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## IN VITRO STABILITY AND ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL OF THE NEUPROTECTIVE METABOLITE 6-HYDROXY-NICOTINE

## ELENA-MIHAELA MOCANU<sup>1#</sup>, ANDREEA – LOREDANA MAZARACHI<sup>1#</sup>, MARIUS MIHĂSAN<sup>1\*</sup>

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Keywords: nicotine, 6-hydroxy-nicotine, Paenarthrobacter nicotinovorans, Alzheimer, oxidative stress, biotechnology

Abstract: Alzheimer's disease is complex, and it is unlikely that any one single drug or intervention can successfully treat it. The implication of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChR) in Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis has opened a new perspective on finding drugs usable for ameliorating the memory problems associated with AD. By using nAchR modulators, the availability of nAChRs for acetylcholine will be increased and the loss of forebrain cholinergic neurons associated with AD might be overcome. The microbial metabolite 6-hydroxy-D-nicotine has the ability to sustain spatial memory in rats by lowering the levels of oxidative stress in the brain and modulating the nAChRs function probably by binding to a specific site. Its success from a lab chemical to drug depends highly on its stability or shelf life. We have shown that 6-hydroxy-D-nicotine have a more potent antioxidant effect than nicotine when measured as FRAP units. Also, the pH stability of 6-hydroxy-D-nicotine is similar to nicotine, the compounds withstanding 48h exposure to pH above 3 up to 9 at room temperature.

#### INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is an irreversible, progressive brain disorder that slowly affects the ability to carry out the simplest tasks by destroying memory and thinking skills. The Alzheimer's association reports in its March 2018 fact sheet that this disease is the most expensive one in America, costing more than cancer and heart disease. With an estimated direct cost to American society of caring for those with AD of \$277 bilion (Alzheimer's disease Association, 2018), the impact of the Alzheimer's disease on the society is undeniable not negligible.

Alzheimer's disease is complex, and it is unlikely that any one single drug or intervention can successfully treat it. Current approaches focus on helping people maintain mental function and slow down memory loss. The implication of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChR) in AD pathogenesis (Bencherif and Lippiello, 2010) has opened a new perspective on finding drugs usable for ameliorating the memory problems associated with AD. By using nAchR modulators, the availability of nAChRs for acetylcholine will be increased and the loss of forebrain cholinergic neurons associated with AD might be overcome (Russo *et al.*, 2014).

As the nicotine alkaloid is the archetypal nAChR agonist, we have focused on identifying novel derivatives of this compound that might have the same nAChRs binding properties but without the toxic effects of nicotine. In previous in silico and in vivo studies, we have shown that the microbial metabolite 6-hydroxy-D-nicotine (6HNic) has the ability to sustain spatial memory in rats (Hritcu et al., 2015; Hritcu et al., 2017) by lowering the levels of oxidative stress in the brain (Hritcu et al., 2013) and probably by binding to nAChRs and modulating their function (Mihasan et al., 2013). Moreover, as the 6-hydroxy-D-nicotine is a metabolic intermediate found to be accumulating in the growth media of Paenarthrobacter nicotinovorans pAO1+ when grown on nicotine (Boiangiu et al., 2014), a working methodology for production of 6HNic with higher yield has been developed (Mihalache et al., 2016). Not only that 6HNic has some potential as a neuroprotective drug, but also a feasible biotechnology for its production has been established making the compound highly attractive. Still, two key issues with high impact on 6HNic practical applications remain unsolved. First is the half time and toxicology of the compound in plasma and second is its shelf live. The current work tackles on the second issue and uses nicotine as a reference substance to compare the in vitro stability of 6HNic at various pHs in different aqueous buffers. Supplementary, the antioxidant potential of 6HNic was also assayed and compared with the reference compounds nicotine and ascorbic acid in an attempt to understand the underlying mechanisms of actions of 6HNic

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

**Chemicals.** All chemicals were purchased from well-known suppliers and were of greatest purity available unless otherwise stated 6HNic was a kind gift from Prof. Dr. Roderich Brandsch and was obtained by chemical synthesis. Pure 6HNic was kept at 4°C.

**Stability assay.** 0.05% nicotine and 6HNic were prepared in buffer solutions with the following pHs: 3, 5, 7, 9, 13. For pH 3, 5, 7; 50mM citric acid/ citrate buffer was used. For pH 9 a 50 mM TRIS was employed and for pH 13 a 50mM boric acid/borate buffer was prepared. All samples were prepared simultaneously and incubated at room temperature for 48 h. The pH of the samples was periodically monitored and no significant changes were observed. At precise time intervals, samples were taken and frozen at -20°C until further analysis.

Analytical methods. Nicotine and 6HNic levels were assayed using an RP-HPLC based method described previously (Boiangiu *et al.*, 2014). Briefly, an Shimadzu Prominence HPLC system equipped with an auto-sampler, an DAD detector and a Machery-Nagel Nucleodur RP C18 ec column (150x4.6 mm, particle size  $3\mu$ m) incubated at  $30^{\circ}$ C was used. 20  $\mu$ L of sample was injected and isocratic elution for 10 min with 1 mM  $H_2SO_4$ : methanol 75:25 at room temperature was used for separation. Nicotine levels were monitored at 250 nm and 6HNic levels at 290 nm. Peak hight and peak area were used as indications for concentration.

Antioxidant power of nicotine and 6HNic was compared using the ferric reducing ability of plasma or the FRAP Assay as described by (Benzie and Strain, 1996). Unlike the original method that uses 10 mM TPTZ as  $Fe^{3+}$  chelator, we used 10 mM ferrozine (Sodium 4-[3-pyridin-2-yl-5-(4-sulfophenyl)-1,2,4-triazin-6-yl]benzenesulfonate) and the complex was measured at 562 nm. OD readings were calibrated using  $FeSO_4$  (range 0-75 microM) and FRAP values were expressed as microM ascorbic acid.

Samples were measured in triplicate and standard error was calculated. Statistical significance was assayed using the Student-test (p<0,05) performed with Microsoft Excel, Data Analysis Package.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

**6HNic is a better antioxidant then nicotine.** By using a round of *in-silico* docking experiments, we have identified the nicotine metabolite 6HNic as a putative ligand for nAChRs (Mihasan *et al.*, 2013). The *in-vivo* tests performed on rats showed that indeed the compound is able to improve memory, having the same beneficial effects as nicotine but at a larger extent (Hritcu *et al.*, 2017b). Surprisingly, the presence of 6HNic in the brain was associated with an decrease of the oxidative stress in rat hippocampus (Hritcu *et al.*, 2013; Hritcu *et al.*, 2015). This could be due to the 6HNic ability to modulate the nAChRs or might be a more direct action of 6HNic by directly scavenging ROS. The FRAP test is an accepted assay for testing the ability of various compounds to function as reductants and to delay or inhibit ROS action on biological substrates. Both nicotine and 6HNic were tested for their ability to inhibit the formation of Fe<sup>2+</sup> from Fe<sup>3+</sup> at 3 different concentrations: 15, 30 and 45 microM. In all the conditions tested, 6HNic had an better antioxidant potential then nicotine (figure 1). This is actually in good accordance with the fact that the antioxidant activity related to the compound structure is dependable on the number of the included active OH or NH<sub>2</sub> groups (Bendary *et al.*, 2013). The more active groups in the molecule, the more active the compound is.

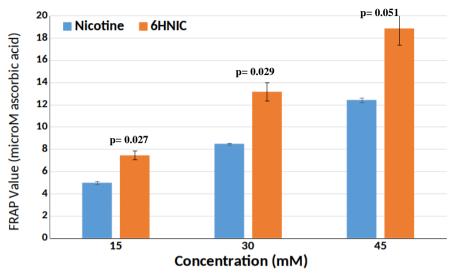


Figure 1. 6HNic is a better antioxidant then nicotine as shown by the FRAP assay.

Nicotine is rather stable at room temperature at pH up to 9. The observed neuroprotective effects of 6HNic make this compound very attractive. Moreover, a biotechnology is currently developed to produce 6HNic starting from nicotine by using biological conversion performed with the help of *Paenarthrobacter nicotinovorans* cells. The biotechnology developed in our lab is using pure nicotine, but several groups from China are working on using toxic byproducts and waste water contaminated with nicotine deriving from tobacco industry (Seckar *et al.*, 2008) as a nicotine source. Their efforts were successful and two studies report the successful production of 6-hydroxy-3-succinoyl-pyridine (Wang *et al.*, 2005) and also 6HNic (Yu *et al.*, 2017) from nicotine waste.

So not only that 6HNic has some potential as a neuroprotective drug, but it also promises a biotechnology that might convert toxic waste in green chemicals. Its success from a lab chemical to drug depends highly on its stability or shelf life. In order to gain some information on this issue, we have incubated nicotine and 6HNic for up to 48 hours at room temperature and various pHs. At precise time intervals, samples were taken and the levels of nicotine and 6HNic were determined using reverse-phase HPLC on a C18 column. No mater which buffer was used to control the pH, the obtained chromagrams (Figure 2) allowed us to quantify the levels of nicotine and 6HNic with high precision.

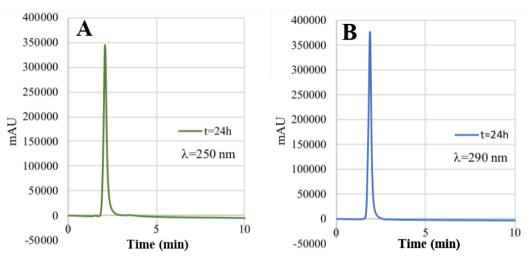


Figure 2. Typical chromatograms used to quantify A. nicotine and B. 6HNic.

Apparently, both nicotine and 6HNic are highly stable at pHs ranging from 5 to 9. At pH 12, both compounds are found at low levels by the HPLC method used (Figure 3). It is not clear if the two compounds were affected in terms of chemical modifications or chemical bonds lysis, or at pH 12 the compounds are ionized and do not have affinity to the C18 column. At pH 3, nicotine appears to be stable for 5 samples, but 6HNic could be detected at low concentrations only for the first 2 samples.

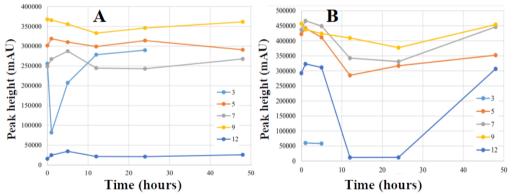


Figure 3. Stability of A. nicotine and B. 6HNic at various pH and room temperature.

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

The neuprotective metabolite 6-hyroxy-nicotine is a promising chemical that could be obtained by biological transformation of nicotine containing toxic waste. 6HNic proved to have a more potent antioxidant effect than nicotine when measured as FRAP units. The pH stability of 6HNic is similar to nicotine, the compounds withstanding 48h exposure to pH above 3 up to 9 at room temperature.

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#### INTAKE AND BLOOD CONSTITUENTS OF RED SOKOTO GOATS FED TOTAL DIETS CONSISTING OF HAY MEAL AND PROCESSED BY-PRODUCTS

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Keywords: Haematology, serum biochemistry, Andropogon tectorum, brewer's dried grains and malted sorghum sprouts Abstract: The intake and blood constituents of Red Sokoto (RS) goats fed total diets consisting of Andropogon tectorum hay meal and two agro-industrial processed by-products; brewer's dried grains (BDG) and malted sorghum sprouts (MSP) were evaluated. Four diets designated T1, T2, T3 and T4 were formulated to contain varying proportions of BDG and MSP (40:10, 30:20, 20:30 and 10:40). The diets were offered to twenty-four (24) RS goats in a completely randomised design (CRD) experiment for 56 days. Daily feed intakes (g/d) and weekly body weight (kg) changes were measured. Blood samples were collected via jugular vein puncture before and after the experiment for analyses. All the parameters on intake and body weight changes were non-significant (P>0.05); though goats on T4 showed numerical superiority among the other treatments. Apart from the mean corpuscular volume (MCV), white blood cells (WBC) and direct bilirubin which were statistically affected (P<0.05) before the introduction of the experimental diets, all the other blood constituents measured were statistically similar (P>0.05). After the trial, the packed cell volume (PCV), haemoglobin (Hb), red blood cells (RBC), MCV, mean corpuscular haemoglobin (MCH), mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration (MCHC) and WBC showed significant differences (P<0.05) among the treatment means while the differential WBC counts were not affected (P>0.05). Goats on T3 and T4 had similar (P>0.05) PCV and Hb values (32.23%; 31.74% and 11.46g/dl; 11.51g/dl). The PCV of goats on T1 (28.99%) and T2 (28.29%) were statistically similar (P>0.05) while their Hb values (9.06g/dl and 9.93g/dl) differed (P<0.05). The WBC counts followed similar trend as the PCV values across the treatments with a range of  $12.30 \times 10^3/\mu l - 16.95 \times 10^3/\mu l$ . RBC counts were superior for goats on T4 (18.50×10<sup>6</sup>/µl) than the other groups. Blood glucose levels, total bilirubin and creatinine values remained statistically unchanged while blood urea and direct bilirubin values were significantly different (P<0.05) among the treatment means. The glucose values ranged from 58.56mg/dl (T1) - 63.48mg/dl (T2). Higher urea (19.85mg/dl) was recorded for goats on T3 followed by goats on T4 (17.49mg/dl) while goats on T1 had the least urea value (15.22mg/dl). From these findings, it could be deduced that the four dietary treatments did not alter performance and health status of the animals with T4 being adjoined as the best; hence, the use of these agro-industrial processed by-products to support production during periods of forage scarcity should be adopted.

#### INTRODUCTION

Forages constitute the bulk of the feed consumed by ruminant animals. Seasonal fluctuations in the quantity and quality of forages especially, annual species often lead to considerable loss in production and in severe cases, death of the animals due to malnutrition. One of the options available to ruminant farmers for sustainable production is to supplement poor quality forages with industrially processed by-products of agricultural origin.

Brewer's dried grains (BDG) and malted sorghum sprouts (MSP) are two agro-industrial by-products produced by the brewery, food and allied industries in large quantities. While BDG has long been fed to ruminants (Murdock *et al.*, 1981) MSP appears to be relatively new in the feed industry (Oduguwa *et al.*, 2006). The idea of feeding BDG arose primarily from the desire to investigate cheap and alternative feed for livestock (Adebowale and Ademosun, 1981). It is recognised as an excellent protein and energy source due to its high digestible fibre content and ruminal escape protein (Martin Aregheore and Ng'ambi, 2007) and water soluble vitamins (Westendorf and Wohlt, 2002). The level of usefulness of MSP as a feedstuff generated some interest and antecedent studies with rats (Oduguwa *et al.*, 2006). Findings revealed that its nutritive value in rats is low (Oduguwa *et al.*, 2001; Aning *et al.*, 1998).

