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INFECTIOUS DISEASES

multiphage suspension administered orally and rectally. It was revealed that they had complete recovery upon the use of multiphage suspension.

In another clinical trial by UCL Ear Institute and Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, in London, August 2009, 24 participants with chronic otitis caused by P. aeruginosa who were antibiotic resistant were divided into two groups, with 12 of the patients given a single dose of biophage-PA and the other 12 – a placebo. These patients were followed up on 7-14 and 42 days by the same otologist. And it was noticed that the clinical indicators of the disease were improved in the group that took the biophage-PA as compared to the placebo group.

Conclusion: The use of phages and phage-derived proteins for tackling bacterial infections, specifically those of multidrug-resistant bacteria, increasingly shows promise for the prospect of phage therapy as either an alternative or a supplement to antibiotics. Phage therapy could be therefore considered as a reserve drug therapy for most especially antibiotic resistant bacteria to help address the growing problem of antibiotic-resistant infections, such as sepsis, pneumonia, etc.

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ONE HEALTH PARADIGM VIEW OF SALMONELLOSIS IN UKRAINE

Introduction. Salmonellosis is an acute infectious disease with a predominant gastrointestinal lesion that occurs after eating food which had bacteria of the genus Salmonella or as a result of poor hygiene after contact with faces of animals suffering from salmonellosis. Today, the actuality of salmonellosis is determined by the high incidence, outbreaks, the possibility of epidemic spread, and the biological properties of the pathogen. Bacteria of the genus Salmonella are widespread in the environment and they are pathogenic to many animal species and human. So we can consider the problem of salmonellosis from the perspective of the One Health paradigm, because salmonellosis is a disease that is common to humans and animals and affects food safety. Eating of raw eggs and milk, non-roasted meat, intensive population migration,

environmental and economic disadvantages, growth in international trade - these all contribute to the spread of salmonellosis.

Aim. To evaluate the epidemic situation of salmonellosis in Ukraine according One Health concept.

Materials and methods. It was used and analyzed official data from the Center of Public Health of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine on human salmonellosis cases in Ukraine in 2017 and 2018, as well as for the eight months of 2019.

Results. In Ukraine, the incidence of salmonellosis was 18.18 per 100 thousand population in 2018, this is on 4.36% higher than in 2017 (17.35 per 100 thousand population). The proportion of sick children under the age of 17 was 42% among all patients with salmonellosis in 2017-2018. In 2018, salmonellosis cases in this age group of population increased by 1.30% (3,152 cases in 2017 and 3,193 cases in 2018). 50 outbreaks of salmonellosis were reported in Ukraine in 2018, where of the 812 salmonellosis cases, 71% occur in the adult population and 30% in the children population (children under 17). Salmonellosis outbreaks were more often in catering establishments, their proportion was 66%. Sick people associate Salmonella infection with the eating of chicken meat, which accounted for 31% of all the above-mentioned likely transmission factors of the pathogen, other meat products accounted for 28%, milk - 14%, eggs - 11%, and vegetables - 10%. It should be noted that in the first eight months of 2019, 42 outbreaks of salmonellosis have been reported in Ukraine, which is ranked third after measles (943 outbreaks) and acute intestinal infection (43 outbreaks).

Conclusion. After a retrospective epidemiological analysis, a tense epidemic of salmonellosis in Ukraine was identified. The food route of transmission of this infection is predominated. Most cases of salmonellosis are connected with the consumption of animal origin products. This indicates that salmonellosis is a common infection for both animals and humans and that human health is related to animal health. All of this requires the creation of a single epidemiologic-epizootic system for the control of salmonellosis in the context of the "One Health" concept.