Clinical Immunology is a department of clinical medicine that studies the pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases that are based on disorders of the immune system that require immunocorrection.In the immune system, there are: primary (central) organs (bone marrow and thymus), secondary (peripheral) organs (spleen, lymph nodes, Peyer's patches, etc.), as well as diffusely located lymphoid tissue – individual lymphoid follicles and their clusters.The immune system consists of various components – organs, tissues and cells, assigned to this system according to the functional criterion (performing the immune defense of the body) and the anatomical and physiological principle of organization (organ-circulatory principle).Particularly distinguished is the lymphoid tissue associated with the mucous membranes (Mucosa-Associated Lymphoid Tussue-MALT) In the central organs of the immune system, early, antigen-independent stages of maturation of lymphocytes take place.The volume of the organ is filled with an epithelial framework (epithelium), in which thymocytes (immature T-lymphocytes of the thymus), dendritic cells (DC) and macrophages are located.In each lobule of the thymus, there are 2 zones: on the periphery – cortical (cortex) (immature proliferating thymocytes predominate), in the center – medulla (more mature forms of thymocytes).The objectives of Clinical Immunology: Diagnosis and treatment of congenital IS insufficiency (primary IDS).Immunity is a way of maintaining the body's homeostasis, one of the most important factors in preserving the structural and functional integrity of the body, preserving its biological and genetic identity.Immunology is the science of the structure and functions of the immune system both in normal conditions and in various pathological conditions, including violations of the immune system-immunopathologies.DC are located mainly in the zone that is transitional between the cortical and cerebral zones.Epithelial cells play a significant role in the differentiation of bone marrow progenitors of thymocytes into mature T-lymphocytes.Diagnosis of immune mechanisms of reproductive function disorders and their elimination.The immune system is a complex of organ, tissue, cellular, and molecular components which function is to provide immune .protection.Anti-tumor protection

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