

CHARACTERISTICS OF CYTOKINE STATUS OF CHILDREN WITH ACUTE BRONCHIOLITIS

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Abstract.

Resume: The original article presents the results of a clinical and laboratory study, as well as a study of the cytokine profile in young children with acute bronchiolitis. Changes in the content of interleukins are recommended to be used as markers for predicting the severity of the disease.

Purpose of the study: Study of the features of cytokine status in young children with acute bronchiolitis.

Materials and methods of research: 36 children with acute bronchiolitis aged 1-12 months, hospitalized in the period 2022-2023, were examined. in the departments of emergency pediatrics and pediatric intensive care. All children had bronchial obstruction of varying severity. To assess the prognosis of the severity of bronchiolitis, a scoring scale was used based on clinical and auscultatory signs of ESBA(J.M. Ramos Fernandez et al, 2013). All patients underwent laboratory and instrumental examination: general blood test blood gas study, oxygen saturation (SpO₂), chest x-ray. To determine the level of IL-6, IL-8, TNF α , the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay method was used. To detect viral antigen (RSV, adenovirus, rhinovirus, parainfluenza), a real-time polymerase chain reaction was performed using commercial kits "Reverta" and "Amplisense-200" (Russia). To determine the causative agent of infections (Chlamydia pneumonia, Mycoplasma pneumonia), an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was performed using a standard commercial set of reagents "CHEMA" (Russia).

The results: For the first time in the region, the Acute Bronchiolitis Severity Scale (ESBA) was used, which includes clinical parameters, with the help of which the child's condition is assessed during the initial examination by a doctor, before the use of instrumental research methods. The study of interferon status showed that the highest pathological level of interleukins was observed when RSV was combined with Chlamydia pneumonia (n=3) (IL-8 - 39.66 \pm 0.66 ng/ml, IL-6 - 47.33 \pm 1.20 ng/ml, TNF α 69.0 \pm 9.6 ng/ml), while the level of interleukins during RSV monoinfection (n=19) also remained at a high level, not significantly different from the previous group (IL-8 - 39.021 \pm 0.92 ng/ml, IL-6 - 43.68 \pm 1.75 ng/ml, TNF α 60.7 \pm 3.68 ng/ml).

Conclusion. A relationship was revealed between the expression of interleukins and the severity of acute bronchiolitis, which is characterized by an increase in the concentration of IL-6, IL-8 and TNF α depending on the severity of the disease. Changes in interleukins are recommended to be used as markers for predicting the severity of the disease.

Keywords: acute bronchiolitis, young children, interleukins.

Dolzarbligi

Erta yoshdagi bolalarda bronx – o'pka tizimi kasalliklarini sabablari strukturasi o'rganilganda, o'tkir bronxiolit muammosi oxirgi o'n yillikda pediatriyada muhim o'rin egallashini ko'rsatdi, chunki, u pastki nafas yo'llarini eng og'ir obstruktiv yallig'lanish kasalliklaridan biri hisoblanadi [1, 2].

Adabiyotlarda keltirilgan ma'lumotlarga ko'ra bir yoshgacha bo'lgan 3% bolalar o'tkir bronxiolit sababli shifoxonaga yotqiziladi [3].

Har yili bolalar orasida respirator – sintitsial virus bilan bog'liq bo'lgan pastki nafas yo'llarini infeksiyalarini 33,8 mln. yangi holatlari qayd etilayapti, bu o'tkir bronxiolitni eng keng tarqalgan qo'zg'atuvchisi bo'lganligi sababli o'zini dolzarbligini yo'qotmaydi [5,6].

Hozirgi vaqtda immunitet jarayonlariga ishtirok etadigan yallig'lanish va yallig'lanishga qarshi sitokinlarga alohida e'tibori qaratilmoqda, ularni ta'siri biologik samara bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ular respirator virusli infeksiyalarni, shu bilan birga, o'tkir bronxiolitni kechish og'irligi va oqibatini belgilaydi [4,7].

