

GENETICALLY DETERMINED PECULIARITIES OF PROTEOLYSIS ACTIVITY OF BLOOD SERUM IN TEENAGERS WITH RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

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Summary

The genetic factors of increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis occurrence and progression were studied in 196 teenagers by means of evaluation of phenotypic variants of proteinase-proteinase inhibitor system disturbances. It was revealed that heterozygous forms of α_1 -IP insufficiency and homozygous variant of PiM_3M_3 were the risk factors of tuberculosis progression.