ABSTRACT BOOK

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TUBERCULOSIS EPIDEMIC IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. Tuberculosis (TB) is an airborne bacterial infection caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. TB can be acquired by breathing contaminated air droplets coughed or sneezed by a person nearby who has active TB. Humans can also get ill with TB by ingesting unpasteurized milk products contaminated with Mycobacterium bovis, also known as Bovine Tuberculosis. The most common form of the infection is pulmonary TB which affects the lungs. In some cases, the bacteria can also attack the lymphatic system, central nervous system, urogenital area, joints, and bones.

Material and methods. Analysis of scientific literature and official statistic data about death cases of TB.

Results of research. The annual mortality rate per 100,000 people from TB in Ukraine has increased by 52.7% since 1990, an average of 2.3% a year. In Ukraine the maximal mortality rate from TB among men is observed at age 50-54 and the lowest rate mortality rate in men is reported at age 10-14. In 2013 52.8 deaths per 100,000 men were reported, this index was higher in men than in women that was 7.7 per 100,000 women. The highest mortality rate from TB among women was at age 40-44 and the lowest index among them was reported at age 10-14. Official statistic data show that today every fourth person with TB remains unnoticed by national healthcare system. Due to the lack of minimum conditions required for early TB detection in the context of the military conflict in the East of Ukraine, the development of TB epidemic is now uncontrolled like a “black hole”, which is a real threat for other regions of the country, especially considering high level of migration and big number of internally displaced persons.

Conclusions. To reduce the incidence and mortality from tuberculosis, it is necessary to conduct effective epidemiological surveillance and control with the isolation of each case of active TB, improve the socio-economic conditions of the people life and conduct active educational programs for population.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE LEADING ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION OF THE HBV IN KHARKOV CITY

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Introduction. Viral hepatitis B (HBV) refers to the widespread, with an equable distribution of cases across the territory and among different population groups, with the prevalence of chronic forms of HBV over the acute and frequent formation of liver cirrhosis and hepatocelluar carcinoma. WHO estimates that 57% cases of liver cirrhosis and 78 % of primary liver cancer connected with HBV. Determine the leading ways and factors of transmission of HBV among the population of Kharkov city in 2015.

Materials and methods. Was conducted a comparative analysis of the ways and factors of transmission of HBV in Kharkov city based on data about morbidity. Epidemiological data and information are statistically processed.

Results of research. Analysis of 69 cases of HBV that was registered in 2015 in Kharkov city , showed that in 66,7 % of cases, the ways and factors of transmission were found and established. Parenteral route of transmission amounted to 69,9 % of cases , including different ways such as , sanitation of oral cavity 28,1 % , medical interventions and manipulations 53,1 % , surgical and gynecological operations in 21,8 % of cases. In 2015 , the transmission of the virus Non - pharmacological parenteral route by injecting narcotics amounted to 19,2 % , sexual transmission (contact with a patient or carrier) 6,7% , contact transmission - 4,3%. In 33,3 % of cases the way of transmission wasn't found .

Conclusions. Thus , based on the results of the analysis, it can be argued that the parenteral pathway remains the leading way of HBV transmission, which is associated with providing medical care to patients in hospitals in the city of Kharkov. Such indicators show a violation of the sanitary and anti-epidemic regime in medical institutions while providing medical care to patients and the need to comply with the disinfection-sterilization regime. It is necessary to develop and implement a set of preventive measures aimed at preventing the spread of HBV among users of injecting drugs. Also causes caution that in 33.3% of cases the ways of transmission of HBV are not established.

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ROTAVIRAL DIARRHOEA SPECIFIC PREVENTION IN TANZANIA

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Introduction. Rotaviral gastroenteritis is the most common cause of severe diarrhoeal disease in infants and young children worldwide contributing up to 41% of the total diarrhoea cases. In Tanzania diarrhoeal ranks number three in overall cause of child mortality. Data from the three sentinel surveillance sites indicate that 38% of specimens were positive for rotavirus infection which is responsible of 30% – 50% of all hospitalized children with diarrhoea in Tanzania. After recognizing the urgency and importance of addressing what are largely preventable deaths, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania prioritized the introduction of a rotavirus vaccine, in the country’s comprehensive multi-year plan 2010-2015.

Materials and methods. Metaanalysis of scientific publications from 2010 till 2015 of reports on the subjects: rotavirus, gastroenteritis, vaccination Programme in Tanzania.

Results of research. The Rotarix vaccine has been identified as the chosen formulation and was launched in Tanzania in early 2013. Key findings from global cost-effectiveness analysis showed routine rotavirus vaccination programs would prevent