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МЕДИЦИНА ХХІ СТОЛІТТЯ

**Матеріали науково-практичної конференції молодих вчених з міжнародною
участю**

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(Group 1 - over 55 years and Group 2 - younger 54 years).

Results: There were identified 6 families of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*: Beijing, Latin American and Mediterranean (LAM), Haarlem, Ural / Uganda1, Siberian (S), Africanum and individual genome profile (GIP). The most frequent were: Beijing (60%), LAM (16,5%) and S (8,7 %). Other family profiles and individual genotypes ranged from 0.9% to 5.2%. Revealed 20 unique and 12 repeated VNTR-profiles. Strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* were belonging to two groups: East Asian and Euro-American. There was no statistically significant difference in the number of isolates of Beijing, Siberian and LAM families depending on the age of patients. Among the *Mycobacterium* family Beijing was found a large cluster of 42435 (53 isolates), which was found in both groups (42.5% and 50% of isolates). Isolates of Haarlem family were more marked in group 1 (among older patients) and each of them had a unique VNTR-profile.

CHANGES IN IMMUNOGRAMME IN PATIENTS WITH CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIA

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Topicality. Infectious diseases caused by Chlamydia are widespread, especially Chlamydia pneumonia. Pathogenic mechanisms, immunogenesis, diagnostics, and treatment of Chlamydia pneumonia are not well-known and debatable.

Purpose of research - to study the features of children immune system in Chlamydia pneumonia.

Materials and methods. Clinical laboratory examination of 26 3 months - 3 years old patients with Chlamydia pneumonia and 21 healthy children at the same age (control group) has been completed.

We used clinical epidemiological information, results of the X-ray of lungs, markers of Chlamydia infection by ELISA and PCR in the sputum and in the blood to verify diagnosis. Levels of leukocytes, lymphocytes (CD₃ CD₄ CD₈ CD₂₀), and immunoglobulins (IgA, IgM, IgG) were determined.

Results of research. There are changes of levels of immune cells in patients with Chlamydia pneumonia in comparison with control group. We detected decrease level of T-cells. Level of B-cells wasn't changed. Quantity of leukocytes was higher in patients with Chlamydia pneumonia than in patients of control group. Immunoglobulins IgM was increased significantly, but immunoglobulins IgG and IgA were increased unreliably.

Conclusions. Our investigation determined that the immunological indexes were changed in patients with Chlamydia pneumonia. We suspect that these immunological abnormalities are one of the reasons of Chlamydia pneumonia prolonged course.

SERUM ZINC LEVELS IN CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SHIGELLOSIS AND INFECTED WITH HELICOBACTER PYLORI

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Purpose of the study is assessment of serum levels of zinc in children suffering from Shigellosis, infected with *H. pylori*. The study enrolled 89 children aged from 1 to 3, who were hospitalized in Regional children's infectious diseases hospital (Kharkiv) and diagnosed with

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