

FIBRONECTIN AND ITS EFFECT ON IMMUNE SYSTEM ACTIVITY IN INFANTS IN THE NEONATAL PERIOD

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The relevance of the problem. Dynamic study of the concentration of fibronectin (FN) in the blood makes it possible to assess the severity of condition, and also facilitate the differential-diagnostic analysis with a decrease in resistance of the body in debilitated patients, especially in childhood. The aim is to estimate peculiarities of serum fibronectin and its effect on phagocytic activity in infants in the neonatal period in order to objectively assess the severity of adaptation and further development, the prevention and treatment.

Materials and methods. Analysis of literature data. The target is realized by the following objectives: examine the level of concentration of fibronectin in the serum of healthy newborn (34) children during the first month of life (from the umbilical vein, as well as for 2-5, 6-10, 11-20 and 21-30 days of life); find out the role of fibronectin in formation of neonatal adaptation.

The results of study. Examination showed that the level of FN in serum cord blood is $129,31 \pm 6,41$ mcg / ml. Average level of this opsonic protein for 2-5 days of life were $37,35 \pm 2,70$ mcg / ml. Only at the end of neonatal period FN activity in most children examined exceeded the level that was at birth. Thus, in healthy full-term infants the concentration of this opsonic protein in the neonatal period is characterized by considerable of its peculiar dynamism.

Conclusions. 1. Determining the concentration of FN in infants during the neonatal period will help to evaluate the formation of immune system in infants. 2. Dynamic study of fibronectin concentration in the blood makes it possible to evaluate not only the severity of the child, but also feature the course of the inflammatory process, facilitate differential-diagnostic analysis with a decrease in resistance of the body in debilitated infants.