

4. The difficulties in the management and selection of the optimal chemotherapy regimen for the patient were due to presence of MDR-MTB with gradual development of multidrug resistance to first- and second-line Anti TB drugs.

5. To prevent the development of neurological complications, adjuvant therapy like usage of corticosteroids in early phase of treatment have showed very good results.

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KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TOWARDS HIV-POSITIVE PEOPLE

Introduction

HIV continues to be a major global public health issue, having claimed 40.1 million [33.6–48.6 million] lives so far. In 2021, 650 000 [510 000–860 000] people died from HIV-related causes and 1.5 million [1.1–2.0 million] people acquired HIV. There were an estimated 38.4 million [33.9–43.8 million] people living with HIV at the end of 2021, two thirds of whom (25.6 million) are in the WHO African Region.[1] In the worldwide 51 % of the HIV-infected population are women, and 78 % of the infected individuals are 25 years of age or older. According to the World Health Organization and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS; young people are more susceptible to HIV infection because they lack health information and do not apply to health facilities due to social pressure after risky behaviors. Informing the young people of the society about HIV/AIDS constitutes the most important step to reduce the risk of transmission. In addition, candidates who will provide health services should not be biased or stigmatizing, patient information should not be shared, and they should not ignore ethical responsibilities. It is also important that they be adequately informed in order not to be shy about approaching HIV-infected individuals or patients with AIDS and not to behave like fear, anxiety and unwillingness in interventions [2]. In many studies, it was reported that the knowledge level of HIV/AIDS transmission in the first four years of the Faculty of Medicine students was insufficient. In addition, it has been proven by studies that information and awareness raising activities are effective in preventing HIV/AIDS among young people [3]. In this study, we aimed to determine the levels of HIV/AIDS knowledge by applying a questionnaire to the students of the medical faculty of Gomel state medical university and to inform the students by raising awareness about the subject.

Goal

This study aimed to evaluate the level of knowledge about HIV infection and attitude towards the HIV infected persons among the medical university students.

Material and methods of research

A cross-sectional study was conducted in a convenience sample of students in Gomel state medical university in Gomel, Belarus, using a questionnaire designed to measure the student's knowledge and attitude towards HIV/AIDS. The questionnaire was made in google forms, it consisted of 25 questions regarding demographic characteristics, general information, ways of treatment attitudes, and behaviors. The survey questionnaire was administered to the students in their classrooms. Students with no knowledge about HIV and not a student in university are excluded from the results.

Results of research and their discussion

120 medical students participated in the study, of which 61 (50.8%) were females and 58 (48.3%) were males. Regarding the course, 30 % (n = 36) were from fourth course, 24.2 % (n = 29) were from second course, 18.3 % (n = 22) were from sixth course, 14.2 % (n = 17) were third course, 10.8 % (n = 13) were from first course and 2.5 % (n = 3) were from fifth course. As for the country of the students, 54 % (n = 65) from India, 33 % (n = 40) from Sri Lanka, 5 % (n = 6) from Belarus, 3 % (n = 3) from Lebanon and 6 % (n = 6) from Maldives, Sudan, Russia, Pakistan, United Kingdom and Bangladesh. The average age is 18–24 (82.5 %, n = 99) and 24–30 (16.7 %, n = 20). 82 % students reported that school was their major source of getting information about HIV/AIDS, followed by social media 12 % and some students get information from their parents and other sources (3 % and 3 % respectively). Only 4.2 % students feels that the HIV infected persons should feel ashamed and 95.8 % of students answered that HIV infected persons no need to feel ashamed. And only 0.8 % of students think that only poor people get infected with HIV, remaining 99.2 % of the students think that this is false statement. But 15 % of students said that only uneducated persons get infected with HIV, 85 % of students said this is also a false statement. Majority of the students 81.7 % said that it is not necessary to isolate a patient affected by HIV from the general public, whereas 18.3 % said it is necessary to isolate a patient affected by HIV from the general public. 98.3 % of students said that person will not immediately die as soon as he gets infected with HIV. 10 % of students answered they know someone personally who is infected with HIV and 90 % of students said that they don't know anyone personally who is infected with HIV.

