VIFERON USE IN CHILDREN

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Abstract

The results of a study of the clinical and immunological effectiveness of local use of a recombinant preparation of interferon α-2β (Viferon® ointment) for acute respiratory viral infection (ARVI) of various etiologies in 100 young children are presented. It was shown that the use of a local ointment form of the drug made it possible to reduce the duration of the severity of symptoms of the disease and achieve the elimination of pathogens at the entrance gates of ARVI without systemic effects on the child's immune system. The article provides a comparative analysis of the results of clinical and laboratory studies performed at 10 different medical institutions based on the principles and methodology of evidence-based medicine, which confirmed the reliability of the clinical effectiveness of the use of the drug Viferon® (suppositories, gel/ointment) in the treatment of influenza and acute respiratory viral infections (ARVI) in adult patients. The algorithm included assessment of the antiviral, immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant effects of the drug in prospective open randomized placebo-controlled clinical and immunological studies and retrospective analysis in accordance with the Rules of Good Clinical Practice. It has been shown that the use of the drug Viferon® in the treatment of adult patients with influenza and ARVI of both viral and viral-bacterial etiology contributes to a statistically significant reduction in the duration of the main clinical symptoms and the entire disease as a whole, reducing the imbalance between the immune and interferon systems, as well as faster elimination of viral antigens. Interferon homeostasis was studied in children with bronchial asthma (BA) at different stages of the disease. The control group consisted of 10 children with no predisposition to atopic reaction. Children with BA showed a disfunction of interferon homeostasis, with a significant decline in the leukocyte ability to produce IFN-alpha and IFN-gamma. The concentration of blood serum IFN-gamma was reduced at all stages of BA, with a more significant decrease during BA attacks than during the remission period. IFN-gamma synthesis disturbances in BA children were stable and resistant to therapeutic treatment by recombinant IFN-alpha2b (Viferon). The concentrations of interferon α and γ (IFNα, IFNγ) in the blood serum, as well as levels of spontaneous and induced cytokine production data of blood cells of sick children was determined by ELISA. All the

children at the peak of the disease found a dramatic inhibition of cellular immunity and the production of cytokines, which is consistent with the concept of «measles anergy» accepted in the scientific literature. The period of convalescence oppression immunity indices remained, but it was less pronounced in the group of children treated with the drug of human recombinant interferon alfa-2b -Viferon. Clinical efficacy of Viferon in the treatment of patients with measles children characterized by rapid positive dynamics of symptoms of acute period (normalization of body temperature, reducing intoxication, catarrhal symptoms and severity of the syndrome exanthema). It was also found reduction in the incidence of complications, reduction in the average bedday and smooth during the period of convalescence later. Complex treatment also showed a positive effect of antigen-binding lymphocytes for both the small and large intestine tag. In the group of children who received some therapy, there was also a tendency to decline, but not so significant. A positive therapeutic effect was achieved in 93.3% of patients with acute intestinal diseases against the background of complex treatment. The decrease in the symptoms of intoxication was manifested from the 1st day as a result of complex therapy in the main and control groups. In the 2B treatment group, we studied the effects of nifuroxazide with Saccharomyces boulardii on the duration of clinical symptoms. In this group, a very small difference was found when the symptoms of intoxication were compared with the control group.

In patients with invasive diarrhea, there was a decrease in the symptoms of intoxication from the 2nd-3rd days of the disease with the help of the drug nifuroxazide and Saccharomyces boulardii. By the 5th-6th days, however, it approached normal. The positive effect of the use of the drug Saccharomyces boulardii with viferon in complex treatment the effect of nifuroxazide with secretory diarrhea and Saccharomyces boulardii is noted in patients with invasive diarrhea. Against the background of the ongoing complex treatment with the mentioned probiotic, the duration of clinical manifestations characteristic of intoxication syndrome decreases.

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