

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN AS INDICATOR OF SYSTEMIC AND PULMONARY INFLAMMATION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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Summary. *To study factors of influence on the level of high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP) the clinical and immunological examination of 90 patients with exacerbation of COPD was performed by methods enzyme immunoassay (the level of hsCRP, TNF α , IL-4, IL-8, endothelin-1, E-selectin, sICAM-1 in blood and bronchial washings) and laser flow cytometry (phenotyping of lymphocyte populations). It was found increase of serum hsSRP above 3 mg/l in 58,9 % of patients and its correlation with age, severity of COPD, lung function decrease, immunological disorders and cardiovascular diseases. It was determined the relationship of local and systemic inflammation. The increased hsSRP is related with depletion of lung phagocytes, amplification of systemic inflammatory reactions and cardiovascular diseases (as a possible factor of serum hsSRP increasing).*

Key words: *C-reactive protein, systemic immunity, pulmonary immunity, inflammation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.*