

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.

Results and discussion. The effectiveness of vaccination is the formation of a specific post-vaccine immunity. Immunity development factors that depend by the vaccine (purity of the drug, compliance with storage rules, lifetime antigen, dose, number of injections); factors dependent on the body (state of immune reactivity, age, genetic predisposition); factors that depend on the influence of the environment (nutrition, working conditions, climate). The effectiveness of immunization is the highest in case of adherence to the age-specified dates of vaccination and revaccination in the calendar. Vaccination – the case is very responsible. Before choosing, you must respond responsibly, despite the arguments behind and against.

Positive arguments. Vaccination is needed to protect the human body. Infectious diseases in severe complications, disability, some – death. Vaccinated people do not suffer or tolerate the disease in a mild form. The advantage of vaccination is the creation of an immune response of the body in contact with the pathogens of infectious disease.

Vaccination against most infections occurs at the age of two years. The child should be protected from infections before she will actively interact with other children. A child who has not received a vaccine is at high risk of contracting and getting complicated. In particular, in such children, when hepatitis B is infected, chronic hepatitis B develops, which leads to the development of cirrhosis and liver cancer. Vaccination of hepatitis B is the most effective means of preventing this disease. As a result of the full vaccination course, long-term immunity is produced.

An infectious agent in case of exposure to the body of a vaccinated person cannot provoke the disease and it will not be transmitted to other people.

Over the past decade, the safety and efficacy of vaccines has been repeatedly proven in all countries. Due to the widespread use of immunization, certain infectious diseases have been almost completely destroyed in certain regions and on the whole planet.

Negative arguments. Even in the case of immunization, according to all rules, there is no 100 % guarantee of immunity. Each organism is individual and perceives the vaccine in its own way. Even safe vaccines may be complicated, allergic.

The introduction of any vaccine causes the corresponding reaction of the body, which can be a tissue seal, hyperemia, sometimes pain in the injection site. Increased body temperature, short-term malaise, headache, sleep disturbance, appetite – is considered normal.

Vaccine ADTP often has negative consequences for the child's body. Particularly difficult to tolerate her children with neurological pathologies. To avoid complications, people must follow an individual vaccination plan. Contraindications are allergic reactions (may be dangerous for allergic people). In the case of weakened immunity, live vaccines can cause the disease. Side effects of vaccines are especially dangerous for infants (lower appetite, fever, etc.) than for adults.

Side effects: pain, headache, redness and swelling at the injection site, fever, lethargy, irritability. In some cases, after vaccination, may occur after vaccine reactions and complications due to an individual reaction of the organism to the vaccine.

Conclusions. No vaccine is absolutely safe and does not guarantee 100 % protection against infections to all vaccinated people. People who do not vaccinate should be aware that the disease can endure them at every step.

DYNAMICS OF IMMUNOLOGICAL BLOOD MARKERS IN PATIENTS AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF HIP OSTEOARTHRITIS

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Introduction. Diagnosis of immunological disorders in patients with coxarthrosis is one of the urgent problems of modern orthopedics. The immune system state evaluation is necessary to understand the degree of the patient's body reactivity, the presence of comorbidities and assess the various treatment methods' applicability, including endoprosthetics.