

THE ROLE OF EOSINOPHILS AND NEUTROPHILS OF BLOOD AND SPUTUM IN REALIZATION OF INFLAMMATION IN BRONCHIAL ASTHMA OF DIFFERENT GENESIS

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Summary

60 patients (38 with allergic (ABA) and 22 nonallergic (NBA) bronchial asthma) were examined. The quantity and functional activity (phagocytes properties and NBT-test) of eosinophils (E) and neutrophils (N) of blood (B) and sputum (S) were studied. We established, that the higher E number was observed in B and S in ABA and NBA patients ($p < 0,05$). The phagocytes properties and NBT-test in E were more changed in ABA, then in NBA patients ($p < 0,05$). Functional properties of N were disturbed only in NBA patients ($p < 0,05$). Thus, E took greater part in inflammatory process in ABA. That was confirmed by the normalization of E count in B and S and their functional activity after rational therapy. In NBA patients the N quantity remained on the high level after treatment, N functional activity was disturbed and FVC-test was changed. The obtained results demonstrated the different role of E and N in the inflammatory process in various BA forms. The addition to the traditional therapy of inhalation corticosteroid flunisolide or immunomodulator Erbisol promoted eradication of hypereosinophilia and normalization of peripheral blood E and N functional activity.