



[Analysis of the Moscow population of *Neisseria meningitidis* strains by the method of multilocus sequencing-typing].

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Abstract: The analysis of meningococcal strains of different serogroups, isolated from the liquor of patients in Moscow, which was carried out with the method of multilocus sequencing-typing (MLST), was presented. At the periods of epidemic morbidity rises in Moscow the prevalence of group A meningococcal strains, belonging to subgroups III with sequence-types 5 (in the 1970s) and 7 (in 1996), was noted, and at a period between epidemics strains of genetic subgroups VI and X were isolated. Meningococcal strains, groups B and C, isolated in 1995 - 2002, had, as a rule, unique sequence-types, differing both one from another and from *N. meningitidis* sequence-types detected in other countries. Among group B meningococci the prevalence of strains belonging to clonal complex ST-18 was noted, while for group C meningococci strains belonging to clonal complex ST-41/44 were most typical. Such genetic variability of circulating meningococci was regarded as characteristic of the period between epidemics, observed in Moscow since the end of the 1980s.

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