Viruslarga qarshi o'sma nekrozi omilini α (TNF α) xususiyatlarini o'rganish bilan bir qatorda, IL-6, IL-8ga ham alohida e'tibor berilgan. Yallig'lanish jarayonlariga IL-8 va IL-6

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ajralishi orqali bevosita immun boshqaruvi natijasida, patogenlarni bir necha turiga, shu bilan birga viruslarga qarshi himoya amalga oshadi. Shuning uchun, biz o'tkir bronxiolit bilan og'riq bolalarda sitokin statusini xususiyatlarini o'rgandik [8,9].

Tadqiqot maqsadi: bolalarda o'tkir bronxiolitda sitokin statusini xususiyatlarini o'rganish.

Tadqiqot materiali va usullari. RShTTYoIMSF shoshilinch pediatriya va bolalar reanimatsiyasi bo'limida 2022-2023 yillar oralig'ida o'tkir bronxiolit bilan davolangan 1-12 oylikkacha bo'lgan 38 nafar bola tekshirildi. Barcha bolalarda turli og'irlik darajasidagi bronxoobstruksiya kuzatildi. Bronxiolit kechishini og'irlik darajasini oqibatini baholash uchun, klinik va auskultativ belgilarga asoslangan ESBA ballik shkalasidan foydalanildi (J.M. Ramos Fernandez et al, 2013) [10].

Barcha bemorlarga laborator – instrumental tekshirishlar o'tkazildi: umumiy qon tahlili, S-reaktiv oqsilini aniqlab qonning bioximik tahlili, qondagi gazlarni aniqlash, kislorod saturatsiyasini aniqlash (SpO₂), ko'krak qafasi a'zolarini rentgenografiyasi.

Virus (RSV, adenovirus, rinovirus, paragripp) antigenini aniqlash uchun «Reverta» va «Amplisens-200» (Rossiya) to'plamlaridan foydalanib ma'lum belgilangan vaqt ichida polimeraz zanjir reaksiyasi bajarildi. Infeksiya qo'zg'atuvchisini (Chlamidia pneumonia, Mycoplasma pneumonia) aniqlash uchun standart «XEMA» (Rossiya) tijorat reaktivlari yordamida immunoferment tahlil (IFA) o'tkazildi.

Statistik tahlil Microsoft Excel 2013 va Stat Soft, Statistica 10 dasturlaridan foydalanib bajarildi. Belgilarni uchrash chastotasi va o'rtacha ko'rsatkichlar standart xato ($M \pm m$) bilan hisoblandi.

Tadqiqot natijalari o'tkir bronxiolit bilan kasallanish noyabr 63,8% (23) va dekabr 36,1% (13) oylarida ko'p uchrashini ko'rsatdi.

Shifoxonada davolangan bolalarni qon zardobini PZR tekshiruvi, o'tkir bronxiolitni asosiy etiologik omili respirator - sintitsial virus 83,3% (30) ekanligini ko'rsatdi, bundan tashqari persistirlovchi hujayra ichi infeksiyalari: Chlamidia pneumonia 11,1% (4), Mycoplasma pneumonia 5,5% (2) ham uchrash holatlari kuzatildi.

Mikst infeksiya 36,1% (13) bolada kuzatildi, bunda RS-virusni boshqa infeksiyalar (adenovirus, paragripp, rinovirus) birga uchrashi 16,6% (6) bolada, rinovirusli monoinfeksiya bilan zararlaniş esa asosan chala tug'ilgan chaqaloqlarda dastlabki 6 oylikda 11,1% (4) kuzatildi.

1-6 oylik bolalarda monoinfeksiya sababli rivojlangan o'tkir bronxiolit Chlamidia pneumonia 8,3% (3) sababli kuzatildi. 27,7% (10) bolada RS virusni, Mycoplasma pneumonia va Chlamidia pneumonia kabi atipik mikroflora bilan birga uchrash holatlari ham uchradi.

