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ІНФЕКЦІЙНІ ХВОРОБИ, ЕПІДЕМІОЛОГІЯ, ДЕРМАТОЛОГІЯ

**Gavrylov A.V., Sokhan A.V., Zots Ya.V., Hvozdetska M.G., Bereznaj B.Yu.
CEREBRAL TOXOPLASMOSIS IN HIV-INFECTED PERSONS**

Department of Infectious Diseases

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Scientific adviser: professor Kozko V.N.

In Ukraine, number of people with HIV who need hospital treatment is constantly growing, increases the number of patients with end-stage HIV infection and the number of deaths.

We observed 33 HIV-infected patients with CNS *T. gondii*, 6 of them (18,2%) with lethal outcome. Pathogens identified by detecting *T. gondii* DNA in the CSF by PCR. Ratio by gender was: 75,8% men, women - 24,2%. In the age ratio the disease occurred in young adults - 100%. The average age was (33,5±0,9) year. The period from the diagnosis of HIV infection to the appearance of the first manifestations of CNS *T. gondii* was (2,2±0,6) year. In studying the history of the disease, it was found that the disease began slowly, patients came to the hospital on average (88,0±21,2) day from the onset. Patients were admitted to the hospital more in moderate condition – 69,7% of cases and undisturbed mind 79% of cases. The disease ran in the form of encephalitis - in 21 and meningoencephalitis - 12 patients. The basic complaints, physical examination data, results of clinical and biochemical studies of the cerebrospinal fluid were studied. The average number of CD4+ cells in serum was (55,37±0,94) cells/mkl.

In the presense of clinical signs of encephalitis, dizziness, memory loss and vision, weakness in the limbs, and epileptiform and vestibular syndromes, amaurosis against the background of normal or subfebrile body temperature with minimal changes in CSF and blood content of CD4+ (55,37±0,99) cells/mkl can be thought of CNS *T. gondii* on the background of HIV infection.

**Iurko K.V., Bondarenko A.V., Anis Akhtar, Solomennyk A.O., Mohylenets O.I.,
Sokhan A.V., Hvozdetska M.G., Gavrylov A.V.**

**MACROELEMENT CONTENT IN THE BLOOD SERUM HIV- INFECTED
PATIENTS**

Department of Infectious Diseases

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Scientific director: Kozko V.M.

Macroelements study in serum of patients with HIV, chronic hepatitis C (CHC) and HIV/CHC co-infection performed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Generally 100 patients were examined: CHC – 35 (35,0%) patients, HIV – 34 (34,0%) and HIV/CHC co-infection – 31 (31,0%) patients. The age of patients ranged from 17 to 69 years. Comparison group consisted of 35 healthy individuals who were comparable in age and sex of the patients studied groups. There were 31 (47,7 %) women and 34 (52,3%) men among HIV-infected patients (HIV and HIV/CHC co-infection).

According to the clinical stage of the disease HIV- infected patients were divided. Only in 2 HIV -infected patients clinical stage I was diagnosed, so in our study we don't take into consideration their results. Clinical stage II was found in 9 (17,6 %) patients, III- rd – 15 (44,1 %) and IV- th – 13 (38,2 %). According to study results, macronutrient content was significantly different in patients of the control group and in patients with HIV infection, chronic hepatitis C and HIV/CHC co-infection. Thus, the Ca and Na content was