

# **Ekspresja receptora CD23<sup>+</sup> na limfocytach B w tkance przerosłych migdałków gardłowych u dzieci chorych na wysiękowe zapalenie ucha**

Expression of receptor CD23<sup>+</sup> on lymphocytes B in hypertrophy adenoids in children with otitis media with effusion

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## **Summary**

Tonsil pharyngeal is stimulated chronic by pathogens can be causes this hypertrophied; whose often is companions to otitis media with effusion. Subpopulation dominates in tonsil pharyngeal are lymphocytes B, and their markers activation are expression of antigen CD23<sup>+</sup>. The aim of this study was finding dependence between otitis media with effusion and coexistent hypertrophy adenoids, and percentage of lymphocytes CD19<sup>+</sup> with expression of antigen CD23<sup>+</sup> in hypertrophy adenoids. In the study showed higher significant percentage of lymphocytes CD19<sup>+</sup>CD23<sup>+</sup> at children in otitis media with effusion (20.08±2.93) with reference to comparative group, which was only hypertrophy adenoid (18.16±2.25). Percentage lymphocytes B (CD23<sup>+</sup>) were the highest (20.01±5.81) in children subgroup above 5 years old with otitis media with effusion, and lowest (17.36±2.78) in children comparative subgroup above 5 years old. As regards on different functions of antigen CD23<sup>+</sup> the assessment of percentage lymphocytes B with expression of CD23<sup>+</sup> can be additional marker in course immunological and inflammatory processes to occur in hypertrophy adenoids at children are sick otitis media with effusion.