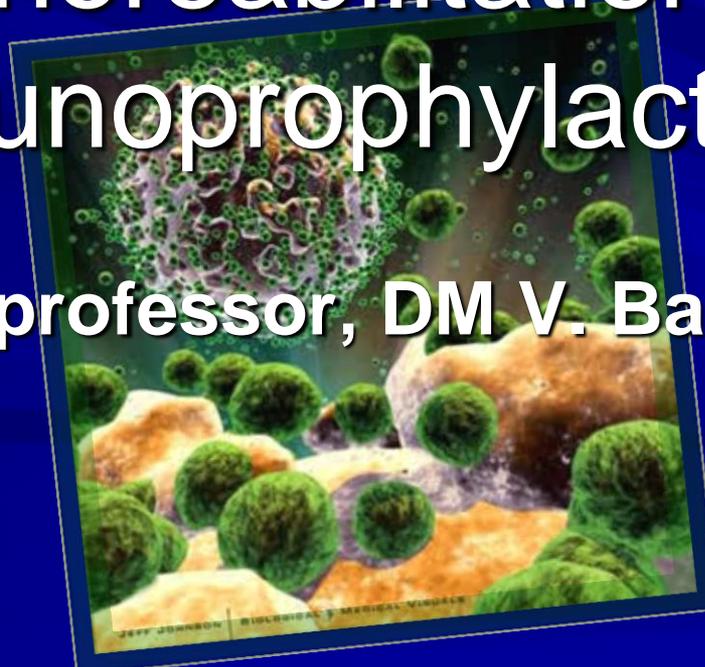


LECTURE 3

Diseases of the immune system.
Principles of immunodiagnosis,
immunotherapy,
immunorehabilitation and
immunoprophylactics.

Lecturer: professor, DM V. Babadzhan.



Secondary immunodeficient state is violation of the immune system, developing in a postneonatal period (in adults) and not subsequent upon genetic defects.

Secondary immunodeficient is dysimmunity, which arise up as a result of somatic and other diseases, and also other factors and have clinical symptoms.

Secondary immunodeficient

- a) develops on a background before normally functioning immune system;
- b) characterized the proof decline of quantitative and functional indexes of immune status;
- c) it is the area of risk development of chronic infectious diseases, autoimmune pathology, allergic diseases and tumor formations.

(Dranik G.N., 2005)

Forms of secondary immunodeficits

The acquired secondary immunodeficit is a syndrome of AIDS, developing as a result of defeat of the immune system the virus of immunodeficit (HIV).

The inducing (specified) secondary immunodeficit (ICD-10, code D.84.8) arises up as a result of concrete reasons, causing its appearance: x-ray radiation, cytostatic therapy, application of corticosteroids, traumas and surgical intervention, dysimmunities, developing the secondary in relation to a basic disease (diabetes, disease of liver, kinds, malignant tumors).

The spontaneous (unspecified) secondary immunodeficit (ICD-10, code D.84.9) is characterized absence of reason, causing violation of immune reactivity. Clinically shows up as chronic, recidivate infectious-inflammatory processes of bronchial tree, additional lesions of nose, urogenital and gastroenteric tract, eyes, skin, soft tissues, caused opportunistic microorganisms.

CLASSIFICATION OF SECONDARY IMMUNODEFICITES

- By the rates of development:
 - Acute immunodeficit (conditioned an acute infectious disease, trauma, intoxication and other).
 - Chronic immunodeficit (develops on a background of chronic festering-inflammatory diseases, autoimmunity, tumors, persistent viral infection).
- II. By the level of breakage:
 - Violation of cellular (T-cells) immunity.
 - Violation of humeral (B-cells) immunity.
 - Violation of phagocytes.
 - Violation of complement system.
 - Combined defects.
- III. By prevalence:
 - «Local» immunodeficit.
 - Systemic immunodeficit.
- IV. By the degree of severity:
 - Compensated (miled).
 - Subcompensated (moderate).
 - Decompensated (severe).

Basic principles of treatment of IDES at the repeated viral-bacterial infections

- 1. Valuable, balanced on squirrel, vitamins and oligoelements (Zn, Se, Cu, Co) diet**
- 2. Hypoallergic diet;**
- 3. Sanacion of chronic infections;**
- 4. W of leadthrough of vaccination during the leadthrough of course of complex therapy;**
- 5. Renewal of microbiocenosis of skin and mucous membranes;**
- 6. Antioxydant therapy;**
- 7. Immunomodulatory therapy;**
- 8. Adequate rational antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal therapy.**

Immunotropic preparations

- **Immunostimulators (immunomodulators)**

- **Synthetic (chemical):**

- - Imunofan
- - Cicloferon
- - Groprinozin
- - Polioxydonium
- - Amiksin
- - Cagocel

