[2 years' experience in the work of the Children's Oncological Department].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature112202

Author: L A Durnov
T N Nikolaeva
T S Andreeva
A I Riabov


Date: 1966

Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
Child
Child, Preschool
Humans
Infant
Lymphoma - therapy
Moscow
Neoplasm Metastasis - therapy
Neoplasms - drug therapy - epidemiology - mortality - radiotherapy - surgery
Utilization Review
Wilms Tumor - therapy

PubMed ID: 4293063 View in PubMed
[Immunostimulating and anti-carcinogenic activity of the normal intestinal lactoflora].

Author: T N Nikolaeva
       V V Zorina
       V M Bondarenko


Date: 2004

Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Animals
          Antibody Formation - immunology
          Cytokines - immunology
          Humans
          Immunity, Cellular - immunology
          Intestinal Neoplasms - immunology - microbiology
          Intestines - immunology - microbiology
          Lactobacillus - immunology - physiology
          Peyer's Patches - immunology - microbiology

Abstract: One of major functions of lactic acid bacteria is their participation in the formation of local and systemic immune resistance of the host. The lactic acid bacteria associated with the mucous coat of the gastro-intestinal tract are cooperating with epitheliocytes, M-cells of Peyer’s patches and various cells of the immune system. As a result of processing and presentation of specific cell components, lactic acid bacteria use mechanisms of modulation of cell-dependent immune response, activate RES and stimulate cytokine production. The article gives data on the role of lactic acid bacteria in the formation of T- and B-cell immune response, production of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines ensuring the balance between humoral and cell-dependent immunity. The mechanisms of antitumor and oncostatic activity of lactic acid bacteria are analyzed. The polyfunctional influence of lactic acid bacteria on the immune reactions of the macroorganism includes the enhancement of the activity of monocyto-macrophages, natural killers and cytotoxic lymphocytes, modulation of reactions of the T- and B-cell immune responses, i.e. the complex system of interaction being formed between the indigenous intestinal microflora and the macroorganism is the basis of the normal function of its immune system.

PubMed ID: 15568667 View in PubMed
[The activity of a specialized city medical-and-social center for schoolchildren].

Author: Iu V Gogolev, T N Nikolaeva


Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent, Child, Child Health Services - trends, Health promotion, Humans, Life Style, Motivation, Russia

Abstract: Described in the paper is a concept of an alternative educational facility (City center for medical, psychological and social follow-up, diagnosis and consultation of schoolchildren in Yaroslavl) popularizing the healthy mode of life among pupils of general schools. The center’s experts developed and tested comprehensive approaches to teaching the motivation and skills of the healthy mode of life through the comprehensive training of pupils, teachers and parents.

PubMed ID: 15606044

View in PubMed
The results of the analysis of the epidemic situation in Campylobacter infection and the epidemiological markers of the strains of the infective agent have demonstrated that Campylobacter infection, registered as single cases among the residents of Vologda, has an epidemic character. An intensive and uncontrolled process among fowl (chickens) and the absence of effective measures of specific prophylaxis make it necessary that a system of hygienic measures be given priority in the complex of measures aimed at the prophylaxis of Campylobacter infection.
[The epidemiological surveillance of hospital infections linked to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature214430

Author: L T Musina
N A Semina
K K Gladkova
O A Dmitrenko
V V Dalmatov
T M Obukhova
V A Stasenko
T N Nikolaeva
A A Adarchenko
E G Gladchenko

Source: Zh Mikrobiol Epidemiol Immunobiol. 1995 Sep-Oct;(5):64-7

Language: Russian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords:
- Anti-Bacterial Agents - pharmacology
- Bacteriophage Typing
- Cross Infection - epidemiology - microbiology
- Humans
- Methicillin Resistance
- Microbial Sensitivity Tests
- Population Surveillance
- Russia - epidemiology
- Seasons
- Staphylococcal Infections - epidemiology - microbiology
- Staphylococcus aureus - classification - drug effects - isolation & purification

Abstract:
As revealed in the realization of the epidemiological surveillance of hospital infections caused by methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) in different types of hospital, MRSA strains causing purulent inflammatory diseases belong to different clones. The complex marking of MRSA made it possible to determine the presence of the same clone in different hospitals and to detect the outbreaks of hospital infections caused by different clones of MRSA in one hospital. It was found necessary to supplement the commercial international phage-typing set with pages permitting the detection of the specific system of restriction-modification in MRSA.

PubMed ID: 8525737 View in PubMed

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