One of the major constraints in feeding these processed by-products to ruminants is the presence of toxins in them. Mycotoxins caused by fungi infestation of brewer's spent grains have been reported in poorly processed BDG. Due to high moisture and fermentable sugar contents (Mussatto, et al., 2006) as well as polysaccharide and protein contents

(Stojeeska *et al.*, 2008), brewers spent grains is a very unstable material and liable to deteriorate rapidly as a result of microbial activity. Isaac *et al.* (2014) isolated 14 fungal species belonging to 9 genera from spent sorghum grain exposed to drying. Tannin and hydrogen cyanide (HCN) have been identified in MSP. Oduguwa *et al.* (2006) reported the tannin and HCN contents of MSP as 1.0g/kg and 0.10g/kg respectively while Oduguwa and Fafiolu (2004) reported 15.18g/kg HCN in the same product.

Church *et al.* (1984) stated that ingested food components have measurable effects on blood constituents and the effects of dietary treatments on performance and physiological functions of the animal can be monitored through blood examination (Olorunnisomo *et al.*, 2012). To evaluate the tolerable level of these toxins in the feedstuffs, measuring their intakes and the blood constituents of animals consuming them become essential; hence the study.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The feeding trial was conducted in the Sheep and Goat Unit of the Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Teaching and Research Farm while the laboratory evaluation of blood was carried out in the College of Veterinary Medicine Laboratory of the same University.

Twenty-four (24) intact Red Sokoto (RS) goats; all bucks aged 10–12 months and weighing between 12–15 kg were supplied from the northern agro-ecological zone of Nigeria by a major ruminant livestock dealer in Obinze, along Owerri–Portharcourt express way, Imo State, Nigeria. On arrival, they were put in a thoroughly sanitized house for 21-day quarantine. Initially, the animals were fed groundnut vines and wheat offal. Gradually, components of the experimental diets were introduced. Water was also provided *ad-libitum*. Prophylactic treatments of the bucks included the injection of long-acting oxytetracycline intramuscularly at the rate of 0.10ml/kg body weight repeated 48 hours later. Levamisole injection was administered subcutaneously (s/c) at the rate of 1 ml per buck to control endo-parasites while ivermectin injection given s/c was used to manage common ecto-parasites. They were vaccinated against Peste des petit ruminants (PPR) towards the end of the 21 days quarantine.

Four diets as shown on Table I were formulated and mixed from the following ingredients: *Andropogon tectorum* hay meal (ATHM), BDG, MSP, Palm Kernel meal (PKM), molasses, bone meal and common salt. 250g of vitamin-mineral premix was added per 100kg of each diet in order to supply the micro-nutrient needs of the goats. The grass hay used in this study was processed from *Andropogon tectorum* harvested from uncultivated lands around Ahuwa – Oboro in Ikwuano L.G.A., Abia State, Nigeria. The grass was cut between September and October, chopped into 3 cm length and sun dried for 5–7 days. The dried grass was later ground in a local mill to form ATHM. This was thoroughly mixed together and stored in an air proof condition until required for feed mixing. Other ingredients were procured from livestock feed dealers in Umuahia and Aba, Abia State, Nigeria.

Table I: Composition of experimental diets

Ingredients	Diets			
	T1	T2	T3	T4
Andropogon tectorum hay meal	31	31	31	31
Brewers Dried Grains	40	30	20	10
Malted Sorghum Sprout	10	20	30	40
Palm Kernel Cake	10	10	10	10
Molasses	5	5	5	5
Bone Meal	3	3	3	3
Common Salt	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100

The twenty-four (24) bucks were randomly divided into four groups of six (6) bucks per group, housed in sanitized pens according to their groups, with feeders and drinkers provided. The bucks were assigned in a completely randomized design (CRD) to the four treatment diets in three replicates with two (2) bucks per replicate. Feed intakes were measured daily while live weight changes were monitored weekly throughout a period of 56-days (8 weeks).

Blood samples were collected from the twenty-four bucks according to their groups via jugular vein-puncture using 5 ml syringes and needles. 1 ml each of the blood samples collected was transferred into an ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA) treated bottles for haematology studies. The remaining 4mls were transferred into sterile anti-coagulant free bottles. These samples were allowed to coagulate at room temperature and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes. The supernatant sera were harvested and stored in the freezer for biochemical studies. The blood was collected twice; at the beginning of the study and at the end of the 8 weeks feeding trial.

The PCV was determined using the micro-haematocrit method according to Coles (1986). Hb was analysed following the Cyanomethaemoglobin method as described by Kachmar (1970). The Haemocytometer method described by Schalm *et al.* (1975) was used to determine the RBC and WBC as well as the differential WBC counts after appropriate dilutions. Mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular haemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration (MCHC) were calculated from the formulae as shown.

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{MCV (fl)} & = & \frac{\text{PCV} \times 10}{\text{RBC count}} \\ \text{MCH (fmol)} & = & \frac{\text{Hb} \times 10}{\text{RBC count}} \\ \text{MCHC (\%)} & = & \frac{\text{Hb} \times 100}{\text{PCV}} \\ \end{array}$ 

The blood glucose level was established using the Accu-check ® active diabetes monitoring kit based on the glucose oxidase method (Roche Diagnostic, 2005). The blood urea was analysed through the modified method of Berthelot-Searcy for the in-vitro determination of urea in serum using Quimicaclinica Applicada (QCA) enzymatic urea test kit (QCA, Spain) as described by Fawcett and Scott (1960). Serum bilirubin was determined following the Jendrassik-Grof method described by Doumas *et al.* (1973). The total and direct bilirubins were evaluated as shown below.

Total bilirubin = Absorbance of sample × 43.2 Direct bilirubin = Absorbance of sample × 57.6

Serum creatinine was determined using the modified Jaffe method according to Blass et al. (1974).

Data generated from the study were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) appropriate for CRD using SPSS base for windows. Treatment means showing statistical differences at a probability of 5 % were compared using the Duncan's multiple range procedures of the same package.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Feed intake and live weights of RS goats (Table II) fed the diets did not vary statistically (P>0.05) for the four treatment groups.

The total weight gains were lower than those reported for a similar breed in earlier studies (Makun *et al.* 2008; Olorunnisomo *et al.* 2012). Makun *et al.* (2008) recorded 4.10 kg of total weight gain for RS goats in the Guinea Savannah ecological zone of Nigeria while Olorunnisomo *et al.* (2012) obtained gain of 3.1–7.7 kg for the same breed in Ibadan, Nigeria. Average daily weight gains were lower than the value of 170g/day recommended by Aduku (1993) for goats but outweighed the value of  $0.02\pm0.009$ kg/day in RS goats fed 7.5% dried sweet orange peel meal in their diet (Yashim *et al.*, 2016).

Table II: Feed intakes and live weights of RS goats fed total diets consisting of a hay meal and

processed by-products

Parameter	Diets SEM				
	T1	T2	T3	T4	
Total feed intake (kg)	30.85	28.13	28.33	29.98	1.17
Average daily intake (g/d)	553.30	505.30	506.70	536.70	0.02
Initial live weight (kg)	13.53	13.83	13.83	14.00	0.25
Final live weight (kg)	16.00	16.33	16.75	17.17	0.32
Total weight gain (kg)	2.47	2.50	2.92	3.17	0.12
Average daily weight gain (g/d)	44.05	44.64	52.08	56.55	2.21

SEM: Standard error of mean

The haematology profiles of the experimental goats before and after introducing the dietary treatments are presented on Table III. Only the MCV and WBC counts varied statistically (P<0.05) across the treatments at 0-week. The variability could be as a result of earlier exposure

of the animals to mange mites as observed during the period before experimentation. This was promptly treated using ivermectin injection.

Table III: Haematological profile of RS goats fed total diets consisting of a hay meal and

processed by-products

Parameters		Diets				
	T1	T2	T3	T4		
At 0-week						
PCV, %	32.97	29.28	29.52	31.74	0.65	
Hb, g/dl	10.18	9.93	9.67	10.19	0.10	
RBC, $\times 10^6/\mu l$	10.18	9.93	9.67	10.19	0.17	
MCV,fl	19.08 <sup>a</sup>	16.96 <sup>b</sup>	16.83 <sup>b</sup>	$17.92^{ab}$	0.36	
MCH,fmol	5.89	5.75	5.51	5.75	0.09	
MCHC,%	30.86	33.91	32.79	32.45	0.83	
WBC, $\times 10^3/\mu l$	17.47 <sup>a</sup>	$17.86^{ab}$	$18.38^{a}$	16.29 <sup>b</sup>	0.28	
Neutrophils,%	27.33	30.00	33.33	31.33	1.24	
Lymphocytes,%	66.33	65.00	62.33	63.67	1.19	
Monocytes,%	2.33	2.67	2.35	2.65	0.15	
Eosinophil,%	2.67	3.00	2.00	2.33	0.23	
At 8-week						
PCV, %	$28.79^{b}$	$28.29^{b}$	$32.23^{a}$	$31.74^{a}$	0.60	
Hb, g/dl	$9.06^{c}$	$9.93^{b}$	$11.46^{a}$	11.51 <sup>a</sup>	0.33	
RBC, $\times 10^6/\mu l$	16.79 <sup>b</sup>	$17.30^{b}$	17.29 <sup>b</sup>	$18.50^{a}$	0.23	
MCV,fl	17.15 <sup>b</sup>	16.36 <sup>b</sup>	$18.65^{a}$	17.33 <sup>b</sup>	0.28	
MCH,fmol	$5.40^{\circ}$	5.74°	6.63a	$6.22^{b}$	0.15	
MCHC,%	31.49 <sup>b</sup>	$35.09^{a}$	35.55a	$36.28^{a}$	0.58	
WBC, $\times 10^3/\mu l$	12.62 <sup>b</sup>	12.30 <sup>b</sup>	16.95 <sup>a</sup>	16.66 <sup>a</sup>	0.73	
Neutrophils,%	29.67	31.00	32.33	32.33	1.21	
Lymphocytes,%	65.67	64.67	63.67	63.00	1.25	
Monocytes,%	2.33	2.33	2.00	2.33	0.25	
Eosinophil,%	2.33	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.19	

a,b,c, means on the same row with different superscripts are significant (P<0.05)

SEM: Standard error of mean

After the dietary treatments (at the end of the 8 weeks feeding trial) all the haematological parameters evaluated differed (P<0.05). The PCV of RS goats on T3 and T4 were similar (P>0.05) and higher than the PCV of those on T1 and T2, which were the same. Mean haemoglobin (Hb) values of goats on T4 was the highest but similar to the mean Hb value for RS goats on T3. This was followed by the Hb value of RS goats on T2. The lowest Hb value was recorded for goats on T1.

The RBC counts were higher (P<0.05) for goats on T4 but similar (P>0.05) for the other 3 groups. MCV and MCH values were higher for RS goats on T3. MCV of the other groups were statistically similar (P>0.05) while the MCH of RS goats on T1 and T2 were similar but lower than the MCH of RS goats on T4. MCHC of RS goats on T1 was the lowest and differed (P<0.05) from the other 3 groups. Bucks on T3 and T4 recorded significantly higher (P<0.05)

WBC counts when compared with bucks on T1 and T2. The differential WBC counts, however, were similar (P>0.05) across the four treatments.

Most of the observed haematological profiles were within the ranges reported by previous researchers. The PCV values obtained in the current study are comparable to the values obtained by Olorunnisomo *et al.* (2012) but slightly higher than the value of 25.70% reported in apparently healthy RS goats (Tambuwal *et al.*, 2002). These values however, were within a normal range of 21–35% established by Daramola *et al.* (2005). Hb values of the goats were also within the established Hb range of 7–15g/dl (Daramola *et al.*, 2005). The significantly higher Hb values observed in T3 and T4 were similar to the values obtained by Olorunnisomo *et al.* (2012) while those of T1 and T2 were similar to the values obtained by Olafadehan (2011).

RBC counts were superior to the value of  $10.9 \times 10^6 / \mu l$  given by Tambuwal *et al.* (2002). MCV, MCH and MCHC values compare favourably with the values obtained elsewhere (Sirois, 1995). The observed white blood cell counts were higher than the value of  $10.6 \times 10^3 / \mu l$  given by Tambuwal *et al.* (2002). Significantly higher WBC counts in T3 and T4 could be as a result of the increasing levels of tannin and hydrogen cyanide in the diets as the level of MSP increased since the young shoots in MSP contain these compounds (Oduguwa *et al.*, 2006). Olorunnisomo *et al.* (2012) reported that leukocyte count is an indication of pathogenic infection or presence of antigens in the organism. Differential WBC counts were within the ranges reported by Daramola *et al.* (2005).

The serum biochemical scores of RS goats are presented on Table IV. Only the direct bilirubin showed statistical variance (P<0.05) among the other parameters evaluated before subjecting the goats to the treatments. Mange mite infestation prior to this period could be responsible for the observed differences. At end of the 8-weeks feeding trial, only blood urea and direct bilirubin levels were statistically affected (P<0.05). The blood urea level was statistically higher (P<0.05) in T3 when compared with T1 and T2 but similar to those of T4. Direct bilirubin value was statistically different (P<0.05) in T1 but similar (P>0.05) in the other treatments.

Table IV: Serum biochemical values of RS goats fed total diets consisting of a hay meal and processed by-products

Parameters		Diets			
	T1	T2	Т3	T4	
At 0-week					
Blood glucose, mg/dl	55.60	57.57	61.51	60.03	1.14
Blood Urea, mg/dl	16.39	12.57	17.68	17.49	1.04
Total Bilirubin, mg/dl	2.11	1.91	1.91	2.13	0.05
Direct Bilirubin, mg/dl	$0.53^{b}$	$0.43^{b}$	$0.85^{a}$	$0.57^{\mathrm{ab}}$	0.06
Creatinine, mg/dl	1.15	1.31	1.14	0.66	0.11
At 8-week					
Blood glucose, mg/dl	58.56	60.03	59.54	63.48	0.89
Blood Urea, mg/dl	15.22 <sup>b</sup>	15.31 <sup>b</sup>	19.85a	$17.49^{ab}$	0.65
Total Bilirubin, mg/dl	2.11	1.90	2.12	1.91	0.05
Direct Bilirubin, mg/dl	$1.10^{a}$	$0.43^{b}$	$0.28^{b}$	$0.42^{b}$	0.10
Creatinine, mg/dl	0.61	0.65	0.81	0.49	0.07

a,b means on the same row with different superscripts are significant (P<0.05)

SEM: Standard error of mean

The observed glucose levels are comparable to the values obtained earlier (Olorunnisomo *et al.*, 2012; Olafadehan, 2011). These values are close to and within the lower range of 60–100mg/100ml of blood (Tambuwal *et al.*, 2002; Zubcic, 2001). The urea levels were below the range of 3.5–10.7 mmol/litre suggested by Sirois (1995) but fell within the range of 0.8–9.7 mmol/litre reported in West African Dwarf (WAD) goats (Daramola *et al.*, 2005). Total bilirubin and direct bilirubin values were higher than the values obtained elsewhere (Okonkwo *et al.*, 2010; Singh, 2004). These values should have indicated liver malfunction/diseases since earlier workers (Okonkwo *et al.*, 2010) had implicated raised blood bilirubin to liver diseases and blocked blood vessels. However, research has indicated that in the absence of liver disease, individuals with high levels of total bilirubin may experience various health benefits (Sedlak and Snyder, 2004). Studies have also shown that the levels of serum bilirubin are inversely related to risk of certain heart diseases in man (Novotný and Vítek, 2003). Since the RS goats did not show any signs of liver problem as observed during the feeding trial, the raised bilirubin level could be an indication of health benefit as an inherent or acquired adaptive mechanism to the new environment.