- **Synthetic (rekombinant):**

- - interferon-alfa
- - IL-2

Immunotropic preparations

■ Immunostimulators (immunomodulators)

■ Biological (human, animal origin):

■ - Immunoglobulins

■ - Erbisol

■ - Thymalin

■ - Tactivin

■ Immunosuppressive

■ Glucocorticosteroids

■ Citostatics

■ Monoclonal antibodies

■ Ciclosporin A

Immunoprophilactic and immunorehabilitation preparations

- Vegetable
- Bacterial
- Mycotic
- Antiviral vaccines
- Allergovaccination

Classification of immune drugs at the point of application

| Affecting primarily on a cellular link (NK-cells, T-killer cells) | Affecting mainly on humoral (B-lymphocytes, Ig) | Affecting predominantly macrophage-monocytic link | influencing on interferon status |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timalin • Imunofan • immunomaks • Galavit® (100 mg) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immunoglobulins • Interferons (reduce the synthesis of immunoglobulins) • Bacterial Immunopreparat (ribomunil, bronhomunal) • Galavit® (200 mg - reduced the synthesis of low avidity antibody in a dose of 100 mg - improves the specificity of the antibody) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polioksidony • sodium nucleinate • immunomaks • derinat • Galavit® | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interferon preparations: (laferon, viferon, Laferobion, etc.) • Interferon inducers (amiksin, Lavomax, tsikloferon, Kagocel, proteflazid) • Galavit® (100 mg - increases the synthesis of interferon) |

Immunostimulators

Clinical criteria: chronic festering infection, low efficiency of treatment of inflammatory process; treatment of cytostatics, glucocorticosteroids, antibacterial and radial therapy.

Immunological criterias: decrease of amount and functional activity of lymphocytes, decline level of immunoglobulines, complement, phagocytic activity (uncompleted phagocytosis) no less what on 30-50%.

Immunosupressive therapy

Clinical criteria: heavy forms of allergy with the defeat of kinds, transplantation of organs and tissues, connecting system diseases.

Immunological criteria: appearance high titles of autoantibodyes in blood.

PRINCIPLES OF POSITIVE IMMUNOTROPIC (IMMUNOMODULATORY) THERAPY OF ID

- 1. Renewal of T-cells immunity with using of thymic factors (taktivin, thymalin, thymogen, imunofan)**
- 2. Renewal of IFN status (viferon, laferon);**
- 3. Renewal of activity of NK-cells (immunomaks, gepon, lykolid, polioxydonyum);**
- 4. Renewal of humoral immunity (myelolid).**

IMMUNOCORRECTION (I)

(ID, lymphocyte type)

CRITERIA

- 1. Decline of maintenance of CD3, CD4, CD25.**
- 2. Decline of immunoregulatory index of CD4/CD8.**
- 3. Decline of production IL-2, gamma-INF.**
- 4. Increase of production IL-4, 5, 6.**

■ STIMULATION of SYNTHESIS ILT-2 (IZOPRINOZIN, GROPRINOZIN)

■ THYMIC PEPTIDS:

- old are THYMALIN, TAKTIVIN, THYMOPTIN

- new are ZADAKSIN, IMMUNOFAN

■ METABOLIC ROW - GALAVIT.

The patient 37 years old. Diagnosis: chronic recurrent herpes viral infection in the area of the face and lips. Oropharyngeal candidiasis. Immune deficiency in T-

| Показник | | Результат | | Норма | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Гемоглобін | | 112 | | Ж – 115 – 145, М – 132 – 164 г/л | | | Виражений анізоцитоз, анізохромія ТЗН=45% | |
| Еритроцити | | 3,4 | | Ж - 3,7 – 4,7, М – 4,0 – 5,1x10 ¹² /л | | | | |
| Тромбоцити | | 260 | | 150 – 320x10 ⁹ /л | | | | |
| ШОЕ | | 18 | | 2 – 15 мм /год. | | | | |
| Лейкоцити | | 3,8 | | 4 – 9x10 ⁹ /л | | | | |
| Нейтр. 43 – 71 % 2000-6500 | Пал.\яд. 1 – 4 % 80-400 | Сегм. \яд. | Еоз. 0,5 – 5% 80-370 | Баз. 0 – 1% 20-80 | Мон. 3 – 9% 90-720 | Лімф. 25 – 37% 1600-3000 | БГЛ 1-5% 80-500 | Плаз. 0 – 1% 20-80 |
| 67 | 3 | 64 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 2550 | 110 | 2440 | 150 | | 300 | 800 | | |
| Імунологічні показники | | Результат | Норма (Од СІ) | Імунологічні показники | | | Результат | Норма (Од СІ) |
| Т- лімф. | % | 45 | 50 – 80 | Ig G | | | 15,1 | 8,0-18,0 г/л |
| CD-3 | Абс. число | 360 | 1000-2200 | | | | | |
| Т- хелп. | % | 27 | 33-46 | Ig M | | | 4,08 | 0,2-2,0 г/л |
| CD-4 | Абс. число | 216 | 309-1571 | | | | | |
| Т- супрес. | % | 39 | 17-30 | Ig A | | | 1,62 | 0,3-3,0 г/л |
| CD-8 | Абс. число | 312 | 282-999 | | | | | |
| ІРІ | CD-4/CD-8 | 0,69 | 1,4-2,0 | ЦІК | | | 62 | 30 – 50 Од. опт. щільн. |
| NK-клітини CD-16 | % | 15 | 12 – 23 | Поглиналина активність | | ФЧ | 93 | 60 – 80% |
| | Абс. число | 120 | 72-543 | | | ФІ | 4,57 | 1,5 – 3,5 |
| В-лімф. CD-22 | % | 28 | 17-31 | НСТ -тест | | спон. | 11 | до 10% |
| | Абс. число | 224 | 109-532 | | | Інд. | 19 | - |
| РБТЛ | спон. | 14 | до 10% | Комплемент | | рез. | 8 | 16% |
| | інд. | 71 | 50-70% | | | СН-50 | 74 | 30 – 60 гем. Од/мл |

