

Identification of predictors of secondary immunodeficiency states among persons of conscript age and pre-conscription age in the city of Surgut

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Secondary immunodeficiency states are disorders of the immune system that develop in the late postnatal period or in adults that are not the result of genetic defects.

Purpose: To identify the predictors of secondary immunodeficient conditions among persons of conscript age in the city of Surgut.

Materials and Methods: The method of group anonymous questioning was used by the dispensing method. The questionnaire included closed, semi-closed and open questions. The study was conducted in the department of the military commissariat for the city of Surgut and the Surgut district during the autumn conscription for military service and the primary military registration in 2017. Only clinical signs of immunological failure were elucidated without specific changes in the parameters of immune status.

Results. The survey involved 249 young men of pre-conscription age and conscript age.

The age structure was made up of persons aged 15-18 years. The majority of young men - urban residents - 91%, in rural areas 9% of respondents lived. According to their social status, 100% are students.

During the study, it was found that frequent and recurrent viral, bacterial, fungal infections occurred in 27 respondents (10.8%). More than 5 times a year, 25 people (10%) of 249 polled suffered ARVI. Previous bronchitis, pneumonia, phlegmonous tonsillitis, purulent sinusitis, otitis in 22 people (8.8%) were noted in the anamnesis. Recurrent herpetic infection was found in 25 respondents (10%). Presence of bacterial infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (pyoderma, abscesses, phlegmon, etc.) was detected in 13 young men (5.2%). Repeated cases of fungal diseases of the skin and mucous membranes were observed in 8 respondents (3.2%). Repeated lymphadenitis, lymphadenopathy, prolonged subfebrile condition occurred before in 5 respondents (2%). Previous bronchitis, pneumonia, phlegmonous tonsillitis, purulent sinusitis, otitis in 22 people (8.8%) were noted in the anamnesis. Recurrent herpetic infection was found in 25 respondents (10%). Presence of bacterial infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (pyoderma, abscesses, phlegmon, etc.) was detected in 13 young men (5.2%). Repeated cases of fungal diseases of the skin and mucous membranes were observed in 8 respondents (3.2%). Repeated lymphadenitis, lymphadenopathy, prolonged subfebrile condition occurred before in 5 respondents (2%).

When studying the medical and social risk factors for the development of chronic diseases, it was found that 37% of respondents do not engage in sports, 19% have harmful habits in the form of tobacco smoking. It was also found out that all respondents are aware of the need to maintain a healthy lifestyle and its effect on the immune system and human health in general.

Conclusions. The study revealed a fairly high level (up to 10.8%) of predictors of secondary immunodeficient conditions in the youth environment.

Identification of secondary immunodeficiency states is very relevant in the work of military medical commissions, as the serious deterioration of the patient's health condition is predicted, and young men of this category are more often recognized as being limitedly fit for service in the Armed Forces.

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