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## HUMORAL AND MUCOSAL IMMUNITY IN UNCOMPLICATED AND COMPLICATED EPH - GESTOS OF PREGNANTS

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**Objective:** to study the humoral and mucosal immunity in uncomplicated and complicated EPH - gestos of pregnant.

**Method:** 66 women with uncomplicated (n=20) and complicated with EPG - gestos (n=42) of pregnancy were studied. In serum and cervical mucosa samples the level of Ig A, Ig M, Ig G were controlled.

**Results:** the concentration of serum Ig G in uncomplicated cases was  $10,2 \pm 0,6$  g/l, whereas the level of mucosal Ig A, Ig M and Ig G was  $0,25 \pm 0,06$  g/l;  $0,19 \pm 0,06$  g/l; and  $0,60 \pm 0,03$  g/l comparatively. The statistically significant ( $p < 0,05$ ) increase in the level of serum Ig M and mucosal Ig M was detected in complicated cases. The degree of this increase correlated with the severity of toxemia in pregnant women. The level of serum Ig G was lowest in edema cases, Ig G in mucosa was not detected at all, whereas mucosal Ig A was increased in 1,7 once more in comparison with healthy pregnant.

**Conclusion:** we conclude that the results reflect the disturbance in protein metabolism in EPG-gestos and on other hand demonstrate the relative activation of the mucosal immunity.

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## THE EFFECT OF VIROLEX AND IMMUNOGLOBULIN THERAPY ON THE SPECIFIC ANTIVIRAL NEONATAL IMMUNITY WITH HERPES-VIRUS INFECTION

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**Objective:** the outcomes of researches conducted in Center by the employees of the department of neonatal pathology and the lab of clinical immunology have shown that the herpes-virus infection in the neonates develops on a background of immunodeficiency. The severity of infection clinical manifestations correlated with a decrease of specific antiviral antibodies level and the deficit of cells, inherings to T-helper subpopulation. The aim of the given research was the analysis of the specific humoral immunity condition in the neonates with a herpes-virus infection on a background of therapy.

**Method:** 52 neonates with herpes infection affirmed with the help of methods of DNA-hybridization and ELISA were inspected. The levels of specific anti-virus IgM and IgG antibodies were determined by ELISA. The Student method for the statistical analysis was used. The specific anti-virus drug virolex and intravenous immunoglobulin containing a plenty of antibodies of different specificity including anti-herpes simplex virus (HSV) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) for the treatment of children were applied. In cases of the complicated herpes-virus infection an immunoglobulin of 4-th generation - pentaglobin was applied.

**Results:** the outcome of the disease for children treated by combined immunochemotherapy was favourable. The application of an immunoglobulin was accompanied by the increase of a level of the specific IgG antibodies with  $1,15 \pm 0,08$  up to  $1,36 \pm 0,07$  points ( $p < 0,05$ ). The tendency to normalization of the cell immunity is marked.

**Conclusion:** it was shown that pentaglobin containing in a high titre of anti-HSV and anti-CMV antibodies is the most preferential at usage in the complex therapy of herpes-virus infection for the neonates.