Creatinine values were similar to the mean value of  $0.73 \, \text{mg/dl}$  reported in Marwari goats (Sharma and Puri, 2013) and within the normal range of  $0.6 - 2.0 \, \text{mg/dl}$  for goats (Peake and Whiting, 2006). Since creatinine levels relate to renal health as a measured by-product of muscle metabolism excreted unchanged by the kidney, the values obtained in the current study showed that muscle conformation and meat characteristics of the RS goats as a meat type breed were not affected by the treatments.

#### CONCLUSION

In the absence of clinical signs of ill-health and toxicity as well as the established blood constituents of the Red Sokoto goats used in this investigation, it was concluded that feeding them different combinations of BDG and MSP as processed by-products in total diets containing *Andropogon tectorum* hay meal could support their productivity during the periods that lush forages are scarce.

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#### Ethics approval and consent to participate

The experimental and management procedures involving animal studies were performed by trained personnel in accordance with Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike guidelines for experimental animal right protection.

#### **Conflict of interest**

The authors hereby affirm that they do not have any conflict of interest.

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## PREVENTION WITH DESORGESTREL OF ENDOMETRIOUS CYSTS RECURRENCE AFTER SURGICAL TREATMENT

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Abstract. Currently, endometriosis is an important public health issue due to the increasing number of cases and the risk of developing ovarian and endometrial tumours (10% of ovarian endometrial carcinomas are associated with uterine endometrioid carcinomas), which has led to increased research into the mechanisms of appearance and progression of this condition. Although endometriosis is considered a benign chronic disease, it can show an invasive character causing severe symptoms. Endometriosis has an increasing incidence, affecting 2% of the general population, being the third gynecological cause of infertility, chronic pelvic pain, dyspareunia and dysmenorrhea. Endometriosis affects 7-15% of women of childbearing age, with 25-30% of sterility cases having a significant social impact. Endometriomas are difficult to excise due to vascularization and increased adhesion of the cyst wall. Surgical treatment of endometriosis is effective in the short term. Surgery most often reduces ovarian reserve. The rate of recurrence after surgery can be reduced with the help of menstrual suppression medications such as hormonal contraceptives. Desogestrel treatment improves intraoperative conditions mainly by reducing bleeding and increasing laxity between cyst coat and normal ovarian tissue.

#### INTRODUCTION

Until now, the etiology of endometriosis remains unknown, although several theories have been issued and have attempted to explain this inflammatory disease. Retrograde menstruation is the most accepted theory (Bulun, S.E., 2009; Aznaurova, Y.B., et al, 2014).

Endometriosis is a relatively frequent gynecological disease, usually characterized by infertility or chronic pelvic pain. In the ovary, most commonly, endometriosis is manifested by the appearance of endometriomas, those cysts containing a chocolate-like sustance and a pseudocapsula that is adjacent to normal ovarian tissue, adherent to peritoneum, fallopian tubes and intestine (Giudice, L.C., 2010; Verkauf, B.S., 1987).

This disease can be confirmed only following surgery, usually laparoscopic. Endometriomas are in particular difficult to remove because the surgery can reduce the ovarian reserve, the capsule being very adherent and well vascularized. Surgical resection of endometriotic implants is often associated with partial disappearance of symptoms or their relapse, therefore prolonged medical treatment may be necessary (Lucidi, R.S., et al, 2005; Vercellini, P, et al, 2011).

Surgical treatment of endometriosis is effective in the short term, but if the patient does not get pregnant shortly after surgery, the recurrence is common. The rate of recurrence after surgery may decrease with the use of menstrual suppression treatment consisting of the administration of hormonal contraceptives. Desogestrel is a progestogen derived from 19-nortestosterone, widely used for oral contraception, both in combination with ethinylestradiol and plain, in minipill contraceptives (Peltecu, Gh., 2014).

Endometriosis appears to be a complex disorder in which a variety of factors (environmental, hormonal, immune and genetic) are ivolved, being considered in a hormone-addictive disorder (Bedaiwy, M.A. & Falcone, T., 2004).

Many studies have proved that desogestrel has superior properties than other progestative pills in the preoperative treatment of endometriotic lesions and that is why we studied its effects when treatment was continued postoperatively by the patients who had undergone surgery for removing their endometriotic cysts (Wu, M.Y. &Chauk, H; 1996; Foda, A.A, et al. 2012).

The quality of life correlated with health is a multidimensional concept that involves physical, psychological and social aspects associated with the disease and its treatment (Bedaiwy, M.A., et al, 2002).

The purpose of the study. This study sought to evaluate the effects of continuous treatment with desogestrel versus oral contraceptives combined (0.02 mg ethinylestradiol/3 mg drospirenone) in the prevention of postoperative recurrence of endometriotic ovarian cysts.

#### MATERIAL AND METHOD

Our study included 300 patients with endometriotic ovarian cysts that undergone surgery at "Elena Doamna" Clinical Hospital of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Iaşi, in the period of time 2010 – 2017. The cysts were diagnosed during pelvic examination or transvaginal ultrasound performed for infertility, chronic pelvic pain, abnormal vaginal bleeding or during a routine control (fig. 1). The minimum diameter of a cyst was 20 mm, and patients with septal cysts, papillomas or peritoneal fluid were excluded from the study.



**Fig. 1.** Ultrasound changes preoperatively (personal collection)

We also excluded from the study women with a body mass index > 30, with neoplasms, autoimmune diseases, diabetes mellitus, infectious diseases, developing pregnancy or under anti-inflammatory or hormonal treatment. Every patient enrolled in the study signed the consent form.

The patients were divided into 3 batches, 100 of the patients followed treatment with desogestrel (Cerazette) 75 mg, 100 of the patients were treated with combined oral contraceptives (0,02 mg ethinylestradiol/3mg drospirenone), and 100 patients did not follow any treatment, as they refused treatment because they wanted to undergo surgery and conceive immediately after it. The duration of treatment was 6 months before laparoscopy and another 3-6 months after surgery.

During the surgery, we evaluated the cyst size, vascularization, uterine and contralateral ovary position, presence of adhesions, and ease of dissection of cyst coat from normal ovarian tissue. All cases were confirmed by a pathological examination that highlighted histological aspects of endometriosis: endometrial stroma, endometrial epithelium, glands responsive to hormone stimuli and hemosiderin deposits.

Intraoperatively there was less bleeding when removing the cyst coating, which suggests a better cleavage plane between the cyst coating and the normal ovarian tissue.

Desogestrel treatment was well tolerated and no patient gave up the study due to adverse effects (tab. I).

	Desogestrel	COC
Cleavage plane	+++	+/-
Bleeding	+/-	+++
Adhesions	+	+++
Duration of intervention	+	++

Table I. Tolerance of Desogestrel treatment

Patients were monitored by Doppler endovaginal ultrasound every three months. The Characteristics of the two treatment groups were compared using Student's t- and  $\Box$  <sup>2</sup>-tests.

The patients were aged between 18 and 45 (the mean age being of 34 years old), all still having menstruation. 206 of the patients had infertility associated with endometriosis.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The mean age was significantly higher in the group of patients receiving COC (28.98 *vs* 39.24 y; p=0.05).

Preoperative, it was found by ultrasonograph that in over 80% of the patients treated with desogestrel vasculature was decreasing (p=0.039) (fig. 2).

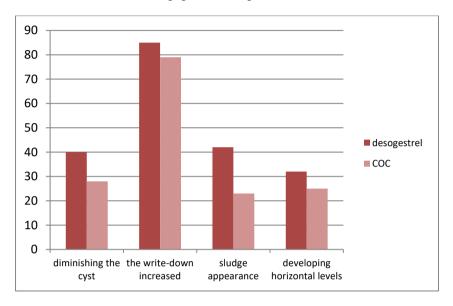


Fig. 2. Preoperative ultrasound changes

For the group treated with desogestrel, 80% of patients had amenorrhea, 58% had irregular bleeding and 17% of the women accused regular bleeding. Patients described these bleeds as being much less quantitatively than normal menstruation. 51% of the patients accused a weight gain of a maximum 5 kg, 28% of the women reported vaginal dryness and sexual discomfort, and 55% of the patients reported a decrease in libido (fig. 3).

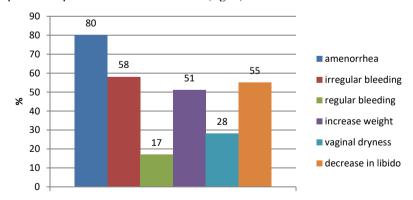


Fig. 3. Side effects in treated group

Patients treated with combined oral contraceptives did not have the adverse effects of desogestrel except for weight gain in a similar proportion, but instead 80% of the patients accused breast-stress, 10% headache, 7% nausea; symptomatology has improved from one month to the next. Therefore, both batches tolerated treatment well and no patient gave up the study due to adverse effects.

In the group with desogestrel, 70% of the patients were pregnant in the first year after laparoscopy, in the group who received oral contraceptives 67% were pregnant and in the non-treated group 63% of the patients conceived in the first year postoperatively. The cyst recurrence rate was significantly lower (6%) in the group of patients receiving desogestrel, respectively 7% in group 2 compared to the group of patients who did not receive any treatment (fig. 4).

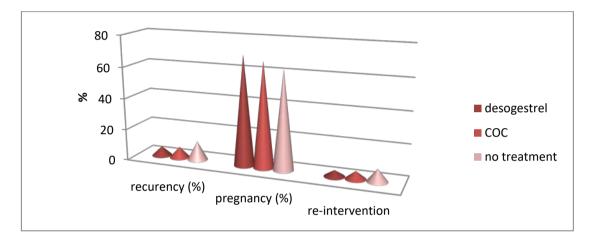


Fig. 4. Patient monitoring in the first postoperative year

According to the American Society for Reproductive Medicine, "Endometriosis should be considered a chronic illness that requires a life-long management plan to maximize the use of medication and avoid repeated surgical procedures" (Johnson, N.P. &Hummelshoj, L., 2013). Hormonal drugs are given to try to stop ovulation for as long as possible in order to keep the implants or lesions from being aggravated. These can include oral contraceptives, progesterone drugs, and GnRH agonists (Barbieri, R.L., et al, 1986; Pittaway, D.E. & Douglas, L.W., 1989; Koyama, N, et al, 1993). Most of these therapies can only be given for a limited amount of time, and the side effects can cause problems for some women. Hormonal drug therapy is used to ward off symptoms and is often most effective when used after surgical treatment has been done (May, K.E., et al, 2010).

Endometriosis can cause infertility in many women, but with proactive treatment, the possibility of pregnancy is increased (Burney, R.O. & Giudice, L.C., 2012; Streuli, l., et, al, 2013).

#### CONCLUSIONS

Drug treatment should contribute to two main objectives: reducing pain for prolonged periods and preventing the aggravation of the disease between the conservative surgery and the moment of conception.

Progesterone treatment optimizes intraoperative conditions and reduces the risk of recurrence of endometriosis.

Continuous treatment with desogestrel prevents recurrence of endometrial cysts and clinical symptoms related to endometriosis. Desogestrel offers the associated benefits of a well-tolerated contraceptive and allows for a safe postponement of the planning of a child without the risk of a relapse of the disease.

The treatment has a low cost, is effective and brings a considerable improvement in the quality of life of the patients.

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#### Vlad Artenie about The University Professor PhD, Costică Misăilă – at the 70<sup>th</sup> birthday



#### PROFESORUL UNIVERSITAR DOCTOR COSTICĂ MISĂILĂ LA A 70 –A ANIVERSARE

În luna august 2018, profesorul universitar doctor Costică Misăilă sărbătorește împreună cu toți cei apropiați, cu familia, prietenii și colegii împlinirea vârstei de 70 de ani.

Profesorul Costică Misăilă a văzut lumina zilei la data de 25 august 1948, fiind cel de al doilea copil al familiei Gheorghe și Tinca Misăilă din comuna Movilița. Localitatea Movilița este situată în partea de nord-est a Județului Vrancea, pe malul stâng al râului Zăbrăuți, aproape de locul de vărsare al acestuia în Siret. Atestată documentar încă din jurul anului 1350, Movilița este o comună viticolă renumită, compusă din 5 sate, cu o populație de aproape 4.000 de locuitori răspândiți pe suprafața de cca 50 km².

Părinții profesorului Misăilă au avut ca îndeletnicire de bază agricultura, în principal viticultura și creșterea animalelor. Despre tatăl său Gheorghe, Costică știe și vorbește mai puțin, fiindeă din nefericire, stâlpul familiei a părăsit viața pământeană la vârsta de doar 32 de ani, în urma unei banale operații de ulcer stomacal. Din relatările mamei Tinca, profesorul Costică Misăilă a rămas cu imaginea unui tată bun gospodar, harnic, adevărat creștin ortodox și de o bunătate excesivă.

După greaua lovitură pricinuită de pierderea tatălui, întreaga povară a creșterii și educării copiilor a trecut pe umerii mamei, despre care profesorul nu-și poate aminti fără ca o lacrimă de respect, recunoștință și durere să nu-i inunde colţurile ochilor.

Mama Tinca, așa cum i-a spus toată viața și așa cum îi spune și astăzi la cei peste 10 ani de când a trecut la cele veșnice, a fost punctul de sprijin în jurul căruia a gravitat întreaga viață a profesorului Costică Misăilă. Desigur că fiecare om își adoră și își respectă mama, dar puțini sunt aceia care au beneficiat de la divinitate de o mamă atât de harnică și de înțeleaptă, atât de blândă și de ambițioasă, dar și atât de tenace, meticuloasă și altruistă ca Mama Tinca.

#### UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR PhD COSTICĂ MISĂILĂ AT THE 70th BIRTHDAY

In August 2018, The University Professor PhD Costică Misăilă celebrates his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday, alongside all his dear ones, family, friends and peers.

Professor Costică Misăilă was born on 25 August 1948, as the second offspring of the family Gheorghe and Tinca Misăilă of Movilița Town. Movilița Town is located in the North-East of Vrancea County, on the left shore of Zăbrăuți river, close to its river mouth with Siret. Historically documented as of approximately 1350, Movilița is a renowned wine-growing town, made of 5 villages, numbering a population of almost 4.000 inhabitants scattered on the surface of approximately 50 km².

Professor Misăilă's parents embraced the basic occupation of agriculture, chiefly viticulture and animal raising. Costică does not speak too much about his father, Gheorghe, since, unfortunately the latter died at only 32 year-old, following a common stomach ulcer surgery. According to the accounts of his mother, Tinca, Professor Costică Misăilă has cherished the image of a father good householder, hardworking, true Christian Orthodox and extremely kind.

After the deep sorrow inflicted by his father's loss, the entire burden of the children's upbringing and education passed to his mother, of whom the professor recalls shedding genuine tears of respect, gratitude and grief.

