ON THE ANTIBACTERIAL THERAPY OF GASTROINTESTINAL FORM OF SALMONELLOSIS

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Abstract: In gastrointestinal form of salmonellosis prescription of ciprofloxacin fails to reduce the duration of clinical symptoms of the disease. However in colon involvement ciprofloxacin may have a favorable clinical effect.

Key words: salmonellosis, ciprofloxacin

THE VALUE OF THE IMMUNE RESPONSE IN PATIENTS WITH EBV INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS IN PREDICTING THE COURSE AND EFFICACY OF ANTIVIRAL AND IMMUNOCORRECTING THERAPY

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Abstract: The indices of immune response were studied in 68 patients with infectious mononucleosis caused by the Epstein-Barr virus (35 males, 33 females) aged 18 to 30 years. Materials and methods. The content of soluble forms of differentiation antigens (sCD95, sCD18, sCD50, sHLAI, sCD54) has been studied with enzyme immunoassay using monoclonal antibodies Mab ICO-20 and polyclonal antibodies to the antigens of the mononuclear cells of the peripheral blood. The control group included 60 healthy volunteers matched for age and sex with the main group.

The aim of this study is the assessment of the content of soluble forms of differentiation antigens in patients with infectious mononucleosis caused by Epstein-Barr virus, depending on gender, age, severity of illness, comorbidities, laboratory values, the presence of viral DNA, as well as a demonstration of their value in predicting the course and outcome of the disease and the efficacy of antiviral and immunocorrecting therapy.

In patients with negative results of DNA indication of EBV a significant increase in the content of soluble forms of differentiation antigens characterizing the adhesion of leukocytes (sCD18), the activity of T-lymphocytes (sCD50), the recognition of foreign antigens (sHLAI) in the blood in comparison with patients with a positive DNA indication of EBV was determined.

Conclusion. According to the results of this performed work the criterion for an adequate immune response in patients with infectious mononucleosis caused by the Epstein-Barr virus was found to be the increase of the content of soluble forms of differentiation antigens (sCD95, sCD18, sCD50, sHLAI, sCD54). In patients with exanthema, tonsillar syndrome, leukocytosis, elevation of transaminases and the presence of antibodies to capsid antigen (a/VCAIgM) the content of soluble forms of differentiation antigens (sCD95, sCD18, sCD50 sHLAI, sCD54), was higher than in patients without such symptoms.

In the treatment with cycloferon in patients with cyclic course of EBV infectious mononucleosis the content of sHLAI and sCD54 at 2nd-4th weeks of treatment increased by 1.5-2 times compared with the corresponding values before treatment. In patients with reactivation of the disease monotonically low indices of all studied soluble forms of differentiation antigens persisted over the 4 weeks during patients following up. In patients with infectious mononucleosis caused by Epstein-Barr virus, the dynamics of sHLAI and sCD54 after 2-4 weeks of treatment serves as secondary efficacy endpoint of antiviral, immunomodulatory therapy and the formation of the cyclic course of the disease.

Key words: infectious mononucleosis caused by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV infectious mononucleosis), hepatosplenomegaly, generalized lymphadenopathy, tonsillar syndrome, atypical broad plasma mononuclear cells, soluble differentiation
NONINVASIVE ULTRASOUND EVALUATION OF THE PARENCHYMA OF THE PARENCHYMA OF LIVER AND SPLEEN IN CHILDREN WITH INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS

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Abstract: The data of the examination of 73 children aged 1 to 18 years with mononucleosis of Epstein-Barr virus etiology are presented. The use of non-invasive quantitative assessment methodology of the parenchyma (Acoustic Structure Quantification) was shown to allow objectify the examination and to found that infectious mononucleosis in 1st Group patients with a minimum degree of diffuse changes of the liver proceeded without structural changes in the liver parenchyma. In the 2nd group patients the estimation of density index according to Acoustic Structure Quantification allowed to reveal the signs of cholestasis. The heterogeneity of the structure of the liver and the elevation of the parenchymal density index indicated on signs of acute hepatitis and was confirmed by the increase in ALT level in blood serum. Despite the pronounced splenomegaly no structural changes in the spleen were found in any patients.

Key words: Epstein-Barr virus mononucleosis, ultrasound, liver, children

PCR IDENTIFICATION OF FRAGMENTS OF GENES FOR PATHOGENICITY ISLANDS IN METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS STRAINS


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Abstract: The identification of fragments of pathogenicity islands (SAPI1, vSaα and vSaβ) in 11 clinical strains of Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), referred on the basis of spasequence typing and the restriction-modification test to different genotypes, has been performed. A set of studied pathogenicity islands was shown to be strain-specific and be available for usage as an epidemiological marker of hospital strains of Staphylococcus aureus.

Key words: Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), spasequence typing, restriction-modification test, pathogenicity islands

DYNAMICS OF MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION RATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARELIA

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Abstract: The paper presents the results of an epidemiological analysis of the incidence of meningococcal infection in the Republic of Karelia over epidemic and interepidemic periods. Year over year meningococcal infection rate in the Republic has been remaining to be higher than similar data in Russian Federation. In the years of epidemiological outbreak the number of regions being affected and the disease incidence in children under 14 increases. The largest lethality has been observed in the beginning of epidemiological outbreak. The results of the study indicate the exchange of the leader of meningococcus of serogroup B by meningococcus of serogroup C and A. In the absence of planned vaccinal prevention there remains the threat for the rise of meningococcal infection rate.

