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cutaneous tb were also amongst northern Nigerians. In these patients the incidence showed little association with HIV coinfection. The incidence of TBLN was higher amongst patients with HIV coinfection (88.3%). People of low-income groups were found to be more commonly affected, confirming the higher prevalence in overcrowded, unhygienic living conditions and possibly malnutrition (55.6%).

Conclusion: The increasing incidence of extrapulmonary tuberculosis in Nigeria can be associated with the rapidly worsening HIV/AIDS epidemic and bad economic condition in the country. It is possible that extrapulmonary TB has always had a high incidence in places where cattle-rearing and drinking of raw cow milk are common cultural practices.

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EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS INFECTION IN CHILDREN: A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

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Actuality: In the recent decades, the persistence of herpesvirus infections was noticed, including those caused by Epstein-Barr virus, occupying one of the main children's infectious diseases, affecting not only the course of other infectious diseases, but also to physical development of the child in general. Considering the fact that the children with infectious mononucleosis often discharged from the hospital with an improvement of the general condition, but with preservation of the structural and functional changes in the liver.

Aim: The main aim of our study was a retrospective analysis of the liver in patients with persistent EBVI.

Materials and methods: We conducted a survey of 54 children aged 1-6 year-old who had persistent EBVI through 1-2-3-6 months after discharge from the hospital where they were treated on the active phase of EBVI (severe form). In addition to the observation, the children underwent ultrasound of the liver and liver function test.

Result: After one month study showed that 43 (79.63%) of children have preserved liver parenchymal reaction with increased echogenicity



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to 10 gradations, 8 (14.82%) - the phenomenon of hepatosplenitis, 10 (18.52%) - periportal lymphadenitis, in 11 (20.37%) - abdominal mesadenitis phenomenon. According to the results of liver function tests in 36 (66.67%) of children appeared to have the phenomena of cytolysis with increased ALT level. A survey of children at second month showed preservation of liver parenchymal reaction with a slight increase in echogenicity of the tissue in 35 (64.81%) of children, the phenomenon hepatosplenitis - 4 (7.41%), periportal lymphadenitis - 6 (11.11%), phenomenon mesadenitis - 7 (12.96%). Manifestations of cytolysis were observed in 25 (46.3%) of children. Positive dynamics was observed on the third month of study: liver parenchymal reaction was determined in 20 (37.04%) patients, one case hepatosplenitis (1.85%),

four cases of periportal lymphadenitis and mesadenitis (7.41%). The slight increase in ALT level determined in 15 (27.77%) children, indicating preservation of the phenomena of cytolysis. A survey of children six months later revealed the presence of liver parenchymal reaction in 15 patients (27.77%), no cases of hepatosplenitis, in three cases of periportal lymphadenitis remained (5.55%) and four children preserved the phenomenon of abdominal mesadenitis (7, 41%).

Conclusions: in children with persistent EBVI ,for long time preserved the changes of structural and functional state of the liver, which should be considered at the stage of follow-up, to concern about in course of rehabilitation therapy with hepatoprotectors, take into account the above specified changes when combination with any other infectious disease.



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