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INNOVATION BLOSSOMS IN
DERMATOLOGY—VENEREOLOGY

ABSTRACTS BOOK



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Abstract N°: 356

Title: Immunoreactivity of patients with genital herpes underwent Covid-19

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Introduction

The questions of studying the role of organism's defense systems in pathogenesis and clinical course of herpes infection in patients suffering from Covid-19 require deep research and stipulate the necessity to improve methods of therapy.

Materials and methods

We have studied parameters of immune and interferon (IFN) status in persons infected with recurrent genital herpes (RGH) having Covid-19 during exacerbation of the disease.

Results

The study showed that these patients were characterized by changes in immune status, defined as secondary immunological insufficiency. Decrease of relative and absolute contents of CD3+, CD4+, CD4+/CD8+ index, phagocytic function of neutrophils testified to the general depression of immunological protection, which intensity was different in patients with various clinical forms of RGH. Thus, it was shown that the greater the frequency of relapses in patients with RGH, the more the adaptive capacity of the immune system decreases, transiently developing into a persistent immunological insufficiency. The study of IFN status showed that the concentration of serum IFN in patients of different groups decreased according to the severity of the course of the viral process. At the same time, the average α - and γ -IFN values in patients with different clinical forms of RGH were significantly lower than the corresponding values in the norm. On the one hand, these results suggest potential capabilities of IFN system in subjects with RGH who had undergone Covid-19 to perform their protective and regulatory functions, and on the other hand, reduced capacity of leukocytes to produce α - IFN and γ - IFN indicates a decrease in nonspecific protective forces of the body, in particular, deficiency of antiviral protection and presence of immunological insufficiency.

Discussion

These data served as a basis for comprehensive immunomodulatory therapy with the domestic interferon inducer gozalidone and immunomodulators to persons who had contracted Covid-19 with RGH.



**Abstract N°: 363****Title: Efficiency of complex treatment for cutaneous leishmaniasis**

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Introduction

Cases of atypical and complicated cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL), which are difficult to treat with existing treatment methods, have become increasingly frequent in recent years. Therefore, the development and implementation of new effective therapies for CL is of current interest. Moreover, early diagnosis and highly effective treatment of CL will prevent the development of complicated forms of the disease and improve patients' quality of life.

Materials and methods

We studied 35 patients aged of 18-65 years old with cutaneous leishmaniasis and localized lesions in open areas of the body. A zoonotic form of leishmaniasis with duration of disease from 2-3 weeks to 4-5 months and with ulcerative and complicated forms of disease were diagnosed in all investigated patients. Ulcerative leishmaniomas without complications was seen in 15 patients; leishmaniomas with tubercles of insemination, lymphangioitis and lymphadenitis - in 6 patients. The rest patients had a tuberculous stage of leishmaniasis. All patients underwent microbiological examination for Borovsky' corpuscles.

Complex method of treatment included indirect lymphotropic injection of the antibiotic kanamycin sulfate in combination with the enzyme preparation lidaza, immunocorrective agent gosolidone, and external application of zinc hyaluronate gel.

Results

Depending on the method of treatment all patients were divided into 2 groups representative of age, clinical forms, and duration of the disease. Group 1 (17 patients, control) received antibiotics in the form of intramuscular injections or internally, external disinfectants and anti-inflammatory ointments. Group 2 (18 patients) received a new complex pathogenetic method of therapy. The treatment contributed to the regression of all the elements with the formation of superficial, mild skin scar atrophy, and the best effect was achieved in the patients of the 2nd group. At the same time, in patients with complicated forms (ulcerated and lymphangitis) the terms of healing of ulcers and regression of pathological elements were shortened on the average by 7.1 and 8.6 days respectively, with the terms of the inflammatory process resolution (resorption of infiltrate, ulcers clearance from necrotic and purulent stratification) depending largely on the pathological process duration and early start of treatment.

Discussion

A new complex method of CL treatment, especially in its complicated forms, helps to increase the therapeutic and economic efficiency by accelerating the healing of ulcerous elements, resorption of inflammatory infiltrates, as well as earlier elimination of the pathogen from the lesion centers and can be recommended for outpatient conditions.