

than 6m^2 per a family member, the group of low stress frequency made 19,7%; among those who lived on the area of $6\text{-}9\text{m}^2$ - 25,8%; on the area of 12m and over - 32,0%. The group of high stress frequency altered accordingly. Among those who lived in the conditions when there were not more than 6m^2 per a family member, the group of high stress frequency made 10,4%, among those who lived on the area of $6\text{-}9\text{m}^2$ - 6,3%, on the area of 12m and over - 2,7%.

Interconnection of stress incidence and separate, private dwelling features as well as general satisfaction with living conditions depended on age-sex peculiarities of young people.

Among men who lived in a hostel the group of low stress frequency made 29,7%, women - 18,4%. In the group of men who lived in a separate apartment or private house this group made 39,0%; in the group of women - 30,5%. Among men who lived on the area of 6m^2 and less per a person the group of low stress frequency made 27,2%, on the area of $6\text{-}8\text{m}^2$ - 31,4%, on the area of 12 m^2 and over - 41,3%. Among women these markers made accordingly 16,1%, 22,3%, 22,5%. The data given authentically testify that the absolute gain of markers among persons of male gender was almost three times as much than among female one; i.e. men appeared to be more sensitive to hygienic dwelling features, especially to density of occupation of the dwelling, than women.

The detailed consideration of the influence of living conditions on stress frequency separately – on schooling and housing place allowed stating the following: the more satisfied with their accommodation the young people were, the less home stress situations appeared. For example, among the learners who were fully satisfied with their living conditions home stresses were marked as “often” and “always” in 14,8% of the cases; among those who were satisfied with their living conditions only partially – in 18,4% of the cases; and among the examined people who were not satisfied with their living conditions at all these stresses were marked in every third person (32,4%).

By the way, the men connected home stress situations' frequency with their living conditions satisfaction more actively than the women (for men $C_{norm} = 0,27$, for women $C_{norm} = 0,18$ при $P < 0,01$). At the analysis of the age

factor role a more close connection between the accommodation satisfaction and stress situations' frequency among younger people, than among persons of the senior age group (for the age cohort of 16-19 $C_{norm} = 0,27$, for the group of 20 and older $C_{norm} = 0,17$ with $P < 0,01$).

At the analysis of the role of such components of dwelling satisfaction as housing type and living space in “home” stress situations frequency alteration there were no essential age-sex differences found out.

ESTIMATION OF IMMUNOLOGIC REACTIVITY IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT BRONCHOPULMONARY PATHOLOGY

Yatsenko M.K., Bochanovsky V.A.,

Polunina O.S.

State Medical Academy
Astrakhan, Russia

A method of estimation of immunologic reactivity of elderly patients with different bronchopulmonary pathology is offered. It is based on lactoferrin (LF) value definition in serum by means of enzyme immunodetection (EID) using a commercial test-system of “Vector-Best-Europe” CJSC according to the instruction attached. The results are represented in Table 1. The analysis of LF serum indicants in young and elderly patients depending on nosologic form of the disease revealed authentically ($p < 0,01$) lower albumin concentration showings in blood serum at all the cases of pulmonary pathologies in patients older than 60 (Table 1). Authentically ($p < 0,01$) higher concentration of serum LF in patients older than 60 among the examined groups was recorded at community-acquired pneumonia – CAP ($1597,1 \pm 121,4$), and authentically ($p < 0,05$) lower showings are marked at non-allergic (infective) form of bronchial asthma – N(IBA ($1006,9 \pm 32,8$) and carcinoma of lung – CL ($1021,3 \pm 74,2$).

Studying lactoferrinemia in elderly patients with different bronchopulmonary pathology we carried out a correlation analysis of LF concentration in blood serum and basic showings of immunogram (Table 2). As it is seen from Table 2, positive correlation relationships of different efficacy between the blood serum LF

content and concentration of leucocytes in peripheral blood: at CAP ($r=0,53$, $p<0,01$), COPD ($r=0,34$, $p<0,01$), N(I)BA ($r=0,56$, $p<0,01$) and CL ($r=0,62$, $p<0,01$).

Between the values of serum LF and the showings of absolute count of lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes positive correlation relationships of moderate efficacy are obtained: at CAP ($r=0,57$, $r=0,55$ accordingly, $p<0,01$), N(I)BA ($r=0,54$, $r=0,51$ accordingly, $p<0,01$), CL ($r=0,62$, $r=0,57$ accordingly, $p<0,01$). The same tendencies in correlation relationships are marked between the contents of LF in the serum and the showings of relative count of T-helpers: at CAP ($r=0,54$, $p<0,01$), N(I)BA ($r=0,58$, $p<0,01$), CL ($r=0,60$, $p<0,01$). These results show that at low values of serum LF the showings of absolute count of lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes, relative count of T-helpers in elderly CAP, N(I)BA and CL patients were low as well. The values of LF in blood serum had weak multidirected and unauthentic ($p>0,05$) correlation relationship or its absence between the other showings of the immunogram at CAP, COPD and CL. The findings allow considering that low values of LF content in blood serum immediately reflect lack of T-cell component of immune system in elderly CAP, N(I)BA and CL patients.

The results got allow recommending studying LF in blood serum as an additional test for immunologic reactivity of elderly patients with different bronchopulmonary pathology, that will widen possibilities of diagnostics. It is especially important for adequate treatment administration (including immunocorrectors) for elderly patients.

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MORPHOQUANTITATIVE INDICANTS OF SPINAL CORD MOTOR NEURON SYNAPTIC APPARATUS CHANGES WHEN EXPOSED TO X-RAY RADIATION (EXPERIMENTAL STUDY)

Melchikov A.S.

Siberian State Medical University

Tomsk, Russia

The analysis of change dynamics of morphoquantitative indicants reflecting the degree of responsive and destructive changes of anterior horns' motor neuron synapses of experimental animals (guinea-pigs) over a period of 60 days after finishing single general X-ray radiation effect (dosage – 5 Gy).

A significant part of the population of all countries in the world is exposed to X-ray effect when being diagnosed or taking remedial measures in medical and prophylactic institutions during the life (Filyushkin I.V., 1998; Oghiso Y., Yamada Y., 2003). In this respect there is a necessity to study the dynamics of cinerea motor neuron changes in different parts of spinal cord (cervical, thoracic, and lumbar) when exposed to X-rays. That conditioned the demand of carrying out our research.

The research was carried out on 81 multicolored mature guinea-pig males weighing 400-450 g, from which 51 were used in the experiment, and 30 served as the control. Maintenance and work with the experimental animals were carried out in accordance with the rules accepted by the European Convention about the defense of vertebrate animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes (Strassburg, 1986). The guinea-pigs were exposed to single general irradiation (dosage – 5 Gy, filter – 0,5 mm SI, voltage – 180 kV, amperage – 10 mA, focal distance – 40 cm). The