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LYSATES OF BACTERIA IN PREVENTION OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY VIRAL INFECTION

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Introduction. In Ukraine, in the 2015-2016 seasons, 5,8 million cases of acute respiratory viral infections (ARVI) were registered among the Ukrainian population, that is 1294,6 per 100,000 people. ARVI is the most widespread in the world group of clinically and morphologically similar acute inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs, the originators of which are viruses. Viral infections of the upper respiratory tract are often complicated by the development of bacterial superinfection of exogenous or endogenous nature. In this connection, immunomodulators of microbial origin acquire special relevance.

Aim. Study the possibility of using bacterial lysates in the prevention of ARVI.

Material and methods. Analysis of data from Ukrainian and foreign literature on the possibilities of using bacterial lysates in the prevention of ARVI.

Results and discussion. Bacterial lysates are ground particles of bacteria that most often cause inflammatory diseases of the upper and lower respiratory tract and which are used to prevent and treat bacterial infections. Bacterial lysates initiate a specific immune response to bacterial antigens due to stimulation of phagocytosis and presentation of the antigen by macrophages to lymphocytes located in the mucosa of the respiratory and gastrointestinal tract, enhancing the production of anti-inflammatory cytokines, the development of an adjuvant effect, that is, the enhancement of the T- and B-cell response. Insufficient effectiveness of bacterial lysates can be caused by a short contact time of preparations with mucous membranes or a constant flushing of the preparation with saliva or removal of ciliated epithelium. Bacterial lysates can be obtained by chemical (IRS 19, Broncho-munal, Broncho-Vax, Imudon) or mechanical (Ismigen, Respibron) pathways. Also, there are lysates of topical action (with intranasal and sublingual mode of administration) and systemic actions are isolated. In clinical practice, bacterial lysates of systemic action became more widespread. Bacterial lysates are indicated for the prevention of the development of rhinitis, sinusitis, tonsillitis, adenoiditis, otitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, tracheitis, bronchitis, pneumonia as complications of ARVI. Common contraindications to the use of bacterial lysates are the individual intolerance of the ingredients of the drug, pregnancy, the period of breastfeeding, children under 2 years

Conclusions. Bacterial lysates are an effective remedy of preventing bacterial complications in ARVI.