The study included 143 children who were admitted to the Zaporizhia Children’s Multi-Profile Hospital due to recurrent bronchitis (3 and more episodes per year). Age of children ranged from 3 to 15 years. 77 patients were aged 3-7 years (53.8%), 66 patients - 7-15 years - (46.2%). The ratio of male and female was approximately equal: 77 and 66 people (53.8 and 46.2%). Blood samples were taken according to the standard procedure. Immunglobulines were detected with ELISA method. Bronchial asthma was verified following GINA guidelines.

Materials and methods. The study included 143 children who were admitted to the Zaporizhia Children’s Multi-Profile Hospital due to recurrent bronchitis (3 and more episodes per year). Age of children ranged from 3 to 15 years. 77 patients were aged 3-7 years (53.8%), 66 patients - 7-15 years - (46.2%). The ratio of male and female was approximately equal: 77 and 66 people (53.8 and 46.2%). Blood samples were taken according to the standard procedure. Immunglobulines were detected with ELISA method. Bronchial asthma was verified following GINA guidelines.

Results: Analysis of the lymphocyte subpopulations (Table 2) revealed significantly the lowest CD3 lymphocyte count in the 1 subgroup of patients where the EN drug had a stimulating effect. Analysis of the parameters of circulating immune complexes in the subgroups of patients revealed their highest content also in 1 subgroup of patients (419±26.5) in comparison with the 2 and subgroups (305±28.9; 163±43.9). This indicates the highest tonsillogenic toxicity in patients of subgroup 1.

Thus, the 1 subgroup of patients, where the stimulating effect of the drug EN on the NBT-test was revealed, was characterized by low level of T cell, highest rates of the CIC.

Conclusions:
- the EN preparation showed a multidirectional immunological effect;
- the EN preparation acted in a stimulating manner on low indices, on high indices - in a suppressive manner, on indices close to normal - did not have any modulating effect;
- the EN preparation can be used to modulate the preimmune resistance indices in patients with chronic tonsillitis.

Key words: children, IgM, recurrent bronchitis, bronchial asthma.