Erythema multiforme (EM) — is a kind of clinical and histopathologic reaction caused by various factors. The onset of the disease and subsequent relapses are known to correlate with herpes simplex virus activity. The purpose was to study the characteristics of the cytokine profile in patients with EM and the dynamics of the basal levels of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines during immunotherapy. 39 adult patients with erythema multiforme were examined before and after treatment. Blood levels of pro-inflammatory, anti-inflammatory and regulatory cytokines were determined by ELISA. The results showed that the treatment with Immunovac-VP-4 facilitated a significant (p < 0.05) increase in serum IFNγ, insignificant (p > 0.05) increase in IL-1β, and reduction of IL-17. Treatment with Kagocel resulted in an increase in IL-4 (p > 0.05), IL-2 and IFNγ (p < 0.05) and decrease in TGFβ and IL-12 (p < 0.05). A basic therapy significantly increased the IL-5 level and decreased IL-6, IL-12 and IFNγ. (Cytokines and Inflammation. 2013. Vol. 12. № 3. P. 109–114.)

Key words: erythema multiforme, cytokines.