processing was performed using Student-t criterion for small samples, and the correlation coefficient r.

Results. ALT activity in the blood serum averaged 71,52 ± 9,95 IU / l , AST - 49,2 ± 7,47 IU / l. Phlogistic and necrotic changes in the liver were absent in 6 (27.3%) patients , the minimum level of activity was detected in 5 (22.7%) patients, moderate - in 3 (13.6%), expressed - in 8 (36.4%). Fibrosis was absent in 7 (31.8%) patients, slightl fibrosis was diagnosed in 4 (18.2%), moderate - in 4 (18.2%), frank - in 3 (13.6), cirrhosis - in 4 (18.2 %) patients. The degree of severity of hepatic steatosis in patients studied ranged from 0 to 4 points. ApoA1 content in the blood serum of all patients did not go beyond the normal range (1,08-2,25 g / l) , reaching an average of 1,5 ± 0,06 g / l, which was not different from control (p > 0 , 05). No relationship revealed between this index and ALT activity (r = -0,05; p> 0.05) , AST (r = 0,27; p> 0,05) in the blood serum as well as with the degree of phlogistic and necrotic activity (r = -0,16; p> 0,05) CHC, stage of fibrosis (r = -0,28; p> 0,05) degree of liver steatosis (r = 0,11; p> 0.05) in the examined patients based on the results FibroMax.

Conclusions. Identification of protein apolipoprotein A1 content in the blood serum does not allow us to evaluate the condition of functional and morphological changes in the liver in patients with CHC .

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INCIDENCE OF CHILDHOOD DROPLET INFECTIONS IN ADULTS IN KHARKIV REGION

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Introduction. Childhood droplet infections are one of the important problems of health care, not only in developing countries but also in some developed countries. Annually in the world more than 30 million cases and 1 million deaths of measles, rubella, mumps and its complications are registered, not only among children but also among adults. Many factors contributes to the spreading of the disease: aerosol mechanism of transmission, high susceptibility of the humans to these infections, tendency to epidemic spreading, especially in regions with low social and sanitary level. Low social and hygienic living conditions, crowding of people in urban areas, sometimes lack of proper vaccination facilitate to development of childhood droplet infections among adults in Ukraine.

Aim – to evaluate the incidence of childhood droplet infections in adults in the Kharkiv region.

Materials and methods. The analysis of case histories of patients who were hospitalized in Kharkiv regional hospital of infectious diseases in the period from December 2012 till December 2013 was done.

Results. During the period from December 2012 to December 2013 in Kharkiv regional hospital of infectious diseases were 190 patients with childhood droplet infections. From them 127 were men (66,8%) and 63 – women (33,2 %). The chickenpox prevailed in the morbidity structure – 146 cases (76,8 %). It was also registered 29 cases of rubella (15,3%), 10 cases of measles (5,3%), 3 cases of mumps (1,6%) and 2 cases of scarlet fever

(1,0%). Childhood droplet infections were registered during all year. The highest incidence was registered in May – 40 (21%) cases. Among patients prevailed students – 117 persons (61,6%). The highest number of patients were in aged of 18-29 years – 175 patients (92,1%); 12 patients (6,3%) belonged to the age group of 30-39 years, and only 3 patients were older than 40 years.

Conclusions. 1. In the period from December 2012 till December 2013 chickenpox (76,8%) and rubella (15,3%) dominated in the morbidity structure of childhood droplet infections in Kharkiv region. 2. Males of age 18-29 years prevailed among the patients.

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THE ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL WORKERS CONTAMINATION WITH HEPATITIS C ACCORDING TO THE KHARKIV REGIONAL HEPATOLOGY CENTER

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Introduction. Due to the widespread prevalence of viral hepatitis and their high sickness rate they are a serious medical and social problem for world healthcare. According to WHO, one third of the world population is infected with various types of hepatotropic viruses. There are above 70% of all leaver diseases that caused by chronic hepatitis C (CHC). HCV is an etiological factor in 40% cases of liver cirrhosis and in 60-70% of hepatocellular carcinoma.

Aim. It is known that medical staff (MS) is one of the risk group to be infected with HCV. Thereby, the purpose of our research is to analyze the incidence of MS among HCV patients according to the data of Kharkiv Regional Hepatology Center.

Materials and methods. We have observed 2719 patients with CHC. Diagnosis was based on standard clinical, laboratory and instrumental criteria. Etiology of the disease was confirmed by the identification of specific markers by ELISA, as well as the detection of HCV RNA in blood serum by PCR. Statistical analysis was performed by using Pearson goodness of fit χ^2.

Results. Among the observed population we revealed 192 MS diagnosed with chronic hepatitis C (7.06 %). Their average age was 41,09±0,85 years. Among MS diagnosed with chronic hepatitis C there were 166 (86.46 %) women, and 26 (13.54%) man. MS was divided by post and specialty as follows: Nurses -137 (71.35 %) , paramedics - 9 (4.69 %) , doctors - 46 (23.96 %), among them physicians - 10 (21.73 %) , laboratory assistants - 9 (19.56 %) , anesthesiologists - 4 (8.7%) , TB specialists - 4 (8.7%) , dentists - 4 (8.7%) , gynecologists - 4 (8.7%), pediatricians - 4 (8.7%) , surgeons - 3 (6.52 %) , epidemiologists - 3 (6.52 %) , interns - 1 (2.17 %).

Conclusions. Among all patients with CHC who were registered in Kharkiv Regional Hepatology Center, 6.57 % were MS. Moreover, among the MS CHC appeared more frequently than CHB ($p< 0.01$), while the share of MS among all patients with HCB was significantly lower than that among all patients with chronic virus hepatitis ($p < 0.01$). Draws also attention the sex structure of patients with CHC among MS: there was a significant predominance of women over men, in comparison with the total sample ($p < 0.01$). At the same time men were more frequent among MS with CHB, than in the MS with CHC patients ($p <0.02$) . In the structure of MS with chronic virus hepatitis, nursing staff