[Analysis of temporal relations between monthly morbidity levels by means of autocorrelation functions (based on models of epidemic parotitis and chickenpox)].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature253613

Author: N I Khamarin  
N N Basova
Source: Zh Mikrobiol Epidemiol Immunobiol. 1974 Apr;51(4):100-5
Date: Apr-1974
Language: Russian
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Automatic Data Processing  
Chickenpox - epidemiology  
Epidemiologic Methods  
Humans  
Mumps - epidemiology  
Periodicity  
Prognosis  
Russia  
Statistics as Topic  
Time Factors
PubMed ID: 4275377 View in PubMed

[An evaluation of the epidemiological and immunological efficacy of the vaccinal prophylaxis of diphtheria and tetanus].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature218294

Author: V I Kriukov  
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Iu K Ruut  
L V Iurevits  
R G Adamenko  
B E Raupov
Language: Russian
Abstract: The extensive use of adsorbed diphtheria-tetanus toxoid with reduced antigen content was found to be ineffective in the prophylaxis of diphtheria: 86.3% of diphtheria patients among those who had been immunized with this preparation fell only a year after the first booster immunization, and the proportion of those who proved to be unprotected against diphtheria on years 3, 4 and 5 after immunization reached, respectively, 21.0%, 35.5% and 49.4%. The number of children immunized with this preparation at common preschool institutions may reach 50% and more, and with an increase in the coverage of children with immunization from 10% to 50% the proportion of unprotected children may rise from 7.4% to 17.8%. The proportion of preschool institutions, insufficiently protected from diphtheria and, as a consequence, running a considerable risk of becoming (in case of the penetration of this infection) the foci of diphtheria, was found to reach 32.9%.

PubMed ID: 7941870 View in PubMed

Arctic Health
[Evaluation of the immunological effectiveness of the planned vaccinal prophylaxis of diphtheria and tetanus in Sverdlovsk and Sverdlovsk Province].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature236966

Author: S I Ivchenko
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Date: Jun-1986
Language: Russian
Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
Antibodies, Bacterial - analysis
Child
Child, Preschool
Clostridium tetani - immunology
Corynebacterium diphtheriae - immunology
Diphtheria - prevention & control
Diphtheria Toxoid - immunology
Evaluation Studies as Topic
Humans
Immunity
Immunization Schedule
Immunization, Secondary
Infant
Infant, Newborn
Russia
Tetanus - prevention & control
Tetanus Toxoid - immunology

Abstract: The level and intensity of antitoxic immunity to diphtheria and tetanus in children and adolescents were determined. The presence of tetanus antitoxin in titers exceeding the protective level in 96.3-98.5% of the examined children and adolescents is indicative of a high actual coverage by immunization. Protective titers against diphtheria were lower. There was no essential difference in the levels of protection in children immunized according to the vaccination schedule and in those immunized with some deviations from this schedule. A considerable part of newborns and children aged 3 months had antibodies to diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins. After the third booster immunization changes in antidiphtheria immunity characteristics occurred only in 2.5% of the vaccines and no changes in antitetanus immunity characteristics were observed.

PubMed ID: 2944328 View in PubMed
Immunity to diphtheria and tetanus in some of the administrative territories of the RSFSR.

Author: N M Maksimova
        N L Sukhorukova
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        K V Arzhevikina

Date: Apr-1984
Language: Russian
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Adolescent
          Adult
          Aging
          Child
          Child, Preschool
          Diphtheria - immunology
          Diphtheria Antitoxin - analysis
          Female
          Humans
          Immunity
          Male
          Middle Aged
          Russia
          Seasons
          Sex Characteristics
          Tetanus - immunology
          Tetanus Antitoxin - analysis

Abstract: The article deals with the state of immunity to diphtheria and tetanus among the adult population in some administrative regions of the RSFSR. Of the children and adults covered by the survey, 91.3-96.7% were found to have protective antibody titers against diphtheria and 98.7-100%, against tetanus. An essential drop in the level of immunity to diphtheria in persons over 18 years of age was revealed: 71.7% of them were nonimmune, which correlated with the high morbidity rate among these persons. At the same time the percentage of adults nonimmune to tetanus was considerably lower than that of adults nonimmune to diphtheria, reaching only 27.1%. The state of immunity to tetanus in adults was found to depend on the seasons.

