
USING OF THE PROTEINS OF HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM IN DIAGNOSTIC OF GENERATIVE HEALTH'S DISORDERS IN COUPLES WITH PERINATAL MORTALITY OF CHILD

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Objective: to study the concentration of the specific (SAMG-2 - specific alpha-microglobulin-2) and non-specific (SAL-2 - soluble antigens of leucocytes-2) proteins in menstrual blood and sperm in parents with perinatal losses in order to estimate the state of generative health.

Methods: clinical, immunodiffusion analysis.

Results: the decrease of secretorial function of endometrium was determined in 56,1% of women with perinatal losses according to the level of SAMG-2 in menstrual blood. Chronic endometritis was founded in 88,2% of women according the level of SAL-2. The decrease of sperm's fertility was determined in 49,3% of men according to the level of SAMG-2 in sperm. Chronic prostatitis was founded in 51,7% of men using the examination of SAL-2 level.

Conclusions: the examination of concentration of SAMG-2 and SAL-2 in menstrual blood and sperm in parents with perinatal mortality of child is the high-informative method of diagnostic of reproductive health disorders.

IMMUNOLOGIC RESISTANCE SYNDROME

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A comparative study of the immune status of the inhabitants of the plain with the maritime climate being changed to the continental one (the Kaliningrad, Alma-Ata regions) and the natives of highlands (Zailijskij Alatau and the Pamirs) has been undertaken.

The indices of the immune status for the Kaliningrad and Leningrad region inhabitants were found to be the following: SD3 content equals $45,3 \pm 1,6\%$, SD4 - $20,2 \pm 1,2\%$, SD8 $\pm 14,7 \pm 0,9\%$, SD16 $\pm 9,1\%$, SD4/SD8 relationship makes up $1,4 \pm 0,13$. The relevant values for the foothills and highlands inhabitants showed more considerable fluctuations due to the climatic discomfort.

Factors of non-specific immunologic reactivity were estimated: the monocyte content being $8,07 \pm 0,6\%$, the phagocytic index of monocytes - $44,3 \pm 1,9\%$, a phagocytic number - $2,2 \pm 0,1\%$, an integral index - $1,004 \pm 0,053$.

NST-test of monocytes is defined by the number of diaphorase-positive cells - $9,07 \pm 0,08\%$, the average cytochemical coefficient of reaction - $0,123 \pm 0,01$, the aggregate index of luminescence by lysos in the monocyte cytoplasm - $295,3 \pm 8,1$, and the monocytes ability of adhesion and splitting comprising respectively $56,2 \pm 1,4$ and $35,07 \pm 0,8\%$. The expression level of receptors for Fe fragment of immunoglobulin and C3-fraction of the complement on the monocyte membrane comprised respectively $36,1 \pm 1,07$ and $45,4 \pm 1,01\%$. The phagocytic activity of neutrophiles was determined with the help of the following values: a phagocytic index - $68,05 \pm 1,8\%$, a phagocytic number - $4,6 \pm 0,2\%$, an integral phagocytic index - $3,15 \pm 0,18\%$; NST-test of neutrophiles: the number of diaphorase-positive cells - $80,55 \pm 1,55\%$, the average cytochemical coefficient of reaction - $0,949 \pm 0,038$.

The results received reveal that the majority of the people examined are characterised by the disfunction of the fermental systems of the monocytic and macrophagal cells and the development of the oxygen-dependent factors of the microbicidity of the phagocytic system. This is certain to be linked with a wide spreading of infections based on the malfunctioning of the mechanism of the bactericidal action.

The whole complex of typical malfunctions of the factors of the organism's non-specific protection and reduced effectiveness of the phagocytic system's functions are suggested by us to be designated as a transitional syndrome of regional immunal hyporesistance. It reflects polyetiological malfunctioning of the organism's protection systems and reduction of the reserve capabilities of the phagocytic part of the immunitas.