

mediastinum and bronchopulmonary zones, thickening of the peribronchial interstitium were revealed, positive dynamic due to decreasing of the size of the lymph nodes.

Materials and methods: examination of the patient, work with medical documentation, observation, analysis of scientific literature.

Results: The described clinical case is presented with the aim of increasing vigilance of clinicians for sarcoidosis, often overlooked sarcoidosis, by making differential diagnosis of hilar lymphopathy with only lymphogranulomatosis and carcinoma.

Conclusion: In the presented clinical case, we observe a relatively favorable course of sarcoidosis. The success of conservative measures allowed, in the end, to circumvent an adverse outcome. This clinical case illustrates the absolute need for the struggle for the life of the patient "to the last."

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## **METHODS FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SPECIFIC IMMUNOTHERAPY IN SENSITIZATION TO BETV1**

Introduction: Allergy-specific immunotherapy (ASIT) - a method of treatment of allergic diseases associated with the IgE-mediated mechanism of allergy. It consists in the introduction into the body of the patient increasing doses of allergen, which causes clinical manifestations of the disease. The method is aimed at reducing the reactions of the hypersensitivity of the immune system and affects both the early and late phase of the allergic response. The use of ASIT makes the patient less sensitive to inhalation of allergens; reduces allergic disease symptoms and medication use; prevents the expansion of the spectrum of allergens and transformation of allergic rhinitis into bronchial asthma.

Aim: To evaluate the efficacy of allergen-specific immunotherapy in patients with pollinosis with clinical manifestations of rhinitis who had sensitization to BetV1.

Materials and methods: a retrospective analysis of inpatient charts of 30 patients (20 men and 10 women) with allergic rhinitis without concomitant pathologies was

performed on the basis of CNP “MKL № 27” of the CHM aged 35 to 45 years, who received allergen-specific for three years. immunotherapy (ASIT) birch allergens subcutaneously (Immunolog Ltd., Ukraine) according to the scheme at a dose of 1000 PNU to 8000PNU per injection. Before each course ASIT was determined by sensitization to pollen allergens by quantifying the levels of specific IgE using macroE. The control of the treatment results was carried out on the level of specific IgG4 to the causal allergens, which were performed by ASIT method IFA after the course of treatment.

Results: Analyzing the dynamics of serum tests and specific IgG4 in serum for 3 years, we determined that there was a positive correlation between the dynamics of clinical symptoms and elevated IgG4 levels.

Conclusions. Given that allergen-specific immunotherapy is a treatment that is usually carried out over a long period of time (minimum 3 years), properly diagnosed, selecting the right patients and determining sensitization to allergens are extremely important for optimal treatment of each patient. its effectiveness in a particular patient, enabling the use of a personalized approach to treatment. Allergen-specific immunotherapy reduces the severity of symptoms of an allergic disease, reduces the need for medication, prevents the development of bronchial asthma.

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## **THE IONIZED CALCIUM IN PATIENTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS AND TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS**

Today, the prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and osteoarthritis (OA) is constantly increasing. Attention is paid to the development of OA on the background of bone metabolism disorders in many studies.

The purpose of the study is to determine the level of ionizing calcium ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) in patients with OA and with the combination of OA and T2DM and its effect on the course of T2DM and OA.