

# **Ekspresja cząsteczki adhezyjnej CD62L na subpopulacjach limfocytów T i B przerosłych migdałków gardłowych dzieci chorych na wysiękowe zapalenie ucha**

Expression of adhesion molecule CD62L on subpopulations of lymphocytes T and B in hypertrophied adenoids at sick's children with otitis media with effusion

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## **Summary**

**Introduction:** Otitis media with effusion (OME) and hypertrophy adenoid (AH) are still common diseases during childhood. Adenoid has particular meaning in develop of immunological answer to inflammation in upper respiratory inclusive middle ear. The CD62L lymphocyte adhesion molecule plays an important role in controlling lymphocyte extravasations into adenoid and at sites of tissue infection. The aim of this study was evaluation of the percentage lymphocytes CD4+, CD8+, CD19+ with expression of superficial adhesive molecule CD62L and its expression in hypertrophied adenoids at sick's children with otitis media with effusion. **Material and methods:** In investigations has tested 37 children with otitis with effusion and 35 children from hypertrophied adenoids. Expression of adhesion molecule CD62L on lymphocytes of tissue adenoids estimated by flow cytometry method. **Results:** In this study showed higher significant percentage of lymphocytes CD19+CD62L+ in children in otitis media with effusion (OME. 59,33±9,65%) with reference to comparative group with hypertrophied adenoids (AH 53,47±9,67%). Mean fluorescence intensity CD62L was higher on subpopulation lymphocytes CD8+ and CD19+ at children with OME than AH. **Conclusions:** The increase of percentage's lymphocytes CD62L+ in tissue of adenoids can to testify to enlarged migration lymphocytes from whole blood to adenoid. The increase of density of CD62L receptor on lymphocytes can be effect local inflammatory process.