

SUMMARY
CYTOKINE STATUS IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS OF
DIFFERENT DEGREES OF SEVERITY

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Main goals of the paper. To evaluate the degrees of anti-inflammatory cytokines and their participation in inflammatory development in patients with different degrees of psoriasis severity.

Material and methods. To detect the degree of severity, PASI (Psoriasis Area and Severity Index) evaluation methods were applied. The degree of cytokines in blood serum (interleukins IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-10, IL-17, IL-22 and TNF- α) was detected by means of immune-enzyme method with alongside application of corresponding re-agents by the protocol of the manufacturer company.

Research results and discussion. Light form of psoriasis at PASI \leq 10 was observed with 10 %, moderate and strong form of dermatosis – in 90 % of cases. The accurate ($p < 0,05$) increase of the level of IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-10, IL-17, IL-22 and TNF- α) has been estimated, as compared to the control, which evidences clearly expressed inflammation process accompanying intensified proliferation of keratocytes. In the 2-nd group, a significant growth of the degree of the detected cytokines was observed to reach the level exceeding greatly the standard values for healthy people.

Conclusions. Thus, when studying cytokine profile, peculiar alterations of this immunelink in gelementare clearly observed. This allows make more precise and accurate diagnosis, study the mechanism of immune system disorder and prescribe a differentiated pathogenetic therapy at different forms of this immune pathology.

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PREVALENCE OF SCABIES AMONG SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN OF RURAL INDIA

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Objective. The objective was to study the prevalence of scabies among school going children in rural parts of India.

Materials and methods. Literature analysis based on the recent data from different authors, epidemiological method, statistical analyses. Epidemiological method was used as it reflected the distribution of disease and studied its causes.

Results and discussion. A recent study in India demonstrated that scabies accounted for 4.4% of the skin disease present in 45.3% of 1275 households in rural population. It clearly indicates that there is a large burden of skin diseases especially scabies among the children in rural India. Scabies continues to be a common dermatological problem not only in India but also worldwide. The significant costs in terms of long-term health sequelae are now better being acknowledged. It is evident that mass treatment and follow-up, if properly undertaken along with its environmental component and health education is curative, cheap, and an effective long term community treatment tool for scabies.

Conclusions. The results of our study revealed that scabies, a skin disease associated with poverty, overcrowding, and sometimes overcrowding, is prevalent among the school-aged children in rural communities of India.

Introduction

Human scabies is caused by infestation with a mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *Homini*, which is a microscopic mite [1]. It sustains on burrowing into the epidermis, laying eggs and the host develops itching setup by the presence of just a few mites. The mite feeds on skin cells and fluids. And it is this feeding action and its products (digestive secretions and faeces) that provoke an immune reaction from the body which results in itching and other symptoms of scabies [2]. Transmission occurs by adult mites passing from infected host to another achieved by physical skin to skin contact and less commonly by contact with contaminated fomites [5]. Scabies being one of the commonest concomitant dermatological condition accounting for the substantial proportion that skin disease makes to the global burden of disease.

Objective

The objective was to study the prevalence of scabies among school going children in rural parts of India.

Materials and methods

Literature analysis based on the recent data from different authors, epidemiological method, statistical analyses. Epidemiological method was used as it reflected the distribution of disease and studied its causes [3]. The application of this information was used to control the disease. Epidemiological investigative tools including surveillance and descriptive studies were used to understand the distribution, analytical studies were used to explore the causes.

Results and discussion

A recent study in India demonstrated that scabies accounted for 4.4% of the skin disease present in 45.3% of 1275 households in rural population [4]. Another multistaged sampling method in India stated that investigating 1337 boys in an Indian school found skin disease in 27% of the children, with scabies identified as common dermatosis with a higher incidence of this than other infectious

dermatoses in rural as opposed to urban school going children. Whereas another study in a teaching hospital in south India there was an incidence of 13.55% of children suffering from scabies in children's outpatient ward. Social disruption and overcrowding have been thought to contribute to the risk of scabies acquisition, and indeed as a study of presentations to a primary health care facility in rural areas. Topical treatment of scabies suffers from certain disadvantages like being cumbersome, time-consuming associated with treatment failure due to poor compliance, insufficient application of scabicide, inappropriate frequency or technique of application and inadequate treatment of close contacts. It clearly indicates that there is a large burden of skin diseases especially scabies among the children in rural India. Scabies continues to be a common dermatological problem not only in India but also worldwide. The significant costs in terms of long-term health sequelae are now better being acknowledged. These initiatives however require community awareness cooperation and active participation in order to be successful. Medical officers in both field and peace should be aware of its correct application and importance of follow up. Hence community scabies is an important health problem characterized by continuous transmission throughout the year with high prevalence in susceptible population. It is evident that mass treatment and follow-up, if properly undertaken along with its environmental component and health education is curative, cheap, and an effective long term community treatment tool for scabies.

Conclusions:

The results of our study revealed that scabies, a skin disease associated with poverty, overcrowding, and sometimes overcrowding, is prevalent among the school-aged children in rural communities of India. Methods applied for environmental hygiene like scrubbing of the walls and floors of the houses with bleach solution and proper

mopping, cleaning of bathrooms and toilets with savlon solutions, washing of all clothing and toys in hot water 50°C for minimum 10 minutes followed by sunlight exposure must be installed for the betterment and the pre-

prophylaxis of the disease. Mass treatment and follow-up along with its environmental component and health education is curative, cheap, and an effective long term community treatment tool for scabies.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

ЗАХВОРЮВАНІСТЬ НА КОРОСТУ СЕРЕД ДІТЕЙ ШКІЛЬНОГО ВІКУ ВУСІЛЬСЬКИХ РАЙОНАХ ІНДІЇ

Варахабхатла Вамси, Бурра Митхилеш, Наталія Резниченко

Мета роботи. Вивчити захворюваність коростою серед дітей шкільного віку в сільських районах Індії.

Матеріали та методи. Проаналізовані дані літератури про епідеміологічні дослідження захворюваності коростою в сільських районах Індії серед дітей шкільного віку.

Результати дослідження. Короста широко поширена серед дітей шкільного віку в сільських районах Індії, що пов'язано з бідністю і перенаселеністю. Масове лікування хворих і подальше спостереження разом з санітарно-гігієнічними заходами у вогнищах повинні бути довгостроковими для контролю над захворюваністю коростою. Для поліпшення профілактики захворювання необхідно проводити санітарно-гігієнічні заходи.

РЕЗЮМЕ

ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТЬ ЧЕСОТКОЙ СРЕДИ ДЕТЕЙ ШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА В СЕЛЬСКИХ РАЙОНАХ ИНДИИ

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Цель работы. Изучить заболеваемость чесоткой среди детей школьного возраста в сельских районах Индии.

Материалы и методы. Проведен анализ данных литературы эпидемиологических исследований заболеваемости чесоткой в сельских районах Индии детей школьного возраста.

Результаты исследования. Чесотка широко распространена среди детей школьного возраста в сельских районах Индии, что связано с бедностью и перенаселенностью. Массовое лечение больных и последующее наблюдение наряду с санитарно-гигиеническими мероприятиями в очагах должны быть долгосрочными для контроля над заболеваемостью чесоткой. Для улучшения профилактики заболевания необходимо проводить санитарно-гигиенические мероприятия.