Causal and Immunotropic therapy:
 1) Zovirax (acyclovir) 400 mg is inside the 4 times a day for 1 month ; Gerpevir (ointment) lubricate the affected skin and mucous membranes of the lips 4 times a day 7 days;
 2) viferon 500 thousand IU 1 per day in candlelight for 1 month ; virohel - lubricate the affected skin and mucous membranes of the lips , 2 times a day, 5 - 7 days;
 - Interferon inductor - cyclopheron - 12.5 % injection - 2 ml , dose of 0.25 g / m at 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20 , 23, 26, 29 days. After interferon ;
 4) imunofan 1 ml / m in a day , № 10;
 5) Polyoxidonium 12 mg (suppository) 1 every 3 days , № 10;
 6) amiksin 125 mg (1 cap.) Day after breakfast , № 20;
 7) intrakonazol (intrunhar) 100 mg 1 time a day for 2 weeks .

GROPRINOZIN

GROPRINOZIN is antiviral preparation with direct antiviral and mediated through the immune system effect.

Effects of GROPRINOZIN

- IL-2 synthesis stimulation;**
- stimulates activity of NK-cells (even for healthy people);**
- stimulates phagocyte activity of macrophages;**
- stimulates macrophagal activity in presentation by them antigens and activation of antibodyproductive cells;**
- stimulates expression of membrane receptors;**
- warns the postviral weakening of cellular RNK and albumins synthesis in cells which were infected;**
- slows the synthesis of viral RNK.**

Groprinozin prescribes 50 mg/kg daily in 3-4 receptions - 8 days (1-2 weeks, in accordance with changes in immunogramme prescribe the repeated courses during more long time - 15-30 days)

THYMALIN

Thymalin stimulates the differentiation of cells of the lymphoid system, changing not only functional activity of lymphocytes but also causing the secretion of cytokines, for example IL-2.

Thymalin is a complex of thymus peptides,

10 mg dissolve in 1-2 ml of isotonic solution of sodium chloride.

IM injections 5-20 mgs (30-100 mgs on a course) for adults,

1 mg for of 1 year children;

2-3 mg for 4-6 years;

3,5 mg for 4-14 years during 3-10 days.

IMMUNOFAN

IMMUNOFAN - regulatory thymic synthetic peptide

- Proceeds in an amount and activity of T-lymphocytes, foremost - due to CD4-cells;
- Proceeds in balance of cytokins in regard to subpopulation of T-helpers of 1th type, in particular, IL-2, INF-gamma;
- Activates the function of natural killers;
- Deceleration of apoptosis (\uparrow bcl-2, \downarrow fax, \downarrow bax, \downarrow bab)
- Improve more effective blocking of virus replication.

IMMUNOFAN 50 mg 1ml prescribes IM ones in 2 days, course of treatment - 10 injections.

GALAVIT

- **Mainly influences on the system of macrophages and lymphocytic link;**
- **Stimulates phagocyte activity in its initial deficit.**
- **Restores activity of T-cells;**
- **Regulates the synthesis of proinflammatory cytokins (TNF- α , IL-2, IL-12);**
- **Normalize phagocytosis;**
- **Blocks the mechanisms of auto-aggression, including - in CNS.**
- **Possesses an antioxidant action.**
- **Stimulates reparation of damaged tissues**

GALAVIT prescribes for 100 mg 1 time per day of IM (10 injections), in future - for to a 1 candle per day (10 candles).

