

cess and in laboratory practice for diagnostic and control of the elimination program could be achieved only on the basis of following guidelines mentioned in article 21 “Transnational practices”, which facilitate the exchange of new technologies and Article 23 “Education, training and information in the field of bioethics” which give the universal orientation for ethical cooperation.

1.11

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### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS, ETIOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MODERN METHODS OF DETECTION OF PATHOGENS OF ACUTE INTESTINAL VIRAL INFECTIONS IN ORGANIZED GROUPS

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In organized collectives of the Armed forces of the Russian Federation, acute intestinal infections (AII) occupy one of the leading rank places, which is associated with the level of morbidity and with large labor losses. Diagnostics is carried out taking into account the requirements of documents of the Sanitary legislation of the Russian Federation, using modern methods of laboratory diagnostics. Recently, specific laboratory studies indicate the dominance in the etiological structure of acute intestinal viral infections of unknown etiology (AIVIUE) of intestinal viruses, the most significant of which are viruses that cause enteritis and gastroenteritis: rotaviruses, caliciviruses, including noroviruses and related viruses, astroviruses, adenoviruses, enteroviruses, etc. Special place is occupied by the group incidence of acute intestinal viral infections (AIVI). In recent years, for these purposes are embedded devices, styling, diagnosticums and test systems made in Russia, some of them are tested in the army now.

The aim of the work was to assess the epidemiological significance of AIVI in military personnel, the etiological structure of viruses and diagnostic value, means of sample preparation and their detection. Detection of markers of rotaviruses, adenoviruses and noroviruses in feces was carried out by methods of enzyme immunoassay (ELISA), real-time PCR with multiplex test system “OKA-screen”, in addition, the method of latex agglutination using domestic test systems “Rota-screen”, “Adeno-screen”, “Noro-screen” was used. Enteroviruses (ECHO, Coxsackie A, Coxsackie) was determined in the feces of a classical virological method of neutralization. It is established that a leading place among the causative agents of viral etiology OKA occupied: rotaviruses — 49%, noroviruses 12%, adenoviruses — 9%, astroviruses — 1%, enteroviruses (ECHO — 18%, Coxsackie A — 8%, Coxsackie B — 3%) — 29%.

Thus, complete etiological decoding of AIVI with the help of specific laboratory tests allows to evaluate both epidemiological and clinical features of acute intestinal viral infections in organized groups.

1.12

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### COMPLIANCE OF HEALTH CARE WORKERS WITH VACCINATION AS THE FACTOR OF FORMATION OF POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS VACCINATION IN THE POPULATION

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Despite the importance of preventive vaccination to eradicate infectious diseases, in recent years, there were those who doubt about the need to continue mass immunization.

The aim of the study is to evaluate the role of health care workers in shaping the attitude towards vaccination among the population.

In the research, an anonymous questionnaire was designed and 865 parents were surveyed about their attitude towards vaccination. 78.2% of respondents believe that vaccination is necessary, 6.7% are convinced that vaccination is not needed, and 15.1% did not answer the question about the advisability of vaccination.

When assessing the attitude towards vaccination among people of different age and education level, no significant differences have been revealed ( $\phi < 1.64$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). When analyzing the gender structure of the respondents, the most reluctant parents were found among men ( $\phi > 2.31$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

A negative attitude to vaccination among parents was linked with the uncertainty of their safety (45.2%). In the second place, it was observed that the vaccinated children could also get sick (16.0%) and then there were doubts about the quality of modern vaccines (11.5%).

The majority of parents (76.8%) stated that they often received information about vaccinations from health care professionals and less often from relatives, friends, Internet, and television ( $\phi > 2.31$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

To assess the opinion of health care workers about vaccination, a survey of 1325 employees of five various hospitals was conducted. It has been established that the majority (85.9%) had a positive attitude towards vaccination, and 4.5% were negative and 9.6% were unable to formulate their answer.

Among 187 employees who do not trust the vaccination there were 41 physicians, 79 nurses, 14 paramedical personnel and 53 employees of non-medical specialties. Among physicians of different specialties the greatest number of opposed employees were among dentists, surgeons, pediatricians, intensive care workers and laboratory workers. A negative attitude towards vaccination was most often found among employees with work experience over 20 years ( $\phi > 2.31$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), while no significant gender differences were revealed ( $\phi < 1.64$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ).

Thus, to improve the system of preventive vaccination, it is necessary to raise the awareness of health care professionals in matters of vaccination, because they are the most important and authoritative sources of information about vaccination for the population.

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### CLINICAL-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES IN SAINT PETERSBURG

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One of the leading problems in the structure of diseases of the digestive system are the Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), which includes the Ulcerative colitis (UC) and the Crohn's disease (CD). In recent years, a steady increase in the incidence of UC and CD has been noted in industrialized countries. The peak incidence falls on the age of 15–35 years. The aim of our research was to study the incidence and prevalence of the UC and CD among adults, and also to analyze the sex and the age features of their course in Saint Petersburg. We evaluated the incidence of UC and CD among adults in two districts (Frunzensky and Vyborgsky) in Saint Petersburg