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EFFECT OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED PRODUCTS ON THE ORGANISM

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Annotation: Immunodeficiency encompasses a heterogeneous group of conditions characterized by impaired immune function and increased susceptibility to infections, malignancies, and autoimmune disorders. The immune system is tightly integrated with multiple physiological processes, including hematopoiesis, neuroendocrine regulation, metabolic homeostasis, and cytokine-mediated signaling pathways. Disruptions in these physiological mechanisms can lead to both primary and secondary forms of immunodeficiency.

Keywords: Immunodeficiency; Immune physiology; Immune regulation; Cytokines; Neuroendocrine-immune interactions; Hematopoiesis

Introduction: This article reviews the key physiological mechanisms underlying immunodeficiency, focusing on immune cell development and maturation, hormonal and neural regulation of immune responses, metabolic influences, and systemic inflammatory control. A comprehensive understanding of these physiological foundations is essential for advancing diagnostic approaches, optimizing therapeutic interventions, and developing personalized strategies for immune system restoration.

The immune system plays a fundamental role in maintaining organismal integrity by protecting against infectious agents and abnormal cellular transformations. Effective immune function depends on the precise coordination of physiological processes that regulate immune cell production, differentiation, activation, and elimination. Immunodeficiency arises when these regulatory mechanisms are disrupted, resulting in inadequate or dysfunctional immune responses.Immunodeficiency conditions are broadly classified into primary immunodeficiencies, which are typically caused by genetic defects affecting immune development, and secondary immunodeficiencies, which result from external factors such as infections, malnutrition, aging, metabolic disorders, or pharmacological immunosuppression. Despite differences in etiology, both forms share common physiological pathways that contribute to immune dysfunction.Recent advances in immunology and physiology have highlighted the close interaction between the immune system and other regulatory systems, including the nervous, endocrine, and metabolic systems.

Hormonal imbalances, chronic stress, inflammatory mediators, and metabolic disturbances can significantly alter immune homeostasis. Therefore, examining immunodeficiency from a physiological perspective provides a more integrated understanding of its pathogenesis.This article aims to analyze the principal physiological mechanisms underlying immunodeficiency and to emphasize their clinical and research significance. Such an approach may contribute to improved prevention, diagnosis, and treatment strategies for immune-related disorders.

Main Part: Immunodeficiency arises from disruptions in the physiological mechanisms that ensure proper immune system function. Effective immune responses primarily depend on regulated hematopoiesis and the maturation of immune cells in the bone marrow and thymus.

Disturbances in these processes lead to quantitative and functional deficiencies of lymphocytes, phagocytes, and antigen-presenting cells.Interactions between immune cells are largely mediated by cytokines. Physiological imbalances in cytokine production or signaling can impair immune responses or cause immune dysfunction.

Furthermore, the immune system is closely linked to the nervous and endocrine systems; stress-induced activation of the hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis suppresses immune cell activity.Metabolic balance and nutritional status are critical for immune homeostasis. Protein-energy malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and vitamin shortages reduce immune cell functionality. Metabolic disorders such as diabetes and obesity promote chronic low-grade inflammation, exacerbating immune dysfunction.Age-related physiological changes also contribute to immunodeficiency. During immunosenescence, thymic involution, decreased naïve T-cell production, and weakened immune memory impair immune competence. Thus, immunodeficiency is a multifactorial condition closely intertwined with systemic physiological processes.

Conclusion: Immunodeficiency arises from complex disruptions in the physiological mechanisms that regulate immune system development, communication, and homeostasis. Alterations in hematopoiesis, cytokine signaling, neuroendocrine regulation, metabolic balance, and age-related physiological processes collectively contribute to impaired immune competence. Both primary and secondary immunodeficiency conditions reflect the critical dependence of immune function on integrated systemic regulation. A comprehensive understanding of these physiological mechanisms is essential for improving early diagnosis, guiding targeted therapeutic interventions, and developing effective strategies for immune restoration. Future research integrating immunology with systemic physiology may further enhance personalized approaches to the management of immunodeficiency disorders.

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