

ABSTRACT BOOK

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accordingly. Angola, Chad and Democratic Republic of the Congo keep high level of polio morbidity but all cases from 2003 onward are importation related.

Conclusions. India interrupts polio transmission in 2011. Nigeria has made strong progress in the eradication of polio. Afghanistan and Pakistan need in supplementary immunization activities and improvement of surveillance for polio.

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ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE OF ESCHERICHIA COLI ISOLATED FROM PATIENTS WITH PERITONITIS

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Introduction. Escherichia coli is frequent causative agent of nosocomial peritonitis. Numerous surveys demonstrate increase of Escherichia coli resistance to antibiotics are commonly used in hospital settings. Therefore spread of resistant nosocomial Escherichia coli is a great problem at in-patient hospital departments.

Aim. Analyze Escherichia coli susceptibility to different groups of antibiotics.

Material and methods. Materials for investigation were given by SE "Institute of general emergency surgery, AMS, Ukraine". The stool specimens were taken since 2002 year and sum of samples amounted to 4823. Escherichia coli was isolated from stool specimens on traditional lactose-containing media. The determination of Escherichia coli sensitivity to antibiotics was realized by disc diffusion susceptibility test. We studied resistance to 9 groups of antibiotics (Penicillins, Aminoglycosides, Macrolides, Oxyquinolones, Chloramphenicols, Tetracyclines, Fluoroquinolones, Cephalosporins 1 – 4-generations of Carbapenems).

Results. Data analysis demonstrates that the greater part (69.8 ± 0.66 %) of whole examined samples includes resistant strains of Escherichia coli. High levels of resistance were determined to Penicillins (90.5 ± 1.02 %), 2nd generation of Cephalosporins (87 ± 3.14 %) and Macrolides (81 ± 2.53 %). Isolated strains of Escherichia coli were sensitive to Aminoglycosides (54 ± 2.05 %), Carbapenems (48 ± 4.17 %) and Fluoroquinolones (36.5 ± 1.62 %). Susceptibility to other groups of antibiotics was less than 35 %.

Conclusions. The study demonstrates high antibiotic resistance of Escherichia coli to Penicillins, Cephalosporins and Macrolids in determined medical institution. However antibiotic resistance pattern varies in different hospitals.

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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY EFFECT OF THE AMKESOL ON THE LEVEL OF PROINFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES IN GRANULOMATOSIS OF LUNG

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Introduction. Implementation of the activation of nonspecific and specific immune responses in inflammatory diseases of the lungs is associated with the influence of various homeostatic systems of the body with a number of universal



mediators, including cytokines. With the development of acute lung injury increases the levels of proinflammatory cytokines: IL-1, 6, 8, 12, TNF α , IFN α . The level of production of IL-1 β , IL-8, TNF α affects the development of acute lesions, which can be used in clinical practice for early diagnostics and control of inflammatory processes in the lung.

The aim of this study was to determine the effect of a new combined preparation of syrup amkesol (S-AKS) on the level of production of proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 β , TNF α and the chemokine IL-8 at different stages of development of experimental inflammation in animals of different age groups.

Material and methods: The study was performed on 90 rats of WAG both sexes of all ages (1,2,3-monthly) on a model of bronchoalveolitis. In every age a series of animals were divided into five groups: intact, control (without treatment), and the groups that received daily S-AKS (0.9 ml/kg) for 7 and 14 days. The inflammation caused by inhalation administration of Sephadex A \approx 25 Pharmacia, Sweden (5 mg/kg). On the 7th day after the administration of irritant in experimental animals there was development of acute bronchitis, neutrophilic alveolitis, vicarious emphysema. On the 14th day lymphoma histiocytic granulomatous was developed. For the quantitative determination of pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1 β , IL-8, TNF- α in peripheral blood using the method of IFA test system LTD "Ukrmedservis" (Donetsk, Ukraine). Statistical data processing was carried out using Statistika 6.0 by ANOVA.

Results: In animals with experimental pathology in all age groups by the 7th day of inflammation increased level of TNF α on average by 117%, IL-1 β by 65%, IL-8 by 24% compared to the norm. On the 14th day of the experiment the level of IL-1 β increased by 107%, IL-8 at 75%, and TNF α by 64% compared with the original data. Anti-inflammatory effect of S-AKS at day 7 of inflammation was confirmed by reduced IL-1 β by 16%, IL-8 at 14%, and TNF α by 43,2%. On the 14th day the level of IL-1 β in all age groups decreased by 41%, IL-8 – by 54%, TNF α by 32,4% compared to the same period in the control group without treatment.

Conclusions. The use of S-AKS causes a decrease in level of the investigated pro-inflammatory cytokines during the experimental inflammation: TNF α in the early stages of the inflammatory response there was decrease in performance, and IL-1 β , IL-8 in the future. Probably it may reduce the risk of acute lung injury and chronic inflammation in bronchial and lung diseases, regardless of the etiology of the inflammatory response.

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GAMMA/DELTA T LYMPHOCYTES AND INFECTION OF MUCOUS TUNIC

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Introduction. It is known that gamma/delta T-cells participate in immune response to microflora with pathogenic properties, which penetrates the organism through the mucous tunic. Our working hypothesis predicts an increase number of