛІНІЧНА ТА ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНА МЕДИЦИНА / CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE

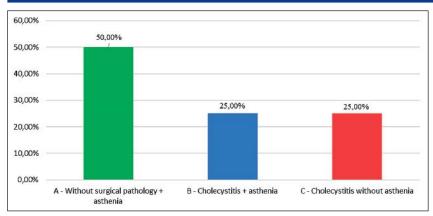


Figure 1 - Division of patients into groups.

Based on the analysis of literature data and our research to find reliable markers of senile asthenia, we analyzed the value of the total number of blood leukocytes (reference values 4.0-9.0 G/I), the leukocyte formula and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), reference values for people over 50 years old: men — 0-20.0 mm/h, women — 0-30.0 mm/h. Blood analysis was done using a hematology analyzer Mythic 18, "Orphee S. A." (Switzerland). C-reactive protein (CRP) — reference values  $\leq 5.0$  mg/I and interleukin 6 (IL-6) reference values of 1.2-3.7 pg/mI are also included in the study. This analysis was performed using a Synergy HT Spectrofluorometer (Bio Tek, USA) 570 nm.

Statistical processing of data was performed using STATISTICA 13.0 application programs, TIBCO Software inc. (License JPZ804I382130ARCN10-J) and MICROSOFT EXCEL 2013 (License 00331-10000-00001-AA404) using non-parametric analysis methods: the Mann-Whitney (U) test for unrelated groups and the Wilcoxon (T) test for related groups. A statistically significant result was considered if p<0.05.

## Research results.

All patients were assessed for general condition and definition of senile asthenia syndrome at the stage of hospitalization (ambulatory examination — group A), and blood sampling was also performed at that time to search for markers of senile asthenia before the start of surgical treatment. The obtained results of the analyzes are presented in the **table**.

When analyzing the indicators of the leukogram of the group of examined elderly patients with cholecystitis without asthenic syndrome (group C), it is possible to notice the development of leukocytosis (13.28±1.6 G/l) with a shift of the blood formula "to the left" (the level of band neutrophils is 10.8± 1.85%) against the background of a significant increase in ESR compared to group A

(26.73±3.91 and 16.97±2.05 mm/h, respectively, p=0.0072, U=267.0), which indicates the development of acute inflammation due to cholecystitis.

Leukogram indicators of a group of elderly patients with acute cholecystitis and asthenic syndrome (group B) coincided with similar indicators of cholecystitis patients without asthenic syndrome (group A): the development of leukocytosis (14.77±1.49 G/I) with a shift in the blood formula "to the left" (the level of band neutrophils is 13.13±2.23%) against the back-

ground of a significant increase in ESR compared to group A (27.27±3.58 and 16.97±2.05 mm/h, respectively, p=0 .0086, U=321.0). These indicators did not reach significant differences between groups B and C, p=0.2932, U=372.6, fig. 2.

Comparison of the absolute number of lymphocytes in patients in the group of patients with cholecystitis on the background of asthenic syndrome significantly exaggerated the similar indicator in patients without acute inflammation (2.29 $\pm$ 0.17 and 1.51 $\pm$ 0.13, respectively, p=0.0023, U= 287.5) and the group of patients with cholecystitis without asthenic syndrome (2.29 $\pm$ 0.17 and 1.75 $\pm$ 0.15, respectively, p=0.0034, U=345).

When evaluating the results of CRP indicators, we determined an excess of both indicators in the group of patients without surgical pathology with asthenia – group A. Still, these increases were not identical to what happened in the groups of patients with acute cholecystitis (B and C). Thus, when comparing indicators between patients with asthenia – A and B, a significant increase was found in group B (57,495.81 and 151.47±7.93 mg/l, respectively, p=0.0008, U=231.0). At the same time, as in the group of patients with acute cholecystitis without asthenic syndrome, we also observed a significant increase in the level of CRP – 81.31±6.12 mg/l in comparison with the group of patients without acute inflammation (group A), p=0.0030, U=345.0.

CRP is used in clinical practice with ESR as an indicator of inflammation, but it is a sensitive but nonspecific indicator of systemic inflammation. Its level increases in various pathological conditions, so it cannot be used as a marker of asthenic syndrome against the background of an acute inflammatory process.

The level of IL-6 in the group of elderly and senile patients with cholecystitis without asthenic syndrome (group C), although it exceeded the upper limit of the

Table – Results of analysis by groups

Groups	Leukocytes	ESR	Е	Band neutrophils	Segmented neutrophils		М	CRP	IL-6 pg/ml	L, tot. g/l
Group A n=30	7,44±0,64	16,97±2,05	0,46±0,28	4,73±0,46	69,1±1,32	19,67±1,31	5,97±0,66	57,49±5,81	122,99±8,17	1,51±0,13
Group B n=15	14,77±1,49	27,27±3,58	0,27±0,12	13,13±2,23	65,47±2,92	16,13±2,27	4,8±0,59	151,47±7,93	129,22±7,94	2,29±0,17
Group C n=15	13,28±1,6	26,73±3,91	0,4±0,16	10,8±1,85	67,33±2,73	15,4±2,33	4,93±1,03	81,31±6,12	36,02±5,41	1,75±0,15
Norm indicators	4-9, g/l	More than 50 years Men: 0-20 Women: 0-30 mm/hour	0-5, %	1-6, %	47-72, %	19-37, %	3-11, %	≤ 5,0, mg/l	0-7,0, pg/ml	1,2-3,7, g/l

norm, was significantly lower compared to groups A and B, fig. 3.