Mother Tinca, as he has always called her and calls her even today following 10 years since her death, was the pillar of support for Professor Costică Misăilă's entire existence. Obviously, each human being adores and respects his mother, but only few individuals were blessed by the grace of God with such hardworking and wise, gentle and ambitious, but equally tenacious and meticulous mother such as Mother Tinca.

Talking about his mother, Professor Misăilă often reminds the pride his mother had in belonging as maid to the Blaj family, one of the most reputed families of Moviliţa Town. The professor recalls that Mother Tinca often referred to Vorbind despre mama sa, profesorul Misăilă amintește adesea că era mândră și de faptul că aparținu-se ca domnișoară uneia din cele mai de vază familii din Movilița, familia Blaj. Profesorul își amintește faptul că Mama Tinca făcea adesea trimitere la originile familiei sale din părțile Blajului (județul Alba), de unde au venit străbunicii săi, familia Lupu, care s-au stabilit în Movilița în anii interbelici, luând apoi numele de Lupu Blaj și ulterior pe cel de Blaj.

#### Studiile primare, gimnaziale si liceale

Domnul Costică Misăilă urmează școala primară și gimnazială între anii 1956-1962, în localitatea natală Movilița. Aici, la școala din sat s-a bucurat de îndrumarea plină de har didactic și grijă maternă a învățătoarei Elefteria Damian, care a continuat să-l ocrotească cu sfaturi și să se intereseze de evoluția sa chiar și pe perioada studiilor liceale si universitare.

Fără îndoială că Mama Tinca dorea un viitor mai bun pentru feciorul ei, mai ales că doamna Damian îi sădise în suflet convingerea că, elevul său Costică Misăilă avea toate șansele de reușită la liceu. Într-adevăr, în urma examenului de admitere susținut în vara anului 1962, domnul Costică Misăilă întră în clasa a VIII-a la Liceul "Ioan Slavici" din Panciu pe care îl absolvă în anul 1966.

În condițiile unui transport public deficitar din acea perioadă, liceanul Costică Misăilă este obligat să facă zilnic naveta până la Panciu, parcurgând distanța de 7 km, în primii doi ani de liceu pe jos, apoi încă doi ani cu bicicleta. Dacă luăm în considerare și presiunea care se exercita în acea perioadă de către autoritățile statului asupra familiilor de la sate pentru a se înscrie în gospodăriile agricole colective, atunci putem spune că domnul Costică Misăilă a urmat liceul în niște condiții destul de vitrege. În pofida acestor condiții, tânărul adolescent Costică Misăilă a reușit să se integreze eficient în viața de liceu, mai ales că a avut șansa să beneficieze de îndrumarea unor dascăli de la care a putut să învețe multe lucruri folositoare. În CV său, domnul Costică Misăilă menționează pe doamnele profesoare Diaconescu la Gramatică, Alexiu la Literatură, Andronescu la Chimie, pe domnii profesori Popa la Matematică, Bandrabur la Limba Franceză și la Limba Latină, Stanciu la Fizică, Perjeru la Istorie și alții.

Din toate relatările profesorului Costică Misăilă rezultă adânca recunoștință pentru toți dascălii săi de la Liceul « Ioan Slavici » din Panciu. Însă un profund respect manifestă față de diriginta sa, doamna profesoară de Biologie, Dorina Ciulacu, care prin talentul său didactic, cuvintele calde, precum și prin grija cu care l-a înconjurat permanent, i-a determinat orientarea liceanului Costică Misăilă spre științele biologice axate pe studiul tainelor viului.

#### Studiile universitare

**D**upă susținerea cu succes a examenului de bacalaureat, în vara anului 1966, Costică Misăilă devine student al Facultății de Biologie-Geografie, specializarea the roots of her family from the region of Blaj (Alba County), her great-grandparents place of origin, the Lupu family, who settled in Moviliţa in between the two world wars, taking then the name of Lupu Blaj and subsequently that of Blaj.

#### Elementary, middle and secondary education

Mister Costică Misăilă attends elementary and middle school over the period from 1956 to 1962, in Moviliţa, his home town. Here, while attending the courses of the village school, he welcomed the guidance full of genuine teaching gift and maternal care of his schoolmistress Elefteria Damian, who continued to counsel him and interest in his evolution even during his secondary and academic education.

Undoubtedly, Mother Tinca would cherish a better future for her son, especially because Missis Damian convinced her that her pupil Costică Misăilă had all chances to be admitted to secondary education. It did not come as surprise that, following the entrance examination took and passed in the summer of 1962, Mister Costică Misăilă is welcomed in the 8th form with "Ioan Slavici" Secondary School of Panciu, which he graduated in 1966.

Under the circumstances of a precarious public transportation network back then, the student Costică Misăilă was obliged to commute to Panciu, on daily basis, covering, by foot, a distance of 7 km, in his first two years of secondary education, then he travelled by bike. Provided we also take into consideration the pressure the authorities exercised back then on village families to enrol in collective agricultural households, then we may say Mister Costică Misăilă attended secondary education under sufficiently inauspicious conditions. Despite such circumstances, the young graduate Costică Misăilă

managed to efficiently integrate in secondary school life, especially as he had the chance to be guided by teachers from whom he could learn useful things. In his résumé, Mister Costică Misăilă mentions Missis Diaconescu, his Grammar teacher, Missis Alexiu, his Literature teacher, Missis Andronescu his Chemistry teacher, Mister Popa, his Mathematics teacher, Mister Bandrabur, his French and Latin teacher, Mister Stanciu, his Physics teacher, Mister Perjeru, his history teacher, and many others.

According to Professor Costică Misăilà's accounts, one may notice his genuine gratitude for all his teachers of "Ioan Slavici" Secondary School of Panciu. Nevertheless, he nourishes a deep rooted respect as opposed to his head teacher, Missis Dorina Ciulacu, Biology teacher, who , via her teaching gift, kind words, as well as her permanent care, determined the student Costică Misăilà's orientation towards biological sciences, focusing on the study of the mysteries of all the living.

#### Academic education

After successfully taking and passing the general certificate of secondary education examination, in the summer of 1966, Costică Misăilă becomes student with the Faculty of Biology – Geography, specialization

Anniversary: Vlad Artenie about The University Professor PhD, Costică Misăilă – at the 70<sup>th</sup> birthday

Zoologie, de la Universitatea « Alexandru Ioan Cuza » din Iasi.

Grație pasiunii pentru științele vieții, la care se asociază disciplina și dragostea față de muncă, studentul Costică Misăilă reușește să depășească unele greutăți materiale cu care s-a confruntat în primul an de studii și să termine facultatea ca șef de promoție, susținând la examenul de licență din vara anului 1971 lucrarea de diplomă " Studiul paleofaunei neolitice din situl arheologic de la Cozia – Costuleni, Județul Iași", elaborată sub conducerea științifică a profesorului universitar dr. Sergiu Haimovici (1929 – 2009).

Profesorul Costică Misăilă a știut să prețuiască mult imaginea dascălilor săi din studenție și vorbește cu respect de câte ori are ocazia despre aceștia. Domnul profesor se mândrește cu șansa de a fi învățat carte de la renumiții profesori Olga Necrasov, Petre Jitariu, Neculai Macarovici, Sergiu Cărăuşu, Dumitru Cărăuşu, Constantin Burduja, Zicman Feider, Neculai Valenciuc, Sergiu Haimovici, Constantin Toma, Vlad Artenie, Corneliu Zolyneak, Napoleon Topală, Ion Iordache, Viorica Simionescu, Taisia Boișteanu, Octăvița Ailiesei, Gianina Comănescu, Elena Budeanu, Elvira Tănase ș.a.

Pentru rezultatele de excepție obținute în anii studenției și la examenul de licență, absolventul din Promoția 1971 de biologi de la Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași, Costică Misăilă, primește repartiție guvernamentală în cercetare (fără stagiu de trei ani în producție), la Stațiunea de Cercetări Biologice, Geologice și Geografice « STEJARUL » de la Pângărați, Județul Neamț.

#### Activitatea profesională

Data de 1 august 1971, când s-a prezentat la post la Stațiunea de Cercetări "STEJARUL" din Pângărați, a marcat începerea activității profesionale a tânărului biolog Costică Misăilă, activitate cu o durată totală de 42 de ani, din care 21 de ani în cercetarea științifică (1971-1992) și 21de ani în învățământul superior (1992-2013).

În cadrul activității de cercetare, domnul Costică Misăilă a desfășurat studii științifice de teren și laborator făcânduse cunoscut în țară și peste hotare în următoarele domenii de interes: ecofiziologia nutriției peștilor în acvacultură; hematologie la pești; comportamentul alimentar la salmonide și ciprinide; hidrochimie. Totodată, s-a preocupat de perfecționarea permanentă a pregătirii profesionale, avansând permanent pe scara treptelor și titlurilor științifice, iar după anul 1992 și pe scara titlurilor academice, după cum urmează:

√ în perioada 1.08.1971-1.03.1980 activează ca biolog la Stațiunea de Cercetări Biologice, Geologice și Geografice "STEJARUL" de la Pângărați, inițial ca șef al Laboratorului de Hidrochimie, după care a înființat Laboratorul de Biochimie Animală din Stațiune. In acest interval de timp a desfășurat cercetări de hidrochimie și biochimia nutriției peștilor de cultură și a publicat 17 articole științifice originale, un articol de popularizare și a colaborat la elaborarea unei monografii în Editura Ceres.

Animal Husbandry, of "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi City.

Given his passion for life sciences, and the discipline and love as opposed to work, the student Costică Misăilă manages to overpass a series of financial shortcomings he experienced in his first year of studies and graduate from the faculty as valedictorian, defending at the final examination of the summer of 1971, the final paper "Studiul paleofaunei neolitice din situl arheologic de la Cozia – Costuleni, Județul Iași / Study of the Neolithic Paleo-fauna of the Archaeological Site of Cozia – Costuleni, Iași County", drafted under the supervision of Professor PhD Sergiu Haimovici (1929 – 2009).

Professor Costică Misăilă knew how to deeply cherish the image of his professors of his studentship, and respectfully speaks about them, whenever given the opportunity. Mister Professor boasts about his opportunity to have learnt from renowned professors such as Olga Necrasov, Petre Jitariu, Neculai Macarovici, Sergiu Cărăuşu, Dumitru Cărăuşu, Constantin Burduja, Zicman Feider, Neculai Valenciuc, Sergiu Haimovici, Constantin Toma, Vlad Artenie, Corneliu Zolyneak, Napoleon Topală, Ion Iordache, Viorica Simionescu, Taisia Boişteanu, Octăvița Ailiesei, Gianina Comănescu, Elena Budeanu, Elvira Tănase , so on and so forth.

As recognition of his outstanding results achieved during studentship and at the final examination, the graduate of the 1971 year class of biologists of "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iaşi City, Costică Misăilă receives, via government decree, a position in research (without 3-year production practicum) at "STEJARUL" Resort for Biological, Geological and Geographical Researches of Pângărati, Neamt County.

#### Professional career

The date of 1 August 1971, when he took his job with "STEJARUL" Resort for Researches of Pângărați, marked the beginning of the young biologist Costică Misăilă's professional career, career extending over an overall 42-year period, of which 21 years of scientific research (1971-1992) and 21 years of academic tuition (1992-2013).

Within the research activity, Mister Costică Misăilă carried out field and laboratory scientific studies, remarking himself in Romania and abroad in the study fields, as follows: eco-physiology of the nutrition of fish in aquaculture; haematology in fish; food conduct in salmonids and cyprinids; hydrochemistry. Moreover, he was keen on the continuous development of his professional training, permanently advancing on the scale of scientific positions and ranks, and after 1992, equally on the scale of academic ranks, as follows:

✓ Over the period from 1 August 1971 to 1 March 1980, he works as **Biologist** with "STEJARUL" Resort for Biological, Geological and Geographical Researches of Pângărați, initially as Head of the Laboratory of Hydrochemistry, after which he set the Laboratory of Animal Biochemistry of the Resort. During this period of time, he carried out researches of hydrochemistry and

De asemenea, a brevetat, 4 invenții, din care două ca prim autor. În anul 1973 se căsătorește cu Elena Rada Apetroaie, cercetător științific principal și doctor în științe biologice, alcătuind împreună o frumoasă familie cu trei copii (Anca, Mihaela și Gabriela) și 5 nepoți;

✓ în perioada 1.03.1980-1.11.1982 este *cercetător ştiințific* la aceeași Stațiune, timp în care publică 9 articole ştiințifice originale și un articol de popularizare. De asemenea, a brevetat un număr de trei invenții-inovații, din care două ca prim autor;

✓ între 1.11.1982 și 1.08.1988 deține funcția de *cercetător* ştiințific la Institutul de Cercetări și Amenajări Silvice București - Stațiunea de Cercetare și Producție Salmonicolă Potoci, Bicaz, Județul Neamţ, unde a transferat Laboratorul de Biochimia Nutriției Peștilor de Cultură de la Stațiunea "STEJARUL" de la Pângărați. In această perioadă a elaborat și susținut în ședință publică (1986) teza de doctorat "Comportamentul alimentar al păstrăvului curcubeu (Oncorhynchus mykiss) in condițiile creșterii controlate în lacurile de acumulare montane", sub conducerea renumitului si regretatului Acad. Prof. Dr. Doc. Petre JITARIU de la Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași. Tot în această perioadă a contribuit la proiectarea și construirea pe Lacul Bicaz a primei ferme salmonicole flotabile din Romania, precum și a primei fabrici de nutrețuri combinate pentru salmonide din țară la Potoci, obiective care sunt funcționale și în prezent. De asemenea, a publicat 5 articole științifice originale, a colaborat la elaborarea si omologarea unei biotehnologii de acvacultură a salmonidelor în viviere flotabile, la publicarea unei monografii în Editura Academiei și a brevetat 3 invenții, toate ca prim autor;

√ între 1.08.1988 și 1.03.1990 profesorul Misăilă a funcționat ca *cercetător științific* la Stațiunea de Cercetare și Producție Piscicolă Iași, unde înființează Laboratorul de Nutriția și Ecofiziologia Peștilor. În acest interval i-au apărut 12 articole științifice;

√ în perioada 1.03.1990-1.10.1992 deține funcția de cercetător științific principal III la Stațiunea de Cercetare și Producție Piscicolă Iași, și publică un număr de 3 articole științifice originale;

Începând cu data de 1.10.1992, profesorul Costică Misăilă se transferă cu normă întreagă în învățământul superior la Catedra de Zoologie, Facultatea de Biologie de la Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași, unde activează până la data pensionării (25 august 2013), parcurgând următoarele trepte academice:

✓ *şef lucrări* (16.02 1993-1.10.1996), perioadă în care activitatea de creație s-a concretizat prin publicarea a 5 articole originale și o carte științifică;

✓ conferențiar universitar (1.10.1996-15.02.2001), aceasta fiind perioada în care au fost publicate 11 articole științifice și 4 cărți și cursuri universitare ;

✓ profesor universitar (15.02.2001-25.08.2013), perioadă în care profesorul Costică Misăilă a elaborat și publicat un număr de 61 de articole științifice, precum și 8 cărți și cursuri universitare.

biochemistry of the nutrition of the cultured fish and published 17 original scientific articles, an article for the wide public and cooperated in the drafting of a monograph with Ceres Publishing House. Moreover, he patented, 4 inventions, of which 2 as lead author. In 1973 he marries to Elena Rada Apetroaie, Senior Scientific Researcher and Doctor of Biological Sciences, forming together a beautiful family with three children (Anca, Mihaela and Gabriela) and 5 grandchildren;

✓ Over the period from 1 March 1980 to 1 November 1982, he is *Scientific Researcher* with the same Resort, period during which he publishes 9 original scientific articles and an article for the wide public. Moreover, he patented a number of three inventions – innovations, of which two as lead author;

✓ Over the period from 1 November 1982 to 1 August 1988, he holds the position of Scientific Researcher with the Institute for Forest Researches and Planning of Bucharest - the Resort for the Production of Salmonids of Potoci, Bicaz, Neamt County, where he transferred the Laboratory for the Biochemistry of the Nutrition of Cultured Fish from "STEJARUL" Resort of Pângărati. Throughout this period, he drafted and defended in public meeting (1986) the doctoral thesis "Comportamentul alimentar al păstrăvului curcubeu (Oncorhynchusmykiss) in condițiile creșterii controlate în lacurile de acumulare montane / The Food Conduct of the Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchusmykiss) under Circumstances Controlled Growth in Montain Accumulation Lakes", under the supervision of the renowned and regretted Academician Professor PhD Docent Petre JITARIU of "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi City. Equally, throughout this period, he contributed to the design and construction, on Bicaz Lake, of the first floatable salmonids farm of Romania, as well as of the first national factory of combined fodders for salmonids in Potoci, facilities operating even nowadays. Moreover, he published 5 original scientific articles, cooperated to the drafting and homologation of a biotechnology of aquaculture of salmonids in floatable reservoirs, to the publishing of a monograph with Academiei Publishing House, and patented 3 inventions, all as leading author;

✓ Over the period from 1 August 1988 to 1 March 1990, Professor Misăilă worked as *Scientific Researcher* with the Resort for Fish Farming Research and Production of Iaşi, where he sets the Laboratory for Fish Nutrition and Eco-physiology. During this period, he published 12 scientific articles.

