

HIV - INFECTION AND DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OF ANTIBODY TO THE VIRUS IMMUNOASSAY METHODS IN VOLUNTARY DONORS BONE MARROW

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Today, morbidity and infection with human immunodeficiency (HIV) - remains a global health problem, and goes far beyond a single country and of one specialty, as well as medicine in general.

The aim of this study was detection at voluntary donor's bone marrow by enzyme immunoassay availability antibodies to the virus -HIV.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

From March 2012 to August 2016 year in group study included 184 voluntary bone marrow donors, residents of Kirghizia, living in city Bishkek and temporarily residing in Astana city and of the St. Petersburg. At the age of 17 to 55 years, the kirghiz nationality- 124 people, of them (37 women and 87 men). Voluntary donors the Russian-speaking population Kirghizia amounted to -60 people (14 women and 46 men).

Research on the antibody HIV infection to continues donors.

DETERMINATION OF ANTIBODIES TO HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS "HIV":

Conducted by enzyme immunoassay in the laboratories Republican center "AIDS" of the Ministry of Health the Kirghiz Republic and the North -West District for Prevention and Control of AIDS, centre of the Russian Federation Saint-Petersburg Pasteur EPRI test system MIIA Lab-ELISA - HIV AGAT with 187038.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

In carrying out us research on the identify antibodies to HIV virus, at the time of the research voluntary donors considered themselves practically health peoples.

Negative results are revealed and among both men and women at the voluntary donors kirghiz nationality in comparison with donors the Russian-speaking population Kirghizia..

However, knowing the wide prevalence HIV infection, we can not say, that among kirgiz population completely absent patients with HIV infection, but in the our observation and study for the presence of antibodies to the HIV virus among voluntary donors kirghiz population are not revealed.

Today, in the primary of appealability voluntary donors in the National Register of hematopoietic stem cells Kirghizia, to improve algorithm security the bone marrow donor and for to create a healthy registry, when planning unrelated and closely related transplantation is necessary to further research donors for antibodies to virus HIV.

Thus, given the frequency of occurrence the incidence of HIV infection among people of different nations, you need an in-depth survey of voluntary donors for their timely detection and treatment, and with the aim the correct their selection in the planning of an unrelated, closely related to bone marrow transplantation.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Voluntary bone marrow donors in order to achieve maximum safety before inclusion in the National Register of hematopoietic stem cells and potential donors before fence bone marrow examined for the presence of antibodies to Human Immunodeficiency Virus with prophylactic aim.
2. In the identification the presence of antibodies to HIV infection or in questionable results reject from the donor bone marrow donation, necessary watching at the narcologist, therapist domiciliary.