The patient 48 years old. Diagnosis: chronic fatigue syndrome. Chronic recurrent herpes virus infection localized in the lips, HSV-1, exacerbation. Immuno-deficiency (D84.9), lymphocytic type, chronic, IN-1, FN II stage.

| Показник | | Результат | | Норма | | | Виражений анізоцитоз, анізохромія | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Гемоглобін | | 145 | | Ж – 115 – 145, М – 132 – 164 г/л | | | ТЗН=45% | |
| Еритроцити | | 4,3 | | Ж - 3,7 – 4,7, М – 4,0 – 5,1x10 ¹² /л | | | | |
| Тромбоцити | | 200 | | 150 – 320x10 ⁹ /л | | | | |
| ШОЕ | | 12 | | 2 – 15 мм /год. | | | | |
| Лейкоцити | | 7,3 | | 4 – 9x10 ⁹ /л | | | | |
| Нейтр. 43 – 71 % 2000-6500 | Пал.яд. 1 – 4 % 80-400 | Сегм. яд. | Еоз. 0,5 – 5% 80-370 | Баз. 0 – 1% 20-80 | Мон. 3 – 9% 90-720 | Лімф. 25 – 37% 1600-3000 | БГЛ 1-5% 80-500 | Плаз. 0 – 1% 20-80 |
| 64 | 1 | 63 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 2 | |
| 4570 | 70 | 4600 | 440 | | 510 | 1390 | 150 | |
| Імунологічні показники | | Результат | Норма (Од СІ) | Імунологічні показники | | | Результат | Норма (Од СІ) |
| Т- лімф. CD-3 | % | 46 | 50 – 80 | Ig G | | | 18,8 | 8,0-18,0 г\л |
| | Абс. число | 639 | 1000-2200 | | | | | |
| Т- хелп. CD-4 | % | 28 | 33-46 | Ig M | | | 2,6 | 0,2-2,0 г\л |
| | Абс. число | 389 | 309-1571 | | | | | |
| Т- супрес. CD-8 | % | 29 | 17-30 | Ig A | | | 3,2 | 0,3-3,0 г\л |
| | Абс. число | 305 | 282-999 | | | | | |
| ІРІ | CD-4/CD-8 | 1,27 | 1,4-2,0 | ЦІК | | | 60 | 30 – 50 Од. опт. щільн. |
| НК-клітини CD-16 | % | 26 | 12 – 23 | Поглиналина активність | ФЧ | 89 | 60 – 80% | |
| | Абс. число | 361 | 72-543 | | ФІ | 3,7 | 1,5 – 3,5 | |
| В-лімф. CD-22 | % | 23 | 17-31 | НСТ -тест | | спон. | 11 | до 10% |
| | Абс. число | 319 | 109-532 | | | Інд. | 12 | - |
| РБТЛ | спон. | 15 | до 10% | Комплемент | | рез. | 11 | 16% |
| | інд. | 60 | 50-70% | | | СН-50 | 70 | 30 – 60 гем. Од/мл |

Causal therapy and Immunotropic
 1) specific antiviral therapy (replacement - antiherpetic immunoglobulin type 1 to 1.5 ml / m, a total of 5 injections 2 times a week and anticytomehalovirus immunoglobulin (tsytotekt) at 1.5 ml / m, a total of 5 injections 2 times per week;
 2) causal antiviral therapy - 2 acyclovir tab. 3 times daily for 7 days;
 3) non-specific antiviral therapy - Laferon 1 million IU a day / m for 10 days;
 - Interferon inducator -cyclopheron - 12.5 % injection - 2 ml , dose of 0.25 g / m at 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20 , 23, 26, 29 days. Assign after interferon ;
 4) halavit 0.2 g in 5 ml physiological . solution / m in a day , 3 injections. immunorehabilitation :
 5) halavit 0.1 g rectal suppositories in a day , 20 days;
 6) Nucleinat sodium 0.1 g , 2 times a day , 40 days;
 7) lutsetam 1.2 g , 2 times a day (morning and lunch) for a month.

IMMUNOCORRECCION (II)

(ID, interferonone type)

CRITERIA

1. Decline of alfa- and gamma-INF production.
2. Decline of CD4 and CD16 levels .
3. Decline of immunoregulatory index of CD4/CD8.
4. Increase of IL-4, 5, 6 production.

- INTERFERONS (VIFERON, LAFERON);
- INDUCTORS of ENDOGENOUS INTERFERON and NK-CRLLS:
- NEOVIR, CYCLOFERON);
- AMIXIN;
- Antiagregants (CURANTYL);
- NEW (with the protracted effect) - KAGOCEL.