✓ Over the period from 1 March 1990 to 1 October 1992, he holds the position of 3<sup>rd</sup> Rank Senior Scientific Researcher with the Resort for Fish Farming Research and Production of Iaşi, and publishes 3 original scientific articles;

As of 1 October 1992, Professor Costică Misăilă is employed with fulltime employment contract in academic education with the Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Biology of "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University Toate acestea reprezintă doar o parte din ceea ce a lăsat în momentul pensionării, profesorul Costică Misăilă, care și-a dedicat cu sârg și demnitate toate energiile creatoare pentru progresul științelor biologice și pentru aplicarea cu succes a propriilor rezultate în practica productivă din domeniul acvaculturii. În plus, profesorul a rămas strâns legat sufletește de cele 24 de serii de studenți de la secțiile de Ecologie și Biochimie ale Facultății de Biologie din Iași, pe care le-a păstorit și pentru care a elaborat și publicat cu dragoste, talent și har pedagogic cursuri de o aleasă modernitate și ținută academică.

Ca specialitate de bază în domeniul *Fiziologiei* animalelor și a omului, profesorul Costică Misăilă a fost timp de 12 ani titular de disciplină, străduindu-se să onoreze, să prețuiască și să valorifice faima distinșilor săi predecesori, acad. prof. dr. doc. Petre Jitariu (1905-1989), al cărui doctorand a avut onoarea să fie și a profesorului univ. dr. Vasile Hefco (1937-2005), șef de catedră de la care a preluat "stafeta profesiei".

Se cuvine să menționăm că, cercetările de biologie moleculară și experimentală, (biochimie, fiziologie, biologie celulară, biofizică, genetică etc.) comportă un nivel ridicat de dificultate, deoarece aceste investigații reclamă, pe de o parte, dotarea laboratoarelor cu o aparatură modernă și substanțe chimice scumpe, iar pe de altă parte, existența unor modele experimentale adesea costisitoare, ca urmare a menținerii în viață pe tot parcursul cercetării a loturilor de animale cu efective acoperite statistic, la care se adaugă, posibilitatea obținerii rezultatelor doar după perioade de timp relativ lungi. Profesorul Costică Misăilă a avut capacitatea să survoleze aceste neajunsuri și a rămas consecvent pe durata întregii sale cariere, studiilor privind fiziologia, biochimia și comportamentul alimentar al peștilor dulcicoli, crescuți în acvacultură. Din acest punct de vedere, atât domnia-Sa cât și colaboratorii statornici, cum ar fi doamna dr. Elena Rada Misăilă și asistent dr. Gabriela Dumitru, precum și cercetătorii sau cadrele didactice cu care a colaborat la diverse teme: Klaus Battes, Ionel Miron, Vlad Artenie, Ion Neacșu, Gianina Comănecu, Sergiu Haimovici, Elvira Tănase ș,a., au alcătuit un colectiv format din specialiști valoroși care au întreprins cercetări profunde ce pot fi numite "de top". Aceasta pentru că, mai presus de gradul lor de dificultate, aceste cercetări "lasă urme", atât ca articole științifice, cărți de specialitate și cursuri universitare, cât și ca aplicabilitate în practica productivă, sub formă de noutăți științifice și tehnice pe plan național și mondial (invenții, inovații).

#### Publicații științifice

Așa cum am anticipat deja mai sus, în cei 42 de ani de activitate în cercetarea științifică din care 21 de ani în învățământul superior, profesorul Costică Misăilă a elaborat și încredințat tiparului, singur sau în colaborare, următoarele publicații:

> 13 cărți și manuale sau cursuri universitare;

of Iaşi City, where he works until his retirement date (25 August 2013), holding the academic ranks, as follows:

✓ Senior Reader (16 February 1993 – 1 October 1996), period when his creative activity resulted in the publishing of 5 original articles and a scientific book;

✓ Senior Lecturer (1 October 1996 – 15 February 2001), period when he published 11 scientific articles and 4 books and academic lectures;

✓ Professor (15 February 2001 – 25 August 2013), period when Professor Costică Misăilă drafted and published a number of 61 scientific articles, as well as 8 books and academic lectures.

All the aforesaid are just part of the legacy left upon retirement, by Professor Costică Misăilă, who ardently and pridefully devoted all his creative energies to the progress of biological sciences and successful enforcement of his own results in the productive practise of the field of aquaculture. In addition to this, the professor remained in close spiritual connection with the 24 year classes of students of the Departments of Ecology and Biochemistry of the Faculty of Biology of Iași City, whom he guided and for whom he drafted and published, with love, talent and pedagogic gift, lectures of remarkable modernity and academic posture.

As basic specialization in the field of *Animal and Human Physiology*, Professor Costică Misăilă was, over a 12-year period, course coordinator, striving to honour, to cherish and to value his reputed predecessors' fame, namely Academician Professor PhD Docent Petre Jitariu (1905-1989), being endowed with the honour of being his doctoral student, and Professor PhD Vasile Hefco (1937-2005), Head of Department, whose position he was handed over.

We deem it necessary to point out that, the researches of Molecular and Experimental Biology, (Biochemistry, Physiology, Cellular Biology, Biophysics, Genetics, etc.) encompass an increased level of difficulty, because these investigations demand, on the one hand, the equipping of laboratories with modern apparatuses and expensive chemical substances, and on the other hand, the existence of a series of experimental models often costly, as a result of keeping alive, throughout the entire research period of the lots of animals with statically covered effectives, to which we may add, the possibility of achieving results, only after relatively long periods of time. Professor Costică Misăilă was able to overpass these shortcomings and remained faithful, during his entire career, to studies pertaining to the physiology, biochemistry and food conduct of sweet water fish, raised in aquaculture. From this standpoint, both he and his devoted co-operators, such as Missis PhD Elena Rada Misăilă and Assistant PhD Gabriela Dumitru, as well the researchers and teaching staff with whom he cooperated on various topics: Klaus Battes, Ionel Miron, Vlad Artenie, Ion Neacșu, Gianina Comănescu, Sergiu Haimovici, Elvira Tănase, so on and so forth, constituted a staff made of valuable experts who conducted extensive researches which may be called "top" researches. This is because, apart from their degree of > 127 lucrări științifice, din care 3 articole de popularizare și un articol publicat în

rezumat; la 52 lucrări este unic sau prim autor. Un număr de 121 articole sunt publicate în reviste de specialitate din țară și 6 articole în reviste din străinătate;

➤ 10 brevete de invenție-inovație din care 6 invenții și o inovație ca prim autor (5

brevete cu rețete de hrană concentrată și un premix vitamino-mineral pentru păstrăv; o metodă de hrănire a alevinilor si puietului de salmonide; un procedeu de creștere a alevinilor de păstrăv; o platformă flotabilă pentru acvacultura peștilor; un procedeu și o instalație de stimulare a creșterii salmonidelor în lacurile de acumulare);

>coautor la "Biotehnologia creșterii salmonidelor in viviere flotabile" omologată

de Comisia Ministerului Silviculturii și Consiliului Național pentru Știință și Tehnologie, cu Procesul-Verbal de Omologare nr.572/1984.

Toate aceste succese deosebite ale profesorului Costică Misăilă au fost posibile în cadrul realizării celor 15 proiecte de cercetare pe care le-a coordonat personal și a celor 30 de proiecte/contracte de cercetare la care a avut calitatea de colaborator. Tematica acestor proiecte a vizat probleme de cercetare fundamentală și aplicativă, precum:

• fundamentarea științifică a acvaculturii salmonidelor in

- viviere flotabile în lacurile de acumulare din Moldova;
  •modernizarea rețetelor de hrană pentru salmonide, prin utilizarea unor sortimente neconvenționale (biomasă algală; tufuri vulcanice; drojdie de borhot de melasă; colatrof ş.a.), de asemenea, a unor aditivi şi biostimulatori cum ar fi: bevitexul, lizina, metionina, preparatele enzimatice; procaina, probioticele și unele antibiotice de uz furajer (flavomicina, disacilinul, zincbacitracina ş.a);
- •creșterea ciprinidelor de heleșteu în funcție de nivelul proteic al hranei concentrate și de raportul proteina/energie din dietă;
- diagnosticul precoce și terapia preventivă a stărilor patologice la pești;
- creșterea păstrăvului curcubeu in bazine interioare cu apă termostatată;
- studiul stresului cronic de hipotermie si supradensitate la ciprinidele de heleşteu; introducerea coregonului de Leman în două lacuri de acumulare din Romania;
- evaluarea impactului poluării râurilor prin utilizarea indicilor de integritate biotică.

Unele din problemele de cercetare științifică abordate de domnul profesor Costică Misăilă au făcut parte din programe științifice internaționale coordonate de cercetători și profesori din Anglia, Franța, Italia. Totodată, profesorul Costică Misăilă a efectuat stagii de specializare și documentare la Departamentul de Biologie al Universității de Studii din Padova - Italia, la Szarvas - Ungaria și la Laboratorul de Ihtiologie Generală si Aplicată de la Muzeul Național de Istorie Naturală, Paris – Franta.

In cele peste patru decenii de activitate de cercetare științifică profesorul Costică Misăilă a participat

difficulty, these researches "leave marks", both as scientific articles, specialty books and academic lectures, as well as applicability in the productive practise, under the form of scientific and technical novelties at national and world level (inventions, innovations).

#### Scientific published works

As we anticipated hereinabove, during the 42 years of scientific research activity, of which 21 years in academic education, Professor Costică Misăilă drafted and published, on individual basis or in cooperation, the published works, as follows:

#### > 13 books and textbooks and academic

#### lectures;

- ➤ 127 scientific works, of which 3 articles for the wide public and an article published in abstract; he is the single or lead author of 52 works. We may count 121 articles published in specialty journals of Romania, and 6 articles in journals abroad;
- ▶ 10 patents of invention innovation of which 6 inventions and an innovation as lead author (5 patents with recipes of concentrated food and a vitamin mineral premix for the trout; a method to nourish Alevins and salmonids seedlings; a procedure to raise trout Alevins; a floatable platform for fish aquaculture; a procedure and installation to stimulate the raise of salmonids in accumulation lakes);
- Co-author at "Biotehnologia creşterii salmonidelor in viviere flotabile / Biotechnology of Salmonids Raise in Floatable Reservoirs" homologated by the Board of the Ministry of Forestry and National Council for Science and Technology, with Homologation Minutes no. 572/1984.

It was possible for Professor Costică Misăilă to achieve all these remarkable successes within the execution of the 15 research projects he personally coordinated and the 30 research projects / contracts where he had the quality of collaborator. The topics of these projects envisaged issues of fundamental and applicative research, such as:

- the scientific substantiation of the aquaculture of salmonids in floatable reservoirs in the accumulation lakes of Moldova;
- the modernization of food networks for salmonids, by using a series unconventional sorts (algae biomass; volcanic tuff; molasses marc yeast; Colatrof, so on and so forth); moreover of a series of additives and biostimulators such as: bevitex, lysine, methionine, enzymatic preparations; procaine, probiotics and a series of antibiotics of fodder use (flavomicin, disacilin, bacitracin zine, so on and so forth);
- the raise of pond cyprinids depending on the protein level of the concentrated food and on the report protein / energy of the diet;
- the precocious diagnosis and preventive therapy of pathological states in fish;

la numeroase sesiuni, simpozioane, conferințe si congrese științifice naționale și internaționale, unde a prezentat majoritatea rezultatelor obținute în investigațiile efectuate în decursul anilor. Astfel a luat parte la diverse manifestări științifice organizate de Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași, Universitatea din Bacău, USAMV "Ion Ionescu de la Brad" Iași, Universitatea de Vest "Vasile Goldiș" din Arad, Universitatea "Transilvania" din Brașov, Universitatea "Ovidius" din Constanța etc. Profesorul Costică Misăilă a avut o participare concretă la mai multe manifestări științifice internaționale organizate în Polonia (Gdynia), Ungaria (Szarvas), România (Galați, Iași, Timișoara).

În paralel cu bogata activitate de cercetare științifică și cu susținuta activitate desfășurată în calitate de lector, conferențiar și profesor universitar, colegul Costică Misăilă a îndeplinit și o meritorie activitate managerială ca:

- ◆șef al Laboratorului de Hidrochimie (1971-1972) si al Laboratorului de Ecofiziologia Nutriției la Salmonide, de la Stațiunea de Cercetări Biologice "Stejarul" Pângarați-Neamţ (1972-1982);
- ◆şef al Colectivului de Cercetare de la Stațiunea de Cercetare și Producție Piscicola Iași (1990-1993);
- ◆şef al Secției Biologie de Învățământ Deschis la Distanță din cadrul Programului tripartit IDESC: Chimie-Fizică-Biologie (1999-2002);
- ◆şef al Catedrei de Morfologie şi Fiziologie Animală de la Facultatea de Biologie (2003-2005);
- ◆Director al Stațiunii Biologice "Petre Jitariu" Potoci Neamţ (2006-2011) și alte responsabilități.

