

EVALUATION OF SELECTED IMMUNE PARAMETERS AND SERUM VITAMIN D CONCENTRATION IN CHILDREN WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS. PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

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Background. The impact of vitamin D on allergic diseases, including atopic dermatitis, is related with presence of the nuclear receptor for vitamin D on various cells of the immune system.

Aim of the study. The aim of the study was to compare selected immune parameters in patients with atopic dermatitis and control group. Additionally the correlation between immune parameters and vitamin D levels was performed.

Methods. The study was conducted on 19 children with a diagnosis of atopic dermatitis and on 17 healthy children as a control group.

Results. In children with atopic dermatitis significantly lower number of regulatory T cells in serum compared with the control group ($p < 0.00006$) has been found. There were no differences in the other examined parameters between groups. The study revealed a negative correlation between serum vitamin D levels and the percentage of CD8+ cells ($p < 0.05$, R: 0.62). However, higher levels of vitamin D caused growth of CD4 / CD8 ratio in the study group ($p < 0.05$, R:0.66).

Conclusions. The results confirmed the role of regulatory T cells in the pathogenesis of atopic dermatitis. Effects of vitamin D on the severity of the disease has not been proven.