PRINCIPLES of INTERFERON THERAPY in the syndrome of chronic fatigue and immunodeficits

- 1. Local and systemic application of interferon (laferon).**
- 2. High or middle doses of interferon (laferon) from the beginning of treatment, since 2-3 million, rarer - with 4-6 million - during 1,5-2 months, further, -**
- 3. The doses of Interferon go down «step by step» in 1,5-time each 2-3 weeks, rarer, - each month.**
- 4. In the relapse of infection to return to former, more high dose on 2-3 weeks, further, is an attempt of decline of dose.**
- 5. Duration of course treatment of interferon (laferon) - no less than 3,5-4,5 months.**
- 6. If necessary courses repeat in critical periods.**

KAGOCEL

- **STIMULATOR OF ENDOGENOUS INTERFERON SYNTHESIS**
- **Stimulates the synthesis of proinflammatory cytokins (g-INF, IL-2);**
- **Proceeds an amount and activity of T-lymphocytes;**
- **Activates the function of natural killers;**
- **Restores balance of T-helpers 1th type.**

INFLUENCE OF KAGOCEL ON VIRUSES

Stimulation of „late” interferons formation, the protracted increase of antiviral albumins production (to 6-8 days) even in a non-permanent reception.

Has not only immunotropic but also antiviral activity.

Suitable both for treatment of exacerbation and for the prophylaxis reactivation of viruses from family of herpes.

Application - 2 tab. 3 times per a day during 5 days, and then - 1 tab. 2 times per a day during subsequent 10 days;

CYCLOFERON

**Cycloferon - 12,5% solution for injections 2 ml in amp.,
tab. for 0,15 g, ointment 5% for 5 ml.**

Stimulates production of alfa-, beta-, and gamma-interferons,
increases the level of CD4+ -T-lymphocytes.

Recommended for patients with herpes, citomegalovirus
infection, hepatitis, HIV-infection, multiple sclerosis, ulcer
disease of stomach, rheumatoid arthritis.

Application 2 ml IM or IV on 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26,
29 day.

Appoint at a flu and respirator infections; ointment - at herpes,
virginitis, arthritis.

IMMUNOCORRECTION (III)

(ID, humeral type)

CRITERIA

- Diminishing of amount of CD19.
- Decline levels of immunoglobulins classes A, M, G.
- Seronegativ forms of infection (specific IGM-, IGG-, DNA+)

SPECIFIC IMMUNOGLOBULINS:

- antistaphylococcal (3 ml IM, 3 - 5 inj. 1 time per 3 days).
- antiherpetic (1 or 2 types) (amp. for 1,5 ml, use for 4,5 ml IM 1 time per 3 days of 5 inj.);
- anticitomegalovirus;
- IG against the virus of Ebshtain-Barr;
- antichamidial (1,5 ml one time per 3 days IM of 6 inj.),

The patient 58 years old. Diagnosis: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, II c., Exacerbation. Diffuse fibrosis. Emphysema. LW II c. Immunodeficiency by B-cell type (D

| Показник | | Результат | | Норма | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Гемоглобін | | 122 | | Ж – 115 – 145, М – 132 - 164 г/л | | | Виражений анізоцитоз, анізохромія ТЗН=45% | |
| Еритроцити | | 3,8 | | Ж - 3,7 – 4,7, М – 4,0 – 5,1x10 ¹² /л | | | | |
| Тромбоцити | | 220 | | 150 – 320x10 ⁹ /л | | | | |
| ШОЕ | | 11 | | 2 – 15 мм /год. | | | | |
| Лейкоцити | | 6,6 | | 4 – 9x10 ⁹ /л | | | | |
| Нейтр. 43 – 71 % 2000-6500 | Пал.\яд. 1 – 4 % 80-400 | Сегм. \яд. | Еоз. 0,5 – 5% 80-370 | Баз. 0 – 1% 20-80 | Мон. 3 – 9% 90-720 | Лімф. 25 – 37% 1600-3000 | БГЛ 1-5% 80-500 | Плаз. 0 – 1% 20-80 |
| 66 | 3 | 63 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 4360 | 200 | 4160 | 400 | 70 | 200 | 1518 | | |
| Імунологічні показники | | Результат | Норма (Од СІ) | Імунологічні показники | | | Результат | Норма (Од СІ) |
| Т- лімф. CD-3 | % Абс. число | 72 1092 | 50 – 80 1000-2200 | Ig G | | | 11,9 | 8,0-18,0 г\л |
| Т- хелп. CD-4 | % Абс. число | 53 804 | 33-46 309-1571 | Ig M | | | 0,18 | 0,2-2,0 г\л |
| Т- супрес. CD-8 | % Абс. число | 21 319 | 17-30 282-999 | Ig A | | | 4,8 | 0,3-3,0 г\л |
| ІРІ | CD-4/CD-8 | 2,5 | 1,4-2,0 | ЦІК | | | 59 | 30 – 50 Од. опт. щільн. |
| NK-клітини CD-16 | % | 23 | 12 – 23 | Поглиналина активність | ФЧ | 91 | 60 – 80% | |
| | Абс. число | 349 | 72-543 | | ФІ | 4,45 | 1,5 – 3,5 | |
| В-лімф. CD-22 | % | 8 | 17-31 | НСТ -тест | спон. | 21 | до 10% | |
| | Абс. число | 121 | 109-532 | | Інд. | 26 | - | |
| РБТЛ | спон. | 10 | до 10% | Комплемент | рез. | 5 | 16% | |
| | інд. | 40 | 50-70% | | СН-50 | 55 | 30 – 60 гем. Од/мл | |

