IMMUNOLOGICAL MONITORING OF PATIENTS WITH ENDOGENOUS PSYCHOSES.

S. Zozulya[1], T. Kliushnik[1], L. Androsova[1], I. Otman[1], I. Oleichik[1], L. Abramova[1], G. Panteleeva[1]

[1]Laboratory of Molecular Biochemistry, Mental Health Research Center of RAMS, Moscow, Russia

The aim of the study was to compare the clinical and immunological indicators (ImI) in endogenous psychoses (EP) dynamics during treatment and to analyze possible employment of these indicators to determine the degree of the process acuteness and to predict remission quality and completeness.

Patients were examined in 3 steps during the course of therapy at different periods of the dynamics of psychotic episodes. The activity of leukocyte elastase (LE) and alpha1-proteinase inhibitor (α1-PI), the concentration of CRP, the level of autoantibodies to nerve growth factor (aAB to NGF) were determinate in serum of patients and control subjects.

Confirmed activation of ImI at the acute state of the disease as well as correlation between LE and a1-PI activities, the level of aAB to NGF and clinical evaluation of the patients by PANSS. Improved clinical state of patients after treatment which was confirmed with significant reduction of the PANSS scores ($p<0,05$) although different dynamics of the ImI have been detected. Detected various dynamics of psychopathological disorders during outpatient examinations: 50% of the patients showed stable condition (remission), 50% - moderate/significant deterioration of psychopathological symptoms. Deterioration of clinical symptoms was accompanied with an increased activity/level ImI. Observed changes of LE activity and the level of aAB to NGF ahead of the changes in the patients' mental state within 1-2 months ($r=0,57$; $p=0,012$). Accordingly, those indicators may be employed to monitor patients and predict the remission quality and degree completeness ($\chi^2=15,6$; $?<0,001$).