

MONITORING OF DANGEROUS FAMILY VIRUSES FILOVIRIDAE

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One of the most interesting is the family Filoviridae, which includes 7 species of Ebolavirus: Zaire ebolavirus, Bundibugyo ebolavirus, Sudan ebolavirus, Marburg marburgvirus, Lloviu cuevavirus, Reston ebolavirus, Tai forest ebolavirus.

Zaire, Bundibugyo and Sudan are associated with the causes of powerful epidemics.

The purpose of our work was to conduct an epizootic analysis in order to identify possible risks that may be caused by phyloviruses in the areas of migration and the residence of their potential vectors.

To fulfill the work, WHO, FBI and FAO reporting and information materials on the prevention of malaria-induced outbreaks of pholoviruses in the world were used. Their statistical processing and in-depth analysis were conducted taking into account historical and geographical aspects.

Reston ebolavirus is an extraordinary representative of a family. It was found in pigs, which had no clinical signs of the disease but was very dangerous for primates, and Lloviu cuevavirus, found in flying peas in Spain's caves and is apathogenic for humans.

That's interesting, that in 1945 pr. Chumakov highlighted the virus (exciter of Crimean-Congo fever), in the result of a outbreak of a disease with high mortality in Crimea. In a course of long-term research, the identity of the genome of Ebolavirus and hemorrhage fever of Crimea-Congo was finally proved.

Therefore, the time of infection occurrence caused by the family of phyloviruses, geographical delimitation and certain genetic differences, show us the need for analysis to detect the natural phylovirus reservoir, which sometimes interacts with living organisms

that are sensitive to it , and it can lead to the development of a serious illness with a classic symptom.

Until a certain time among the researchers there was no single opinion about the potential role of predatory mammals in the circulation of the Ebola virus in ill-health areas. However, in the outbreak site, 30% of domestic dogs detected specific antibodies to the virus. Since these animals are characterized by asymptomatic carriers, they can potentially serve as a reservoir of Ebola virus.

The largest value in the role of the reservoir and vector of the Ebola virus is the representatives of the family Viverridae (Hemigalinae and Genetta), whose premises are natural duct structures (wells, caves, grottoes). Often these habitats inhabit several generations in succession of different types of bats. Under conditions of joint use of biotopes, formed optimal conditions for the transmission of phyloviruses through products.

Due to its own environmental features, the Viverridae family closely contacts a wide range of different types of wildlife with phylovirus (using corpses by nutrition). At the same time, they are an intermediary in the transmission of infectious diseases pathogens, including bats to pets and humans.