Immunotropic effects of recombinant interleukin 2 (roncoleukin) in the treatment of endometrial hyperplastic processes in women of reproductive age

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The study of the roncoleukin (a preparation of recombinant interleukin 2 (IL-2)) effect on the profile of cytokines in peripheral blood was conducted in 138 women with endometrial hyperplasia — associated with non-specific intrauterine infection (1st group) and without it (2nd group). All patients were divided into clinical sub-groups according to given treatment (traditional therapy or traditional therapy with addition of immunomodulator roncoleukin). Cytokine levels (IL-1β, IL-6, IL-10, TNFα, IL-1Ra, IL-4, IL-10, IL-2) and anti-inflammatory index (the ratio of the amount of proinflammatory cytokines (IL-1β, TNFα, IL-6) to the amount of anti-inflammatory ones (IL-10, IL-4)) obtained in the early period (1 month after the start of the treatment) and at a remote monitoring period (6 months later) were compared to pre-treatment values and the levels of control group (healthy women of reproductive age). In the early stages of monitoring, there were similar positive changes in cytokine profile regardless of the type of treatment. However, only roncoleukin therapy provided long-lasting immunomodulation effect. The most appropriate criteria for the effectiveness of therapy are the concentrations of IL-6, IL-10, and IL-2 in peripheral blood, and the anti-inflammatory index. (Cytokines and Inflammation. 2013. Vol. 12. № 3. P. 104–108.)

Key words: endometrial hyperplasia, cytokines, roncoleukin, infection, therapy.