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МАТЕРІАЛИ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ МОЛОДИХ
ВЧЕНИХ ЗА УЧАСТЮ МІЖНАРОДНИХ СПЕЦІАЛІСТІВ
ПРИСВЯЧЕНОЇ ДНЮ НАУКИ

**«ДОСЯГНЕННЯ ПРОФІЛАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ ЯК ОСНОВА
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INDICATORS OF NITROSATIVE STRESS IN INFANTS WITH ACUTE BACTERIAL DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS

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Aim: to study the content of nitrotyrosine as a marker of nitrosative and oxidative stresses in infants with acute inflammatory bacterial diseases of the respiratory system.

Materials and methods: Main group included 41 infants with acute bacterial diseases of respiratory organs. The average age of patients was 1.6 ± 0.3 years.

Depending on the hematological picture, the main group patients were divided into two subgroups. The first subgroup included 17 children with developed anemia of inflammation acquired on the background of acute bacterial disease of the respiratory tract. Second subgroup included 24 children with acute bacterial diseases of the respiratory tract without anemia. The control group was represented by 10 conditionally healthy children. Observation groups were representative by age and sex of children.

The content of nitrotyrosine in blood serum was determined on immunoenzyme assay method using commercial kits Nitrotyrosine ELISA (Hycult biotech). Statistical data analysis was performed using the statistical packages "EXCEL" and "STATISTICA for Windows10" with the calculation of the arithmetic mean (M), standard deviation (σ).

Results: The analysis of the study showed that the development of acute inflammatory bacterial diseases in infants was accompanied by an increase in nitrosative stress in the main group, manifested by an increase in nitrotyrosine levels in serum. It was found that the level of nitrotyrosine in children of the first subgroup was 63.33 ± 4.67 ng/ml, whereas in children of the second subgroup - it was significantly lower (12.17 ± 2.09 ng/ml, $p < 0.01$), however, its value statistically was more than the control group (2.94 ± 0.67 ng / ml, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The significant increase in the concentration of nitrotyrosine in patients from the main group compared with the control group indicates an increase in the activity of nitrosative stress against the background of inflammatory diseases. The most active nitrosative stress comes in the background of anemia of inflammation.

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