Noxush oilaviy anamnez 72,2% (26) bemorda, onasi tomonidan noxush allergeoanamnez 22,2% (8) holatda, ota tomonidan — 30,5% (11) bolada kuzatildi, 22,2% (8) bemorda atopik dermatit aniqlandi. 41,6% (15) bola ko'p bolali oiladan ekanligi aniqlandi, bu mahalliy xususiyatlardan biri hisoblanadi. 8,3% (3) bola ko'p homilali homiladorlikdan tug'ilganligi, 30,5% (11) bemorlar kuz – qish mavsumida tug'ilganligi aniqlandi.

Bemorlarni ko'pchiligida 66,6% (24) kasallik asta – sekinlik bilan umumiy ahvolini og'irlashib borishi (holsizlik, ishtahaning pasayishi) va kasallikni 3-4 kunida kataral belgilar (aksa urish, rinit, yo'tal) bilan boshlangan (o'rtacha $2,61 \pm 0,85$ kun). Shifoxonaga murojaat qilishga ko'pincha $2,55 \pm 0,64$ kuni hansirash va sianoz sabab bo'lgan. Apnoe 13,8% (5) bolada kuzatildi va kasallikni avj olishi 8,3% (3) kuzatildi, bu bolalarni reanimatsiya bo'limiga yotqizishga sabab bo'ldi. Qolgan bolalarda 38,8% (14) kasallik o'tkir boshlandi.

Ko'pchilik bolalarda 72,2% (26) tana harorati ko'tarilmadi, 22,2% (8) bolada subfebrilitet kuzatildi, febril isitma faqat 5,5% (2) bolada qayd etildi.

Bronxoobstruksiyaning eng ko'p uchraydigan simptomlari nafas chiqarishni uzayishi 91,6% (33), quruq hushtaksimon xirillashlar 86,1% (31), mayda pufakchali nam xirillashlar 66,6% (24), krepitatsiya 80,5% (29) kuzatildi.

Bemorlar umumiy ahvolini og'irlik darajasi nafas yetishmovchiligi (NE) rivojlanishi bilan belgilandi, bu hansirash, nafas aktida yordamchi mushaklar ishtiroki, sianoz va SpO₂ pasayishi bilan namoyon bo'ldi. Umumiy ahvolining og'irligi S.N. Avdeevaning (2007) NE klassifikatsiya yordamida SpO₂ aniqlab baholandi [3]. Shifoxonaga I NE (SpO₂ 90–94%) bilan 19,4% (7) bemor, 47,2% (17) bola NE II darajasi (SpO₂ 75–89%) va 33,3% (12) bemor NE III darajasi bilan (SpO₂ 75% dan past) murojaat qilib kelgan. Shuning uchun, 80,5% (29) bolaga kislorodoterapiya zarur bo'ldi, ulardan 8,3% (3) esa SO'V (IVL)ga ulandi.

O'tkir bronxiolitni og'irlik darajasini baholash uchun biz o'tkir bronxiolitni og'irlik

darajasini baholaydigan (ESBA) shkalasidan foydalandik, uning qulayligi birinchi ko'rikdayoq bolani yoshiga mos ravishda nafas soni va yurak qisqarishlari sonini inobatga olib bolani umumiy ahvolini og'irlik darajasini baholash imkonini beradi. Ushbu shkalaga ko'ra yengil darajali turi bo'lgan bolalar (4 ballgacha) 16,6% (6)ni, o'rta og'ir daraja (5-8 ball) 50,% (18) va 33,3% (12) bemor – og'ir darajali o'tkir bronxiolit bilan (9-13 ball) og'irganligi aniqlandi. Og'ir darajali nafas yetishmovchiligida o'rtacha balli baholash 11,26±0,34 ballni tashkil etdi, o'rta og'irda - 6,54 ± 0,21 ball va yengil darajali o'tkir bronxiolit bilan og'irgan bolalarda 3,3±0,4 ballni tashkil etdi, bu o'rta og'ir va og'ir daraja bilan solishtirilganda statistik jihatdan past bo'ldi (p<0,001).

Hansirash ko'krak qafasi pastki aperturasi va qovurg'alar oralig'ini tortilishi 72,2% (26) bemorda, 6 oylikkacha bo'lgan bolalarda – burun qanotlarining kerilishi 16,6% (6) kuzatildi.