Trebuie să mai notăm că domnul profesor Costică Misăilă, în calitate de cadru didactic a condus 75 de teze de licență și 7 lucrări de disertație elaborate de studenții și masteranzii de la Facultatea de Biologie. La acestea se adaugă încă conducerea a 11 lucrări pentru obținerea gradului didactic I în învățământ. În același timp a avut calitatea de președinte al unui număr de 15 Comisii de Inspectie Specială pentru acordarea gradului didactic I în învățământul gimnazial și liceal. Totodată, profesorul Costică Misăilă a făcut parte ca membru referent în 35 de comisii de doctorat, dându-si girul pentru validarea a 32 de teze de doctorat în țară (Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Iași, Universitatea "Dunărea de Jos" Galați, USAMV Iași, Universitatea "Ovidius" Constanța) și a 3 teze de doctorat de la Universitatea de Stat din Chisinău (Republica Moldova). Reţinem, de asemenea, activitatea depusă de profesorul Costică Misăilă ca membru în comisiile pentru ocuparea unui număr de 22 de posturi didactice și de cercetare.

Bogata activitate de cercetare științifică și ampla carieră de cadru didactic au constituit repere pentru primirea domnului profesor Costică Misăilă în unele societăți științifice din țară(Asociația Plonjorilor Ecologi – Salmo, Academia Oamenilor de Știință din România, Asociația Piscicultorilor și Pescarilor, Societatea de Medici și Naturaliști, Societatea de Limnologie,

- the study of the chronic stress of hypothermia and over density in pond cyprinids;
- the introduction of Leman whitefish in two accumulation lakes of Romania;
- the evaluation of the impact of river pollution by using biotic integrity indices.

Some of the scientific research issues approached by Mister Professor Costică Misăilă were part of international scientific programmes coordinated by researchers and professors of England, France and Italy. Moreover, Professor Costică Misăilă carried out specialization and documentation stages at the Department of Biology of the University of Studies of Padova – Italy, at Szarvas – Hungary and at the Laboratory of General and Applied Ichthyology of the Natural History Museum, Paris – France.

During the period spanning over more than four decades of scientific research activity, Professor Costică Misăilă attended numerous national and international scientific sessions, symposiums, conferences and congresses, where he presented the results achieved on the occasion of the investigations conducted throughout the years. Hence, he took part in various scientific events organized by "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași City, the University of Bacău, "Ion Ionescu de la Brad" University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Iaşik City, "Vasile Goldiş" West University of Arad, "Transilvania" University of Brasov, "Ovidius" University of Constanta, etc. Professor Costică Misăilă had a concrete participation at several international scientific events organized in Poland (Gdynia), Hungary (Szarvas), Romania (Galaţi, Iaşi, Timisara).

Alongside the rich scientific research activity and sustained activity carried out as senior reader, senior lecturer and professor, the peer Costică Misăilă fulfilled a valuable managerial activity as:

- ◆ Head of the Laboratory of Hydrochemistry (1971-1972) and of the Laboratory of Eco-physiology of the Nutrition in Salmonids, of "Stejarul" Biological Researches Resort of Pângărați-Neamţ (1972-1982);
- Head of the Research Staff of the Fish Farming Research and Production Resort of Iaşi (1990-1993);
- ◆ Head of the Biology Department of Distance Open Learning within IDESC Tripartite Programme: Chemistry – Physics – Biology (1999-2002);
- ◆ Head of the Department of Animal Morphology and Physiology of the Faculty of Biology (2003-2005);
- Director of "Petre Jitariu" Biological Resort of Potoci – Neamţ (2006 – 2011) and other responsibilities.

We must equally note that Mister Professor Costică Misăilă, as professor, supervised 75 final papers and 7 dissertation papers drafted by undergraduates and master students of the Faculty of Biology. To this we add the supervision of yet 11 papers for obtaining the teaching

Societatea de Ihtiologie, Societatea de Acvacultură), precum și în Societatea Internațională de Limnologie Teoretică și Aplicată.

Date biografice despre profesorul Costică Misăilă sunt incluse în Who's who in Romania, Editura Pegasus Press, Ediție Princeps, 2002.

Îl cunosc pe domnul profesor universitar dr. Costică Misăilă din anul 1967, când a devenit student în anul al IIlea la Sectia de Biologie a Facultății de Biologie-Geografie din Iași. Costică Misăilă a făcut parte din seria de studenți biologi cu care eu tocmai am început activitatea de lector la disciplina de Biochimie prevăzută în planul de învățământ pentru acești studenți. Nu mi-am imaginat atunci că după 5 - 10 ani de la absolvirea facultății de către tânărul biolog Costică Misăilă vom avea ocazia să dezvoltăm împreună colaborări ample asupra unor aspecte biochimice și fiziologice importante pentru fundamentarea nutriției salmonidelor în condițiile creșterii intensive în viviere flotabile în lacurile de acumulare din zona Moldovei. Rezultatele acestor colaborări, în care a fost puternic implicată și doamna dr. Elena Rada Misăilă, distinsa soție a sărbătoritului profesor, s-au concretizat în numeroase lucrări științifice și mai multe brevete de invenție, așa cum am specificat mai sus.

După 1990 am devenit colegi de facultate și ceva mai târziu, chiar colegi de catedră. În această calitate mi-am întărit convingerea că profesorul dr. Costică Misăilă este un specialist renumit în domeniul nutriției peștilor în condiții de creștere intensivă și un cadru didactic valoros care a contribuit efectiv la formarea viitorilor biologi, biochimiști și ecologi în cadrul Facultății de Biologie din Iași. De altfel, întreaga activitate de cadru didactic a profesorului Costică Misăilă a avut ca țel principal pregătire unor absolvenți competenți, contribuind astfel la creșterea prestigiului Facultății de Biologie de la Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza".

În decursul anilor, am constatat că domnul Costică Misăilă este nu numai un pasionat cercetător științific, responsabil, cinstit și corect, cu dragoste pentru muncă, este nu numai un cadru didactic talentat și cu mult har pentru activitatea didactică, dar și un om vesel, pus pe glume și crearea de bună dispoziție a celor din preajmă, în momentele de răgaz.

La împlinirea vârstei de 70 de ani, Consiliul Profesoral al Facultății de Biologie, colegii din Departamentul de Biologie și membrii Colectivului de Biologie Experimentală și Moleculară îi urează domnului profesor dr. Costică Misăilă LA MULȚI ANI, cu multă sănătate, alese bucurii și liniște sufletească, alături de cei dragi.

Profesor universitar Emeritus dr. Vlad ARTENIE Facultatea de Biologie Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Iași ROMÂNIA tenure. At the same time, he had the quality of chairman of 15 Special Inspection Boards for the granting of the teaching tenure in middle and secondary education. Moreover, Professor Costică Misăilă was expert member in 35 doctoral boards, contributing to the validation of 32 doctoral theses in Romania ("Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași City, "Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Iași City, Ovidius University of Constanța City), and 3 doctoral theses at the State University of Chișinău (Republic of Moldova). Moreover, we retain Professor Costică Misăilă's activity as member of the boards for the occupation of 22 didactic and research positions.

The rich scientific research activity and the extensive teaching career constituted landmarks for Mister Professor Costică Misăilă's welcoming in a series of scientific societies of Romania (the Association of Ecological Divers – Salmo, the Academy of Scientists of Romania, the Association of Breeders of Fish and Fishermen, the Society of Doctors and Naturalists, the Society of Limnology, the Society of Ichthyology, the Society of Aquaculture), as well as the International Society of Theoretical and Applied Limnology.

Biographical references on Professor Costică Misăilă are included in Who's who in Romania, Pegasus Press Publishing House, Princeps Edition, 2002.

I know Mister Professor PhD Costică Misăilă as of 1967, when he was 2<sup>nd</sup> year student with the Department of Biology of the Faculty of Biology -Geography of Iași City. Costică Misăilă was part of the Biology students with whom I just commenced my activity as Senior Reader of the Biochemistry course provided under the curriculum for these students. Back then, I did not come to my mind that, following 5-10years from the graduation of the faculty by the young Biologist Costică Misăilă, we would have the opportunity to develop together extensive collaborations over a series of biochemical and physiological aspects significant for the substantiation of the nutrition of salmonids under the circumstances of intensive growth conditions in floatable reservoirs in the accumulation lakes of Moldova region. The outcomes of these collaborations, where we also note the strong involvement of Missis PhD Elena Rada Misăilă, the celebrated professor's distinguished wife, materialised in numerous scientific papers and several invention patents, as I specified hereinabove.

After 1990, we became faculty peers and later on, even department peers. In this quality, I reinforced my conviction that Professor PhD Costică Misăilă is a renowned expert in the field of fish nutrition under the circumstances of intensive growth and a valuable professor who effectively contributed to the formation of future biologists, biochemists and ecologists within the Faculty of Biology of Iaşi City. Nevertheless, Professor Costică Misăilă's entire teaching career chiefly focused on training a series of competent graduates, thus contributing

Anniversary: Vlad Artenie about The University Professor PhD, Costică Misăilă – at the 70th birthday

to the boost of the prestige of the Faculty of Biology of "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași City.

Throughout the years, I ascertained that Mister Costică Misăilă is not only an ardent scientific researcher, a responsible, honest and just person, nourishing love for work, is not only a talented and naturally gifted professor, but also a cheerful human being, joking and boosting the morale of those surrounding him, on the occasion of breaks.

Upon his turning 70-year old, the Teaching Board of the Faculty of Biology, the peers of the Department of Biology and the members of the Staff of Experimental and Molecular Biology wish HAPPY BIRTHDAY to Mister Professor PhD Costică Misăilă, with health, cherished joys and spiritual tranquillity, alongside the dear ones.

Associate University Professor Emeritus,
Ph.D. Vlad ARTENIE
Faculty of Biology
"Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iaşi
ROMÂNIA

Anniversary: Vlad Artenie about The University Professor PhD, Costică Misăilă – at the 70<sup>th</sup> birthday

J. Exp. Molec. Biol. 2018, Tome XIX, No 3

#### Gheorghe Mustață about

#### The University Professor PhD, Costică Misăilă from Vrancea – At The Retired Age PROFESORUL UNIVERSITAR DR. COSTICĂ MISĂILĂ

#### DE LA VRANCEA - LA VĂRSTA PENSIONARII

Și eu sunt vrâncean, dar mai lăturalnic; m-am născut la Adjudu-Vechi, pe malul Siretului, în județul Putna, cu mari rezonante istorice, astăzi judetul Vrancei, în care au trăit Mos Ion Roată si neînfricatii feciori ai Vrâncioaiei, care au cinstit glia, obiceiurile și neamul. Cel mai mare oras al copilăriei mele a fost târgul Adjud, sau Adjudul-Nou, unde mergeam în fiecare an la iarmaroc. la 6 August, ziua Schimbării la Fată a lui Iisus Hristos, ca apoi, în gimnaziu să fac naveta pe o distanță de peste 4 kilometri.

Adjudul apartinea când de Focsani, când de Bârlad, sau de Bacău, fără rezonanțe cu adevărat vrâncene.

Eram mândru că Adjudu-Vechi a fost o localitate destul de important pe drumurile comerciale ale Moldovei încă de prin anii 1433, când apare prima atestare a acestei localități.

La Adjudu-Vechi am văzut lumina zilei, însă la Tecuci am făcut liceul. Tecuciul a fost orașul care mia luminat inima și sufletul și a contribuit la formarea mea intelectuală, Iașul făcând unele corectări, șlefuiri și completări.

După absolvirea Liceului de Băieti din Tecuci. în 1956, am devenit professor suplinitor la Scoala Generală din Păunești-Vrancea. Am ajuns altfel în inimaVrancei si mi-am dat seama cum sunt, de fapt vrâncenii: drepți, muncitori, gospodari, iuți la mânie, iubitori de țară și de neam. Abia după ce am vizitat mai multe localități din județ: Focșani, Odobești, Panciu, Păunești, Movilița, etc. am început a gândi că pot avea și eu sânge de vrâncean.

Aflând de la soția mea, Mariana, că are un coleg vrâncean de la Movilita mi-am zis că pot merge si eu pe această filiație.

Costică Misăilă era eroul anului, nu se făcea nimic fără el, iar el se distanța de colegi devenind un fel de "june-prim", care umplea pauzele dintre cursuri cu povești de bun gust, cu versuri și cimilituri, cum numai el știe să le spună, fiind un coleg pus peșotii și un trubadur cu triluri de tenor, care făcea adesea vocalize asemenea unui artist înaintea recitalului. Când l-am văzut prima dată mi-am zis că seamănă cu GrigoreAntipa; nu doar prin statură, câ tmai ales prin strălucire aminții și prin aerul său de atotcunoscător. Aceste impresii mi s-au întărit într-o perioadă de practică pe care am făcut-o întro vară. Și, fiindcă tot facem unele comparații, trebuie să affirm că mergea oarecum pe urmele regretatului profesor Gheorghe Hasan, pentru care aveam o stimă deosebită, un adevărat trubadur al biologilor.

#### THE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR PHD, COSTICĂ MISĂILĂ FROM VRANCEA – AT THE RETIRED AGE

I am also from Vrancea, a so-called vrâncean, but I was born in Adjudu-Vechi, on the Siret bank in Putna County, with great historical resonances, today in Vrancea County; here lived the old man Ion Roată and the fearless sons of Vrancioaia, who honored the homeland, the customs and the people. The biggest city of my childhood was Adjud. or New-Adjud, where I went to the fair every year on the 6th of August, the day of the Transfiguration of Jesus Christ, then during the gymnasium when I commuted a distance of more than 4 kilometers.

Adjud belonged to Focsani, to Bârlad or to Bacău, without Vrancea resonances.

I was proud that Adjudu-Vechi was quite an important locality on Moldova's commercial roads as early as 1433, when the first attestation of this locality appeared.

At Adjudu-Vechi I saw the light of the day, but at Tecuci I graduated the high school. Tecuci was the town that lightened my heart and soul and contributed to my intellectual formation, the town making some corrections, grindings and completions.

After graduating Tecuci Boys High School in 1956, I became a substitute teacher at the General School of Păunesti -Vrancea. I arrived in this way in the heart of Vrancea and I realized how people from Vrancea County are, in fact, honest, hard-working, quick-tempered, lovers of the country and nation. Hardly, after visiting several localities in the county - Focșani, Odobești, Panciu, Păunești, Movilița, etc. I began to think thatI could have blood of Vrâncean,too.

Finding out from my wife, Mariana, that she has a Vrâncean colleague from Movilița, I said to myself that I could go too on this filiation.

Costică Misăilă was the hero of the year. Nothing was done without him.He distanced himself from his colleagues, becoming a kind of "joune-premier" that filled the breaks between courses with stories of good taste, verses and riddles, as only he knew to tell, being a shoemaker and a trunk tuner with tenor trials, who often made exercises in vocalization like an artist before the recital.

When I first saw him I thought he was like GrigoreAntipa; not just by stature, but also by the glow of his mind and his air of knowing. These impressions grew stronger in a period of practice I did in a summer. As we still make some comparisons, I have to say that he was going some how on the foot steps of the regretted professor Gheorghe Hasan, for whom I had a special esteem, a true troubadour among the biologists.

