

Lac- - in 16 (25.40 %) patients. In addition, other opportunistic enterobacteria (*P. vulgaris*, *P. mirabilis*, *K. pneumoniae*, *E. cloacea*, *C. freundii*, *S. marcescens*, *H. alvei*), obligate anaerobic anaerobic opportunistic bacteria (*Bacteroides*, *P. niger*, *Clostridium*), facultative anaerobic and aerobic bacteria (bacteria of the genus *Staphylococcus*, *Enterococcus*) and yeast-like fungi of the genus *Candida* (*C. albicans*, *C. tropicalis*) appear in the biotope.

Studies of the population level of colonic microbiome have shown specific changes in the number of microbial populations. There is a deficiency of bacteria of the genus *Bifidobacterium* by 78.89 %, bacteria of the genus *Lactobacillus* - by 22.62 %, *Propionibacterium* - by 51.10 %. Under such conditions, the population level of opportunistic bacteria increases significantly: bacteria of the genus *Clostridium* - 3.11 times, *P. niger* - 2.14 times, bacteria of the genus *Bacteroides* - by 51.10 %. Bacteria and yeast-like fungi of the genus *Candida* in the colonic microbiome of patients with chronic obstructive bronchitis reach by taxonomic composition, microecological indices (constancy index, frequency of occurrence, Margalef's index of species richness, Whittaker's diversity, species dominance of Simpson, Barger-Parker and quantitative dominance coefficients, significance and role of the taxon in the self-regulation of the colon microbiome) determined degrees of destabilization in the microbiota (dysbiosis/dysbacteriosis). Dysbiosis was found in 32 (50.79 %) patients, dysbacteriosis - in 31 (49.21 %). None of the normoflora was established in contrast to the control group. The first degree of dysbacteriosis/dysbiosis was found only in 4 (6.35 %), the second - in 6 (9.52 %), the third and fourth - 53 (84.13 %) including the fourth degree in 20 (31.75 %) patients.

Thus, the course of chronic obstructive bronchitis is accompanied by profound disorders of the colonic microbiota, which are expressed in qualitative changes in taxonomic composition and quantitative changes in population levels of individual taxon, as well as contamination and colonization of this habitat by pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms.

Yavorenko K.

IMPACT OF AMBROSIA ARTEMISIIFOLIA L. ON THE HEALTH OF CHERNIVTSI REGION RESIDENTS. COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF AMBROSIA ARTEMISIIFOLIA L. ELIMINATION IN CHERNIVTSI REGION

*Department of hygiene and ecology
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Ambrosia artemisifolia L. is an allergen weed that is the first among the top most dangerous quarantine plants in Ukraine, which in 75 years has passed all stages of expansion: primary penetration, resettlement and subsequent naturalization.

Due to pollution of more than 70% of the landscapes of Ukraine with ragweed, the number of allergic diseases among the residents of Chernivtsi region is constantly growing. In Chernivtsi region the centers of this quarantine weed occupy the total area of 804,49 hectares. At 0.1 m², during the flowering season, this plant produces 8 billion pollen grains, repeated inhalation of which causes allergies, accompanied by symptoms such as fever, tearing, conjunctivitis, impaired vision and pulmonary edema. Moreover, during this period, asthmatics suffer from its pollen, which exacerbates asthma attacks.

"Devil's pollen" can damage the mucous membranes so much that even a previously completely healthy person are at risks of becoming a lifelong allergy sufferer after two weeks of inhaling air in the "foci" of ragweed flowering.

According to the World Health Organization, every fifth inhabitant of the planet, including those in Ukraine, suffers from allergic diseases or has allergy symptoms. Unfortunately, there are currently no universal pharmacological drugs for the prevention and protection of human health against allergies to ragweed. Ragweed seeds are transferred with waste, straw, vehicles, animals and people, water during irrigation, showers and floods. Seed viability can be maintained for up to 40 years. The most appropriate comprehensive measure to control quarantine weeds is the disposal of this allergenic plant using agronomic, mechanical and chemical methods.

That is why the Main Department of the State Food and Consumer Service in Chernivtsi region and co-developers of the Department of agro-industrial development of the regional state administration developed a program to eliminate ragweed in Chernivtsi region for 2019-2023. The main objective of the program is to draw the attention of the population and the public to the problem of the spread of ragweed and to take comprehensive measures to eliminate it in settlements, roadsides and agricultural lands.

A chemical control method will be applied to the main part of the ragweed-covered, which will be carried out at the expense of landowners and land users. Chemical methods of ragweed control is the usage of herbicides, which are included in the List of pesticides and agrochemicals approved for usage in Ukraine. The application of herbicides should be carried out in strict accordance with the requirements of the State Sanitary Rules of Particleboard 8.8.1. Transportation, storage and use of pesticides in the national economy. Mechanical methods are weeding, manual removal or mowing. Mowing is provided with a garden petrol trimmer. If possible, it should be carried out as low as possible because with a high cut of ragweed on the surviving part of the stem is able to form lateral branches on which the generative organs are based.

Agrotechnical measures: weeding, digging or plowing the soil with crushing of plant residues; in the foci of ragweed create artificial phytocenoses from perennial or gas grasses.

To completely destroy ragweed, it is necessary to apply simultaneously and systematically for at least 5 years a set of quarantine, agronomic, mechanical, chemical and social measures aimed at making every citizen aware of the scale of the harmfulness of ragweed. Implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the elimination of ambrosia in the Chernivtsi region for 2019 - 2023 will solve the problem of neutralization of this quarantine weed.

. .

I

10%

I

Lactobacillus 19,71%, *Propionibacterium* – 77,15%. 65,56%, *Bifidobacterium* –

I

(*N.gonorrhoeae*, *T.vaginalis*)

(*E.coli*, *C.albicans*, *S.aureus*, *Peptostreptococcus*)

Lactobacillus,

I - *C.albicans*,

S.aureus, *T. vaginalis*,

N.gonorrhoeae

($6,89 \pm 0,37 \lg$ /), *S.aureus* ($5,43 \pm 0,19 \lg$ /), *S.epidermidis* ($5,58 \pm 0,12 \lg$ /), *E.coli* ($5,44 \pm 0,17 \lg$ /), *C.albicans* ($4,83, \pm 0,37 \lg$ /).