**Abstract**

Pulmonary tuberculosis is a granulomatous disease with autoimmune component, which may be confirmed by an increase levels of autoantibodies to various modifications of vimentin in the blood plasma of patients with this disease.

**Materials and methods.** The study was conducted in 2014-2017 with the inclusion of 28 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis (group I), 30 patients with autoimmune lung diseases (group II): 15 with granulomatous polyangiitis and 15 with various alveolites. The control group consisted of healthy subjects (n = 40). The concentration of antibodies to mutated citrullinated vimentin (anti-MCV) was measured using ELISA (ORGENTEC, Germany). Patients with elevated levels of anti-MCV were tested for antibodies to cyclic citrulline peptide (anti-CCP) and citrulline vimentin (anti-Sa) using ELISA (EUROIMMUN, Germany). Statistical analysis was carried out using GraphPad Prism 6 (GraphPad Software, USA), Statistica 10 (Statsoft, USA). Differences were considered statistically significant at a p level of less than 0.05.

**Results of the study.** Concentrations of anti-MCV were significantly higher in patients with tuberculosis (group I, 60.7% of cases, 17/28) than in group II and the control group (23.6% and 25.0% of cases, respectively). There was no statistically significant difference between the results of anti-MVC and anti-CCP levels in the comparison group with the control group (p = 0.18).

**Conclusion.** The high level of anti-MCV antibodies in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis reflects the possibility of developing an autoimmune process in the pathogenesis of the disease. Measurement of plasma concentrations of anti-MCV antibodies may be important for the correction of the therapy, especially in the prescription of immunosuppressive and hormonal drugs.

**Key words:** tuberculosis, vimentin, modified citrullinated vimentin, autoantibodies, анти-MCV.