The world is not as big as it seems. If Jules Verne proposed himself to go around the world in 80 days, I arrived at Ioan Slavici High School, at Panciu, in a shorter time, on a

Lumea nu-I tât de mare pe cât pare. Dacă Jules Verne și-a propus să facă ocolul Pământului în 80 de zile, eu am ajuns la Liceul "IoanSlavici" din Panciu în mai scurt timp, cu ocazia unei inspecții special de gradul I, pe care am făcut-o împreună cu regretatul academician Petru Jitariu. Am făcut o inspecție special doamnei profesor de biologie Dorina Ciulacu.

O știam de la cursurile de perfecționare de la I.C.P.P.D. și aveam o impresie foarte bună înceeace privește pregătirea profesională. Am vizitat liceul și am asistat la lecțiile sale, prin care s-a dovedit una din cele ma I bune profesoare de biologie din Moldova și nu numai. Liceul mi-a făcut o impresie deosebită și, deși auzise mmultepăreridespreacestrenumitliceu din Panciu,impresiafăcutăîntimpulinspecției a fostpesteasteptări.

După inspecție am vorbit despre elevii de la Liceul din Panciu care au devenit studenți la Iași. Cel mai mult ne-a vorbit despre Costică Misăilă. A vorbit atât de frumos despre elevul său, că nici o mama iubitoare nu și-ar fi prezentat astfel fiul.

Îl cunoștea foarte bine, i-a apreciat calitățile intelectuale dar și umane, felul de a fi și de a se comporta; îi știa bucuriile și necazurile, îi admira familia șispiritul de sacrificiu al mamei sale; ne-a vorbit ca despre un om plecat în lumea mare, care nu și-a uitat nici neamul, nici prietenii și nici dascălii.

Din cele prezentate am dedus că chiar dacă a avut o copilărie grea și a simțit lipsa tatălui, a știut să se bucure și săa precieze sacrificiile făcute până la jertfirea de sine a mamei sale, mama Tinca, care s-a dovedit a avea o inimă de aur și o demnitate care amintește de eroina capodoperei lui Mihail Sadoveanu – Baltagul și de mama Vrâncioaia, care a încercat, prin fii săi să mențină sus, steagul ridicat de moșii și strămoșii noștr iîn apărarea gliei.

Nu-ți vine astăzi a crede că românii au ajuns astăzi atât de descurajați și de deznădăjduiți și de îngroziți de virajul societăți iromânești postdecembriste.

Descumpăniți cu adevărat nu datorită celor trei imperii care ne-au încolți t în decursu listoriei, ci datorită ticăloșilor și trădătorilor noștri care s-au ridicat asemenea tuturor mizeriilor umane în apele diluviului social și care ne conduc, ne jecmănesc, ne batjocoresc și nedesființează neamul și țara.

Colegul Costică Misăilă a intrat în viața academic și a știut să îmbine i n mod fericitactivitateaștiințifică cu cea de familie și socială. Împreună cu soția sa a vegheat la creșterea și educarea celor trei fiice asigurându-le în egală măsură o pregătire academică grefată pe educația sănătoasă a părinților și a străbunilor, care au cinstit munca, tradițiile și vrednicia neamului. Totdeauna a știut să-și aleagă prietenii și să le răspundă cu aceeași măsură; totdeauna l-am văzut înconjurat de prieteni (și de discipoli) care ai crede că fac parte din familia sa. Soții Misăilă știu să primească și mai

special first-level inspection that I did with the regretted academician Petru Jitariu. I did a special inspection to teacher of Biology. Dorina Ciulacu.

I knew her from the training courses at I.C.P.P.D. and I had a very good impression regarding her the professional training. I visited the high school and attended her lessons, through which she proved to be one of the best Biology teachers in Moldova and not only. The high school made me a great impression and, although I had heard many opinions about this famous high school in Panciu, the impression made during the inspection was beyond expectations.

After the inspection, I talked about the pupils from Panciu High School who became students in Iasi. She talked mostly about Costică Misăilă. She spoke so nicely about her pupil that no loving mother would have presented her son. She knew him very well. She appreciated his intellectual but also human qualities, the way of being and behaving; she knew his joys and troubles, she admired his mother's family and spirit of sacrifice. She told us about a man who has gone into the great world, who did not forget his nation, friends, or teachers.

From those presented, I deduced that, even if he had a hard childhood and felt his father's lack, he knew how to enjoy himself and appreciate his mother's sacrifices Tinca, who proved herself to have a golden heart and a dignity that reminds abou the heroine of the masterpiece of Mihail Sadoveanu —The Hatchet and the Mother Vrâncioaia, who tried, through her sons to keep up the flag raised by our old men and our ancestors in the defense of the native land

You do not believe that the Romanians have become so discouraged and desperate and horrified by the turn of the Romanian post-December society.

Indeed, unbalanced,not because of the three empires that marked us through history, but because of our villains and traitors who have risen like all human miseries in the waters of the social deluge and who lead us, scorn us, mock us and abolish us as a nation and country.

The colleague Costică Misăilă entered the academic life and knew how to happily combine the scientific activity with family and social work. Together with his wife, he watched at the raising and education of their three daughters, equally providing them with a grateful academic training on the healthy education of parents and ancestors who honored the work, traditions and worth of the nation.

He always knew to choose his friends and respond to them with the same measure; I have always seen him surrounded by friends (and disciples) who you could consider part of the family. The Misăilă spouses know to receive and especially to offer gifts, being convinced that the joy of those who offer must be greater than that of those who receive it.

Now, following his life thread, I remained surprised to find out how many elements we have in common; I am not the man who opens his soul and hum the areas for the lifting

ales să ofere daruri convinși fiind că bucuria celor care oferă trebuie să fie mai mare decât a celor care primesc.

Urmărindu-i acum firul vieții am rămas surprins să constat cât de multe elemente avem în comun; nu sunt eu omul care să-și deschidă sufletul și să fredonez arii pentru ridicarea tonusului moral, am cunoscut însă multe din vitregiile vieții, am făcut naveta în gimnaziu și n-am avut bursă la facultate timp de 3 ani, până ce părinții nu s-au înscris în CAP. Şi părinții mei s-au jertfit și sacrificat pentru creșterea și educarea celor cinci copii și pentru purtarea lor prin școli.

Prin felul său de a fi, prin conștinciozitatea și inteligența nativă cu care a fost înzestrat pe linie genetică, având în vene sânge de ardeleni și de moldoveni, prin inteligența socială care pur și simplu iradia în jurul său, studentul și apoi cercetătorul și profesorul Costică Misăilă a fost apreciat de colegi, de cadrele didactice universitare și de semenii din breasla aleasă.

Şansa i-a surâs de la începutul începutului în meseria aleasă, fiind solicitat, chiar la repartiție, de Directorul Stațiunii Biologice, Geologice și Geografice "Stejarul" de la Pângărați, Ionel Andriescu, astăzi profesor universitar Emeritus, să lucreze în cadrul instituției academice pe care o conducea. Gestul a fost de înaltă ținută academică, însă trebuie să menționăm că directorul Ionel Andriescu a dorit ca șeful promoției de biologi de la lasi să fie astfel onorat.

Timp de 21 de ani avea să muncească cercetătorul Costică Misăilă pe ogorul cercetării științifice, alături de soția sa, Elena-Rada Apetroaie, care i-a jalonat drumul în ierarhia academică; de fapt, soții Misăilă și-au jalonat reciproc drumul pe magistrala academică. Tineri, temerari și deprinși să învingă toate greutățile vieții, și-au asigurat mai întâi un doctorat în domeniul social, prin modul în care au crescut, au educat și au lansat în viață pe cele trei fiice, adică cele trei pietre prețioase care iau onorat și îi onorează în viață cu urmașii lor. Gabriela, una dintre cele trei pietre prețioase a fost chemată "sus", dar continuă să vegheze la educarea fiicei sale, care îi calcă pe urme și la armonia vieții de familie.

După ce și-a etalat cu smerenie și luare aminte ascuțimea minții și harul practicianului, după ce și-a durat o familie, o Sfântă Familie, deci, după ce și-a zidit împărația inimii și a spiritului și a asistat la trecerea ficelor sale a liniei de sosire în aria profesiunii, domnul Costică Misăilă, împreună cu soția sa au început să dureze ziduri și să-și organizeze viața după principiile bravilor români care știu să cinstească și casa și biserica și duhovnicia.

Nu le-a fost ușor, dar au știut să se ridice, de fiecare dată, asemenea paserii Phoenix din propria cenușă și să asigure ritmicitatea și continuitatea vieții tuturor celor rămași.

Au știut să zidească un cămin, la a cărui căldură să se simtă bine toți cei adăpostiți sau aciuați.

Devenit cercetător la Stațiunea de la Pângărați domnul Costică Misăilă a abordat o tematică amplă de of the moral tone, but I have known many of the hostilities of life. I ran to and from the gymnasium, I did not have any scholarship for faculty for 3 years until my parents enrolled in the Production Agricultural Cooperative.My parents also devoted hemselves and sacrificed themselves to raise and educate five children.

By his way of being, through the native conscientiousness and intelligence with which he was endowed on the genetic line, havingin veins, blood of Transylvanians and of Moldovans, through the social intelligence that simply radiated around him, the student and then the researcher and Professor Costică Misăilă was appreciated by colleagues, university professors and of neighbours from the chosen guild.

The chance has taken him from the beginning in the chosen profession, being requested even from distribution by the Director of the Biological, Geological and Geographical Resort "Piatra Neamt, Stejarul", by Ionel Andriescu, today (2018), Emeritus university professor, to work within the academic institution he led at that time. The gesture was of highly academic behaviour, but we have to mention that the director Ionel Andriescu wanted that the head of the biologists promotion from Iaşi to be honoured in this way. For 21 years the researcher Costică Misăilă had to work on the field of scientific research, along with his wife, Elena-Rada Apetroaie, who laid his road in the academic hierarchy; in fact, the Misăilă spouses have mutually marked out their road on the academic way.

Young, haughty and skilled to overcome all the hardships of life, they first secured a doctorate in the social sphere, through the way in which they grew up, educated and launched in the life those three daughters, that is, those three precious stones who honored them and honor them in life with their followers. Gabriela, one of those three precious stones, was called to the heavens", but she continues to watch at her daughter's education, who go on her traces, and to the harmony of family life.

After he showed himself with humbleness and the sharpness of the mind and the grace of the practitioner, after he set up a family, a Holy Family, therefore, after he built up the emperor of the heart and spirit and witnessed at the passing of his daughters of the line of arrival in the area of the profession, Mr. Costică Misăilă, together with his wife started to organize themselves the life according to the principles of the brave Romanians who know to honor the house, the church and the spirituality.

It was not easy for them, but they always knew how to get up, for every time, like the Phoenix bird from its own ashes and to ensure the rhythm and continuity of the lifeof all those left behind.

They were able to build a home, at whose warmth all those housed or put under shelter to feel good themselves.

Becoming a researcher at Pangarați Station, Mr. Costică Misăilă has approached a wide range of research on hydrochemistry, biochemistry, the ecophysiology of fish nutrition in aquaculture, fish hematology, etc. In his capacity, as head of the Hydrochemistry Laboratory, he

cercetări de hidrochimie, biochimie, ecofiziologia nutritiei pestilor în acvacultură, hematologie la pesti, etc. Încadrat ca sef al Laboratorului de Hidrochimie domnia sa a început să elaboreze lucrări în acest domeniu. Fiind însă înscris la doctorat la eminentul academician Petre Jitariu, cu tema: "Comportamentul alimentar al păstrăvului curcubeu (Onchorhynchus mykiss) în conditiile cresterii controlate în lacurile de acumulare" a contribuit la proiectarea si construirea pe lacul Bicaz a primei ferme salmonicole din tară, cu sediul la Potoci. Din acest moment investigațiile sale științifice au fost orientate către biochimie si fiziologia pestilor, ferma de la Potoci intrând în circuitul marilor unități specializate în acvacultură. Astfel domnul cercetător a pus bazele unui Laborator de Biochimie și Nutriție a peștilor de Cultură. Lucrând într-un cadru mai bine organizat rezultatele cercetărilor s-au concretizat în elaborarea și publicarea unor articole științifice deosebit de valoroase și de apreciate și a unei monografii publicate în Editura Academiei Române.

Prin cercetările efectuate soții Misăilă au participat, alături de colegii de secție la elaborarea și omologarea unei biotehnologii de acvacultură a salmonidelor în viviere flotabile.

Nu-i de mirare că sărbătoritul nostru, sau mai bine zis sărbătoriții noștri s-au implicat și în reușita primei fabrici de nutrienți combinați pentru salmonide. De altfel, în această perioadă domnul Costică Misăilă a reușit să breveteze 3 invenții, ca prim autor în domeniul acvaculturii salmonidelor.

În perioada 01.08.1988-01.03.1990 domnul cercetător Costică Misăilă a lucrat la Stațiunea de Cercetări și producție Piscicolă Iași, având funcția de cercetător științific principal III.

Experiența acumulată în acest captivant domeniu al cercetărilor științifice l-au ajutat în obținerea unor rezultate meritorii și publicarea unui număr mare de lucrări științifice originale, apreciate de specialiștii din domeniu.

Elaborându-și teza de doctorat sub conducerea eminentului academician Petre Jitariu, creator de școală de fiziologie animală, domnul cercetător Costică Misăilă nu a stat deoparte de preocupările colectivului de la Iași, fiind la curent atât cu cercetările științifice, cât și cu direcția imprimată învățământului academic, cu preocupări speciale în domeniul fiziologiei nutriției.

Cei mai mulți dintre cercetătorii de la Pângărați au colaborat cu cadrele didactice de la Facultatea de Biologie, fiind la curent cu mersul cercetărilor științifice, dar și cu modernizarea învățământului academic. Nu întâmplător se considera că Stațiunile de la Agigea și de la Pângărați reprezentau adevărate "pepiniere" pentru învățământul academic și pentru cercetare.

Trecerea domnului cercetător Misăilă, la 01.10.1992 cu normă întreagă la Facultatea de Biologie

began to elaborate works in this field. However, being enrolled at the doctorate at the eminent academician Petre Jitariu, on the subject: The alimentary behaviour of the rainbow trout (Onchorhynchus mykiss) in the conditions of the controlled growth in the accumulationlakes", he contributed to the design and construction on Bicaz Lake of the first salmonid farm in Romania, with the centre at Potoci. Since this moment, his scientific research has been oriented towards the biochemistry and physiology of fish, and Potoci farm entered the circuit of large units specialized in aquaculture. Thus, the researcher established the Laboratory of Biochemistry and Nutrition of Culture Fish.

Working in a better-organized framework, the results of the researches materialized in the elaboration and publication of some very valuable and appreciated scientific papers and of a monograph published in the Romanian Academy Publishing House.

Through the carried out researches, the Misailă spouses participated, together with their section colleagues, to the elaboration and approbation of a biotechnology of aquaculture of salmonids in basins .

