

LABORATORY METHODS OF LYAMBIOSIS DIAGNOSTICS IN PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

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Introduction. Pathogen – *Giardia duodenalis* (synonyms – *Giardia lamblia*, *Giardia intestinalis*) is a the simplest parasite that can cause pathology in many mammals. The main mechanism of infection is fecal-oral, and the main ways of infection are water, food and contact-household. It is possible autoparticulation due to bad habits (sucking fingers, biting hands, pencils, gnawing nails). Diagnosis of giardiasis is a rather laborious task, as it is very often possible to confuse the symptoms of giardiasis with different variants of gastroenterological pathologies and clinical manifestations of atopic demethat, gastrointestinal forms of food allergy and recurrent urticaria. Therefore, the leading role is given to laboratory diagnostic methods in the diagnosis.

Aim. Determine the most effective methods for diagnosing the examination of patients with giardiasis of animals and humans.

Materials and methods. We investigated blood, serum, faeces and duodenal contents of animals and humans. Verification of the pathogens of giardiasis is carried out using various methods: detection of cysts of lamblia in native smear, immunochromatographic method (express test), polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method, immunoassay (ELISA) method.

Results and discussion. A retrospective analysis of the results of biological material studies, animals tested for various infectious and parasitic diseases by molecular genetic methods (polymerase chain reaction) was conducted. In 25% of animals, giardiasis was detected. When conducting a clinical-microscopic examination of feces, a positive result was observed in 25% of the studied animals. Immunological studies were used in the study of humans, in which the seropositivity and the positivity index were evaluated. When evaluating seropositivity (IgG content), the positive result was in 41.2% of cases. Under the index of seropositivity, the positive result was 100%. But sometimes circulating immunoglobulins were raised not only in the giardiasis disease.

Conclusions. The most effective methods of diagnosis of giardiasis today are modern diagnostic methods: polymerase chain reaction and immunoassay in combination with microscopic examination of faeces and duodenal contents.

MEASLES EPIDEMIC STATISTICS IN EUROPE

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Introduction. Measles is an extremely contagious, severe disease of viral origin. Before the introduction of measles vaccine in 1963 and widespread vaccination, major measles epidemics occurred every 2-3 years, with 2.6 million measles deaths per year. In 2017, an estimated 110,000 people died of measles, most of whom are children under five, despite the availability of a safe and effective vaccine for the disease. The causative agent of measles is a virus from the paramyxovirus family. The measles virus is usually transmitted through direct contact, as well as through the air, infects the mucous membrane, and then spreads through the body. Measles is a human disease and has not been recorded in animals.

Aim. The study of statistical data on the spread of measles in Europe (in particular, Ukraine), and the identification of patterns of the disease in various countries in the period 2017-2019.

Materials and methods. Analysis of the scientific literature and the results of the advanced research in the field of medicine and pharmacology.

Results and discussion. Unvaccinated young children are at the highest risk for measles and the development of complications, including death. Unvaccinated pregnant women are also at risk. Anyone