

20-40%
(- Long COVID).

COVID-19

38
16-

COVID-19.
«Philips Multi Slice».

(19), (18). (27
« »
»
S6, S9, S10, S2 (S1-2)

S5, S8, S10.

scout-
0,5.

: - 17,7 100 ; - 14,1.
 (- 1,5; - 1,0).
 ,
 ,
 3% , - 3-6 100 ,
 1000 ,
 15-20% , - 20-30%, - 50%.
 -
 5 0,5-1,0 %
 2 , 10 - 4-7%, 10-20 - 30% .
 ,
 (2-3) ,

18

Boiko I.I.

HIV-ASSOCIATED NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE LOAD OF HIV IN THE CSF

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The issues of replication and concentration of HIV in various tissues and body fluids remain insufficiently studied. The solution to this problem is hampered by the lack of simple, cheap and affordable methods for quantifying HIV in various tissue samples.

Despite the general pattern - lower concentration of HIV compared to blood and reduced virus content in body fluids on the background of successful antiretroviral therapy (ART), there is evidence of discordant results in the determination of viral load in the blood and other biological samples of the same the same patient.

Aim of the study: establish a relationship between the presence of HIV-associated central nervous system damage, the number of CD4 + lymphocytes in the blood, the level of HIV load in the blood plasma and cerebrospinal fluid.

The amount of HIV in the blood of patients (viral load) was determined in the laboratory of the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Municipal Center for AIDS Prevention and Control using test systems on equipment manufactured by Hoffman La Roche. The Amplicor HIV-1 MONITOR Test used polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology to detect very little genetic material (RNA) contained in human immunodeficiency viruses.

SMR studies were performed by the same method as for plasma, because the chemical composition and rheological properties of SMP allow the use of this technique without further modification. The sensitivity of the method for blood plasma was 40 copies of RNA / ml, the linear measurement range from 40 copies of RNA / ml (1.6 lg copies of RNA / ml) to 10 million copies of RNA / ml (7 lg copies of RNA / ml).