



# **ABSTRACT BOOK**



**KHARKIV, UKRAINE**  
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**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC  
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# BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES



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**Conclusions.** There isn't a single optimal method of ITBB diagnosis. The tests used should be logically combined in order to achieve the maximum possible diagnosis effectiveness, taking into account the seroconversion, immune status of the patient, stage of disease and specific features of the clinical presentation.

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## **ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV IN EUROPEAN WHO REGION AND UKRAINE**

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**Introduction.** In accordance with world data it is known that 40-50% adults which were infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in 2015 belong to high risk groups: men who have sex with men (MSM), people who inject drugs (PWID), sex workers (SWs). These groups of risk are strongly connected with the main transmission modes: sex between men, heterosexual contact, drug injection. Knowing of these routes could help us to make preventing programs more effective. Investigation the main routes of HIV transmission in European WHO region and Ukraine was our aim.

**Materials and methods.** Ukrainian Center for Socially Dangerous Disease Control of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine bulletins, World Health Organization (WHO) data were used.

**Results of research.** According to the WHO data 153407 people were newly infected in European WHO region in 2015, 77% out of which were registered in the east of region (47.5 per 100000 population), 19% - in the west (6.3 per 100000 population) and only 3% - in the central part of the region (2.8 per 100000 population). The most affected countries are Ukraine (30.4), Belarus (24.3), Estonia (20.6), Moldova (20.1), Latvia (19.8). Generally, the main route is heterosexual contact. However it differs depending on part of the region. In the East, heterosexual transmission is 65.2%, transmission through injecting drug use - 26.4% and transmission through sex between men is 3.6%. In the Centre, sex between men (29.9%) and heterosexual contact (27.5%) were the main transmission modes and transmission through injecting drug use was 4.4%. In the West, sex between men remained the main transmission mode (43.4%), followed by heterosexual transmission (33.0%) and transmission through injecting drug use was 3.3%. In Ukraine the main transmission mode changed in 2008 from transmission through injecting drug use to transmission through sexual contacts. Transmission through sexual contacts became the main route for women in 2007 and for men in 2013. Now transmission through sexual contacts is 72.5%, through injecting drug use - 26.5%.

**Conclusions.** Generally the main route of HIV transmission is still heterosexual contact. However the transmission through sex between men is the main in the West of region in economic power countries. Transmission through injecting drug use is the second route in the East and less prevalent in economic power countries. The obtained results showed that there is a need in continuing the educational work in the fields of

HIV transmission among the groups of risk – MSM, PWID, SW. Besides that, there is a need in prevention measures among the population, especially among the youth.

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## **HAND HYGIENE AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS IN KHNMU**

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**Introduction.** Practicing hand hygiene is a simple yet effective way to prevent infections. Cleaning hands of medical staff can prevent the spread of germs, including those that are resistant to antibiotics and are becoming difficult, if not impossible, to treat. On average, healthcare providers clean their hands less than half of the times they should. On any given day, about one in 25 hospital patients has at least one healthcare-associated infection. The aim is to assess the awareness and compliance of medical students with hand hygiene.

**Materials and methods.** A medical students survey of hand hygiene practices was performed in Kharkiv National Medical University (KhNMU) during spring 2017. We are asking medical students of 1-3 courses to complete a short questionnaire "How often they wash their hands". The questionnaire consist of 15 questions.

**Results.** A total of fifty students were invited to fill the questionnaire. The participating students included twenty-six males and twenty-four females. The average awareness regarding the positive indications of hand hygiene was 51.7% for male students and 62.5% for female students. In our study, 56% of positive indications for hand hygiene outlined in the questionnaire were correctly identified, and 44% students were either unaware or not sure about these moments. This is comparable to the results that have been reported in literature.

**Conclusions.** Hand hygiene is the most effective method of preventing transmission of infections. The hand hygiene awareness and compliance among the medical students were found to be very low. Multifaceted and dedicated efforts must be undertaken to rectify this attitude and behavior from early on. Medical schools are highly encouraged to modify and enhance their curriculum in order to improve hand hygiene practices among the students. The improved understanding of infection control and hand hygiene among students is expected to play a major role in curbing disease transmission when the students pass out and join the healthcare work force in future.

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## **MALARIA**

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**Introduction.** Malaria is a mosquito-borne infectious disease affecting humans and other animals caused by parasitic protozoans belonging to the Plasmodium type. The

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