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STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION IN CHILDREN OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. Because of several political conflicts and crises, in Russia and other countries surrounding Ukraine there is a great number of refugees and migrant. Many of these countries, are the countries with a high burden of tuberculosis, so the migration growth can adversely affect the epidemic situation of tuberculosis in Ukraine.

Aim - was to diagnose TB infection in children from refugee and migrant families and evaluate the prevalence of latent TB infection and active TB.

Material and methods. The study involved 614 children 0-18 years from families of migrants who arrived in Ukraine in from 2015-2017 and were sent for TB examination by the Federal Migration Service. A significant predominance of refugees (52.2 %, $p < 0.005$) was revealed. Children who did not attend any organization for children dominated - 285 people. (46.4 %), 264 (43 %) attended secondary schools, kindergarten - 61 (9.9 %). 2.7 % of children had contacts with TB patients. BCG-vaccinated were 74 % of migrant children, 26 % have not been vaccinated or had insufficient postvaccination mark.

Results. All children had tuberculin: Mantoux test with 2 TE and Diaskintest. A positive result was obtained in 9.3 %, these children performed chest radiography. According to a survey of the diagnosis of active TB is installed in two children (0.3 %): Tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymph nodes, and infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis; latent TB infection - in 55 (9.0 %), of which the primary infection - in 11 (1.8 %). Children with a diagnosis of tuberculosis received a full course of chemotherapy and were cured. Preventive treatment was shown to 19 children. Full course got 10 (52.3 %) discontinued treatment prematurely 2 (10.5 %) refused to be treated 7 (37.2 %).

Conclusions. The problem of tuberculosis in children from migrant families is important. Poor BCG vaccination of children and cases of latent infection and active tuberculosis in this group were identified; all children from migrant families should have tuberculin skin test (Mantoux, Diaskintest) and X-ray examination or early diagnostics of latent TB infection.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF DIARRHEAL INFECTIONS UNDER THE CURRENT CONDITIONS IN UKRAINE

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Background. Infectious diseases continue causing the significant damage to humanity. 1.7 billion cases of diarrheal diseases are reported in the world every year. The researchers state the increasing role of opportunistic microorganisms as the agents of diarrheal infections and food poisonings of bacterial etiology.

The aim of the study is to explore the features of epidemic process of acute enteric infections (AEI) in Ukraine under the current conditions in order to optimize preventive and antiepidemic activities.

Materials and methods. AEI incidence in Ukraine was analyzed based on the official statistical reports. The descriptive and analytical approaches of epidemiological methods of researches, statistical methods were used in the paper.

Results. According to the official statistical reports of MOH in Ukraine, annual incidence of diarrheal infections is beaten only by the incidence of acute respiratory tract infections of multiple or unspecified localization. From 95,624 to 104,064 cases of AEI were recorded in Ukraine every year during 2011-2015.

The highest rates were reported in the areas adjacent to the Black and Azov Seas and in the areas that are the most populated in Ukraine. AEI caused by other observed agents and AEI of unknown etiology prevail in the AEI incidence structure. Despite of the selectivity of rotaviruses