Considering **fig. 3**, a significant difference in the level of IL-6 can be distinguished between the groups of patients with asthenia (A and B) compared to those without asthenia (C) — p=0.0009, U=224.0. Differences in value between groups A and B were not found, p=0.2519, U=372.0, which indicates the specificity of this indicator as a marker of chronic inflammation in asthenic syndrome in elderly and senile patients.

#### Discussion of research results.

When analyzing the leukogram indicators of the group of examined elderly and senile patients with asthenic syndrome without surgical pathology (group A), no deviations from the standard indicators for this age group were found, but the IL-6 and CRP levels are more than ten times higher than the upper limit of the norm. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that IL-6 is one of the main signaling pathways associated with aging and chronic diseases. The increased level of IL-6 in blood serum most likely reflects age-related pathological processes that develop over decades even in practically healthy people [12, 13].

Interleukin 6 negatively affects aging processes, so it is often considered a reliable marker of functional decline, a predictor of morbidity and mortality in old age [14, 15, 16]. Levels of IL-6 in the blood correlate with the development of senile asthenia, deterioration of physical performance, loss of muscle strength, reduction of cognitive abilities, neurological and oncological diseases [17, 18]. The physiological role of IL-6 has been studied mainly in the context of acute-phase reactions, although more and more information is accumulating about the central role of this cytokine in the pathogenesis of chronic inflammatory bowel diseases, rheumatoid arthritis, and various oncological processes, including colon cancer [19]. During inflammation, IL-6 promotes activation of T-lymphocytes and differentiation of B-lymphocytes, modulates the synthesis of acute phase proteins (C-reactive protein and fibrinogen), induces other manifestations of acute inflammation (in particular, fever, anorexia, activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis) [20, 21]. Therefore, an increase in the level of CRP in the blood of elderly and senile patients is probably a direct consequence of an increase in the level of IL-6 in developing chronic inflammation, namely senile asthenia syndrome [22].

Significant differences were observed in the indicators of patients without acute inflammation (group A) and in the group with cholecystitis without asthenic syndrome (group B) for IL-6 and CRP. Presumably, these discrepancies are related to the biological effects of IL-6 against the background of asthenic syndrome during acute inflammation: activation of T-lymphocytes and dif-

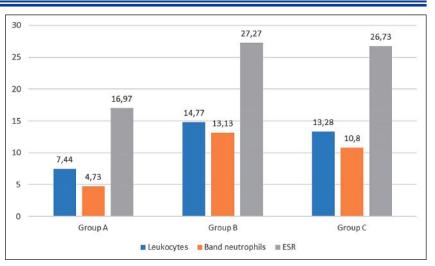


Figure 2 – Indicators of the general blood analysis of the studied groups.

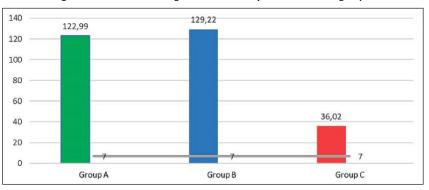


Figure 3 - Value of IL-6 level by group.

ferentiation of B-lymphocytes, activation of the synthesis of acute phase proteins (CRP). There is a positive correlation between these indicators. In the control group of subjects, the correlation coefficient between the IL-6 level and the absolute number of lymphocytes reached a value of 0.3; in the group of patients with cholecystitis without asthenic syndrome -0.15; in the group of patients with cholecystitis with asthenic syndrome -0.21. The correlation coefficient between the level of IL-6 and CRP in the group of patients with cholecystitis without asthenic syndrome was equal to 0.16; in the group of patients with cholecystitis with asthenic syndrome -0.11.

Thus, IL-6 and CRP levels can be markers of chronic and acute inflammation in asthenic syndrome in elderly patients. In the acute inflammatory process due to cholecystitis in asthenic syndrome in elderly patients, the degree of growth of CRP and the absolute number of lymphocytes is determined by the degree of growth of IL-6 as the main marker of aging.

#### Conclusions.

1. The total number of leukocytes, ESR and the level of band neutrophils in both groups of patients with cholecystitis significantly exceeded the indicators of the control group of subjects, but these indicators did not differ significantly between the two groups of patients with cholecystitis (without asthenic syndrome and with it) p=0.2932, U=372.6. Leukogram indicators and ESR can be used as markers of inflammation, but they have low informativeness in determining the degree of tissue damage in asthenic syndrome in elderly and senile patients.

