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Poster Session V
Immunology, vaccination and host defences

EFFECT OF INFLUENZA VACCINATION ON THE IMMUNE CELLS IN PATIENTS WITH ALLERGIC

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Objectives. Todetermine the impact of vaccination against influenza on the processes ofactivation of apoptosis and immune cells in children with atopic bronchialasthma (BA).

Methods. Studiedimmune status of 39 children with moderate persistent BA in children from 7 to14 years, which annually for 3 years were vaccinated influenza subunit vaccine.Compared the levels of serum markers of activation of apoptosis and immunecells before and 1 month after vaccination.

Results. After thevaccination there was a trend to increase of level of IFNγ, IL12. Alsodemonstrated increased in 1.3 times sCD25 ($p< 0.05$), in 1.6 - IL8 ($p<0.001$), reduction in 1.5 - IL4 ($p< 0.001$), in 1,3 - TNFα ($p< 0.05$). Invaccinated children was revealed a tendency to a decrease compared to theinitial levels of sCD4+ ($p< 0.001$), as well as a tendency to increase sCD25and the reduction of sCD30, sCD95 ($p< 0.05$), with the all of the listedindicators were significantly rejected from the reference levels. Reliabledynamics of the content of eotaxin, soluble ligands markers of apoptosis sFASL,TRAIL (Apo-2L), the enzyme ?aspase-1/ICE and protein Annexin V have beenidentified.

Conclusion. The datashow a pronounced inflammatory process in children with atopic BA. At the sametime, the observed dynamics of the studied indicators can be interpreted asevidence of an absence of negative impact of vaccination on the various linksof the immune response in children with atopic BA, including on the processesof activation and apoptosis.