

ROTAVIRUS. VACCINE FOR ROTAVIRUS INFECTIONS

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Introduction. Annually more than 17 million cases of viral gastroenteritis are recorded and every third hospitalization is associated with rotavirus infection. During the last 15 years the frequency of this disease has already doubled. Rotavirus infections are the second most common cause of mortality in children under five years of age. Unfortunately, Russia is no exception and children continue to die due to this acute viral infection[1]. The fight against rotavirus is a serious challenge for doctors, as outbreak and epidemic of this disease carry a great danger for children and adults of different age groups. Thanks to this reason in 2006 American scientists created «RotaTeq» vaccine but only in 2016 it began to be used in Moscow medical institutions. Results of vaccination have been already studied in our country and are used in treatment of rotavirus[2,3].

Objectives. Evaluation of the risk factors of rotavirus and study the efficacy of «RotaTeq» vaccine among children under five years old.

Materials and methods. Analysis of published in scientific journals and other sources data on the research topic and clinical cases which reflect the efficacy of «Rota- Teq» vaccine and «Gazprom» database.

Results. According to the research of Moscow Gazprom polyclinic the «RotaTeq» vaccine managed to reduce the risk of rotavirus by 2–4 times, but it depends on the state of the child's health and living conditions. 316 children under five were examined and only one case required hospitalization due to salmonellosis. Using this vaccine would result in more effective treatment and eliminate the risk of complications, which can be extremely serious. Doctors of the polyclinic consider that «RotaTeq» vaccine reduces not only the number of severe cases that most children have to deal with but also the cost of treatment.

Conclusion. Preventive measures of this infection are usually much more effective than the treatment as the rotavirus is highly resistant to environmental factors. Recommendations for preventing the spread of rotavirus include: regular hand washing, careful disinfections, regular damp cleaning, using only fresh products in the baby's diet. However, the most effective preventative measure is a vaccine for rotavirus infections which has already saved thousands of children's lives.

References:

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