

Features of the Immune Response in Various Forms of Yersiniosis In Egypt

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Abstract

In recent years, significant progress has been made in the study of the microbiological, molecular and genetic characteristics of Yersinia enterocolitica. However, despite certain achievements in the study of the biology of Yersinia, epidemiology, clinic, methods of diagnosis and treatment, many issues of the pathogenesis of relapses, protracted course and development of secondary focal forms of yersiniosis have not been sufficiently studied and have not been finally resolved. An unfavorable outcome of yersiniosis is the development of a secondary focal form. Its most common variant is arthritic, this process can last for years and decades with the involvement of new joints, while young people of working age are mainly affected. There is still no consensus on the causes of the unfavorable course of yersiniosis: the development of a recurrent course, secondary focal forms. There are no clear data on the totality of changes in the cellular, humoral immunity in various forms of yersiniosis infection, moreover, there is no data on the effect of cytokine production on the pathological process. In recent years, clinical studies have appeared on the role of Th-1/Th-2 lymphocyte populations in the course of a number of infectious diseases with the so-called intracellular mechanism of pathogen parasitism, which include a number of intestinal and urogenital infections. The purpose of this work was to identify the features of the immune response in various forms of yersiniosis in order to clarify their role in the development of adverse outcomes.

Keywords: Yersinia infection, Epidemiology, Immunity, response, Diagnosis
