

2012 рік № 1 ЗМІСТ

Редакційна рада

Зміст

Огляди: медицина і біологія

МИКРОБИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ИММУНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ СИНДРОМА ГИЙЕНА-БАРЕ

Крестецкая С.Л., Крестецкий Н.Г.

MICROBIOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF GUILLAIN-BARRÉ SYNDROME

Krestetska S.L., Krestetsky N.G.

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) is rare postinfection monophasic autoimmune disorder, which includes different clinical phenotypes of acute immune-mediated neuropathy. The symptoms may be caused by inflammatory demyelination, axonal degeneration, or both. Disease pathogenesis remains to be not clear, despite significant efforts in this field. Nevertheless certain progress in understanding of disease driving factors had been achieved, particularly in some points of association between the clinical phenotypes, the nature of antecedent infection and some types of circulating anti-ganglioside antibodies. It was shown the link between acute motor axonal neuropathy and antibodies to GM1, GD1a, GM1b and GalNAc-GD1a, and between the cranial, bulbar and sensory variants of GBS and antibodies to the disialylated gangliosides GQ1b, GT1a, GD1b and GD3. In addition to clinical and serological studies, the origins and measurement of antiglycolipid antibodies and their relationships to similar carbohydrate structures on infectious organisms are discussed in the context of a molecular mimicry hypothesis. Despite these advances, considerable gaps in our knowledge persist, and it is likely that other factors are involved in GBS pathogenesis. This review highlights existing level of understanding and last updates on this topic.

Експериментальні роботи: медицина та біологія

АНАЛИЗ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ПОЛУГНЕЗДНОГО МЕТОДА ПЦР-ДИАГНОСТИКИ CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS

Литовченко О.А.

SEMINESTED PCR FOR CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS IN PATIENTS WITH UROGENITAL PATHOLOGY

Litovchenko O.A.

Investigation with seminested PCR detected Chlamydia trachomatis infection in $31,12 \pm 1,4\%$ of patients with urogenital pathology, the highest prevalence was registered in erosion of cervix ($47,05 \pm 6,05\%$), urethritis ($33,18 \pm 2,22\%$), endocervicitis ($32,84 \pm 2,54\%$). The results were verified by amplification of additional fragment of C.trachomatis cryptic plasmid with additional seminested primers. It was shown that the developed method exceeds test-system "AmpliSens Chlamydia trachomatis-EPh" (Russia) in sensitivity.

МЕТОДЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ И ОЦЕНКИ ГРИППОЗНЫХ ВАКЦИН

Волянский А.Ю., Давыдова Т.В., Кучма И.Ю.

METHODS OF STUDY AND EVALUATION OF INFLUENZA VACCINE

Volyansky A. Yu., Davydova, T.V., Kuchma I.Yu.

The most effective method of managing distribution and complications of infectious diseases is a vaccination. After this, for a disease that can cause epidemics and pandemics almost every year, causing great harm to human health and significant material damage, it is important to find the optimal vaccine preparation that can reliably protect people with minimal side effects. The object of study chosen antipandemic vaccine development and production 2009: "Panenza" (Sanofi Pasteur, France), "MonoHryppol" (ООО "Petrovaks"), subunit substrate vaccine "MonoHryppol" (Institute of Vaccines and Serums, St. Petersburg, Russia). Were identified and analyzed using molecular biological methods of protein structure. It was discovered as a result of research, the highest among the studied immunogenicity of vaccines was observed in drug "MonoHryppol." Studying the relationship between immunogenicity and protein content in vaccines revealed its high value in the adjuvant vaccine "MonoHryppol" adjuvant which is "Polioksydoniy" and substrate. Obviously, the above can serve as confirmation of the assumption that this adjuvant effect of conjugated drugs on the immune response they cause, regardless of the low protein content in their composition.

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КОМБІНОВАНА ДІЯ ТЕРБІНАФІНУ ТА БЕНЗОЇЛПЕРОКСИДУ НА КОНСОРЦІУМ CANDIDA ALBICANS І STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

Лупай О. В.

THE COMBINED ACTION OF TERBINAFINE AND BENZOYL PEROXIDE ON THE CONSORTIUM SANDIDA ALBICANS AND STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

Lupai E.V.

Remains an urgent problem of antibiotic resistance of microorganisms to form biofilms, especially in mixed infections. Strains of *C. albicans* and *S. aureus* exhibit the ability to form biofilms in a more pronounced association of these microorganisms. It was determined that the combined action of terbinafine and benzoylperoxide effective against *C. albicans* and a consortium of *S. aureus*.

