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Відповідальність за вірогідність фактів, цитат, прізвищ, імен та інших даних несуть автори. У тезах збережено авторське подання матеріалів.

The study of features of EGFR marker expression revealed more than half of completely negative reactions 22 out of 37 (59.46%), the rest were divided into CRC cases with low EGFR expression (score <6) – 6 out of 37 (16.21%) and high EGFR expression (score >6) – 9 out of 37 (24.32%), which turned out to be quite a rare phenomenon.

Conclusions. The distribution of EGFR expression variants showed a significant difference in subgroups according to the degree of differentiation ($p < 0.05$) and in subgroups with different proliferative potential according to Ki-67 ($p < 0.05$).

The largest number of EGFR expression variants with score >6 was noted in such histological types of CRC as adenocarcinoma like adenoma 100% (1 of 1), signet ring cell carcinoma 50% (1 of 2), mucinous adenocarcinoma 50% (1 of 2) micropapillary carcinoma 66.67% (2 of 3) and medullary carcinoma 66.67% (2 of 3).

EPIDEMIOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF THE MONKEYPOX INCIDENCE BASED ON GENETIC AND ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW ISOLATES

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Introduction. The monkeypox virus (MPXV) is a DNA-containing virus (dsDNA) that belongs to the genus Orthopoxvirus of the Poxviridae family and is capable of causing monkeypox (a zoonotic disease). The mechanisms of monkeypox infection include direct contact with an infected person/animal (human-to-human or animal-to-human transmission), aerogenous, by fomites and, possibly alimentary (the latter has to be proven). The virus is stable in the environment, but the resistance of MPXV in the gastrointestinal tract has not been studied thoroughly.

Genetically, monkeypox viruses are grouped into 2 types: Congo Basin (Central African) and West African clades. Outbreaks caused by the last group are characterized by a milder course of the disease and can be transmitted to humans not only from animals, but also from humans. It was the West African virus that caused the monkeypox outbreak in 2022. According to the WHO, as of July 25, 2022, there were more than 16,000 cases of monkeypox (in 75 countries). Five cases were fatal. As of September 22, 2022, 3 cases of monkeypox have been confirmed in Ukraine.

Aim: to systematize epidemiological information on the monkeypox virus, taking into account the genetic features of the variants circulating in the current outbreak (2022), and give

recommendations based on the ecological features of the virus.

Methods. Analysis of the genome sequence of the current outbreak of MPXV was carried out on the NCBI Virus integrative resource and systematized the information on the epidemiological features of monkeypox posted on the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) information portal and the materials of the PubMed electronic database.

Results. Free access to the genome database of the monkeypox virus in “GenBank” allowed us to study the phylogenetic tree and find the differences between the current variant of the monkeypox virus from isolates that were sequenced in the past. The genetic sequence of a new isolate from Massachusetts (MPXV_USA_2022_MA001) has been submitted to “GenBank” (accession number ON563414) by The Division of High Consequence Pathogens and Pathology (DHCPP).

The sequence of nucleotides of the new MPXV isolate is somewhat similar to that sequenced during a small international outbreak in 2017–2018 (the new one differs from MT903343.1, by less than 100 out of more than 197,000 nucleotides).

Compared to other new viruses circulating in natural ecosystems today (including SARS-CoV-2), the incidence of mutations of MPXV is relatively low. Perhaps this is due to the low activity of the antiviral system of the host organism – APOBEC (proteins of this family are zinc-dependent cytidine deaminases that convert cytosine of nucleic acids into uracil) (M. Bolkov, 2022) and was studied in detail in HIV-infected people.

The unusual part of MPXV is that it cannot be transmitted from person to person for more than 9 generation cycles (Nadia Haddad, 2022). Taking this into account, we can assume that outbreaks that occur and circulate only among humans and are transmitted solely by human-to-human contact will eventually subside. Thus, in order to avoid the outbreak of new epidemics in the future, it is imperative to take steps to control monkeypox outbreaks in animal populations and monitor ecosystems from a "One Health" perspective. Perhaps this is one of the reasons for the small reproductive number of the disease (0.8-1). We should also control the possible susceptibility of other organisms to MPXV, the range of the reservoir animals has not yet been adequately studied, and modern scientists do not exclude the risk of reverse zoonosis, especially in cattle, which is potentially very dangerous (L.D. Nolen et al., 2016; Mary G. Reynolds et al., 2018).

Conclusions. By combining the results of research and observations of veterinary medicine, genetics, infectious disease medicine, and medicine of tourism, as well as looking at the newly introduced problem in the concept of "One Health" new promising directions open for the studies in terms of the epidemiological features of the MPXV transmission and circulation in the natural environment; methods of prevention and possible vaccination of both humans and animals to prevent the possible reverse zoonosis. In order to develop effective methods of prevention

measures, it is necessary to study the transmission from the human-animal-ecosystem point of view. When studying this virus from the “One Health” perspective, it is crucial to pay attention to ecological and epidemiological modeling methods to identify and predict the geographic areas susceptible to the disease outbreaks and to study the ecology of the MPXV. In addition, this information will allow scientists to answer the question whether MPXV can circulate solely through human-to-human transmission, or whether it requires the presence of multiple reservoir species.

**PROBLEMS OF SEXUAL LIFE AMONG SEXUALLY INACTIVE YOUTH, ON THE
EXAMPLE OF FOREIGN MEDICAL STUDENTS OF NATIONAL PIROGOV
MEMORIAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, VINNYTSYA**

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For the first time on the basis of National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya in October 2021, the discipline "Fundamentals of Sexology and Sexopathology" was launched as an elective on the basis of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology N 1. The students were asked to complete an anonymous survey, with the help of a questionnaire that included 25 questions on various aspects of the sexual life of the respondents. Comprehensive clinical and psychological examination was conducted of 984 students of the 4-5th year of the NPMU, V from Lower-Middle-Income Countries. We used pathopsychological methods for self-assessment of depression (Patient Health Questionnaire - PHQ-9) and the test for detecting signs of autonomic changes (A. Wayne`s test).

The results of the survey were a real surprise for us.

We divided students into two groups: domestic and foreign students. 63.5% - were foreign students. The average age of the interviewees was 22.5 years. Among them - 58.3% of medical students were virgins. The prevalence of depressive disorders was significantly greater in sexually inactive medical students compared with sexually active.

We also evaluated their academic performance in the educational process; sexual orientation; religious views; attitudes towards sex and masturbation; awareness of methods of contraception; experience of oral /anal sexual intercourse and sexually transmitted diseases, HPV and admissibility of sexual contacts before marriage.

Among the main reasons of absence of sexual life among young people were the following reasons: religion, lack of awareness in this area, fear before sexual contact, fear of sexually

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