

INTENSITY OF ABSORPTION OF NATIVE AND OPSONIZED MYCOBACTERIA BY PHAGOCYTES IN VITRO IN PATIENTS WITH TUBERCULOSIS AND CHRONIC NONSPECIFIC PULMONARY DISEASES

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Summary

The simultaneous estimation of intensity of absorption by the blood neutrophilocytes and monocytes of native Mycobacterium and Mycobacterium, opsonized by antibodies and complement, was conducted in order to detect the frequency, variants and probable mechanisms of this function disturbance in tuberculosis and chronic nonspecific pulmonary diseases patients. It was found that the patients with pulmonary tuberculosis and chronic nonspecific pulmonary diseases often have Fc-receptors blocked by circulating immune complexes, which caused the depressing of antibody dependent way of bacterial pathogen absorption, and a compensatory activation of non-specific absorption mechanisms. To raise the treatment efficiency of this category of patients the application of detoxication method (including enterosorbition) was recommended. Inhibition of antibody synthesis in these patients was infrequent phenomenon: predominantly in persons with a significant combined or total immunity deficiency. The isolated defects in a complement system as a cause of an anti-infectious resistance decrease was detected only in single cases.