

SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL INSTITUTE



TOPICAL ISSUES

OF THEORETICAL AND CLINICAL MEDICINE

ABSTRACT BOOK

International Scientific and Practical Conference
of Students, Postgraduates and Young Scientists

(Sumy, October 17-19, 2018)

Sumy
Sumy State University
2018

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
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PARAMETERS OF ENDOGENOUS INTOXICATION IN PATIENTS WITH SALMONELLOSIS

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Introduction: Salmonellosis is one of the most widespread anthroponozoonotic disease in the world. The main clinical criteria of salmonellosis is endogenous intoxication syndrome.

Aim: study changes in indicators of endogenous intoxication, immunoreactivity of patients with salmonellosis

Materials and methods: During 2012 – 2017 189 patients with salmonellosis, which underwent medical treatment in Sumy regional clinical infectious hospital named after Z. Y. Krasovyt'skoho, were examined. They were taken to hospital at (2,26±0,08) day. All diagnostic and treatment procedures were carried out at patients' informed consent. The group contained 44 clinic anamnestic healthy blood donors aged (37.95±1.72) years old. The following was carried out: anamnestic data collection; clinical laboratory examinations: clinical blood analysis, integrative endogenous intoxication and immunoreactivity indicators were calculated: leucocyte intoxication index (LII), hematological index of intoxication (HII), index of leukocytes shift (ISL), Krebs index (KI), immunoreactivity index (IR), lymphocytic-granulocytic index (ILG), neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), lymphocyte-monocyte ratio (LMR), neutrophil reactive response (NRR), index of leukocyte and ESR ratio (ILES), lymphocyte index (Ilymph), eosinophils-lymphocytes ratio (ELR), index of allergization (IA), nuclear index (NI), index of intoxication severity (IIS).

Results: In the acute phase of salmonellosis there was a reduction contents in blood eosinophils, lymphocyte, monocyte and growing – segmented forms of leukocyte. It led to increase: LII – by 6.5–7.1 times, HII – by 8.5–10.0, ISL – by 2.5–2.7, IK – by 2.7–2.9 ($p<0.05$). There was a reliable increase – ILES (by 1.7–1.8 times), NLR (by 2.3–2.7); decrease – ILG (by 2.2–2.4) ($p<0.05$). NRR was considerably increased in all surveyed by 5.3–5.5 times ($p<0.05$). Ilymph decreased by 2.6–2.8 times ($p<0.05$). ELR reduced by 3.3–4.4 times and IA – by 2.8–3 ($p<0.05$). NI was increased by 7–8.3 ($p<0.05$). Presence of acute inflammatory process reflects IIS that increases by 28.8–34 ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: On expressive endogenous intoxication and inflammatory reaction in patients with salmonellosis in acute phase specifies increase of integrative indexes of intoxication: LII, ISL, HII, NLR, NI, IIS, KI, and change of NRR – to decompensation. Simultaneous increase of ISL, EL ESR and decrease of ILG connected with endogenous intoxication and abnormality of immunologic reactivity affected by autointoxication. Decrease of Ilymph, ELR, IA caused by active adaptive reaction of leukocytes and immunodeficient disease cell type.

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