

# KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**



# **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**



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## **ESTIMATE OF MEASLES MORBIDITY IN UKRAINE**

At the current time elimination of measles is a big problem for all countries. But only 42 of 53 countries have stopped endemic transmission of measles in the World Health Organization (WHO). Ukraine is one of the top 3 countries for morbidity by Measles virus and till year to year numerous of incidence is increasing.

The aim of study was to access the true measles epidemiological situation in Ukraine and challenges facing the country.

Materials and methods: Observational study of the all reported cases of measles from 2001 to 2019 in Ukraine was conducted. WHO and National data about measles cases and vaccination coverage were used.

Results: We observed a stable tendency to the decrease of measles incidence in Ukraine until 2014. But, due to the humanitarian crisis, weak health care systems in the regions affected by the conflict and humanitarian crisis, broad anti-vaccination propaganda, high levels of external and internal migration of population (about 5.9 million Ukrainians are external migrants and more than 1.6 million Ukrainians are internal ones) the vaccination coverage has been declined since 2009 and the surveillance deteriorated. The vaccination coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) decreased from 98.6% in 2007 to 42% in 2016. In previous years measles incidence was 0.32 per 100'000 population in 2015 and 0.2 per 100'000 population in 2016. This rates could be explained mostly by natural immunization due to outbreak of measles in 2012 rather than vaccination coverage.

Nowadays, the epidemiologic situation is growing worse in Ukraine. Measles incidence in Ukraine has been increasing since 2014. The incidence of the disease in 2017 is 10.90 per 100'000 population that is more than 50 times higher than in 2016.

In 2018 the incidence has been growing and it is about 18.29 per 100'000 population. The total amount of measles cases in 2017 and 2018 is 12'538 with tendency of increasing.

The most affected age group is 0-14 y.o. children. And this could be explained by immunization gap, which originates in 2007 and is in progress up to 2016, whether older groups of people were vaccinated in previous years according immunizations schedule or were naturally immunized due to outbreaks in 2006 and 2012 years

Conclusion: In order to prevent measles in the Kharkiv region and to achieve its elimination, it is necessary to improve immunization coverage and surveillance in Ukraine.

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### **IMPROVEMENT OF SPECIFIC DIAGNOSIS OF CEREBRAL TOXOPLASMOSIS IN HIV – INFECTED PATIENTS**

Introduction. HIV - infected patients belong to the category of the increased population risk of development of cerebral toxoplasmosis (CT) *Toxoplasma gondii* can be found in cerebro - spinal fluid (CSF) of the patients only in 30 %, that is why in laboratory practice IEA is widely used, but there are difficulties of results interpretation.

Aim. Definition of the diagnostic value of parallel detection of Index of Avidity of IgG to *T. gondii* by IEA method in blood serum and CSF of HIV – infected patients with focal affections of brain.

Materials and methods. 30 HIV – infected patients with IV clinical stage of AIDS (16 male and 14 female) aged from 25 to 49 with multifocal lesions of the brain, treated in Local Infectious Hospital, Kharkiv, Ukraine were under our supervision. General clinical tests, diagnostic lumbal puncture, CT or MRI scan of brain, bacterioscopy of CSF for presence of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Cryptococcus neoformans*, IEA of blood serum for quantitative detection of IgM and IgG to HSV 1/2, VZV, EBV, CMV, *M. tuberculosis*, *T. gondii*, and also PCR of CSF for detection of DNA of the pathogens were performed. The CSF and a blood serum of patients, who was detected positive for specific antibodies to *T. gondii* in blood serum, were additional material to retrospective detection of avidity of IgG antibodies to *T. gondii* during the parallel research. We used

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