ABSTRACT BOOK

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Materials and methods. Case reports on Rabies from 10 states in Nigeria in 2016 were studied.

Results of research. A total of 78 deaths were recorded in 2016 due to rabies and all cases were confirmed only by clinical manifestations. Most reported cases of rabies death were reported in Northern and Southern Nigeria - 45 % and 35 % respectively. The analysis of the dynamics of the annual cases of rabies deaths revealed that the majority of cases were reported around April and September, corresponding to the dog breeding seasons in Nigeria. Thus, dogs often are the source of rabies infection in Nigeria. Analysis of social and age groups of risk revealed that, the incidence of rabies was highest among poor and uneducated people, and young children, especially under the age of 10 years in the rural areas.

Conclusions. It can be concluded that the average number of reported rabies cases is much lower than expected. The number of reported cases of rabies in Nigeria is low due to poor diagnostic facilities and inadequate veterinary establishments, poor standard of record keeping, lack of coordination of disease reporting system, lack of proper education of the population about rabies and inadequate funding of research in areas of wildlife rabies.

To improve the epidemic and epizoonotic situation of rabies in Nigeria, it is necessary to intensify sanitary education among the population about the need to seek medical help for any damage to the skin and mucous membranes after contact with animals, as well as the possible consequences of abandoning the prescribed anti-rabies treatment, because timely specific immunization anti-rabies immunoglobulin and/or vaccine is the only way to prevent rabies in humans after contact with a sick animal. Veterinary specialists should monitor the circulation of the rabies virus among animals and carry out mandatory vaccination against rabies animals, including dogs in both urban and rural areas.

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EPIDEMIC SITUATION OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS INFECTION IN NIGERIA

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Introduction. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is a serious public health problem, with two billion people infected worldwide and 350 million suffering from chronic HBV infection. Globally it causes about 1,2 million deaths per year due to its various complications including chronic hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, and liver cancer, it determines both the medical and socioeconomic significances of this infectious pathology. This study aimed at identifying the prevalence and risk factors for Hepatitis B virus infection in Nigeria and evaluation of activities and efforts to problem solving.

Materials and Method. The study and analysis of scientific medical literature data on the prevalence of Hepatitis B virus infection in Nigeria in modern conditions was conducted.

Results of research. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the main burden of Hepatitis B viral infection falls on the Region of Africa and the Western Region. The prevalence of Hepatitis B in Africa is 6,1 %, this pathology affects about 60 million people. Hepatitis B infection is hyper - endemic in Nigeria. In children, the infection occurs early in life and studies report hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) prevalence rates of 20 %, while in adult populations, the rate varies from 10 – 38 %. In adult the mean age was 32 years, the highest HBV infection rate occurred in 25 - 29 year age group. The reasons for the spread of Hepatitis B are the lack of awareness of the population about the possible infection associated with the cost of laboratory diagnosis of Hepatitis B, the high cost of the Hepatitis B treatment program, the lack of prevention of mother-to-child transmission during labor, unprotected sex with multiple sexual partners and early age at sexual debut were independent risk factors for HBV infection.

Conclusion. Hepatitis B virus infection is of high endemicity in Nigeria. The Government of Nigeria has made significant efforts to control the spread of Hepatitis B viral infection. Nigeria has launched the World Hepatitis Day since 2015. Vaccination against Hepatitis B (the birth dose of Hepatitis B vaccine) is introduced into routine immunization schedules. Mass screening for hepatitis B and C was conducted. Programs for early diagnosis, treatment of infected pregnant women, immunoprophylaxis for exposed newborns and surveillance for those with chronic infection is essential were developed and conducted. Effective treatment is also available for people with chronic hepatitis B infection, although for most people such treatment needs to be lifelong. Health education programs for population on prevention and control measures must be developed and introduced into health care practice.

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HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF THE MENTAL CAPACITY OF THE PUPILS STUDIED AT ODNOROBIVSKIY PROFESSIONAL AGRARIAN LYCEUM IN THE COURSE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION TO THE LERNING CONDITIONS

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Introduction. Mental capacity depends on the intensity of the function of sensory systems that perceive information, from the state of memory, thinking, and the expression of emotions.

Aim. Hygienic assessment of the mental capacity of the pupils studied at Odnorobivskiy professional agrarian lyceum in the course of psychological adaptation to the conditions of studying by assessing the functional status of their organism using corrective test.

Materials and methods. The study of the dynamics of mental capacity, stability of attention, accuracy factor was carried out by the corrective method using the tables of A.G. Ivanov-Smolenskiy, and with the subsequent calculation of the exponents by the formulas of P.G.Whipple. Research group consisted of 15-18 years students, which