ANTIVIRAL EFFECTIVENESS OF IMMUNOTHERAPY IN DOGS UNDER EVALUATION OF "ACTIVE" T-LYMPHOCYTES SENSITIZATION TO HERPETIC ANTIGEN

M. Broshkov

Odesa State Agrarian University, Odesa, Ukraine
dolinavet@gmail.com

It was conducted the evaluation of dogs immunogram depending on the level of "active" T-lymphocytes sensitization to herpetic antigen taking into account the immunoregulatory index (IRI). It was analyzed the expediency of carrying out antiviral immunocorrection parameters at different percentage of inversion. Animals which had chronic skin lesions, characterized zonary alopecia, unpigmentation, pruritus, rash and recurrent skin's eczema were selected in the experiment. Parasitic diseases were differentially excluded in experimental animals. After immunological studies animals were divided into three groups: the first group (the level of sensitization up to 10%) – antiviral immunocorrection was appointed with symptomatic treatment; the second group (level of sensitization more than 10%) – it was appointed symptomatic treatment without antiviral immunocorrection; the third group (level of sensitization more than 10%) - antiviral immunocorrection was appointed with symptomatic treatment. With the immunocorrection purpose the medication "Neovir - 12.5%" with active ingredient of Oxodihydroacridinylacetate sodium was used at 10 mg per kg body weight intramuscularly every 48 hours and five injections totally. The animals were observed for 6 months in terms of the immunocorrection necessity.

By the level of herpes viral "active" T-lymphocytes reception it was determined the need of antiviral immunocorrection: inversion up to 10% - low level of sensitization. With increased percentage of inversion "active" E-RUL in test samples more than 10% -it was prescribed pharmacological agents of antiviral activity.

It had been established that additionally appointment of antiviral pharmacological preparations for dogs with percentage of inversion more than 10% reduced twice the duration of immunocorrection and in three times reduced the ability of repeated clinical manifestations of immune system's dysfunction.

The estimation of the absolute number of leukocytes, lymphocytes and their subpopulations at different immunoregulatory index showed that when IRI is being decreased the number of T-suppressor cells and B lymphocytes is increasing and when IRI is being increased the absolute number of T-helper cells is increasing

Immunoregulatory index, T-helper cells, leukocytes, the percentage of inversion, herpes antigen