

SENSITIVITY OF 2015 KAZAKHSTAN INFLUENZA VIRUSES TO CHEMOTHERAPY DRUGS

Inhalt

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One of the most important characteristics of influenza viruses is resistance to specific medicines. Practice shows that it is impossible to select an etiotropic antiviral drug effective against the whole variety of circulating viruses.

The purpose of this work was to study the resistance of the Kazakhstan strains of influenza virus to commercial chemotherapy drugs with different mechanisms of action. Studies were conducted on new isolates of the influenza A/H1N1 viruses isolated in 2015. Sensitivity to influenza drugs was assessed by the level of inhibition of reproduction of 100 EID₅₀ (50% embryo infectious dose) of the virus by different drug concentrations in chick embryos.

It was established that the 2015 Kazakhstan strains of the influenza A/H1N1 viruses are sensitive to tamiflu and resistant to arbidol and ingavirin. With respect to remantadine, both sensitive and resistant variants have been detected among the viruses studied which indicates the heterogeneity of the influenza virus strains circulating in Kazakhstan. The results obtained indicate the need to monitor the epidemiological surveillance and study drug resistance in viruses - infectious agents.

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