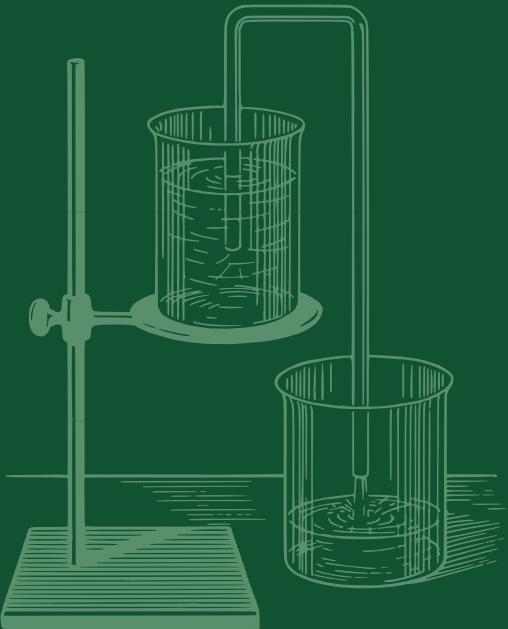


# ФЕСТИВАЛЬ МОЛОДІЖНОЇ НАУКИ "МЕДИЦИНА ТРЕТЬОГО ТИСЯЧОЛІТтя"

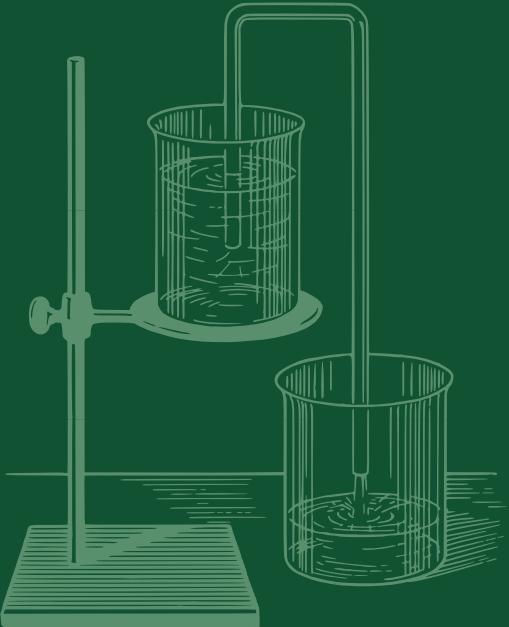
## ЗВІРЕННЯК ТЕЗ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЙ



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# ФЕСТИВАЛЬ МОЛОДІЖНОЇ НАУКИ "МЕДИЦИНА ТРЕТЬОГО ТИСЯЧОЛІТтя"

ТЕОРЕТИЧНА ТА  
ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНА  
МЕДИЦИНА



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**DETERMINATION OF CHLORIDES IN DRINKING WATER**  
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Chlorine is one of the elements, which is necessary for the normal functioning of the human body. Lack of chlorine can provoke general weakness, decreased blood pressure, loss of appetite, etc. On the one hand, chlorine is an effective disinfectant that used water purification. At the same time, trihalomethanes are toxic sub-products that form in the water after the addition of chlorine. It is formed by the reaction of chlorine with natural organic substances in water. Consumption of trihalomethanes with tap water can cause serious health problems such as asthma, dermatopathies, gallstones and diseases of the cardiovascular system.

The daily chloride intake is compensated ordinary salt. Chlorine is also present in a large variety of products of our daily diet (bread, butter, cheese, eggs, etc.). In addition, chlorine can get into the body with drinking water.

What is the reason of chlorides presence in natural water? Natural geological factors includes leaching of salts from the soil layers by ground and artesian waters. Certainly, they affect the saturation of water with chlorides, but they do not exceed the maximum allowable sanitary and hygienic standards. Exceeding sanitary restrictions is inextricably linked with human activities: excessive use of fertilizers, emissions from the oil or chemical industries, mixing wastewater with drinking water resources, uncontrolled landfills, and other human wastes. All this leads to exceeding the acceptable concentration of chlorides in water.

Chemical, physicochemical and physical methods of analysis are used for determination of chlorides in water. Such methods include argentometric titration, determination of chlorides in water with diphenylcarbazone, mercurimetric, photometric methods.

The aim of this work was to determine the amount of chlorides in open sources of drinking water in Kharkiv. Argentometric determination of chlorides was performed by the Mohr method.

Four samples from different sources of our city were selected for the study: "Sarzhin Yar" (Otakara Yarosha Street), "Kislotniy" (Klochkivska 309), Rohanska (721) and bottled Morshynska water. All samples from these sources were studied by the Mohr method.

According to the results of quantitative argentometric determination of chlorides, water samples can be placed in the following line: "Morshynska" bottled - 27.3 mg/L (corresponds to the norm declared by the manufacturer < 60 mg/L) < "Rohanska" (721) - 48.7 mg/L < source "Sarzhin Yar" (Otakara Yarosha Street) - 93.5 mg/L, source "Kislotniy" (Klochkivska street, 309) - 100.7 mg/L.

The maximum allowable concentration of chlorides in water is determined by organoleptic parameters - taste. When the concentration of sodium chloride exceeds 250 mg/L, the water already has a salty taste. The average rate of chlorides in drinking water is not more than 250 mg/L. (In some cases, related to natural conditions and water treatment technology, a concentration up to 350 mg/L is allowed in Ukraine until 2020).

Conclusion. Therefore, the content of chlorides in all tested samples meets the requirements of the State Sanitary Norms and Rules "Hygienic requirements for drinking water intended for human consumption" DSanPin 2.2.4-171-10. The lowest chloride content was obtained for bottled water "Morshynska", and among natural sources - for water "Rohanska". Natural water sources "Sarzhin Yar" and "Kislotniy" have similar values.

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**RELAPSING HERPES INFECTIONS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND TYPES  
AS THE MOST COMMON FORM OF PERSISTENT INFECTION**

Ukraine, Kharkiv

Kharkiv National Medical University

Department of Microbiology, Virology and Immunology named by D.P. Grynyov

Scientific advisor: Marchenko I.A.

Introduction. The relevance of this topic is quite high, because of the prevalence of herpes infection among the population. There are 8 types of human herpes viral infection. It is an anthropogenous pathology, caused by Human herpesvirus. Herpes