SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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1. This study confirms the immunomodulation by repeated noise stress.

2. The type of stress used in this study influences the various immune parameters in different manner.

3. The non-specific immune parameters (NBT, SIC) showed some sort of adaptive response to stress.

4. The specific immune functions studied showed both immuno enhancement (FPT, PFC) and immuno suppression (T-rosettes, carbon clearance rate). Leucocyte migration inhibition and antibody titre levels showed adaptive response.

5. The reduced corticosteroid level after stress can be assumed as one of the main cause for the immunoenhancement of specific immune function.
6. Central serotonergic system appears to influence some of the non-specific and specific immune parameters.

7. Since metapirone treatment in normal rat did not affect many of the immune functions studied, it can be suggested that metapirone is not the ideal drug of choice to study the influence of corticosteroid on immune function.

8. Para chlorophenyl alanine (PCPA) treatment in control rats did influence many of the immune functions studied. However, the net result of the study indicates that further specific and detailed studies (in vivo and invitro) are required to find whether this drug acts directly on the immuno competent cells or indirectly through neuroendocrine factors mediated through 5-Hydroxy tryptamine.

9. The results obtained indicate the interplay of various factors operating in stress, antigenic challenge, and drug action in immunoregulation and it appears to have many layers of complexity. Specific in vitro studies will be needed to show the effect of these factors on the different components of the immune system and how they interact with one another.