

CLINICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FUNGAL SENSITIZATION AT THE PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND THE ROLE OF THE MOULD FUNGI INFECTION OF LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT IN ITS DEVELOPMENT

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Summary

The clinical, allergological, immunological and microbiological examination of 100 adult patients with stable bronchial asthma was performed to reveal characteristics of sensitization to mould fungi and mechanism of its development. Skin molds reactions (14,0 % of patients) correlates with skin histamine and home dust allergens reaction, increase of total serum Ig E maintenance. The serum antiaspergillum Ig E maintenance correlates with number of sputum eosinophiles, promotes reduction of blood phagocyte's functional activity. The mould fungi infections of lower respiratory tract promotes allergization of organism (total serum Ig E increase, blood phagocyte's functional activity reduction), but does not make for positive skin/ serum fungal reaginal sensitivity.
