

ARBOVIRUS INFECTION IN UKRAINE

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The problem of arbovirus infections is currently relevant to the health of many countries, including Ukraine. These diseases account for each year hundreds of thousands of uncontrolled system health cases that they are not etiologically diagnosed and treated. Along with other infections important for Ukraine (tuberculosis, HIV, hepatitis, leptospirosis, and others.) Arboviral diseases are constantly mentioned in official documents as a disease, which epidemic supervision is a priority for health authorities to protect the health of the population. Arboviruses represent a special group of viruses, including several families: Togaviridae, Flaviviridae, Bunyaviridae, Arenaviridae, Rhabdoviridae and Reoviridae. Viruses multiply in the body of arthropods (mosquitoes, ticks, etc.) and transmitted by the bite of a vertebrate. Arboviruses can cause pathological processes in the body, which manifest themselves in the form of fever with pain in the muscles and joints or severe lesions of the meninges and the brain - meningoencephalitis, or in the form of hemorrhagic fever with systemic vascular disease. The natural reservoir of most arboviruses are small rodents, wild animals and birds, ticks and mosquitoes. A man is the intermediate host of the virus, and only for a short period of time enters the chain of natural circulation of the virus. Among arbovirus infections in Ukraine there are more frequent and severe in tick-borne encephalitis and West Nile fever. Quite often there are hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome and Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever. Currently endemic tick-borne encephalitis is founded in 18 administrative regions. The endemic foci of the virus are detected in the Transcarpathian, Poltava and Cherkasy regions. Circulation of the virus is observed in Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kharkiv and Khmelnytsky regions, as well as at the territory of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve in the Kherson region. The incidence of arbovirus diseases in Ukraine is significant, because the diagnosis and the treatment of diseases are often not made in a timely manner, as health practitioners generally do not take them into account when making a diagnosis. In the absence of major outbreaks epidemiological surveillance is often weakened and control of communicable diseases, thus creating a serious public health problem. The part of such diseases in the structure of acute seasonal neuroinfections, according to experts, makes 23.5%. For the prevention of infectious diseases of arbovirus it's necessary to carry out the activities within the framework of epidemiological surveillance of especially dangerous infections. These activities include: annual epizootological monitoring of areas of increased risk of human infection, rapid identification of patients with arbovirus infections, conducting pest work, reducing populations of some species of birds and rodents, increasing health education and organization of the laboratory diagnosis of arboviral infectious diseases in the institutions of practical public health. Widespread, mass outbreaks, the difficulty of their etiological decoding due to the large antigenic diversity, but bound by laboratory confirmation, the absence of specific treatment and prevention today – all this defines the extreme urgency of study of modern problems of epidemiology, clinics, diagnosis of arbovirus infections.