

them to begin friendships. Also it might give a positive relationship between the participation and international students' self-esteem.

Students who are far from home and unable to communicate with loved ones need support above and beyond. Teaching staff and students who deal with international students should make proactive efforts to meet their special needs and to help them during their adaptation period.

MORPHO-IMMUNOLOGICAL CORRELATIONS AT HELICOBACTER PYLORI RELATED DUODENAL ULCER

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Aim: The purpose of the investigation was studying correlation between degree of antral gastritis and contain of proinflammatory IL-1 β and antiinflammatory IL-4 in the blood serum of patients with Helicobacter pylori (HP) related duodenal ulcer.

Materials and methods: 22 patients with HP- related duodenal ulcer and 12 patients without gastroduodenal disease were observed. The diagnosis was verified by endoscopy and morphology researches. The levels of IL-1 β and IL-4 were determined by immunoenzymatic methods. Morphometric research of mucous of antral portion of the stomach and histological determination of contamination of Helicobacter pylori were defined.

Results: 12 patients (first group) had II degree of contamination of HP and 10 patients (second group) had III degree of contamination of HP.

The 78 % patients of the first group had antral gastritis without atrophy and 22 % - atrophic antral gastritis. Atrophic antral gastritis was found in 82 % patients of the second group and only in 18 % - antral gastritis without atrophy.

Concentrations of IL-1 β and IL-4 were true elevated in patients of the first group as compared with patients of the second group and patients without gastroduodenal disease.

Conclusions: 1) Investigation had shown direct dependence between degree of contamination of HP and severity of morphological changes gastric mucous. 2) Content of IL-1 β and IL-4 depends of degree of lesion gastric mucous at HP-related duodenal ulcer.

USING OF POLYOXIDONIUM IN PATIENTS WITH ASTHMA IN COMBINATION WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME

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Clinical and immunological investigation of patients with asthma (the first group) and with asthma and metabolic syndrome (MS) (the second group) using polyoxidonium in complex therapy was carried out.

27 patients with severe asthma and 16 patients with a combination of asthma and MS were investigated. Superficial markers of lymphocytes were studied using monoclonal antibodies sets CD3, CD4, CD8, CD11b, CD16, CD23, CD25, CD54, CD71, CD95, HLA-DR of SLL (Society of limited liability) "Sorbent", Podolsk, Moscow region.

Polyoxidonium was entered in a does of 6 mg intramuscularly.

Statistical processing was carried out by means of methods of variational statistics using students probability criterion.

Changes of cellular immunity in patients of both groups were shown by T-lymphopenia (CD3), decrease of cytotoxic cells (CD16, CD8), markers of readiness to apoptosis (CD95), increase of adhesion molecules (CD11b, CD54), activation markers (CD23, CD25, HLA-DR).

While making a comparison of these parameters more expressed violations were revealed in patients with constellation of asthma and MS. Obviously, it's one of immunological mechanisms of development of a mutual burdening syndrome, strengthening of respiratory airways inflammation.