

REGULARITY OF THE SELECTION OF *SALMONELLA SPP* OF KHARKIV CITY, DEPENDING ON THE SEASON 2013

Avdeev R. M.

Scientific supervisor: assoc. prof. Dotsenko R. V.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
microbiology@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. Salmonellosis can provoke the onset or exacerbation of other chronic diseases. The epidemiological situation regarding salmonella in most countries of the world and in Ukraine is currently assessed as unfavorable with a tendency for further deterioration.

Aim. The purpose of the work was to study the regularity of the selection of *Salmonella spp* among the inhabitants of Kharkiv city, depending on the season.

Materials and methods. The study of feces and emesis was carried out with a diagnostic and preventive purpose using microbiological methods of research

Results and discussion. In the course of research in 2013, four serovars - *serovar Enteritidis*. Were identified and identified. *Jena*, *S. enterica serovar typhimurium*, *S. enterica serovar tshiongwé*, *serovar montevideo*. For this grove, *serovar Enteritidis var. Jena* - 115 strains. Of these, in January there were 2 strains, in February - 2, in March - 7, in April - 11, in May - 15, in June - 18, in July - 22, in August - 19, in September - 9, October - 7, in November - 2, in December - 1. In 2013, *serovar typhimurium* - 84 strains was allocated. In January and February, this serovar was not determined, in March - 6, in April - 9, in May - 13, in June - 17, in July - 16, in August - 10, in September - 8, October - 3, in November and in December one strain, respectively. For this grove was allocated *serovar tshiongwé* - 95 strains. Of these, in January there were 2 strains, in February - 1, in March - 3, in April - 12, in May - 18, in June - 22, in July - 14, in August - 13, in September - 7, October - 1, in November - 2, in December this serovar was not determined. For this grove was isolated *serovar montevideo* - 90 strains. In January there were 2 strains, in February - 4, in March - 7, in April - 11, in May - 10, in June - 18, in July - 16, in August - 16, in September - 2, October - 3, in November - 0, in December - one strain was allocated.

Conclusions. Regarding the selection of *Salmonella spp* in the city of Kharkiv, depending on the season of the year, was as follows: an increase in the incidence of the disease was noted from the spring throughout the summer, the peak of the discovery could be marked by the interval from the end of April to the end of August.

THE MODERN ASPECTS OF DIAGNOSTICS OF GARDNERELLOSIS

Babich I. R.

Scientific supervisor: prof. Filimonova N. I.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
microbiology@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. The main indicator of the health of women is the condition of the vaginal microflora, which is a dynamic system that responds to changes in hormonal and immunological status in various pathological conditions. In addition, the concept of health from the point of view of Microbiology is primarily associated with quantitative and qualitative composition of the normal human microflora. That is why a number of sexually transmitted infections, are treated essentially as disbioz. Among them the most common are genital candidiasis and bacterial vaginosis, the detection rate of which, according to different authors, varies from 20 to 80% in different groups of patients. Focusing on gardnerellas, it should be noted that this disease in women is always primarily a violation of normal microflora of the vagina.

Diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis (gardnerellosis) today has some problems. This is primarily due to the fact that the culture study of vaginal vdemo quantitative evaluation of main indicators of microbiocenosis is not widely spread in clinical practice because it has on one side a greater cost, complexity, and on the other the lack of a unified methodological approach. In most cases, diagnosis and treatment based on identifying a primary pathogen without regard to quantitative criteria, is not carried out microbiological control of effectiveness of treatment, the degree of disruption of the normal microflora and