Immunotropic therapy:

- 1) causal antibiotic therapy - levofloxacin 500 mg / in drip-Lynn 1 time a day 7 days
dimexyd 5 ml per 200 ml of 0.9% sodium chloride in / drip 1 per day 5 days
azithromycin 500 mg 1 time a day, 3 days;
- 2) Polyoxidonium 6 mg / m 2 twice a week, for 10 days;
- 3) halavit 100 mg 1 time a day / m, 10 days;
- 4) laktophiltrum 2 MSA. 2 times a day for 14 days.
- 5) fluconazole 100 mg a day, 10 days.

immunorehabilitation:

- 6) IRS-1 19 inhalations once a day, 20 days;
- 7) timalin 1 ml subcutaneously in a day, 10 days.

INTRAVENOUS IMMUNOGLOBULINS

Intravenous immunoglobulins prescribes in day's dose 400 mg/kg IV dropes 1 ml/kg/h for premature born and 4-5 ml/kg/h for worn children.

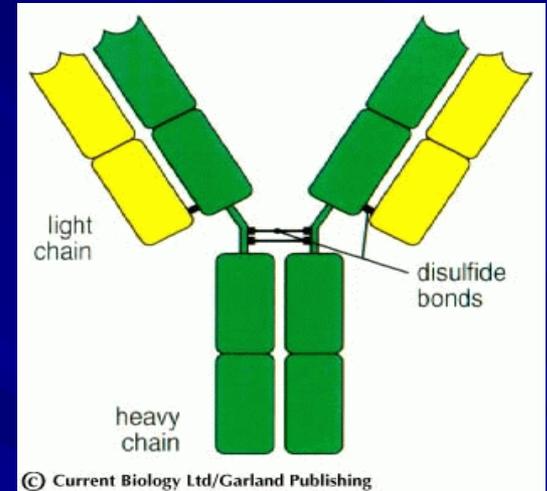
IVG prescribes for prophylaxis of infections to the prematurely born children with mass of body less than 1500 g and by the level of IGG 3 g/l and below.

IVG use to achievement the concentration of IGG in blood not below than 4-6 g/l in immunodeficit with the low level of IGG in blood.

IVG prescribes for treatment of heavy festering-inflammatory diseases 1th daily 3-5 injections to reach the dose of IVG 1-2,5 g/kg.

Immunoglobulin therapy

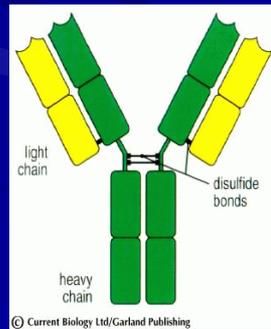
- substitution
 - primary antibody immunodeficiency
 - secondary antibody immunodeficiency
- immunomodulation of autoimmune diseases
- 1 g approx. 4×10^{18} IgG molecules
- different dosing



Mechanisms of IVIg effect

- Fc fragment dependent

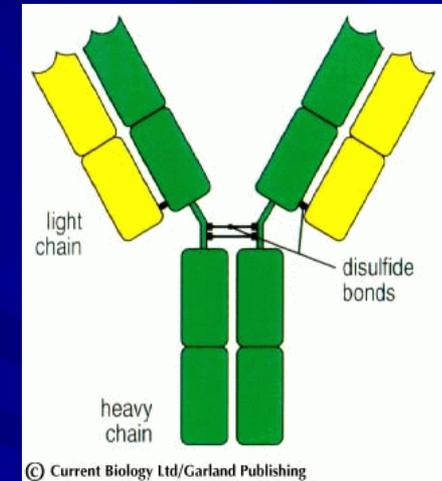
- *blockade of Fc receptors on phagocytes (similar effect as MoAb anti-FcγR, lasts approx. 30 days)*
- *inhibition of proinflammatory cytokines by macrophages (in vitro)*
- *diminishing of NK cells function*
- *effect on Fc receptors on B cells (CD32)*



Mechanisms of IVIg effect

- Fab fragment dependent

- *different antigen neutralization*
- *anti-idiotypic activity*
- *inhibition of B cell differentiation and activation*
- *creation of rheumatoid factors (anti-Ig Ab)*



Clinical use of IVIg

effect proven by RCT

- immune thrombocytopenia
- Guillain-Barré syndrome
- chronic demyelinating neuropathy
- Kawasaki disease
- Dermatomyositis
- Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome
- Multifocal neuropathy

effect not proven by RCT

- viral induced malaise
- rheumatoid arthritis
- juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

IMMUNOCORRECCION (IV) (ID, phagocytic type)

CRITERIA

- Decline of phagocyte number and index.
- Decline of NBT-test.