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ВЗАЄМОЗВ'ЯЗОК СПЕЦИФІЧНОГО ВАКЦИНАЛЬНОГО ТА СИСТЕМНОГО ІМУНІТЕТУ ІМУНОКОМПРОМЕТОВАНИХ ДІТЕЙ

CORRELATION BETWEEN SPECIFIC VACCINAL AND SYSTEMIC IMMUNITY OF IMMUNOCOMPROMISED CHILDREN

Volyanskiy A.Yu.

Dependence of specific vaccinal immunity level from some indexes of common immunity of the children with often acute respiratory diseases was discovered. Combination low absorbing and biocidal activity of leukocytes, lowering of lymphocyte ability for proliferation and weak secretory potential of blood mononuclears for IL-21, IL-15, IL-2 prevent from the formation of strained and long vaccinal immunity of examined children category.

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АПОПТОЗ ФАГОЦИТУЮЧИХ КЛІТИН ПРИ ВАКЦИНАЦІЇ ТА РЕВАКЦИНАЦІЇ БЦЖ

Льїнська І. Ф., Зубрійчук О. М.

APOPTOSIS OF PHAGOCYTE CELLS IN BCG VACCINATION AND REVACCINATIONS

Plyinskaya I.F., Zubriyuchuk O.M.

The special apoptosis features of phagocytic cells were studied in 40 Balb/c line mouse, who were BCG-vaccinated for one-, binary- and three times. On the 30th day after the last dose of vaccine the content of apoptic neutrophils in the peripheral blood was determined, the intensity of spontaneous apoptosis of blood neutrophils and peritoneal macrophages, the effect of autologic serum on apoptosis of blood neutrophils and peritoneal macrophages, the bacterial load of macrophages by native and opsonized mycobacteria and apoptosis of macrophages induced by native and opsonized mycobacteria were detected. It was found that increase of the BCG-vaccination multiplicity caused a more severe bacterial load of phagocytes and intensification of their programmed cell death that did not lead to a decrease of these cells number, promoted the formation of long-term mycobacterial persistence and the maintenance of post-vaccination immunity.

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ОЦІНКА ДІЇ СВІТЛОДІОДНОГО ВИПРОМІНЮВАННЯ І ПРОТИМІКРОБНИХ ПРЕПАРАТІВ НА МІКРООРГАНІЗМИ - ЗБУДНИКИ ГНІЙНО-ЗАПАЛЬНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ

Циганенко А.Я., Мішина М.М., Дубовик О.С., Мішин Ю.М., Глазунов А.В.

EVALUATION OF RADIATION AND LED RESISTANCE AT MICROORGANISMS, AGENTS INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES

Tsyganenko A.J., Mishina M.M., Dubovik E.S., Mishin Y.M., Glazunov A.V.

The estimation of the impact of LED blue and red radiation with chemotherapeutic agents in isolates of pathogens of purulent-inflammatory processes. Found that the isolates belonged to the chemotherapy is variable under the influence of drug exposure LEDs: a blue light contributed to increased antibiotic susceptibility of isolates, and the red light, in most cases did not affect antibiotic susceptibility.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ ЭПИДЕМИЧЕСКОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПАРЕНТЕРАЛЬНЫХ ГЕПАТИТОВ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ ДЗЕРЖИНСКОГО РАЙОНА г. ХАРЬКОВА

Сердюк В.В., Невмержицкая С.Х.

THE MODERN MANIFESTATION OF PARENTERAL HEPATITISES EPIDEMIC PROCESS IN DZERJHYNISKY DISTRICT OF KHARKIV

Serduk V.V., Nevmerzhitskaya S.H.

The assessment of parenteral hepatitises dissemination and the epidemic process manifestation in the one of the biggest districts of Kharkiv is given in the article.

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ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ВЛАСТИВОСТЕЙ ГЕЛІВ КАРАГІНАНУ

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THE PROPERTIES OF CARRAGEENAN GELS

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Grubnik I.M., Gladukh Ye.V., Chernyaev S.V.

The article presents the results of studies on the functional properties of carrageenan, depending on the concentration of sodium chloride and xanthan in gels. It is established that the main factors in the syneresis of carrageenan gels are its concentration, the presence of ions and gums in solution. If using sodium chloride there is a change in the structure of mesh of the resulting gel, which leads to an increase in syneresis.

Короткі повідомлення

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Мишин В.В., Гриценко Л.З., Шипов Д.О., Троян Н.С., Лазуренко Е.Е.
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Інформаційний лист

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