PubMed ID: 6234725 View in PubMed
The characteristics of antitetanus and antidiphtheria immunity in children, adolescents and adults in Perm have been determined by means of the passive hemagglutination test, and the tendency towards the decrease of their immunity to diphtheria with the increase of their age has been established. The registered and actual coverage of children and adolescents by immunization is characterized on the basis of the presence of antibodies to the tetanus component of combined vaccines. A considerable proportion of persons at boarding schools and vocational technical schools has been found to be seronegative with respect to diphtheria. The seasonal dynamics of antitoxic immunity is presented.
Monthly characteristics of antitoxic immunity to diphtheria and tetanus toxoids in 3,334 adults in Ryazan were determined. As a result, the following differences were established: the characteristics of antidiphtheria immunity were somewhat higher in the autumn-winter period and dropped to the minimal level in the winter-spring period; the maximal characteristics of antitetanus immunity clearly coincided with the hot season, its minimal characteristics with the cold season. For the first time the frequency and titers of normal antibodies to fraction I of Pasteurella pestis in humans were determined. Their monthly dynamics proved to be parallel to the curve indicating the characteristics of antitetanus immunity, but on a lower level: 1-10%. The presence of normal antibodies was accompanied by higher titers to tetanus toxoid, but not to diphtheria toxoid. According to the results of earlier studies, normal antibodies were shown to be the sign of homologous reactivity in inbred animals. Our data indicate that these antibodies can serve as the indirect sign of heterologous reactivity in humans.
State of the immunity against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough in children inoculated according to a disrupted vaccination schedule.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature253004

Author: N M Maksimova
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        S S Gizatulina
        M D Rudometkina


Date: Nov-1974

Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Agglutinins - analysis
          Antibodies, Bacterial - analysis
          Child, Preschool
          Diphtheria - immunology
          Diphtheria Antitoxin - analysis
          Humans
          Immunity, Active
          Immunization
          Immunization Schedule
          Immunization, Secondary
          Infant
          Moscow
          Tetanus - immunology
          Tetanus Antitoxin - analysis
          Time Factors
          Vaccination
          Whooping Cough - immunology

PubMed ID: 4450853 View in PubMed
[The specific prophylaxis of diphtheria in adults with adsorbed DT-m anatoxin].
https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature226620

Author: I V Fel’dblium
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Source: Zh Mikrobiol Epidemiol Immunobiol. 1991 Apr;(4):45-7
Date: Apr-1991
Language: Russian
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Adolescent
Adult
Diphtheria - immunology - prevention & control
Diphtheria Antitoxin - blood
Diphtheria Toxoid - immunology
Diphtheria-Tetanus Vaccine
Disease Reservoirs
Drug Combinations
Drug Evaluation
Humans
Immunization, Secondary
Middle Aged
Russia
Tetanus Antitoxin - blood
Tetanus Toxoid - immunology
Time Factors
Urban Population

Abstract: The dependence of immune response on commonly observed immunity characteristics prior to immunization has been established on the basis of the study of the kinetics of immune response in adults receiving injections of adsorbed diphtheria-tetanus (DT) toxoid with reduced antigen content, both for routine immunization and on epidemiological indications. The necessity of the practical use of immunological screening for the differentiated approach to the choice of a suitable preparation (adsorbed diphtheria toxoid, adsorbed DT toxoid or adsorbed DT toxoid with reduced antigen content) and immunization schedule for adults, especially in epidemic foci, has been substantiated.

PubMed ID: 1831950 View in PubMed