shows that the most effectual subject to shock people aged up to 60 years for gender analysis revealed preference LB registration of women as opposed to men.

Thus, one could argue that modern epidemiologic feature LB Kharkiv region is urbanization, which relate to the natural LB cells in animals living in cities more – street less – home. Annual growth in the incidence of LB contributes to a significant increase in stray dogs and cats in the cities and the lack of warning people about the dangers of acquiring the disease at critical times of the year due to tick bites. Only 15 % (n = 24) patients 159 had an idea of LB and active after tick bites or the appearance of migratory erythema asked the doctor about it and 2 % (n = 5) patients have delivered a diagnosis LB after finding information on the web Internet. Tick bite to the 60 % (n = 95) patients, the remaining 23 % (n = 35) had no information about tick bites.

Conclusions. Borelliosis belongs to a group of natural-focal zoonoses with a transmissive mechanism of transmission of pathogens. For BIC incidence ranks second among infections, disseminated mites. During the period 2017 – 2018 years compared with other regions observed most infected people to LB in the Kharkiv region (306), second with infection takes Poltava region (297), the third place is Zaporizhzhia (264) and the lowest number of cases appeared in Sumy region (169). Age characteristics of patients BIC shows that the most effectual subject to shock people aged up to 60 years for gender analysis revealed preference LB registration of women as opposed to men.

ALLERGIC REACTIONS TO DRUGS

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Introduction. Drug allergies suffer more than 7% of the population. There are cases of severe life-threatening allergic reactions. The most common allergy occurs with antibiotic treatment.

Aim. Exploring the scientific reference books, describe the allergic reactions and diagnosis.

Materials and methods. Analysis of standard scientific publications, scientific literature and Internet sources.

Results and discussion. Drug allergy is characterized by the occurrence of hypersensitive reactions to drugs that have an immune mechanism of development. In such reactions, antibodies and / or activated T-cells are directed against drugs or their metabolites. This problem is very relevant for practical health care. In addition, the development of severe life-threatening allergic reactions that require hospitalization and long-term treatment is possible. Theoretically, allergic reactions can be caused by all drugs, but the most common causes are antibiotics, anticonvulsants, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), anesthetics. The risk of drug allergy, its clinical features depend on the individual properties of the immune system, the dose of drugs, the duration of treatment, the route of administration, the gender of the patient.

There are two categories of patients. In some, drug allergy occurs as a complication in the treatment of a disease. For others, it is an occupational disease, which is the main, and often the only cause of temporary or intermittent disability. As an occupational disease, drug allergy occurs in practically healthy individuals as a result of prolonged contact with drugs and medicines (doctors, nurses, pharmacists, workers in medical plants).

Among the urban population, drug allergy is more common in women – 30 women and 14 men per 1,000 people (in rural areas, respectively, 20 and 11). Often drug allergy is observed in persons aged 31-40 years.

Reactions to tetanus toxoid are found in 26.6% of cases, sulfonilamides – 41.7%, antibiotics – 17.7%, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs – 25.9%.

A big problem is cross-reactions to medications. Clinical manifestations of allergy to drugs vary in localization, severity, course. Generalized: anaphylactic shock, serum sickness, fever, etc. Localization: skin lesions, toxicoderma with damage to internal organs, vasculitis, hematological lesions, mucous membranes and respiratory system, nervous system.

The collection of allergy is the first stage in the prevention of drug allergy. Patient without anamnesis burdened with allergies: in the past, he did not have any allergic diseases and tolerated all drugs well or had never taken drugs before. Patients with a burdened anamnesis require examination in order to diagnose a hidden predisposition or overt allergy.

For the diagnosis of drug allergy in children, a complex of laboratory methods and skin tests are used, which correlate well with the history and clinical data.

Conclusions. Currently, not all methods are available in actual clinical practice, the list of commercial kits for the diagnosis of drug allergy is limited. When treating patients, it is important to rely on the data of anamnesis and general clinical examination, to take into account available information about the association of drug allergy and infection with viruses of the herpes group, especially in the pediatric population, about the presence of a genetic predisposition to the formation of some forms of drug allergy.

VACCINATION – POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS

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Introduction. One of the most important issues in the prevention of infectious diseases is the question about vaccination. Each person becomes a choice – to do it or not. The need for vaccination as the most effective means of preventing infection is unmistakable and is a leading factor in reducing morbidity. The criterion is the reduction of the number of diseases. Their application on a wide scale has allowed to prevent the development of diseases, to create protection of the human body to the infectious agent. According to the majority of experts – immunologists, pediatricians, allergists, vaccination with qualitative vaccines carried out by qualified medical personnel in accordance with established rules healthy, at the moment of vaccination, it is quite reasonable and safe for a person. This is especially true for vaccinations against "controlled" infections (measles, rubella, hepatitis, parotitis, pertussis, pyelonephritis, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, etc.). Despite the doctors' opinion, most people are asking: "Do or not?" Often, the population does not know why is necessary to make vaccinations, from which infectious diseases they will be effective. People believe that their body is able to fight the infection on its own. The refusal of vaccination in the future leads to severe consequences: the severe course of infections in adulthood with the development of complications from various organs and systems, such as infertility, mental retardation, paralysis, blindness, etc. The urgency of prevention is emphasized by the increase in sick people for the diseases, which are caused by the refusal of the vaccine.

Aim. Study of positive and negative aspects of vaccination in order to improve human life, reduce mortality and complications from infectious diseases.

Materials and methods. Analysis of the scientific literature and the results of the advanced research in the field of medicine and pharmacology. Active immunization (vaccination) – is the creation of artificial immunity in humans to certain infectious diseases through the introduction of the vaccine. It consists in the administration of a given antigen in a non-aggressive form, but in immunogenic doses for induction of a protective immune response and the formation of immune memory. Artificial active immunization involves creating an immune response by administering vaccines (the vaccines contain a weakened or killed pathogen, or a synthesized protein that is identical to a pathogen protein) or anatoxin (a deactivated bacterial toxin that retains its antigenic properties). Vaccinations are carried out to create an artificial active immunity in a person that protects it from such dangerous diseases as tuberculosis, diphtheria, measles, hepatitis, poliomyelitis, parotitis, etc.

Vaccines are usually administered parenterally, subcutaneously or intramuscularly, regardless of the natural route of exposure of the pathogen to the human body. In addition to the three mentioned immunization methods, the use of aerosols (against measles, influenza and respiratory syncytial virus, which usually causes bronchitis in children) is studied for some types of vaccines.