

**Conclusion:** Mortality, morbidity, and loss are still considerable among women with SCD in Bahrain. To reduce mortality and morbidity, there is a need for a multidisciplinary team able to deal with pregnancy complications due to SCD.

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### **TAI FOREST EBOLAVIRUS DISEASE**

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**Introduction.** Tai Forest ebolavirus is one of five species of the genus Ebolavirus, family Filoviridae. Except for Reston ebolavirus, the ebolaviruses cause a severe hemorrhagic fever disease in humans. In particular, Zaire ebolavirus infection causes lethality up to 90%. The aim of the work is a systematization and review of information about the epidemic and clinical features of the disease caused by Tai Forest virus (TAFV). Information Resource Database and Search Tools: Google, Cochrane Library, Scirus, Springer, Medline, Embase, Web of Science.

**Results.** TAFV made its first appearance in June 1994 during a viral hemorrhagic fever epizootic among chimpanzees in Tai National Park. The Tai National Park is the last and largest of the tropical rain forest belt in West Africa and is located in the southwest Cote d'Ivoire. The chimpanzees showed signs of abdominal pain, lethargy, and anorexia. As more dead western chimpanzees were discovered, many tested positive for infection with an Ebola virus distinct from those already known. One of the ethnologists performing the necropsies on the infected western chimpanzees contracted TAFV. She developed symptoms similar to those of dengue fever approximately a week after the necropsy. The unfortunate thing about these symptoms is that they are easily mistaken for malaria, typhoid fever, dysentery, influenza or various bacterial infections. She was discharged from hospital after two weeks and had fully recovered six weeks after the infection. It was the first and only human case observed attributed to TAFV and the mechanisms of transmission appear to be by direct contact with infected live or dead animals, and more specifically with their body fluids. It's conclusive that TAFV causes severe disease in humans and in nonhuman primates in the form of viral hemorrhagic fevers. TAFV infection cannot be differentiated from disease caused by other Ebola viruses by clinical observation alone.

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### **COMPLEX APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM-SOLVING OF COMORBID PATHOLOGY IN PHTHISIOLOGY**

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**Introduction.** The reported incidence of anti-TB drug-induced hepatotoxicity (DIH) may have negative consequences for treatment outcome. There is no agreement on the clinical approach for cases in whom hepatotoxicity has developed.