

INDICATORS OF IMMUNOGLOBULINS A, M, G IN THE SERUM OF YOUNG CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM INTESTINAL INFECTION OF ROTAVIRUS ETIOLOGY.

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The aim of the study was to investigate humoral immunity of young children suffering from acute intestinal infection of rotavirus etiology.

We have examined 24 young children, being treated for acute intestinal infection of rotavirus etiology in Sumy City Children's Hospital of St. Zenaida. Control group consisted of 17 healthy children.

The study results showed that the level of immunoglobulin A significantly decreased in the serum of sick children $0,61 \pm 0,03$ g / l, compared with that of healthy children ($0,96 \pm 0,02$ g / l). There was definitely a significant increase of immunoglobulin M ($1,19 \pm 0,02$ g / l) and G ($10,72 \pm 0,29$ g / l) levels compared with those of blood serum of healthy children $0,9 \pm 0,04$ g / l and $8,48 \pm 0,13$ g / l, respectively. Similar changes of immunoglobulins M and G that is increasing of their level at an early stage of the disease, evidence of immune response as a secondary immune response to antigens of rotavirus infection.

Thus, children suffering from acute intestinal infection of rotavirus etiology have dysgammaglobulinemia at the beginning of the disease which is characterized by insufficient production of immunoglobulin A and increased content of M and G immunoglobulins, which can play an important role in the protection of the child from the infectious agent.

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