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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

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, frequency development of complications, high