Pnevmoniya ko'rinishidagi asoratlar 11,1% (4) kuzatilyotgan bolada, o'tkir enterokolit 8,3% (3) holatda va siydik yo'llari infeksiyasi 2,7% (1) bemorda aniqlandi.

O'tkir bronxiolit bilan og'irgan bemorlarda rentgen tekshiruvida peribronxial o'zgarishlar va o'pka suratining kuchayishi 61,1% (22) bolada, o'pkalarning emfizematoz shishishi 36,1% (13) bolada, gipoventilyatsiya maydonlari 8,3% (3), interstitsial shish belgilari 5,5% (2) bolada qayd etildi. Atelektaz va segmentar infiltratsiya 19,4% (7) bolada aniqlandi.

Kasallik davomiyligi bolalarda o'rtacha 9,53±0,75 kunni tashkil etdi, bunda kasallik davomiyligi yoshga nisbatan teskari bog'liqlikda bo'ldi (r=-0,788; r<0,01). O'lim holatlari qayd etilmadi.

Tadqiqotimiz maqsadiga ko'ra biz o'tkir bronxiolit bilan og'irgan bolalarni sitokin statusini o'rgandik. Interleykin-8 (IL-8), o'sma nekrozi omili α (TNFα) va interleykin-6 (IL-6) kabi yallig'lanish interleykinlari ma'lum darajada patologik siljishi kuzatildi. O'rtacha miqdorlari IL-8 - 19,1±0,51 ng/ml, IL-6 – 24,01±0,62 ng/ml, TNFα 35,6±1,0 ng/ml bo'ldi. Interleykinlarni patologik miqdori o'tkir bronxiolitni ESBA shkalasi yordamida aniqlangan og'irlik darajasiga mos keldi. Jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki, IL-8 miqdori kasallikni og'irlik darajalari o'rtasida ishonchli farq qildi. IL-8ning eng yuqori miqdori SO'Vda bo'lgan kasallik og'ir kechayotgan bolalarda qayd etildi (107,1 ng/ml), bu immun hujayralarini, eng avvalo yallig'lanish o'chog'idagi makrofaglarni maksimal aktivatsiyasiga mos keldi. Xuddi shunday holat interleykin-6 (IL-6)ga nisbatan ham kuzatildi.

Jadval 1.

O'tkir bronxiolit bilan og'irgan bemorlarda sitokin ko'rsatkichlari (M±m)

Ko'rsatkichlar	Yengil daraja N=6	O'rta og'ir daraja N=18	Og'ir daraja N=12	R1	R2	R3
IL-6; ng/ml	14,3±0,7	23,7±0,5	34,1±1,1	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001
IL-8; ng/ml	13,2 ±0,33	18,51 ±0,67	28,3 ±0,8	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001
TNF-α;ng/ml	26,1±0,6	38,1±0,7	54,4±1,1	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001

Eslatma: P1 – yengil va o'rta og'ir darajalar o'rtasidagi farqlar ishonchligi, P2 – yengil va og'ir darajalar o'rtasidagi, P3 – o'rta og'ir va og'ir daraja o'rtasidagi.

O'sma nekrozi omili α (TNFα) bo'yicha og'ir darajali bronxiolit bilan og'irgan bolalar bilan o'rta og'ir daraja o'rtasida ishonchli farqlar aniqlanmadi (r>0,05).

Interleykinlarni eng yuqori patologik miqdori RSV bilan Chlamidia pneumonia birga kelganda kuzatildi (n=3) (IL-8 - 39,66±0,66 pg/ml, IL-6 – 47,33±1,20 pg/ml, TNFα 69,0±9,6 pg/ml), bunda interleykinlar miqdori RSV bilan monoifitsirlanishda (n=19) ham yuqori miqdorlarda qoldi, oldingi gururlardan ishonchli darajada farq qilmadi (IL-8 - 39,021±0,92 pg/ml, IL-6 – 43,68±1,75 pg/ml, TNFα 60,7±3,68 pg/ml). Interleykin profilining ancha yuqori ko'rsatkichlari mikst infeksiyali (RSV bilan Chlamidia pneumonia) va RSV bilan monoifitsirlanishda kuzatildi.

