

suspicion was the study under the guidance of a doctor Stephanie Czuba (University of Calgary / Canadian Agency of Inspection of Food), during which several macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) were fed meat containing CWD-prions, and they developed a prion disease. Although there are no reports of human diseases caused by CWD as well there is also no epidemiological evidence of an increase in cases of human prions in regions endemic to CWD, transmission of CWD to humans cannot be excluded. Experiments have shown that barrier against human transmission of CWD prions and other prions from livestock such as sheep scrap is perhaps very reliable. However, probably not absolute. It is important to note that there are different strains (varieties) of CWD prions, and primary data for Norwegian cases indicate that the prions of the Norwegian CWD may differ from those observed in North America. The experiments for their study will take years. At present, however, there is no reason to overestimate the zoonotic risk of CWD, and its level is considered to be very low. In areas where the presence of CWD is confirmed, people are simply advised not to eat meat from animals with clinical signs of CWD or animals with positive test results for CWD.

Conclusions. Talk about whether there were CWD cases in Europe by 2016 year, is difficult because the awareness of hunters and farmers about the disease was low. Of course, after the discovery of CWD in Norway, the information was sent to all interested organizations in Sweden, which began to report relevant services about animals showing clinical signs are similar called CWD. In October 2017, a workshop was held and at the same time, the media showed growing interest in the disease.

The experience of North America shows that CWD is very difficult to eradicate, chance can only provide timely detection of sick animals. Therefore in Sweden the Academy of Veterinary in 2016 was carried out sampling of adult deer in the County Lemland, which is bordered by the place of detection of CWD-positive moose in Norway. Samples of the brain and lymph nodes were collected during the elk hunting period and analyzed in the National Veterinary Institute. Research 183 deer (135 elk, 13 ROE deer, 6 red deer, 8 white-tailed deer and 21 reindeer) gave negative result.

Experts believe that the number of animals studied is still small and are not well represented geographically in order to make definite conclusions. In other words, the current status of CWD in the country is unknown. So in 2018-2020 it is planned to conduct a large program of observations. It is too early to talk about infection of people, but, making a conclusion from infection of experimental animals (monkeys), in the future infection from-for eating of deer meat is possible.

THE USE OF ESSENTIAL RATIONALE OILS FOR TO IMPROVEMENT THE HEALTH OF STUDENTS AND PREVENTION SEASONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Pereverzeva S. D.

Scientific supervisor: associate prof. Sylayeva L.F., Mokliak N. A.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

microbiology@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. Features rational use of raw materials of some essential medicinal plants in folk and official medicine have a long tradition. They still have an important place in the arsenal of medicines, very popular and have undeniable advantages, because herbal products are characterized by low toxicity, less allergenic in comparison with synthetic compounds.

Currently, a lot of essential oils are used in the manufacture of perfumes, medicines as aromatherapy. But they are environmentally friendly? Do they cause harm? How to choose what is appropriate for the body? These issues as the main and urgent because little look good, feel good important.

Aim. Comparative study of essential oils: peppermint, tea tree, juniper, geranium and Sage. Determine in terms of in vitro antimicrobial spectrum and level of performance. Determine their impact on the students during the learning process.

Materials and methods. Essential oils: peppermint, tea tree, juniper, geranium and sage. Research methods: paper disc method for studying the antimicrobial activity of essential oils, the method of aromatherapy, the method using survey techniques SAM (Self-conceived, activity, mood).

Results and discussion. The results of microbiological studies showed, that the essential oils: peppermint, tea tree, juniper, geranium and sage in conditions in vitro showed of antimicrobial effect.

Conclusions. For the first time proved the feasibility of using essential oilspeppermint, tea tree, juniper, geranium and sage to improve the health of students based raw materials from Ukraine. Proven prospects of using essential oils for the prevention of acute infectious diseases and their complications during the training process.

FEATURES COMPOSITION OF MICROFLORA OF THE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT IN PATIENTS WITH LOCAL SCLERODERMA AND CHRONIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

Pietushkova O.O.

Scientific supervisor: ass. prof. Tishchenko I. Yu.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
microbiology@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. Systemic connective tissue diseases include nosological forms characterized by lesions of various organs and tissues caused by inadequate autoimmune or immunocomplex reactions, as well as excessive fibrosis formation. Recently, chronic connective tissue disease first place in the frequency of detection is chronic red lupus (CRL), the second place – local scleroderma (LS).

According to some authors, disturbance in certain biotopes (upper respiratory tract, skin) can negatively influence the course of these dermatoses, making it difficult to determine etiotropic therapy.

In this regard, it is relevant to study bacteriological biases in the biotope of the body, which play a role in the pathogenesis of severe dermatoses, significantly aggravating their course.

Aim. Study of the etiological structure and antibiotic resistance of pathogens of opportunistic infections of the upper respiratory tract isolated from patients with local scleroderma and chronic lupus erythematosus.

Materials and methods: biological material obtained from patients with LS and CRL; subject of research – laboratory strains isolated from microorganisms, resistance of isolated laboratory strains to antibacterial drugs, pathogenicity factors; methods of research: bacteriological; bacterioscopic, statistical.

Results and discussion. 63 patients were included in the bacteriological study, including 47 patients with LS and 16 persons with CRL who were inpatient treatment at the dermatology department of the Institute of Dermatology and Venereology, of which 51 women and 12 men.

The comparison group comprised 23 practically healthy individuals of the corresponding age and sex. As a result of bacteriological studies, in patients with local scleroderma of the upper respiratory tract, 155 were withdrawn, and on the CRL – 60 strains of microorganisms.

In the analysis of the obtained data it was established that in patients there were shifts in the microbiocenosis of the upper respiratory tract (URT), correlated with the severity of the course of the underlying disease.

In the study of the microbiota of the URT in patients with the first degree of disease severity, the microorganisms of the genus *Streptococcus* were extracted from the nasopharynx. "Viridans" (greenish streptococcus) in association with *Neisseria*, while the microcenose rates in these patients were as close as possible to normocenosis.

From the nasal passages in patients with the first degree of disease the microorganisms of the genus *Staphylococcus* were extracted, with the prevalence of nonpathogenic representatives of the genus.

In the examination of patients with the second stage of the course of LS (32 persons) from the nasopharynx, mostly greenish streptococci were removed, more often in association with *Neisseria*, *Staphylococcus* and β -hemolytic *Streptococcus*. In the study of the material obtained from patients with the second stage of severity of the course of CRL (11 people), there was a similar trend, but with the emergence of transient microorganisms.

Thus, from the nasopharynx, mostly non-pathogenic *Streptococcus* were sown in association with *Neisseria*, *Staphylococcus*, *Micrococcus* and in 2 patients – *K. pneumoniae*.