- POLIOXSYDONIY - 6 mg of preparation before injection dissolve in 1-1,5 ml of phys. sol., dist. water or 0,25% sol. of Novocain, IM or SC injection.
- Acute inflammatory process: 6 mg daily, course is 3-5 injections;
- Chronic inflammatory process 6 mg daily, 5 injections, then 2 times per a week, course 10-15 injections.

- METHYLURACIL - prescribes in pills for 0,5 g 3 times per a day during 3-4 weeks or by more protracted courses₃₀

The patient 28 years old. Diagnosis: chronic recurrent furunculosis. By phagocytic immunodeficiency type (D 84.9)

| Показник | | Результат | | Норма | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Гемоглобін | | 117 | | Ж – 115 – 145, М – 132 – 164 г/л | | | Виражений анізоцитоз, анізохромія ТЗН=45% | |
| Еритроцити | | 3,7 | | Ж - 3,7 – 4,7, М – 4,0 – 5,1x10 ¹² /л | | | | |
| Тромбоцити | | 230 | | 150 – 320x10 ⁹ /л | | | | |
| ШОЕ | | 14 | | 2 – 15 мм /год. | | | | |
| Лейкоцити | | 6,1 | | 4 – 9x10 ⁹ /л | | | | |
| Нейтр. | Пал.\яд. | Сегм. | Еоз. | Баз. | Мон. | Лімф. | БГЛ | Плаз. |
| 43 – 71 % | 1 – 4 % | \яд. | 0,5 – 5% | 0 – 1% | 3 – 9% | 25 – 37% | 1-5% | 0 – 1% |
| 2000-6500 | 80-400 | | 80-370 | 20-80 | 90-720 | 1600-3000 | 80-500 | 20-80 |
| 59 | 6 | 53 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| 3600 | 370 | 3230 | 120 | 60 | 430 | 1890 | | |
| Імунологічні показники | | Результат | Норма (Од СІ) | Імунологічні показники | | | Результат | Норма (Од СІ) |
| Т- лімф. | % | 37 | 50 – 80 | Ig G | | | 12,6 | 8,0-18,0 г\л |
| CD-3 | Абс. число | 699 | 1000-2200 | | | | | |
| Т- хелп. | % | 17 | 33-46 | Ig M | | | 3,06 | 0,2-2,0 г\л |
| CD-4 | Абс. число | 321 | 309-1571 | | | | | |
| Т- супрес. | % | 18 | 17-30 | Ig A | | | 1,8 | 0,3-3,0 г\л |
| CD-8 | Абс. число | 340 | 282-999 | | | | | |
| ІРІ | CD-4/CD-8 | 0,94 | 1,4-2,0 | ЦІК | | | 76 | 30 – 50 Од. опт. щільн. |
| NK-клітини CD-16 | % | 19 | 12 – 23 | Поглиналина активність | | ФЧ | 42 | 60 – 80% |
| | Абс. число | 359 | 72-543 | | | ФІ | 1,2 | 1,5 – 3,5 |
| В-лімф. CD-22 | % | 23 | 17-31 | НСТ -тест | | спон. | 4 | до 10% |
| | Абс. число | 435 | 109-532 | | | Інд. | 8 | - |
| РБТЛ | спон. | 10 | до 10% | Комплемент | | рез. | 4 | 16% |
| | інд. | 60 | 50-70% | | | СН-50 | 75 | 30 – 60 гем. Од/мл |

Immunotropic therapy:

- 1) specific antibiotic therapy (normal human immunoglobulin 4.5 ml / m in a day for 10 days);
 - 2) causal antibiotic therapy - spiramycin 500 mg 2 times a day;
 - 3) locally - triderm lesions in areas 2 times a day - 2 weeks;
 - 4) Polyoxidonium 6 mg / m 2 twice a week, 20 days or 100 mg halavit a day / m, 20 days;
 - 5) probiotic Linex 2 MSA. 3 times a day, 20 days.
- immunorehabilitation:
- 6) viferon 150 thousand IU, a day in the candlelight, 10 entries;
 - 7) Sodium Nucleinat 0.1 g 3 times a day 30 days

ETIOTROPIC THERAPY

PREPARATIONS OF ACYCLOVIR:

- ZOVIRAKS;
 - ACYCLOVIR, ACIK, GERPEVIR.
 - VALACYCLOVIR (VALTREKS).
 - GANCYCLOVIR (CIMEVEN).
-
- 1. Necessarily - in the period of exacerbation (CMV IgM+, CMV-DNA+).
 - 2. Desirably - appearance of specific organ defeats in conditions of concentration of CMV-IgG growth in dynamics.
 - 3. As a variant of virus-suppressive therapy (support of remission): less doses, more long time.

