Congo Crimean hemorrhagic fever immunoglobulin

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Congo Crimean hemorrhagic fever is characterized by the severity of the clinical course of hemorrhagic and without hemorrhagic syndrome. In most cases, the conditions conducive to infection, is finding people to enzootic areas on CCHF. We used 5 types of cell cultures. The material for sample was analyzed in the blood of animals immunized against CCHF. Immunizations were carried out with inactivated virus suspension culture of 10 mL into the jugular vein 3 times at intervals of 7 days. The duration of specific antibodies production ranged from 1 to 4 months. After immunization, the animals were bled from the jugular vein in an amount of 3 liters. The blood was placed in one liter mattresses with sterile saline. Storage and transportation of the mattresses liter of blood was carried out in cold boxes. Ultrafiltration serum was carried out on a special machine - cassette system “Pelikon” US production (Millipore), with a peristaltic pump HH42 PEL 50 performance 13 l/min. Analysis of the results of serological tests showed that the levels of antibodies against the CHF in the blood of immunized animals was 6.51±0.24*10/L. Before filtering, the content of antibodies in the blood serum was 1.000 absorbance and after filtering, titer increased on the optical density was 1.800. Immune preparation was made with 0.5 mL of sterile lyophilized in 5 mL vials with a rubber stopper. After freeze-drying the antibody titer in ELISA was unchanged at 1800 and the optical density.

Biography

Ospanov B K has completed his PhD from Almaty Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology. He worked in Scientific Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology as Chief of Children Infections (1989-1999). He worked in National Center on Tuberculosis Problem as leading scientist of Epidemiology and Microbiology Laboratory (2001-2003). He has published more than 100 papers in reputed journals.

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