

# ACTIVATION OF PHAGOCYTTIC LINK OF IMMUNITY WHEN USING A NATURAL HEPATOPROTECTOR IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WITH ADVERSE REACTIONS TO MEDICINES

O. M. Rekalova, Yu. O. Matvienko, O. R. Panasyukova, N. I. Grabchenko,

V. M. Zhadan, S. G. Yasir, T. V. Tlustova, A. V. Taranenko, M. V. Pogrebna, S. P. Korotchenko

*State Institution «Yanovsky National Institute of Phthysiology and Pulmonology National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine», Kyiv, Ukraine*

**Abstract.** Various types of adverse reactions to medications often occur during the treatment of diseases that require the simultaneous administration of several drugs. *Methods.* To study the effect of the natural hepatoprotector Hepatomunil on immunological and biochemical blood parameters, there was a clinical and laboratory examination of 20 adult patients with pulmonary tuberculosis with a deviation from the norm of at least one blood test of the liver or kidneys function during antituberculosis treatment. Biochemical and immunological research methods were used. The drug Hepatomunil was prescribed in the second month of standard four-component anti-tuberculosis therapy for 20 days. *Results.* There was a significant decrease in blood levels of cytolytic enzymes AST and ALT after the course of treatment with Hepatomunil which showed an effective hepatoprotective action. The phagocytic number of blood granulocytes increased significantly from  $(6.3 \pm 0.6)$  units up to  $(11.2 \pm 2.1)$  units; and the one of blood monocytes did from  $(6.8 \pm 0.7)$  units up to  $(11.1 \pm 1.7)$  units also. The drug had no effect on the studied parameters of cellular immunity ( $CD3^+19^-$ ,  $CD4^+8^-$ ,  $CD4^+8^+$ ,  $CD3^+16^+$ ,  $CD3^+19^+$ ). *Conclusions.* The drug Hepatomunil demonstrated not only pronounced hepatoprotective, but also immunomodulatory properties when used in the complex therapy of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. It stimulated the blood phagocytes function by restoring their ingesting capacity (with an increase of the phagocytic number), which is very important in the treatment of patients with chronic lung diseases with infectious agents involved, which are destroyed better when the phagocytic function of blood cells is activated.

**Key words:** immunomodulator, hepatoprotector, hepatotoxic reactions, phagocytosis, pulmonary tuberculosis.

O. M. Rekalova

SI «National Institute of Tuberculosis and Pulmonology.

Acad. FG Yanovsky of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine»

Head of the Laboratory of Clinical Immunology, MD, Ph.D.

10, str. M. Amosova, Kyiv, 03038, Ukraine

Tel: +38(044)2754222, [pulmonol@ifp.kiev.ua](mailto:pulmonol@ifp.kiev.ua)

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