



pre-school children (3 – 6 years) – 17.3%. At the same time, the percentage of young children (under 2 years old), who are at risk of having a chronic course of HBV formed, was 26.8%.

Conclusions. The research revealed stabilization of the epidemic process of hepatitis B among children in Kharkov due to the routine immunoprophylaxis of this disease in Ukraine. However, the share of young children (under 2 years old) is still significant. These children are at risk of developing serious complications of acute viral hepatitis – chronic hepatitis, liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma, and therefore they strongly need a dynamic monitoring of their health state and preventive measures to be carried out to reduce the risk of developing these complications.

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IMMUNOLOGIC DATA IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE HERPESVIRUS MENINGOENCEPHALITIS

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Introduction: Investigation of immune disturbance in patients with herpes virus infection is very important. Some authors think that severity of disease depend of immune disturbance level. But this question is not enough known.

Methods: Condition of clinical, biochemical, immunologic data and interferonogenesis in 82 patients with herpesvirus meningoencephalitis of severe and moderate course in dynamic disease was studied.

Results: Performed research showed quantitative and qualitative changes in different parts of immune system dependently from level of severity.

Significant decreased quantity CD4+ cell was revealed in patents with severe clinical course in acute period. Significant dependence of interleukins concentration in blood serum and cerebra-spinal liquid of patients with disease severity was proved. More pronounced disturbances observed in acute period of herpesvirus meningoencephalitis. Concentration TNF- α was in blood in patients with moderate course. Level of IL-4 and IL-10 more increased in patients with severe course ($p < 0.05$). In recovery period content of these cytokines in blood decreased in all groups but increased in comparison with indexes of control group ($p < 0.05$). Increased level of TNF- α and INF- γ was the most significant in liquor of patient with severe disease course ($p < 0.05$). In acute herpesvirus meningoencephalitis TNF- α and INF- γ synthesized in CNS due to level of these cytokines higher in liquor then in blood serum ($p < 0.05$).

Discussion: Investigation of cytokines level IL-1, TNF- α , INF- γ , which are produced by Th-1 lymphocytes and natural antagonists IL-4, IL-10 synthesized by Th-2 lymphocytes showed prevalence of anti-inflammatory cytokines (macrophage's and monocyte's origin) under regulatory cytokines. Results of condition of immune response and interferonogenesis can be use as prognostic criteria of course in case of herpesvirus lesion of CNS.