LIVER DAMAGE IN INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS AT PATIENTS WITH SEVERE AND MODERATE FORMS OF DISEASE

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Abctract. Infectious mononucleosis (IM) the disease is caused by Ebstein-Barr virus and characterized by fever, lymphadenopathy, tonsillitis, hepatosplenomegaly, and changes in blood count. Enlarged of liver and spleen - one of the main sings of IM, so detection of frequency and severity of hepatitis in children with moderate and severe forms of disease is relevant.

Materials and methods. The study was carried out in 88 patients with IM at age from 3 years to 17 years. At 71 (80.7%) children illness run in moderate form, 17 (10.3%) patients had severe form of disease. The general study of the blood, serologic examination for detection of IgM antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and/or polymerase chain reaction for the presence of EBV DNA in peripheral blood. Biochemical blood test (for determination of activity of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST), level of total bilirubin and its fractions, alkaline phosphatase (ALP), ultrasound examination of internal organs were prescribed.

Results and discussion. We revealed that in 25 (35.2%) patients with moderate form of IM level of alanine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase was increased insignificantly, level of total bilirubin and its fractions was normal, moderate hepatosplenomegaly took place in 61 cases (85.9%) of moderate form of IM.

In case of severe form of IM all patients had expressed hepatosplenomegaly, level of ALT and AST was increased significantly at 10 patients (58.8%), and 7 patient had moderate increasing of ALT and AST (40.2%), one patients (5.8%) had jaundice form of hepatitis with increasing of level of bilirubin.

So hepatitis was found at 35.2% patients with moderate form of IM. In all patients with severe form of IM hepatitis was revealed. Hepatitis at IM is characterized by dominance of anicteric forms with moderate increasing of ALT and AST.