



# ISIC-2022 International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference



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# Infectious Diseases



Leukocytosis (neutrophilic) thrombocytopenia and anemia in Weil disease. Kidney function tests: elevated BUN in Weil disease. Liver function tests: ↑ AST/ALT

Prevention. Prophylaxis against leptospirosis: doxycycline

Disease control: implement appropriate pest control, vaccination of livestock and pets

Treatment: For mild leptospirosis: doxycycline, azithromycin, or aminopenicillins. For severe leptospirosis: IV penicillin G, doxycycline, or 3rd generation cephalosporins

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## **RISK FACTORS FOR GENITAL HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION IN WOMEN**

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Introduction: Human papillomaviruses (HPV) often causes cervical cancer and other types of cancers. A vaccine has been developed to prevent HPV infection. But according to H.Sung et al. (2021) in 2020 most of the new cases and deaths of cervical cancer worldwide occurred in high-poverty countries, where vaccination against HPV is not available. The high burden of HPV infection and HPV-related diseases makes it necessary to study the causes of HPV and methods of prophylaxis. So, the aim of this study is to systematize data from scientific works and to determine risk factors (RF) for HPV infection.

Materials and methods: The search and analysis of scientific publications about HPV from 2002 to 2022 was carried out. Database Pub Med to search for information was used. Key words included “human papillomaviruses in women”, “risk factors”, “epidemiological aspects”, “risky sexual behavior”, “epidemiological study”. It was found 49 scientific works, of which 17 scientific works were relevant and were used for subsequent analysis.

Results: It was found, that many authors have reported early age of first sexual intercourse as RF for HPV infection. It may be related with biologic factors (cervical immaturity) and risky sexual behavior in adolescents and young women. Besides, the number of sexual partners (SP) in a lifetime affects the risk for HPV infection. As the number of SP is increased, the risk of infection is also increased. There was the number



of partner's SP in lifetime RF for HPV infection in scientific works of many authors. Even though HPV is sexually transmitted, use mechanical barrier of contraception (condoms) isn't associated with good protective effect against this infection. But, in 2006, R.Winer et al. have reported the effectiveness of condoms against HPV among newly sexually active women. Probably the reason is that women, which use of condoms have low risk sexual behaviors and a low number of. It was found, that some authors reported the smoking, race, poor personal hygiene and sexually active without normal hygiene as RF for HPV infection. There is a need for further study of RF, taking into account the behavioral, racial, socio-economic characteristics of the population under study.

Conclusion: Risk of HPV infection depends on many factors. In general, main RF for HPV infection in women include risky sexual behavior (for example, early age of first sexual intercourse, large number of SP in a lifetime). Condoms aren't effective as prevention measures against HPV. Adequate sexual behavior and vaccination are the key to prophylaxis HPV infection and HPV-related diseases.

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## **CLINIC, DIAGNOSIS AND COMPLEX TREATMENT OF SCLERODERMA**

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Relevance. Scleroderma is a systemic connective tissue disease characterized by a progressive course.

There are focal and diffuse lesions of the skin, subcutaneous adipose tissue, as well as damage to internal organs, accompanied by a violation of collagen metabolism.

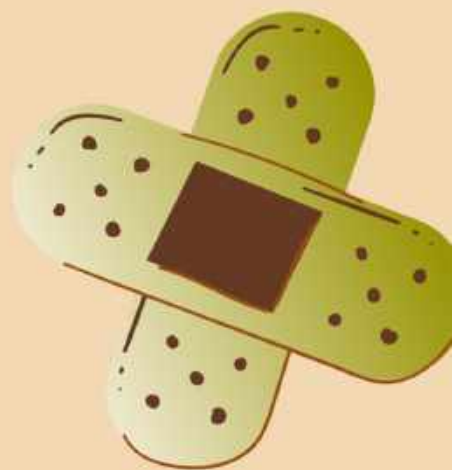
Goal. To study the clinic, diagnosis and complex treatment of scleroderma.

Materials and methods. Under our supervision there were 15 patients with a confirmed diagnosis of scleroderma at the age of 35-70 years.

There are two main variants of this disease: localized and systemic form. Localized, in turn, is divided into plaque, linear and spotty forms. In 12 patients, a localized form of scleroderma was diagnosed. This disease was accompanied by the following



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