

epidemiological and laboratory (bacteriological) data. Results of investigation: The studies revealed that the majority of patients the disease associated with the use of eggs or products which are used in the preparation of eggs (cakes, pastries, salads with mayonnaise, etc.) -113 (62,8%), cottage cheese and sour cream, bought on the market - 29 (16,1%). In the remaining patients the disease due to the use of any specific products were found. Mild within observed in 5 (2,8%), moderate in 169 (93,9%), severe in 6 (3,3%). The diagnosis in 100% of cases confirmed bacteriologically. The majority of patients (132 – 73,3%) isolated Salmonella Enteritidis, in 29 (16,1%) - Salmonella Blegdam, in 10 (5,5%) - Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Braudenburg the others, and others. Salmonella in 48 (26,9%) patients allocated in association with conditionally pathogenic flora (Enterobacter, Acinetobacter, Citobacter, Klebsiella, St. aureus), 13 (7,2%) patients allocated lamblia cysts. Conclusions: epidemiological important role in salmonellosis play use eggs and other products using them (62,8% of patients), but also cottage cheese and cream (16,1%); when etiological deciphering often marked Salmonella Enteritidis (73,3%) and Salmonella Blegdam (16,1%), in 26,9% cases of Salmonella isolated in association with conditionally pathogenic flora and lamblia cysts in 7,2% patients.

FEATURES OF THE COURSE DIROFILARIOSIS IN THE ZAPOROZHYE REGION FOR THE 2005-2014 YEARS

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Dirofilariosis - rare in human transmissible worm infestation caused by the nematode *D. repens*, which is a parasite in the subcutaneous tissue of animals. A person is coincidental and host infection it is due to mosquito bites. The aim of the investigation- to study features of the course dirofilariosis in the Zaporozhye region for the 2005-2014 years. Materials and methods: In the Zaporozhye region 2005-2014 years registered 133 cases of Dirofilariosis. Dirofilariosis diagnosed among people of different age groups. Sex composition: 82 women and 51 men. Results of investigation: The largest number of cases found in Zaporozhye – 67, in Berdyansk - 22, in the city of Melitopol – 10, Tokmak -4, isolated cases in Akimov, Primorye, Vasilevsky areas and Kushugume, Pology, Energodar. The clinical diagnosis was in some cases difficult. A primary diagnosis of patients were: abscess, boil, atheroma, tumors, ovarian dropsy, angioedema, appendicitis. The clinical picture of the disease defines where the agent: 60 patients - eyes, 46 - face, in 2 - male genitalia, in 4 - chest, abdomen - 5, 14 - extremity, 2 -small pelvis. In all cases, a laboratory study was conducted with identification *Dirofilaria repens*. Conclusions: dirofilariosis - the only vector-borne helminth infections detected in our area. Analysis of the incidence of dirofilariosis person in the Zaporozhye region shows a clear trend towards its growth. Localization of lesions varied with a predominance dirofillyaria localization in the eye.