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# PECULIARITIES OF THE DISSEMINATED FORMS OF HERPESVIRUS INFECTION OF NEWBORN

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**Introduction.** According to the world literature, the main cause of early neonatal morbidity and mortality is intrauterine infections. A significant part of infectious pathology of the fetus and newborn is due to TORCH-complex infections, among which one of the first in frequency and prevalence is herpesvirus infection (HVI). In the structure of neonatal mortality on the background of herpesvirus infection, more than 80% of cases are caused by the generalized forms. Taking into account high contagiousness of herpesviruses, significant susceptibility of the newborn because of immature immune response, as well as significant risk of early disability and mortality due to generalization of HVI, this topic remains relevant today.

**Aim.** To analyse and extract details of the distinguishing features of disseminated forms of herpesvirus infection in the newborn.

**Materials and methods.** In the course of the work a number of scientific publications have been analyzed in order to identify the peculiarities of the generalized form of herpesvirus infection in the newborn, as well as the type of damage to organs and systems has been studied in detail. It has been found that the development of disseminated forms of HVI is more than 25% of all cases of infection of newborns, and the leading position is taken by the combined lesions of the central nervous system (CNS). The second group of patients consists of newborns with predominant lesions of the liver and spleen, less often with lesions of the intestines and lungs. Visceral lesions during the generalization of herpes infection are manifested by acute parenchymal hepatitis, pneumonia and nephritis. According to

the peculiarities of tropism of the virus to the tissues of various organs and systems and the immaturity of the protective and adaptive forces of the immune response of newborns, a significant polymorphism of clinical manifestations is observed.

**Results and discussion.** The clinical image of the generalized HVI with the dominant part of 70% of all cases consists of the CNS lesions of ischemic (diffuse ischemia of the basal ganglia, lateral ventricles) and hemorrhagic type (from isolated subepindemal to paraventricular, intraventricular hemorrhage, as well as cerebral hemorrhage). The main syndromes of CNS damage are: I - convulsive, II - hypertensive-hydrocephalic, III - hyperthermic. A significant part of visceral pathology on the background of the disseminated form of HVI consists of liver damage, the leading manifestations of which are I - neonatal jaundice, II - hepatomegaly syndrome, III - edematous, IV - hemorrhagic and V - gastrointestinal syndromes. Within the respiratory system, interstitial pneumonia is most often observed, as well as the syndrome of respiratory disorders. The least common are lesions of the skin and mucous membranes, which is not more than 20%. The analysis of scientific sources confirms that in most cases of the generalization of HVI there is a combined lesion of organs and systems, which clinically corresponds to the picture of neonatal sepsis and multiorgan failure. Delayed complications are formed in 35-50% of children and are represented by motor, vestibular and mental disorders, all of which reach a maximum after the neonatal period. Also noteworthy is not only the ability of the process to generalize, but also to recurrence in the remote period in 3-7% of cases. vestibular, mental disorders that reach a maximum after the neonatal period. Also the noteworthy fact is not only the ability of the process to generalize, but also to recur in the remote period in 3-7% of cases.

**Conclusions.** Thus, generalized herpesvirus infection is not only a significant part of the structure of neonatal diseases, but also the cause of high disability and mortality of the newborn. Polymorphism of clinical manifestations reflects the variability of herpesvirus tropism to different organs and systems, including the CNS and liver, which cause significant diagnostic difficulties. Distinguishing features of the disseminated neonatal HVI are the severe combined visceral lesions and the

absence of a specific typical clinical picture. Taking into consideration the abovementioned, timely detection of patients, early diagnosis and treatment and orientation of medical knowledge to prevent the disease among the population of different ages are the priorities of a doctor's work.