cytokines in tumor microcirculation samples.

Conclusion: Tumors with different histology differ in TNF-α and IL-1β production. Larger tumor it is, higher serum cytokine concentration it produces. Samples of tumor microcirculation significantly differ from serum samples in cytokine concentration and could bring us valuable information about tumor microenvironment.

Functional endoscopic sinus surgery improves the quality of life in children suffering from chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps.

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OBJECTIVE:

To evaluate the impact of FESS in children with chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps, regarding their overall postoperative quality-of-life (QoL) and constituent QoL domains.

METHODS:

39 children were studied. The mean patient age was 10.9 years; four children suffered from cystic fibrosis. The children (or parents) completed the Glasgow Benefit Inventory for Children (GCBI) at least six months after their operation.

RESULTS:

The median overall QoL score was 98. There were no statistically significant differences between CF sufferers and non-sufferers regarding their overall QoL, or the respective individual QoL domains, apart from their physical postoperative activity ($p = 0.04$). Twelve children demonstrated recurrent polyposis (30.7%); among them three were cystic fibrosis sufferers. No statistically significant differences were identified in the overall QoL score, or individual GCBI subscale scores between children with recurrent polyposis versus single-operations. Children

with recurrent polyposis but not CF performed better regarding their overall QoL (p = 0.021) and medical status (p = 0.015), compared to their CF counterparts.

CONCLUSION:

FESS performed for chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps in children is associated with improved postoperative QoL, irrespective of the presence of CF. The absence of appreciable differences in the overall QoL, or its constituent domains, between single and re-operated children, indicate that the positive effect of FESS outweighed the burden of re-operation. Appropriate preoperative informed consent in cases of recurrent sinonasal polyposis necessitates acknowledging worse respective outcomes in CF sufferers.

The Effect of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) to The Number of CD8+ T Cells, a Prospective Longitudinal Observational Study in HIV-Infected Patients

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Introduction: CD8+T cells are responsible for viral infections in our immune system. Their activation and differentiation are affected by CD4+T cell and MHC class 1 which can be damaged by HIV infection. By the role of CD8+ T cells, we can predict the effectiveness of therapy at earlier stage.

Aim: To determine the effect of HAART to CD8+ T cells in 6th months treatment.

Patients and Methods: This study used 29 participants with primary HIV infection, they were in productive age range (19-51 years) taken by consecutive sampling method. The data were analyzed as descriptive and analytical method. Calculation of CD8+T cells number taken from the patient's blood vein and analyzed using a FACS Calibur Flow Cytometer.

Result: The average number of CD8+T cell declines at the 3rd month (846,75+-311,2