

THE CONDITION OF A NEUTROPHIL GRANULOCYTES SYSTEM IN CHILDREN WITH RECURRENT BRONCHITIS, INFECTED BY MYCOBACTERIA TUBERCULOSIS

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Summary

The quantitative study of neutrophil granulocytes (NG) in 30 children with recurrent bronchitis (RB), infected by mycobacteria tuberculosis, was conducted using computer morphometry method. The study demonstrated an existence of cell-polymorphism of NG, which evidences for a violation activation processes, the change of adhesive properties of cells and granular apparatus stability. The changes of parameters of the area and brightness of cytoplasm conditionally can be attributed to 4 categories. It was proved, that the marginal forms of NG — I (A) and IV (D) are inherent to the patients with significant violations of a general health condition.