

INFLUENCING OF DONORS OF NITRIC OXIDE ON INTENSITY OF SYNTHESIS OF NO IN PATIENTS WITH THE FIRST DIAGNOSED DESTRUCTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DURING REALIZATION OF AN INTENSIVE PHASE OF A CHEMOTHERAPY

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Resume. Research of maintenance stable metabolites of nitric oxide (nitrites) in blood plasma of two groups of patients (18 and 20 persons) with the first diagnosed lung tuberculosis during the intensive phase of treatment is conducted. All of the probed patients had an infiltrative form of tuberculosis with destruction and bacterioexcre-

tion. The patients of all groups got the standard modes of chemotherapy in obedience to protocol of grant of medicare to patients with tuberculosis. To the patients of I group as a donor of nitric oxide arginine hydrochloride, solution for infusion (preparation Tivortin) was appointed. To the patients of II group silimarine (preparation Karsil) was appointed. In both groups of patients before start of the treatment there was a considerably decreased level of metabolites of NO in a blood plasma by comparison to a control group. In 2 weeks of therapy in the I group of patients at which in the chart of treatment was included Tivortin, the increase of intensity of synthesis of NO appeared far more substantial, than in the II group of patients. It is set that the decline of intensity of synthesis of NO for the indicated patients is conditioned exhaustion of substrate for formation of nitric oxide (L-arginine). For determination of expedience of the use of donors of nitric oxide in the treatment of patients with the first diagnosed destructive lung tuberculosis the leadthrough of analysis of clinical results of treatment on completion of intensive phase of chemotherapy, and also study of influence of donors of nitric oxide on immunological descriptions of fagocyte cells is needed.

Key words: *lung tuberculosis, nitric oxide, arginine hydrochloride, Tivortin.*