Natijalar tahlili. O'tkir bronxiolit erta yoshdagi bolalarda bronx-o'pka tizimi kasalliklari sabablari strukturasi asosiy o'rinni egallaydi [1,2,3,10]. Bizning tadqiqotimizda o'tkir bronxiolitni etiologik omili sifatida RSV ustunlik qildi, RSVni boshqa viruslar va xlamidiyal hamda mikoplazmali infeksiyalar bilan birga uchrash holatlari ham kuzatildi. Bronxiolit chala tug'ilgan va yondosh kasalligi bo'lgan bolalarda ancha og'ir kechdi [3]. Asosan kasallik barcha holatlarda kuz-qish mavsumida qayd etildi, iqlim muhitini keskin o'zgarishida RSV infeksiyasini epidemik mavsumi to'g'ri keladigan noyabr-dekabr oylarida ustunlik qildi.

Ilk marotaba mintaqamizda klinik parametrlarni (xirillashlar xususiyatini, krepitatsiya mavjudligi va uning tarqalganligini, hansirash xarakteri va og'iriligini, nafas soni va yurak

qisqariqlari sonini) o'z ichiga olgan o'tkir bronxiolitni og'irlik darajasi shkalasi (ESBA) qo'llanildi. Shkala o'tkir bronxiolit bilan og'irigan bola holatini erta baholash uchun qulay hisoblanadi va bemor bolaga intensiv yordamni ertaroq ko'rsatish imkonini beradi.

O'sma nekrozi omili va Interleykin-8, interleykin-6 asosan yallig'lanish jarayonlarini boshlang'ich bosqichlarida faol ishtirok etuvchi regulyator oqsillar hisoblanadi. Ular sitokin reaksiyalari kaskadini ishga tushiradigan sitokinlarga kiradi, ular yot agent kirishiga javoban adekvat tug'ma nospesifik lokal va tizimli javobni ta'minlaydi. Immunokompetent hujayralar tomonidan yallig'lanish joyida IFN- α sintezining oshishi virus kirgan zahotiyoq sodir bo'ladi (30-40 minutdan keyin), periferik qonda ushbu sitokin konsentratsiyasining oshishi infeksiyon jarayon boshlanganidan 2-8 soat keyin aniqlanadi [8].

Olingan natijalar interleykinlar ma'lum darajada aktivatsiyasini izohlaydi, ularning midori etiologik omilga va o'tkir bronxiolitni og'irlik holatiga bog'liq bo'ladi.

Xulosa. O'tkir bronxiolitni asosiy etiologik omili har ikkinchi bolada RSV monoinfetsirlanish (50%) va har uchinchi bolada mikst infeksiya (34,2%) bo'lib qolmoqda.

Interleykinlar ekspressiyasi va o'tkir bronxiolitni og'irlik darajasi o'rtasida o'zaro bog'liqlik aniqlandi, bu kasallikni og'irlik darajasiga qarab IL-6, IL-8 va TNF α konsentratsiyasini oshishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Interleykinlar tarkibidagi o'zgarishlarni kasallik kechishini og'irlik darajasini bashorat qiluvchi markerlar sifatida qo'llash tavsiya etiladi. Mikst infeksiyali bemorlarda (RSV bilan Chlamidia pneumonia) va RSV bilan monoinfetsirlanishda interleykin profili ko'rsatkichlarini ancha yuqori bo'lishi aniqlandi.

Решение этической комиссии Самаркандского государственного медицинско-го университета: к проведению научного исследования получено письменное разрешение пациентов и результаты исследования могут быть опубликованы в научных изданиях.

Финансирование: Производится за счет личных средств каждого автора

Конфликт интересов: Авторы подтвердили отсутствие конфликта интересов, финансовой поддержки, о которых необходимо сообщить.

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