

DISINFECTOLOGICAL PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

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Abstract

The disinfectological system of tuberculosis prevention, based on the literature data and the results of our own research is presented.

Numerous epidemiological studies indicate the involvement of the contact and artificial mechanisms of infection transmission in addition to airborne one in tuberculosis. This is facilitated by high resistance tuberculosis pathogens to the influence of physical and chemical factors. The long duration of survival of Mycobacteria in the environment increases the importance of preventive and focal (current and final) disinfection.

A wide range of the objects require individual approach to disinfection. To be effective, it must rely on proper choice of disinfectant and application mode, considering the properties of the objects and conditions of disinfection.

Proper organization and carrying out disinfection measures, use of appropriate modern methods and disinfectants contribute to the effectiveness of tuberculosis control.

Key words: tuberculosis, transmission mechanisms, disinfectological prevention.

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