INFLUENCE OF FUNGI CANDIDA ON ENDOGENOUS INTOXICATION IN FOOD BORNE DISEASES

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Relevance of the topic. In Ukraine there are environmental and epidemiological conditions for the prevalence of opportunistic bacterial pathogens (OBP) in the etiological structure of food borne diseases (FBD), the frequent association with fungi of the genus Candida.

The purpose of the study – to determine the influence of fungi Candida on endogenous intoxication in FBD.

Materials and methods. The study involved 100 patients with FBD caused OBP, the average age was (42,51±2,87) years. Patients were admitted to Sumy Regional Infectious Clinical Hospital after name Z. Y. Krasovytsky on (1,38±0,10) days from the onset. Male patients were 53 people, women – 47. All individuals was done general blood test and calculation of integrative indicators of endogenous intoxication – leukocyte intoxication index (LII), hematological toxicity index (HTI), the index of lymphocytes (I_{lim}), offset index leukocytes (OIL).

Results. The average number of OBP ranged 6,30-7,51 lg CFU/g, which was independent of their kind. In etiological structure of FBD was found dominance K. pneumoniae – it's was isolated in (40,0±4,9) % of cases, $p<0,001$. Instances selection E. cloacae and S. aureus was similar – 1/10 of the total cohort, less – P. mirabilis and C. freundii. With a frequency of 1/25 among FBD etiological factors were P. aeruginosae and E. coli hemolytic. The allotment of all other OBP was sporadic. Mixed infection was observed in (8,0±2,7) % of all patients.

Candida spp. were detected in 34 patients (group 1), all other patients complete group 2 (66 persons). Concentration Candida spp. did not exceed the limits of acceptable norms (0,35±0,24) lg CFU/g. LII and HTI in group 1 were not statistically different from patients in group 2 – LII (5,58±0,94) and (4,10±0,61) respectively, $p>0,05$; HTI (6,58±1,14) and (5,34±0,87) respectively, $p>0,05$. Also, patients diagnosed with Candida spp. OIL was higher than that of patients in group 2 – (6,50±0,79) and (4,37±0,50) respectively, $p<0,05$ and I_{lim} had minimal value – respectively (0,15±0,03) and (0,25±0,04), $p<0,05$.

Based on the obtained data were calculated weak direct connection with the LII (+0,28, $p<0,05$) and OIL (+0,29, $p<0,05$).

Thus, Candida species lead to increased endogenous intoxication in FBD.

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