its application has begun). Studies indicate the presence of protective antibodies in women vaccinated 15 years ago. Specialists anticipate that this protection can be maintained throughout life.

Conclusions. The value of vaccination against HPV to reduce its spread is evident. When vaccinated against HIV-infected girls, the effectiveness of the vaccine for precancerous and cancerous cancer is 65-100% (100% is obtained for the Cervarix vaccine against cervical cancer caused by any type of virus). When vaccinated by women infected with one type of HPV, the efficacy is, of course, lower, however, reaching 77% (in relation to cervical cancer, with respect to precancerous disease – the effectiveness is lower). Today, the vaccine has been introduced in 45 countries around the world, with ongoing vaccine responses and no serious adverse reactions that would have been associated with the administration of vaccines. HPV vaccination is an effective and safe prevention of cervical cancer.

TYPES AND FREQUENCY OF FOOD ALLERGIES

Golovinova E.O.
Scientific supervisor: senior researcher Gliebova K.V.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
microbiology@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. Food allergies are immunologically mediated adverse reactions to foods. Any food protein can trigger an allergic response, and allergic reactions to a large number of foods have been documented; however, only a small group of foods account for most of these reactions. Eggs, milk, peanuts, soy, fish, shellfish, tree nuts, and wheat are the foods most often implicated. Sesame appears to be an emerging allergen. Laboratory studies that may be helpful include the following: specific immunoglobulin E (IgE) antibody testing: positive results primarily denote sensitization and may not confirm clinical allergy; basophil histamine-release assays. Skin testing includes the following approaches:prick testing: this is the most common screening test for food allergy; negative predictive accuracy exceeds positive predictive accuracy (>90% vs < 50%); intradermal testing; patch testing.

Aim. To carry out screening of species and frequency of occurrence of food allergies to the contingent of different ages.

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. Types of food allergies: dermatitis herpetiformis; IgE-mediated gastrointestinal food allergy(these food allergy reactions include immediate hypersensitivity reactions and the pollen-food allergy syndrome (oral allergy syndrome); mixed IgE/non-IgE gastrointestinal food allergy (symptoms vary according to location of the eosinophilia. Typical symptoms include postprandial nausea, abdominal pain, and a sensation of early satiety); non–IgE-mediated gastrointestinal food allergy (food protein–induced enterocolitis syndrome typically manifests in the first few months of life. Cow milk and soy protein formulas are usually responsible for these reactions. When the allergen is removed from the diet, symptoms resolve; pollen-food allergy syndrome (oral allergy syndrome).

Controversy surrounds the role of food allergy in the pathogenesis of atopic dermatitis. Studies show that among patients with moderate chronic atopic dermatitis, 35-40% have IgE-mediated food allergy. Food-specific IgE-mediated and cellular mechanisms appear responsible for chronic eczematous inflammation. In a study of 619 exclusively breastfed infants, those with atopic dermatitis were significantly more likely to be sensitized to foods. In addition, a strong association between the severity of the dermatitis and sensitization was observed, and positive associations between atopic dermatitis and specific foods (egg, cow's milk, and peanut) were found.

Among children, males appear to be more affected; among adults, females are more frequently affected. The prevalence of food allergies has been estimated to be up to 8% in infants and children and 3.7 % in adults.

In a population-based survey study of 40,443 US adults, an estimated 10.8 % were food allergic at the time of the survey, whereas nearly 19% of adults believed that they were food allergic. Studies in the United States and the United Kingdom indicate a rise in peanut allergy among young children in the

past decade. One study showed an increase of peanut allergy in children from 0.4 % in 1997 to 0.8 % in 2002. Studies from Canada and the United Kingdom indicate allergy rates to peanut of over 1% in children. A report from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicated that among children aged 0–17 years, the prevalence of food allergies increased from 3.4 % in 1997–1999 to 5.1% in 2009–2011, a 50 % rise.

Conclusions. Based on available studies, estimations of the rate of food allergies in children have been summarized as follows for common food allergens: (cow milk – 2.5 %; eggs – 1.3 %; peanuts – 0.8%; wheat – 0.4 %; soy – 0.4 %).In general, most infants and young children outgrow or become clinically tolerant of their food hypersensitivities. Specifically, most "outgrow" allergies to milk, egg, soy and wheat. Allergies to peanut, tree nuts, fish, and shellfish are more persistent. Population-based studies generally show that 85 % of young children outgrow their allergy to milk or egg by age 3-5 years. However, studies reported from a referral center showed more persistence of egg, milk, and soy allergies, with only about 50% of patients resolving these allergies by age 8-12 years.

EPIDEMIOLOGY FEATURES OF LYME DISEASE IN KHARKIV REGION

Gutorova M. A.
Scientific supervisors: assoc. prof. Dotsenko R.V., teacher Moklyak N. A.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
microbiology@nuph.edu.ua

Introduction. Lyme disease or Lyme borreliosis (LB) – infectious transmissible nature – focal disease caused by spirochetes, carried by Ixodes ticks, and characterized by a tendency to prolonged and chronic course, mainly affecting the skin, nervous system, musculo – skeletal system and cardio – vascular system. At present ixodid ticks borreliosis (BIC) is an urgent global problem, due to their widespread prevalence, high morbidity, polymorphism of clinical manifestations, clinical course severity, high frequency (60 %) forming a chronic course with subsequent disability.

In the world each year registered 16 – 18 thousand cases of BIC, which constitute 91 % of transmitted infections transmissible through and considered second in importance after HIV disease. In 2012-2014 y. in Ukraine registered 5264 cases BIC. The Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of Ukraine in 2015 registered 3413 tick borreliosis ill persons. During the first six months of 2018 in Ukraine recorded 2403 cases of Lyme disease. It was reported at the Center for Public Health.

Aim. Rate epidemiological features of Lyme borreliosis in Kharkiv region compared to other regions, and in the age and gender aspects.

Materials and methods. Analysis of the scientific literature and the results of the advanced research in the field of medicine and pharmacology. The analysis of the prevalence of BIC in Kharkiv region compared to other regions studied manifestations of the epidemic process BIC (incidence, seasonality, the circumstances of infection, age and gender characteristics).

Results and discussion. The prevalence of BIC were taken following regions: Kharkiv, Poltava, Sumy, Zaporizhya, Dnipropetrovsk region. According to the processed data in the incidence of LB during the years 2017-2018, the following results: in Kharkiv region revealed 306 LB cases of disease; Poltava – 297; Sumy – 169; Zaporizhia – 264; Dnipropetrovsk – 203 patients. Thus, most infected people was registered in the Kharkiv region, the second of infection Poltava region occupies the third place is Zaporizhya, the lowest number of cases found in the Sumy region.

It was established that the disease is characterized by seasonality and is determined by the natural cycle of mites and weather conditions. Early forms of the disease were recorded in the warm season – from late March to November. The maximum frequency of calls was observed in June – August: about 80%.

In 2018 in Kharkiv were monitored LB 159 patients with age 2 to 75 years. Median age of patients was 46.5 years. When analyzing the age structure was revealed preference of patients younger than 60 years, the remaining patients was retirement age. Gender analysis revealed preference LB registration of women as opposed to men. By gender analysis we can conclude that the woman amazed at LB is approximately 61 %, which is 22 % more than men. Thus, the age characteristics of patients BIC