# КЛІНІЧНА ТА ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНА МЕДИЦИНА / CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE

- 2. CRP level indicators in both groups of patients with cholecystitis significantly exceeded the indicators of the group of patients without acute inflammation, but this increase was uneven. Thus, with acute cholecystitis without asthenic syndrome, the CRP level increased by 41.4%, while with cholecystitis against the background of asthenic syndrome, this increase was by 163.5%, p=0.0008, U=231.0.
- 3. The level of IL-6 in patients with cholecystitis without asthenic syndrome was significantly lower than in the group of patients without acute inflammation against the background of senile asthenia (36.02±5.41 and 122.99±8.17, respectively, p=0 .0009, U=224.0) and then in the group of patients with cholecystitis on the background of asthenic syndrome (36.02±5.41 and 129.22±7.94, respectively, p=0.0007, U=219.0). This in-

dicator can be reliably used as a marker of senile asthenia in emergency abdominal surgery.

4. The absolute number of lymphocytes in patients in the group of patients with cholecystitis on the background of asthenic syndrome significantly exceeded the similar indicator of the control group (2.29±0.17 and 1.51±0.13, respectively, p=0.0023, U=287, 5) and groups of patients with cholecystitis without asthenic syndrome (2.29±0.17 and 1.75±0.15, respectively, p=0.0034, U=345).

#### Prospects for further research.

Searching for senile asthenia syndrome markers, studying their impact, and determining the effectiveness of diagnostic scales will help include this syndrome in diagnostic and treatment protocols, improving the effectiveness of treatment of elderly and senile patients in emergency abdominal surgery.

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Данилюк М. Б., Завгородній С. М., Кубрак М. А., Федотов Є. Р., Михальченко Є. К., Щуров М. Ф. ПОШУК МАРКЕРІВ АСТЕНІЧНОГО СИНДРОМУ У ОСІБ ПОХИЛОГО ТА СТАРЕЧОГО ВІКУ З ГОСТРИМ ХОЛЕЦИСТИТОМ

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Населення нашої планети безупинно старішає, та з кожним роком все більше стає пацієнтів похилого і старечого віку. Однак, не зважаючи на основну патологію, з якою хворі звертається до медзакладу, у осіб даної вікової категорії присутні ряд супутніх патологій, що значним чином впливають на результати лікування. Одним з впливових факторів є синдром старечої астенії, який на сьогодні досить активно вивчається, але ще немає достовірних маркерів, а основні пошуки активно продовжуються.

В основу роботи покладено діагностику маркерів гострого та хронічного запального процесу у пацієнтів похилого та старечого віку. Загальна кількість пацієнтів склала 60 (100,0%). Для проведення дослідження нами було включено 30 (50,0%) пацієнтів, що проходили обстеження у поліклініці даної лікарні та в яких не було виявлено гострої хірургічної патології — група А. В основу ж роботи включено 15 (25,0%) хворих з гострим холециститом та виявленим синдромом старечої астенії — група В та 15 (25,0%) хворих з гострим холециститом без синдрому старечої астенії — група С. В усіх 60 (100,0%) пацієнтів синдром старечої астенії діагностувався за допомогою вибраної нами шкали Edmonton Freil.

На основі аналізу літературних даних та власних досліджень для пошуку достовірних маркерів старечої астенії нами було проаналізовано значення загальної кількості лейкоцитів крові, також у дослідження включено С — реактивний білок та інтерлейкін 6.

На основі проведеного дослідження нами було визначено, що маркерами хронічного та гострого запалення при астенічному синдромі у пацієнтів похилого віку можуть бути показники рівня ІЛ-6 та СРБ. При гострому запальному процесі внаслідок холециститу при астенічному синдромі у пацієнтів похилого віку ступінь зростання СРБ та абсолютної кількості лімфоцитів обумовлений ступенем зростання ІЛ-6 як головного маркера старіння.

Ключові слова: стареча астенія, холецистит, інтерлейкін 6, С-реактивний білок.

# Зв'язок публікації з плановими науково-дослідними роботами.

Дана робота є частиною науково-дослідної роботи кафедри загальної хірургії та післядипломної хірургічної освіти Запорізького державного медичного університету на тему: «Периопераційне лікування пацієнтів похилого та старечого віку», № державної реєстрації 0117U006955.

#### Вступ.

Одним із основних станів, асоційованих з процесом старіння, яке слід розглядати в рамках коморбідного комплексу, є стареча астенія [1]. Патофізіологія старечої астенії характеризується стійким зниженням фізіологічних резервів та порушенням механізмів

гомеостазу, які більш виражені, ніж при звичайному процесі старіння, що призводить до субклінічної дисфункції різних органів і систем. Вплив стресорного агента (наприклад, хвороби) перетворює «субклінічний» стан на «клінічне» захворювання з наступними несприятливими наслідками [2, 3, 4, 5].

Стареча астенія як стандартний фенотип та клінічно значущий прогностичний предиктор був запропонований та перевірений у 2001 р. [6]. Астенічний синдром характеризується наявністю таких станів, як саркопенія, зниження витривалості, сили м'язів кистей, швидкості ходьби та рівня фізичної активності. При поєднанні трьох і більше перерахованих крите-