It is no wonder that our feted person, or better said our feted persons, were also involved in the success of the first combined salmonid nutrient plant. In fact, during this period, Mr. Costică Misăilă managed to grant a patent for 3 inventions, as the first author in the field of salmonid aquaculture.

In the period August 1, 1988 and March 3, 1990, the researcher Costică Misăilă worked at the Research and Pisciculture Production Station, Iaşi, having the function of main scientific researcher.

The accumulated experience in this captivating field of scientific research has helped him in achieving some meritorious results and the publication of a large number of original scientific papers appreciated by the field specialists.

Having elaborated his doctoral thesis under the leadership of the eminent academician Petre Jitariu,the creator of animal physiology school, Mr. Costică Misăilă did not stand aside from the concerns of the Iași team, being aware both of the scientific researches and the direction imprinted on the academic teaching, with special concerns in the field ofthe nutrition physiology.

Most of the researchers from Pângărați collaborated with the Faculty of Biology teaching staff, being also aware of the progress of the scientific researches, as well as of the modernization of the academic education. It was not accidental that Agigea and Pângărați stations were real "nurseries" for the academic education and for research.

The passing of the researcher Misăilă, on October 1, 1992, with full-time norm at the Faculty of Biology, seemed to me very natural and a gain for this faculty.

Perfectly joining himself into the Animal Physiology team, he quickly ascended the steps of the teaching hierarchy, working as lecturer between 1992 and 1996, associate

mi s-a părut deosebit de firească și un câștig pentru această facultate.

Încadrându-se perfect în colectivul de Fiziologie animală, domnia sa a urcat rapid treptele ierarhiei didactice, funcționând ca șef de lucrări în perioada 1992-1996, conferențiar universitar în perioada 1996-2001 și profesor universitar titular, începând cu 12.02.2001 până la ieșirea la pensie la 25.08.2013.

Înzestrat cu un har didactic aparte domnul profesor Costică Misăilă a reușit să îmbine în mod fericit acumulările din cercetarea științifică personală cu interesele învățământului academic.

Având ca specialitate de bază domeniul Fiziologiei animale și a omului, profesorul a onorat această disciplină mergând pe linia înaintașilor săi, academicianul Petre Jitariu și prof.dr. Vasile Hefco.

Prelegerile domnului profesor Costică Misăilă au fost de înaltă ținută academică; conținutul informațional deosebit de bogat, prezentat într-o succesiune logică a ideilor, bine sistematizat și adus la zi cu informația științifică stârneau interesul studenților, iar introducerea unor rezultate obținute în cercetările sale asigura temeinic legătura dintre teorie și practică, oferind studenților o cale modernă de a aborda pregătirea academică.

Prelegerile sale de ecofiziologie animală stârneau și interesul studenților și de la alte facultăți, tocmai prin această deschidere către cercetare și activități practice. Astfel, prelegerile sale erau căutate și apreciate și de studenții de la Facultatea de Piscicultură de la Galați, facultatea de Zootehnie de la universitățile din Constanța și Bacău, cu care domnia sa a avut o îndelungă cooperare.

Domnul profesor Costică Misăilă a urmărit cu atenție și interes activitatea studenților și a masteranzilor coordonându-le activitățile de cercetare:

- A condus 75 de teze de licență și 7 teze de dizertatie;
- A efectuat inspecții de gradul I şi a condus lucrări de gradul I;
- A coordonat cu succes Secția de Învățământ Deschis la Distanță, în cadrul Programului Tripartit IDESC: Chimie-Fizică-Biologie.

Timp de 42 de ani de activitate academică, activitate împărțită simetric în două jumătăți: una predominant științifică, dedicată cercetărilor de acvacultură și cealaltă predominant didactică, o didactică universitară, care nu se putea să nu fie completă de continuarea cercetărilor pe aceeași direcție.

Opera științifică a domnului profesor Costică Misăilă onorează un universitar pornit pe calea senectuții:

- Autor şi/sau coator la 13 tratate şi manuale universitare;
- Autor a nu mai puţin de 127 de lucrări ştiinţifice de specialitate publicate în reviste de prestigiu din ţară sau din străinătate;
- Autor şi/sau coautor la 10 brevete de invenţie
   inovaţie, din care la 7 este prim autor.

professor between 1996 and 2001 and full professor, from February 12, 2001 until his retirement, on August 25,2013. Endowed with a special didactic grace, Professor Costică Misăilă managed to happily combine the accumulations of personal scientific research with the interests of the academic education.

Having as a basic specialty in the field of animal and human physiology, the professor honored this discipline by following his predecessors, the academician Petre Jitariu and professor PhD Vasile Hefco.

The lectures of Professor Costică Misăilă were of highly academic attitude; the very rich informational content presented in a logical succession of ideas, well-systematized and up-to-date with scientific information, raised the interest of the students, and the introduction of results obtained in its researches provides a strong link between theory and practice, offering to students a modern way to address the academic training.

His lectures of animal ecophysiology also raised the interest of students from other faculties, precisely through this openness to research and practical activities. Thus, his lectures were also sought and appreciated by students from the Faculty of Fisheries from Galați, the Faculty of Zootechny from the universities in Constanța and Bacău, with whom he had a long cooperation.

Professor Costică Misăilă has also carefully followed the activity of students and master students coordinating their research activities:

- He has led 75 bachelor graduation works and 7 dissertation theses;
- He effectuated inspections of first degree and conducted works of first degree;
- He successfully coordinated the Department of Distance Learning, within the ICEF Tripartite Program: Chemistry-Physics-Biology.

For 42 years of academic activity, a symmetrically divided activity in two halves: one predominantly scientific, dedicated to aquaculture researches and the other predominantly didactic, a university didactics that could not fail to be complete by further researches onthe same direction.

The scientific action of Professor Costică Misăilă honors a university professor started on the way of old age:

- Author and / or co-author of 13 treatises and university textbooks;
- Author of not less than 127 scientific papers published in prestigious journals in Romania or abroad;
- Author and /or co-author of 10 patents innovations, as the first author. The value of these patents was given by the fact that they were really applied in the nutrition of aquaculture fish. To be able to offer a scientific method of feeding alevins and juvenile fish of

Valoarea acestor brevete a fost dată de faptul că acestea au fost cu adevărat aplicate în nutriția peștilor în fermele de avacultură. Să poți oferi o metodă științifică de hrănire a alevinilor și a puietului de salmonide în acvacultură echivalează cu salvarea copiilor umani născuți cu mult înainte de vreme și subponderali.

Aspectele teoretice au fost îmbinate, în mod armonios, cu cele practice: domnia sa este coautor al tratatului de Biotehnologia creșterii salmonidelor în viviere flotabile, omologat de Comisia Ministerului Silviculturii și Consiliului Național pentru Știință și Tehnologie.

Este impresionantă munca de cercetare contractuală desfășurată de domnul profesor Costică Misăilă în cei 42 de ani de activitate academică:

- Coordonator la 15 proiecte de cercetare privind acvacultura păstrăvului curcubeu în Lacul Poiana Uzului;
- Modernizarea rețetelor de hrană pentru salmonide, ca să nu influențeze în mod negativ ciclul biologic al peştilor sau apariția unordisfunctii:
- Creșterea păstrăvului curcubeu în viviere flotabile în bazinul superior al Bahluiului;
- Colaborarea la 30 de proiecte de cercetare având ca tematică: fundamentarea științifică a acvaculturii în viviere flotabile în lacurile de acumulare;
- Studiul stresului cronic provocat de fenomenele de hipotermie şi de supradensitate la Ciprinidele de heleşteu;
- Introducerea coregonului de Leman în două lacuri de acumulare din România.

Desigur că o semnificație aparte o au cele patru programe științice internaționale la care domnul profesor s-a asociat. Acestea pot fi considerate ca o atestare internațională a probității științifice a cercetărilor de acvacultură din România.

Domnul profesor Misăilă s-a dovedit a fi un cercetător apreciat atât în țară, cât și în străinătate. Ca o recunoaștere a rezultatelor de excelență obținute atât în cercetare, cât și în activitatea didactică domnia sa a primit o serie de funcții de conducere și de responsabilități.

- Sef al Laboratorului de Hidrochimie și al celui de Ecofiziologia Nutriției la Salmonide, de la Stațiunea "Stejarul" (1971-1982);
- Şef al Colectivului de Cercetare şi Producție Piscicolă Iasi (1990-1993);
- Coordonator al C.N.C.I.S. (Comisia de Management a calității Învățământului Superior, pe Facultatea de Biologie (2000-2001);
- Şeful Secției de Învățământ deschis la distanța din cadrul Programului Tripartit IDESC Chimie-Fizică, Biologie (1999-2001);

salmonids in aquaculture is equivalent to saving human beings born long before and under weights.

The theoretical aspects have been harmoniously combined with the practical ones: Mr.Misăilă is the co-author of the treatise of **Biotechnology of Salmonid Growth in Floating Basins**, approved by the Commission of the Ministry of Forestry and the National Council for Science and Technology.

It is impressive the contractual research work carried out by Professor Costică Misăilă in those 42 years of academic activity:

- Coordinator of 15 research projects on the aquaculture of the rainbow trout in Poiana Uzului Lake;
- Modernization of salmonid food recipes, so as not to adversely affect the biological cycle of fish or the occurrence of some unordered work;
- Growth of the rainbow trout in floating basins in the Bahlui's upper basin;
- Collaboration at30 research projects having as theme the scientific substantiation of aquaculture in floating life in accumulation lakes:
- Study of the chronic stress caused by the phenomena of hypothermia and by superdensity in pond Cyprinides;
- Introducing the Leman coregon / Peipsi white fish into two reservoirs fromRomania.

Of course, the four international scientific programs to which the professor has associated have a special significance. These can be considered as an international attestation of the scientific probity of aquaculture research in Romania.

Professor Misăilă proved to be an appreciated researcher both in Romania and abroad. As a recognition of the results of excellence obtained both in research and teaching, he has received a number of leadership and responsibilities.

- Chief of the Hydrochemistry Laboratory and of that of Nutrition Ecophysiology at Salmonids, from Stejarul Station (1971-1982);
- Chief of Iasi Fisheries Research and Production Team (1990-1993);
- Coordinator of the Quality Management Commission for Higher Education, Faculty of Biology (2000-2001);
- Head of Distance Learning Unit within the ICEF Tripartite Program Chemistry-Physics, Biology (1999-2001);
- Director of "Petru Jitariu" Biological Station, Potoci, Neamt (2006-2011).

As a recognition of his qualities, the way in which he deals with the issues of sustainable development of society and nature protection, Professor Costică Misăilă was elected as a member of an impressive number of scientific societies from Romania and abroad:

> Director al Stațiunii Biologice "Petru Jitariu", Potoci Neamt (2006-2011).

Ca o recunoaștere a calităților sale, a modului în care tratează problemele privind dezvoltarea durabilă a societății și protecția naturii domnul profesor Costică Misăilă a fost ales ca membru al unui număr impresionant de societăti stiintifice din tară si din străinătate:

- Membru în Societatea Internațională de Limnologie Teoretică și Aplicată, din 1982;
- Membru fondator al A.P.E (Asociția Plonjărilor Ecologice Salmo) din anul 1979;
- Membru fondator al A.P.P.R (Asociația Piscicultorilor şi Pescarilor din România), 1996:
- Membru fondator al S.I.R (Societății de Ihtiologie din România), din anul 2004;
- Date biografice incluse în Who's who în România, Editura Pegasus Press, Ed. Princeps, 2002.

Paradoxal, dar în elaborarea acestui material am intrat adesea în derută: când încercam să-l prezint pe colegul meu în mediul academic îmi aduceam aminte de mierea pe care o obține el și cât de ancorat este în meseria de apicultor, de care nu s-a despărțit niciodată; când, în timpul scrisului sorbeam dintr-o cupă de vin, îmi aduceam aminte de vinul domnului Misăilă, de viile Vrancei și de priceperea podgoreanului vrăncean Misăilă, dar pot să nu amintesc de țuica brevetată de hidrochimistul și biochimistul, de ecofiziologul....etc. Cum poate el să facă atâtea, să veghezeasupra cazanului de țuică și să se uite unde și cum se joacă nepoții, sau să-i sustragă de la joacă și săîi ademenească pe undele fermecate ale cântatului, să-i transporte în templul muzicii și să vocalizeze împreună.

Cum de reuşeşte să se rupă de treburile gospodăreşti și ce gospodărie!? Cum poate să revină la munca intelectuală și să-și liniștească anii pensiei în miilocul unei familii atât de dinamice si de cuceritoare?

Domnul profesor Costică Misăilă poate să-și umple astfel viața încât în marea recreație a pensionării să se simtă fericit și să nu-i ajungă timpul pentru a-l trăi cu mai multă intensitate. Poate, deoarece acesta a făcut toată viața și, acum, la ceas aniversar, îi dorim să se bucure încă mult timp de viață, de frumoasa familie și de căldura ei, de compania unor oameni adevărați care să-l înțeleagă și să-l aprecieze.

La mulți ani Domnule profesor! Mulți ani în sânul familiei tale și în mijlocul vrâncenilor și a societății pe care ai servit-o din toată inima și cu toată puterea și priceperea ta!

Profesor universitar Emeritus dr. Gheorghe MUSTAȚĂ, Membru al Academiei Oamenilor de Știință din România Facultatea de Biologie Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Iasi

Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Iași ROMÂNIA

- Member of the International Society of Theoretical and Applied Limnology, since 1982:
- Member of the International Society of Theoretical and applied Limnology from the year 1979;
- Founding member of the Association of Salmo Ecological Plunges Fishermen and Fishermen in Romania, 1996;
- Founding member of the Society of Ichthyology from Romania, since the year 2004;
- Biographical data included in Who's Who in Romania, Pegasus Press Publishing House, Princeps, 2002.

Paradoxically, but in the elaboration of this material I often went into confusion: when I tried to present my colleague in the academic environment, I remembered the honey he obtained and how anchored he is in the beekeeping profession, of which he did not never divorce; while writing the material, I used to sip from a cup of wine and I remembered Mr. Misălă's wine, Vrancea wines and the understanding of the Vrancea Podgorian Misăilă, but I cannot remember the pheasant patented by the hydrochemist and the biochemist, of the ecophysiologist.... and so on. How can he do so many things, to watch over the brandy boiler and look where and how his grandchildren playes, or to evade them from play and to lure them on the enchanted waves of singing, to transport them inthe temple of music and to vocalize together.

How does he succeed to break himself from the household affairs. How can he get back to intellectual work and to reassure himself the years of pension in the midst of such a dynamic and conquering family?

Professor Costică Misăilă can fill his life so that in the great recreation of retirement to feel himself happy and not to have enough time to live it with more intensity. Maybe, because he has done this all his life and now, at his anniversary, we want him to enjoy a great deal of his life, of his beautiful family and of its warmth, of the company of real people to understand and appreciate him.

Many Happy Years, Professor! Many happy years within your family, and in the midst of Vrâncea and of the society you have served with all your heart and with all your power and skills!

University Professor Emeritus GHEORGHE MUSTAŢĂ, PhD,

Member of the Academy of Scientists of Romania Faculty of Biology "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, ROMANIA

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