МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
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Topical Issues of Theoretical and Clinical Medicine

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investigation, RVE median incidence is the highest. The AEI situation becomes more complicated with increase in diarrheal infection outbreaks. Every third case of disease outbreak is connected with public food facilities, every fourth is connected with PSI. Most often outbreaks were caused by salmonella and were of mixed outbreak nature. Disease transmission way by food was dominant. Almost 20 % of all AEI outbreaks were registered in August.

Conclusions. The above mentioned shows that epidemiological surveillance of AEI must be improved by developing preventive measures, which would be based on incidence rates in each separate territory, finding the dominant transmission ways and factors, and strengthening the elective care of sanitary and epidemiological authorities for public food facilities and children pre-school institutions.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES AND WAYS OF IMPROVING PREVENTION OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY VIRAL INFECTIONS

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Introduction. Acute respiratory viral infections for many years remain relevant problems of the health care system.

Aim - was to investigate of the epidemic process acute respiratory viral infections in Sumy region of Ukraine.

Materials and methods. For exploring the epidemic process of acute respiratory viral infections in 2005-2016 years we used information from the statistical reports of the Main Department of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of Ukraine in Sumy region. To determination the population immunity to influenza we carried out hemagglutination inhibition reaction with various types of dry influenza diagnostics and examined the indicators of specific antibodies at titres of 1:40 and more in the donors blood.

Results. It was established that the incidence of influenza decreased from 784.7 per 100 thousand population to 33.7 ($p<0.05$). The incidence of influenza and acute respiratory viral infections among children is more than among adults ($p<0.05$). There is a strong tendency of reduction the frequency of detection of adenoviruses, RS-viruses and parainfluenza viruses in clinical material from patients with severe respiratory disease ($p<0.05$). The growth rate of detection the antigens of influenza virus was 8.2 %. The main feature of the epidemic season 2009-2010 is a beginning of circulation the new pandemic strain of influenza A (H1N1) California. With consistently high level of herd immunity to influenza B virus (99.8 %), in the donors' serum were found the antibodies to influenza A(H1N1) virus in the diagnostic titres in 76.9 % of cases and to the influenza A (H3N2) virus in 95.1 %, which indirectly indicates the wide spread of these viruses in Sumy region.

Conclusions. Using medicines and methods that promote the normalization of the immune system and increase non-specific resistance to infectious agents, timely application of the sanitary and anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection, should be a key components in combating the emergence and spread of influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections.

CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION OF UKRAINE

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Introduction. Infectious mononucleosis caused by Human gammaherpes virus 4 occur frequently in our everyday life. First of all, it is connected with the high circulation prevalence of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) among planet’s population, which reaches 80-100%, disease pluricausality, infection ease, polymorphism of clinical implications, frequence development of complications, high