ETIOTROPIC THERAPY

- **FLUOROCHINOLONS** (2d, 4th generations - “unrespirator”: ciprofloxacin or gatifloxacin).
- **MACROLIDS** (spiramicin, roxitromicin, claritromicin, azitromicin, ghozamicin).
- **Necessarily - in all cases of determining infection (ChI -IgM+, ChI-DNA+, growth concentration of ChI-IgG in dynamics).**

TREATMENT of herpesvirus infection

- Acyclovir - 0,2 g 5 times per day 7 days;
- Gropriozin - 50 mg/kg daily - 8 days (1-2 weeks);
- According changes in immunogramme, repeated courses during more long period - 15-30 days).

Interferono-prophylaxis

Interferon (laferon, interferon human intranasal) 1 - 3 million IUN intranasal or

Inductors of interferon

- Cycloferon (neovir) 12,5 % sol. 2 ml IM 2 times per a week or

- Amixin 1 tab. 0,125 on a chart: 3 tab. at once, after for 1 tab. in a day;

- Amizon 1 tab. 0,25 on a chart: 3 tab. at once, after for 1 tab. in a day.

Immunostimulation by cytokines

■ IFN alpha

- malignancy, hepatitis B and C
- flu-like symptoms, malaise, anorexy, mood changes, bone marrow suppression, hepatotoxicity, cardiotoxicity

■ IFN beta

- multiple sclerosis
- possible effect due to inhibition of expression of HLA-DR on glial cells

■ IFN gamma

- lepromatous lepra, leishmaniasis, chronic granulomatosis

■ IL-2

- PID, HIV, increases number of CD4+ T cells

■ GM-CSF, G-CSF

- production of new granulocytes, monocytes and macrophages



Vaccination against flu

- **Autumn (better October)**
- **Possibly simultaneously with other vaccines (in different places)**
- **To utilize the exceptionally registered vaccines**
- **INFLUVAK subunit vaccine**
 - antigen composition answers annual recommendations of WHO
- **Doses:**
 - children from 6 month to 3 years - 0,25 ml
 - to the children more senior than 3 years - 0,50 ml
 - adults - 1,0ml
- **Patients, never before getting an inoculation from flu, must get the second dose of preparation in 4-6 weeks.**
- **Introduction:**
 - intramuscular
 - deeply subcutaneously
- **before introduction to warm a vaccine to the room temperature.**

URGENT FLU CHEMO-PROPHYLAXIS

- Groprinozin - possesses a direct anti-virus and immunostimulation effect. Accept during a peak of disease with a prophylactic purpose for 0,5 g (1 tab.) 3 times per a day during 7 - 10 days.

Arbidol is an action that. Accept during a peak of disease with a prophylactic purpose for 0,2 g (2 tab. for 0,1 g) 1 time per a day during 10 - 14 days.

ETIOTROPIC FLU THERAPY

- Groprinozin - accept, since the first days of flu after meal, a pill can be ground up, for 1 g (2 tab. for 500 mg, daily dose is 50 mgs/kg of body mass) 3 - 4 times per a day during 5 - 7 days. Treatment is continued 1 - 2 days after disappearance of symptoms. In heavy cases day's dose can be increased in 2 times to 100 mg/kg.

- Arbidol - accept, since the first days of flu for 0,2 g (2 tab. for 0,1 g) 4 times per a day during 3 - 5 days.

Tamiflyu (ozeltamivir) is a tablet inhibitor of neuraminidase of flu virus.

RESPIBRON – treatment and prophylaxis of acute respirator infections.

- **Rapid heterospecific stimulation of local immune defense factors of mucous membrane (activation of phagocytosis, increase of lysocim production, interferon).**
- **Protracted protection from exacerbation (stimulation of secretor IGA production by immuno-competent cells).**

CORRECTION OF SECONDARY IMMUNE INSUFFICIENCY AFTER OPERATIONS

- **Likopid 0,125mg IM daily 10 injections by a course**
- **Imunofan for 1 ml 0,05% solution of IM in a day 10 injections by a course**
- **Polyoxydonium 6 mg IM daily 10 injections by a course**
- **Galavit 100 mg IM daily 10 injections by a course**

CLINICAL EFFECTS OF IMMUNO-CORRECTION

- Diminishing of disease frequency**
- Diminishing of frequency of disease**
- Acceleration of reparative processes**
- Acceleration of reparativnykh processes**
- Rapid normalization of temperature**
- Diminishing of the phenomena of organism intoxication**
- Purging of wounds from festering-necrotizing masses**
- Reduction of terms of treatment in clinic**



Thank you