

USE OF ALLERGOLOGICAL METHOD FOR THE DIAGNOSTIC SOME OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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Introduction. With many infectious diseases, a state of hypersensitivity to the re-introduction of the pathogen or its metabolic products develops. Using allergy diagnostic method can detect a state of heightened sensitivity of microorganism to any allergens, including to microbial.

Aim. To analyze the use of methods of allergy in infectious diseases.

Assess the importance of the allergy method in the diagnosis of certain infectious diseases.

Materials and methods. To study the methods of allergic diagnostics in infectious diseases.

Results and its discussion. Infectious allergy differs from other types of allergy (food, household, medicinal) not only because it is caused by microbial allergens, but also because it is maintained and maintained only when there are appropriate microbial agents and / or their toxins. To identify infectious allergies conduct in vivo and in vitro diagnostics.

To identify infectious allergies conduct in vivo and in vitro diagnostics. Most often, in the diagnosis of a number of infectious diseases (tuberculosis, brucellosis, tularemia, etc.), intradermal allergy tests are made to identify delayed-type hypersensitivity to microbial allergens, which manifests itself relatively early (from 4-5 days of illness) and reaches the highest intensity at 2-3 weeks of illness. The result of the test allows you to assess the patient's condition: infection without the presence of a disease or of a previous illness.

Since the end of the 20th century, research is being conducted to replace invasive allergic tests with a safer and more specific method for evaluating allergic alteration of the body in vitro. Such tests allow to assess the state of specific sensitization of blood leukocytes in relation to a specific antigen, for example, the reaction of inhibition of leukocyte migration, the reaction of leukocytolysis (neutrophil damage) in the presence of a specific microbial antigen.

Conclusions. Using an allergic method to diagnose certain infectious diseases helps to confirm the diagnosis. Allergy diagnostics in vivo has both advantages (specificity, accessibility, visibility, low cost) and disadvantages (sometimes accompanied by severe adverse reactions). In vitro allergic diagnostic methods are completely safe and have no contraindications. They are characterized by great informational content, possibly widespread introduction of diagnostic laboratories into clinical practice and can be used for mass research. However, when using one or another interpretation of the method, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of the development of the allergic process, the information content and the harmlessness of the test.

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION. ONCOGENITY AND VACCINATION

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Introduction. Malignant tumors of the female reproductive system remain unresolved issues of humanity, because it focuses on medical, social and demographic problems. Cervical cancer is one of the most common types of oncology among women in Europe. This problem is important at the state level, because reproductive age women make up 27.5% of oncogynecologic patients.

Aim. Scientific substantiation of complex prophylaxis of cervical cancer and vaccination to prevent infection by some HPV types.

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