Key words: meningococcal infection, epidemiology, children, lethality

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THE MEDICO-SOCIAL ASPECTS OF VIRAL HEPATITIDES WITH THE PARENTERAL WAY OF TRANSMISSION
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Abstract: The article is devoted to current epidemiological, social and economic aspects of parenteral viral hepatitis B and C. Statistical data on the incidence, prevalence, outcomes for viral hepatitides are provided. Prior medical and social factors influencing the formation of the epidemiological situation and the activity of infection with viral hepatitis B and C, including gaining the importance of the prevalence of parenterally transmitted viral hepatitis among drinkers, drug users, and HIV infected cases have been analyzed. The issues of economic losses and economic costs required to treat patients with viral hepatitis at various stages of infection were exhaustively covered. On the base of international recommendations a list of medical and social activities for prevention of chronic viral hepatitis B and C was given, the ways to reduce the prevalence of these socially significant diseases were proposed.

Key words: viral hepatitis B and C, incidence, prevalence, medical and social factors, economical loss and costs

EB-1301-039
MUSCULOSKELETAL HYDATIDOSIS: REPORT OF TWO CASES AND REVIEW THE LITERATURE
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Abstract: Musculoskeletal system is rarely involved by hydatid cyst, the larval form of Echinococcus granulosus. Two cases of intramuscular hydatid cysts within thigh musculature are being reported with the intent of highlighting this atypical localization of the disease. Preoperative computerized tomography suggested an unusual location of echinococcus. Since the soft tissue tumors may be confused with hydatid cysts, preoperative evaluation of these patients is critical for proper handling during surgery to avoid life-threatening complications. Surgical excision with postoperative antihelmentics formed the main modality. These cases emphasize that especially in endemic areas to avoid fine-needle biopsy and the risk of spillage of cyst contents hydatidosis should be included in differential diagnosis of any soft tissue mass.

Key words: Echinococcus granulosus, intramuscular hydatid cyst, preoperative computerized tomography, fine-needle biopsy, postoperative antihelmentics, albendazole
EB-1301-043
IMPACT OF MALARIA CHEMOPROPHYLAXIS ON THE LEVEL OF PARASITEMIA
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Abstract: In the a review of the literature regarding the level of parasitemia in patients with malaria and data of analysis of history cases records of patients with malaria, which have been and haven't been taken a chemopreventive medications in connection with being in a country endemic for malaria are presented
Key words: malaria, temperature, parasitemia

EB-1301-046
THE EVALUATION OF SANITARY-HELMINTHOLOGICAL STATE OF THE SOIL AND WATER
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Abstract: In the Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria 64% of soil samples in a flat area, 75% of the samples in the piedmont area and 42% in the mountainous area contained Taeniarhynchus saginatus eggs in the number of of 46.2 112.6 eggs /g of soil. Duration of viability of the cestode eggs in a flat area is 420 days, in the foothills 397 days, in the mountainous area 210 days.
Key words: the Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria, epidemiology, zone, climate, temperature, human, cestode, eggs, soil, water, Taeniarhynchus saginatus

EB-1301-049
THE CASE OF DEATH FROM LIVER CIRRHOSIS IN THE FEMALE PATIENT WITH HIV INFECTION AND INFILTRATIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
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Abstract: The paper presents comparative results of estimation of mortality from HIV infection, tuberculosis (TB), fibrosis and cirrhosis of the liver of nonalcoholic nature according to age group for the residents of the Krasnodar region for the period 2006 to 2011. The average age range of the probable development of death from HIV infection was 35-39, from tuberculosis 45-49 and from liver cirrhosis 55-59 years.
Given clinical case is demonstrating the importance of the underestimation of hepatitis "C" complicating diagnosis of cirrhosis in patients with HIV infection, suffering from secondary diseases: pulmonary tuberculosis, cytomegalovirus, toxoplasmosis, herpes infection, candidiasis. After a comprehensive review of the examples the authors provide recommendations for monitoring and management of patients with TB and HIV infection and chronic viral hepatitis "C".
Key words: viral hepatitis "C", liver cirrhosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, HIV infection, mortality
FERAL HERD INFECTION: ACTUAL PROBLEM OF ULYANOVSK

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Abstract: As a result of social and economic transformation taking place in the Russian Federation over the last 20 years the number of urban inhabitants has been steadily elevating. Urban areas are increasing. Cities absorb not only the surrounding communities, but also the non-urban fauna and flora, and with them the natural foci of certain feral herd infectious (FHI) diseases. The study found that the results confirm the existence of the necessary conditions for the formation and operation of natural foci in the metropolis Ulyanovsk. 3 out of the 4 infections mentioned above: leptospiroses (39.2%), followed by Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) (17.9%) and Ixodes tick-borne borreliosis (ITB) (14.7%) obtained a wide dissemination. In such separate territories of the region center as Park Pobedy, Belyy Klyuch», Park Karamzina, park «Yunost'» the existence of conjugate foci of the FHI (HFRS, Tick-borne viral encephalitis (TVE), leptospirosis) has been proved.

Key words: feral herd infections, city, hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome, leptospirosis, Ixodes tick-borne borreliosis, tickborne virus encephalitis, rodents

EPIDEMIC AND EPIZOOTIC CYCLICAL EXACERBATIONS OF ANTHRAX

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Abstract: In the paper the epidemic and epizootic periods of exacerbations of anthrax outbreaks were analyzed. The repetition time of such outbreaks has been shown to be equal 9-11-years, depending on solar activity. The greatest number of permanently disadvantaged anthrax points was found to be recorded in the phase of minimum solar activity in the minimum solar activity year and the preceding two years (m, m-1, m-2), and in the maximum phase – in the maximum solar activity year and a in the second year after it (M, M+2). The greatest number of human and animal disease rate, in addition to these terms takes place also in two following years (m+1, m+2 and M+3, M+4).

Key words: anthrax, epidemiology, epizootiology, repetition time, solar activity