antibodies (Manufactured in Moscow, Russia). The content of serum IgA, M, and G were measured by Manchini method. Circulating immune complexes (CIC) were revealed by method of precipitation with 3% and 4% solution of polyethilenglycole.

Results. In group of patients with PCR(-) there was observed direct high dependence of CD3 from CD4, CD8; CD25 from CD20, CD16; CD95 from CD8, IgG from CD4; 3% and 4%CIC. The direct moderate dependence: CD20 from the lymphocytes; CD23, CD16; CD8 from the lymphocytes, CD4, IgM, 3% and 4%CIC; CD16 from the lymphocytes, CD20; CD23 from CD20, CD4, 3%CIC; CD95 from the lymphocytes, CD23, 4%CIC; IgG from the L and lymphocytes, CD3,

CD23; IgM from CD3, CD23, 3% and 4%CIC. The inverse mean correlation: CD20 from the L and IgA and M; CD16 from the L nd CD23; CD25 from the L, CD3, CD4; IgA from the lymphocytes, CD20, IgG; 3%CIC from the L and lymphocytes; 4%CIC from the L and IgG.

In group of patients with HCV(+) there were found direct high correlations between CD4 and CD3, CD8, CD25. The direct moderate correlations: CD8 and CD4, CD16; CD16 and CD20, IgA; CD25 and CD4, CD3, IgG, M; IgGand CD20; 3%CIC and CD95; 4%CIC and CD20, CD23, 3%. Moderate inverse correlations between: CD95 and the L, 3%CIC and CD16; 4%CIC and CD25, IgA.

IMMUNOGENETIC FACTORS IN ADULTS AND CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC VIRAL HEPATITIS C INFECTION IN UZBEK POPULATION

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Hepatitis C leads to severe liver damages and one of the indications to liver transplantation (according to WHO ~3% of worldwide population is infected by HCV infection.) The current standard of therapy of chronic hepatitis C (CHC) is pegylated interferon-α (PEG-IFNα) in combined with ribavirin (RBV). The treatment achieves a sustained viral clearance in only approximately 50% of patients. Recent whole genome association studies revealed that single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) around IL-28B have been associated with response to the standard therapy and could predict treatment responses at approximately 80%. According to 4 independent GWAS approaches have revealed the significant SNPs associated with response to PEG-IFNα/RBV therapy for CHC. These significant SNPs were found around IL-28B were rs12979860 and rs8099917 they showed the statistical significance in each study (M. Mizokami at al., 2011).

The purpose of research: To study genotypes of HCV infection and polymorphisms of gene IL28B circulation in adults and children with CHC in Uzbek population.

Materials and methods: We studied 40 patients with CHC which were divided in to two groups: children and comparative adults group each included 20 patients. Diagnosis CHC was established on the base of ELISA full marker specter with following revelations of HCV RNA and its genotype by PCR method. Gene IL-28B was determined in all patients by PCR method.

Results: Research which we conducted showed us variation of genotype of HCV infection. In adult group we determined genotypes 1a/b (61%),

2 (11%) non revealed genotype (5%) and 3a/b (22%) but there wasn't 4 (0%). In children group we exposed genotypes 1a/b (58%), 3a/b (32%), 4 (5%) non revealed genotype (6%) but there wasn't 2 (0%) genotype. Also we established genotype distribution of gene IL 28B in adults and children. We found that most prevalent genotype in the adults group was combination of C/C (rs12979860) and T/T (rs8099917) (C/C T/T -45%) polymorphisms with good prognosis in both lines (European and Asian lines). Whereas in children group we found out that most prevalent genotype was C/T (rs12979860) (not as favorable as C/C European genotype) and T/T (rs8099917) (C/T T/T- 35%). In addition, adults revealed genotypes of gene IL28B T / T (rs12979860), and T / T (rs8099917) (T/T T/T-5%), that is not favorable by European line and favorable by Asian line, as well as genotype C / C combined with T / G genotype (C/C T/G-5%). In children we detected T / T + G / G (5%) which has very low therapy prognosis.

Conclusions:

1) The most prevalent genotypes of HCV in region of Uzbekistan was 1a/b (61% in adults and 58% in children) and 3a/b (22% in adults and 32% in children).

2) Interestingly that genotype 2 (11%) was not exposed in children group but was determined in adults group and conversely genotype 4 (5%) was detected in the children group unlike adults group.

3) In Uzbek population we found both favorable genotypes of gene IL 28B and very poor genotypes, so there were differences among adults and children in the distribution of polymorphisms of IL28B.