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THE CONTENTS OF VITAMIN D AND ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES WITH ACUTE INFLAMMATORY BACTERIAL DISEASES OF THE BRONCHOPULMONARY SYSTEM IN CHILDREN OF EARLY AGE

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The purpose: to determine the content of vitamin D and antimicrobial peptides in blood serum with acute inflammatory bacterial diseases of a bronchopulmonary system in children of early age.

Under observation there were 67 patients aged from 1 month up to 3 years (average age of $1,6 \pm 0,1$ years), with acute inflammatory bacterial diseases among which there are 46 children with acute bacterial bronchitis and 21 children with an acute pneumonia. Verification of the diagnosis was carried out by means of laboratory and instrumental methods of a research, agrees acting with clinical protocols. Determination of content of vitamin D, a cathelicidin and β 1-defensins in blood serum was carried out with use of the commercial OSTEIA 25-HydroxyVitamin D and LL37 sets (Human, ELISA) and Defensin Beta 1 (Elisa) respectively. The group of control was made by 17 children representative on age. Statistical data were presented in the form of Me (Q25; Q75) taking into account distribution which differed from normal. Reliability estimated with the help Mann-Whitney's U-criterion for independent selections.

Results of a research. By results of a research reliable decrease in content in blood serum of children of group research of vitamin D in comparison with control group was established ($82,0(58,0;74,0)$ nmol/ml against $100,0(90,0;120,0)$ nmol/ml respectively, $p < 0,05$). The maintenance of a cathelicidin in blood serum was reliable below in relation to values of control group ($0,08(0,05;0,10)$ ng/ml against $0,20(0,20;0,30)$ ng/ml respectively $p < 0,01$). The tendency to decrease in contents β 1-defensins in blood serum of children of group research - $85(56;130)$ pg/ml and $90(78;160)$ pg/ml in group of control is established ($p < 0,05$). Interrelation of influence of vitamin D on products of antimicrobial peptides it was confirmed with existence of authentically significant direct correlation dependence between vitamin D content in blood serum and the level of antimicrobial peptides ($r = 0,9$, $p < 0,01$ and $r = 0,7$, $p < 0,05$, respectively).

Conclusions. Development of acute inflammatory bacterial diseases of a bronchopulmonary system in children of early age happens against the background of deficiency of vitamin D which occupies an important role in thin balance between protective immunity and an immunopathology. The imbalance in the system of synthesis of antimicrobial peptides associated with insufficiency of vitamin D leads to decrease in immunoreactivity of an epithelium of respiratory tracts that in turn leads to massive colonization by bacterial pathogens.