Abstract

Ozone is believed to have an activating effect on tissue metab. Hemorrhagic shock was therefore induced exptl. in rabbits, and the effects of an ozonized soln. on the tissue energy metab. were investigated in the brain and liver, organs with different energy sources. When ozone was administered, the ATP and energy charge in the brain and liver increased significantly, indicating that ozone is able to maintain the energy metab. of the tissue, regardless of the energy source. Hypoxanthine is a cleavage product of ATP that is produced during ischemia. When ozone was administered, the level of hypoxanthine decreased significantly in the brain and liver, showing that ATP prodn. was sufficiently maintained. The present results for ozone administration using a hemorrhagic shock model suggest that ozone can activate the tissue energy metab., regardless of the energy source.