FEATURES OF THE IMMUNE RESPONSE IN THE EXPERIMENTAL RHINITIS AND IN THE APPLYING OF GEL “IMBIROL”

S.I. Kryzhna¹, O.I. Zalyubovska², T.I. Tiupka², Yu.A. Kievskà³
¹Kharkov Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Ukraine
²Kharkiv National Medical University, Ukraine
³National University of Pharmacy, Ukraine

The effectiveness of treatment of the inflammatory process of the mucous nasal membrane – rhinitis is one of the area of the interest of the clinical pharmacology. Experimental studying of the mechanisms of local nasal mucus immune response not only reflects the pathogenesis of diseases, but also can give material for development of the rational methods of therapy and prevention. The research of the nasal drugs based on the biologically active substances was conducted. It was created a gel “Imbirol” containing a complex of essential oils (ginger, musk, mallard, and tea tree).

Materials and Methods. The research was carried out on the model of acute inflammation of the nasal cavity caused by sodium hydroxide for 14 days. In the intranasal washings fluid (lysozyme, phagocytic activity of neutrophils, neutrophil metabolism activity (NST), phagocytic index and phagocytic number), indicators that characterize the balance of immunological parameters were determined.

Results. The results of the lysozyme concentration in the intranasal washings fluid showed that in rats with experimental rhinitis without treatment, secretion of lysozyme is decreased. Thus, in the pathogenesis of chemical rhinitis, the violation of the immunological defense system is established at the local level. Application of “Imbirol” contributes to the normalization of immunological immune system pa-
Parameters. We should improve the knowledge about pathogenesis of rhinitis.

References:


Key words: gel “Imbirol”, rhinitis, immune response.

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