

Stepuro S. O., Maisak R. Y.

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN VALUE'S DEPENDENCE ON THE PATHOGEN

Scientific supervisor senior teacher Kazakov S. V.

*Department of Foreign Languages
Belarusian State Medical University, Minsk*

Relevance. According to the rising problem of the growth of infectious diseases, the study of immune response to the pathogenic microorganisms becomes important.

Aim of the study: to study the severity of the immune response depending on the pathogen, by analyzing the C-reactive protein (CRP) value in the blood, in order to compare the rates of C-reactive protein value during infectious diseases caused by such pathogens as *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Acenitobacter baumani*, and also combined bacterial forms. To assess the severity of the infectious disease depending on how marked the immune response to its pathogen is.

Materials and methods. The study included 32 patients: 10 women and 12 men. We analyzed the C-reactive protein values in a blood test of 10 patients with the pathogen *Klebsiella pneumonia*, 15 patients with *Acenitobacter baumani* and 7 with combined forms of pathogens. The average C-reactive protein value was calculated, the indicators were compared.

Results and its discussion. In case of contamination with *Klebsiella pneumonia*, the CRP indicators were 132.5, in case of contamination with *Acenitobacter baumani* 118.19, and with combined forms of infection 205.32.

Conclusion. According to C-reactive protein value, infectious diseases caused by the contamination of *Klebsiella pneumonia* have higher marked effect than infectious diseases caused by *Acenitobacter baumani*, since C-reactive protein rates are higher with the difference of 14,31. On the other hand, the most severe forms of infections might be caused by contamination of combined forms of microorganisms. Furthermore, it is fair to rank microorganisms according to the severity of infectious diseases they cause: *Acenitobacter baumani*- *Klebsiella pneumonia*- combined forms of microorganisms.