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**HEMORRHAGIC FEVER WITH RENAL SYNDROME IN KIROV REGION OF  
RUSSIA**

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**Relevance.** Kirov region is an endemic area of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS). The incidence rate of this infection is above the average index in Russia in 1.5-2 times annually.

**Aim:** the purpose of our investigation is to analyze clinical features of HFRS in Kirov region of Russia.

**Material and methods.** 96 patients aged from 18 to 69 (on an average  $39.3 \pm 2.1$  years old) examined. They were treated in Kirov Infectious Hospital in 2014-2016. Among them there were 87 (90.6%) males and 9 (9.4%) females. The disease was diagnosed on the base of the epidemiological factors, clinical features and positive serological test (IFA). 83.3% of the cases were of moderate severity, while 16.7% were severe.

**Results and discussion.** All the patients had intoxication. They complained of weakness, malaise, fatigue, headache and temperature on an average  $38.8 \pm 0.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Myalgia was determined in 50.0% of the cases, redness and puffiness of the face - in 61.5%, injection of the sclera's vascular - in 64.6%, pharyngitis - in 87.5%, blurred vision - in 41.7%. The signs of kidney damage were registered. They were backache (57.3%), oliguria (67.7%), polyuria (61.5%), increased protein and erythrocytes in the urine (68.8%), izohypostenuria (69.8%), increased levels of urea and creatinine in the blood (60.4%). Some patients had hemorrhagic syndrome. Petechiae on the palate were seen in 22.9% of them. In 22.9% petechiae appeared on the skin of axillary folds and chest wall. In 15.6% of the patients subconjunctival hemorrhages were registered. The patients suffered gastrointestinal tract dysfunction. 17.7% of the people complained of abdominal pain, 28.1% - liquid feces 3-4 times a day. Hepatomegalia was determined in 38.5% of the cases. Mild cytotoxicity syndrome was registered in 51.0% of the patients. In our investigation clinical and radiological signs of pulmonary lesions were observed in 16.7% of the patients.

**Conclusion.** Thus, HFRS in Kirov region of Russia is characterized by polymorphism of clinical manifestations. Renal syndrome is mild and occurs in some of the patients. The frequency of lung, gastrointestinal tract and liver lesions increases. It is associated with the expansion of serological diagnosis of the disease.