ALBUMIN IN THE SALIVA –
A SIGNIFICANT INDICATOR OF THE
EFFECT OF “OUTDOOR SCHOOLS”

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SUMMARY
In 234 children residing permanently in a region with a high level of atmospheric pollution indicators of salivary immunity were studied as criteria for assessing the efficacy of applied compensatory measures. In the saliva S IgA, IgM, IgG, lysozyme, and albumin were determined. A marked reduction of elevated albumin levels which are characteristics of irritation or even inflammation in the oral cavity or respiratory tract was found in children who in the winter season spent some time in an unpolluted rural area. Statistically significant changes in IgM levels were demonstrated in these children.

Key words: children, air pollution, albumin

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