

IG G CLASS ANTIBODIES AS AN INDICATOR OF THE DYNAMICS OF RECURRENT HERPETIC ETIOLOGY EYE DISEASES

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Purpose: Determine the role of Ig G class antibodies in estimating the dynamics of recurrent herpetic etiology eye diseases. Methods: ELISA blood test for the presence of antibodies IgG, IgA, IgM for herpes virus infection 1, 2 and 5 types was performed 59 patients with recurrent eye diseases of herpetic etiology: n = 33 - viral keratitis, n = 26 – keratouveitis. Statistic carried out in accordance with the requirements for medical research. Results: ELISA blood test showed exceeding titers class G antibodies in 58 patients (98.3%) more to the type 5 (Me = 92, min-max = 0,0-1544,6 times), while to type 1 significantly less (Me = 9, min-max = 4,0-16,0). Whereas antibody titers herpes virus type 2 do not exceed the rate of standards in most cases. High titers of antibodies and the presence clinical symptoms become indication to provide antiviral treatment. Treatments, doses and duration of their application are determined individually based on antibody titers and immunogram data. Recurrence of disease was observed in 9 cases (15.2%) in 6 months after treatment. Immunogram correction was not carried out in 7 cases of them. Conduct of antiviral therapy in these cases has allowed to reduce recurrent rate to 5.1% (3 cases in 1 year). Conclusions: High titers of antibodies of class Ig G and the presence of clinical symptoms or increasing of them in the observation dynamics are indication to provide antiviral treatment to patients with recurrent herpetic eye disease. Financial Disclosure: No