**REDOX-STATUS OF PATIENTS WITH ISOLATED PSORIASIS AND ASSOCIATED WITH HYPERTENSION PSORIASIS.**

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**Objectives:** study indicators of redox-status in the blood of patients with isolated psoriasis (IP) and psoriasis associated with hypertension (PAH).

**Materials & Methods.** The observated patients were separated on 2 groups: 1 group 75 patients with non-associated psoriasis; 2-nd group – 49 patients with association of psoriasis and hypertension. The peroxide oxidation of lipids was evaluated by spectrophotometric method by the content of diene conjugates (DC) and malonic dialdehyde (MDA) in the serum. The activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD) of erythrocytes was determined from the degree of inhibition of the reduction of nitrosine tetrazolium; glutathione peroxidase (GPO) in red blood cells - by the method of Moina et al., serum ciruloplasmin (SC)- by the Ravin method in Moshkov's modification, sulfhydryl (SH) groups of oxide-modified proteins and reduced glutathione (RG) in blood hemolysate using the Elman reagent, the activity of blood catalase (BC) - by a color reaction with ammonium molybdate, in which hydrogen peroxide forms a stable complex with molybdenum salt by spectrophotometric methods.

**Results and discussion.** The DC was increased on 101,7 % in cases of IP and on 154,76 % in cases of PAH; MDA was increased on 68,9 % and 122,2 % accordingly. The activity of SOD was reliable increased on 20,2 % in patients with IP *vs* control group and reliable decreased on 23,4 % in PAH patients *vs* control group. CP was reliable increased on 14,6 % in blood of IP patients *vs* healthy persons and was reliable decreased on 19,1 % in cases PAH *vs* healthy persons. We have detected reliable deficiency of BC in both examined groups: on 33,7 % in 1-st group and on 54,1 % on 2-nd group. The similar dynamic was registered for GPO: deficient of enzyme in group of IP was 31,5 %; deficient of enzyme in group of PAH was 49,2 %. The content of RG in blood of patients with IP have been decreased on 13,4 %; in blood of patients with PAH– on 24,7 %. The deficient of SH-groups was detected in both examined groups: on 27,1 % in 1-st group and on 38,1 % in 2-nd group.

**Conclusion.** Thus, we found significant changes in the redox-status in patients with IP and PAH. At the same time, the changes have reflected the intensification of oxidative processes with overload and exhaustion of the antioxidant system. These changes were more pronounced in psoriasis associated with hypertension.

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