Table – 1 Questionnaire questions and answers of the students

Question	Yes	No	Maybe/ don't know
Should HIV-infected persons feel ashamed?	4.2 % (n=5)	95.8 % (n=115)	–
Only poor people get infected with HIV?	0.8 % (n=1)	99.2 % (n=119)	–
Only uneducated people get infected with HIV?	15 % (n=18)	85 % (n=102)	–
Is it necessary to isolate a patient affected by HIV from general public?	18.3 % (n=22)	81.7 % (n=98)	–
Do you think that person immediately die as soon as he gets infected with HIV?	1.7 % (n=2)	98.3 % (n=118)	–
Do you know anyone personally who is infected with HIV?	10 % (n=12)	90 % (n=108)	–
Will you give permission to an HIV-infected person to work at your place?	89.2 % (n=107)	10.8 % (n=13)	–
Should HIV-infected persons get treated by doctors?	96.7 % (n=116)	3.3 % (n=4)	–
Should HIV-infected person be married?	45.8 % (n=55)	54.2 % (n=65)	–
I will not allow my child to play with an HIV-infected person?	28.3 % (n=34)	71.7 % (n=86)	–
If you get to know that a friend of yours has HIV, will you keep the same relationship with him/her?	91.7% (n=110)	8.3% (n=10)	–

End of the table 1

Question	Yes	No	Maybe/ don't know
I will be ashamed if I have HIV?	27.5 % (n=33)	72.5 % (n=87)	–
Would you like to provide a medical care to an HIV-infected person?	70.8 % (n=85)	3.4 % (n=4)	25.8 % (n=31) (maybe)
Would you be hesitant to touch an HIV-infected person?	5 % (n=6)	80 % (n=96)	15 % (n=18) (maybe)
Would you be hesitant to share a meal with or to eat food prepared by an HIV-infected person?	10.8 % (n=13)	53.3 % (n=64)	35.8 % (n=43) (maybe)
Are the group activities that HIV-infected people should avoid, such as funerals, weddings, other parties, community activities?	8.3 % (n=10)	80 % (n=96)	11.7 % (n=14) (maybe)
Only people who look sick can spread the HIV/AIDS virus?	1.75 % (n=2)	92.5 % (n=111)	5.8 % (n=7) (maybe)
There are drugs available to treat HIV that can lengthen the life of a person infected with the virus?	80 % (n=96)	4.2 % (n=5)	15.8 % (n=19) (don't know)
There is no cure for AIDS?	51.7 % (n=62)	30.8 % (n=37)	17.5 % (n=21) (don't know)
Birth control pills protect women from getting the HIV/AIDS virus?	8.3 % (n=10)	83.3 % (n=100)	8.3 % (n=10) (don't know)

To provide a medical care to an HIV-infected person, 70.8 % of students said yes and 25.8 % said maybe they will provide and 3.4% said no to provide a medical care. Only 5% of students said that they would be hesitant to touch an HIV-infected person, 15 % said that maybe they would be hesitant and 80 % of students are not hesitant to touch an HIV-infected person. Half of the students (53.3 %) are not hesitant to share a meal with or to eat food prepared by an HIV-infected person, but 35.8% answered maybe for this question, and 10.8 % of students said they would be hesitant to share a meal with or to eat food prepared by an HIV-infected person. And 89.2 % of students will give permission to an HIV-infected person to work at their place, only 10.8 % said that they will not give permission to an HIV-infected person to work at their place. Majority of the students (80 %) said that there are no group activities that HIV-infected people should avoid, 11.7 % said maybe answer and 8.3 % said yes there are group activities that HIV-infected people should avoid. Only 1.75 % of students think that only people who look sick can spread the HIV/AIDS virus, 5.8 % said maybe it is true and 92.5 % said no answer for this question. 83.3 % of students said birth control pills will not protect women from getting the HIV/AIDS virus, 8.3 % said it will not protect women from getting the HIV/AIDS virus and 8.3 % said they don't know the answer. 51.7 % of students said that there is no cure for AIDS, 30.8 % said this statement is false and 17.5 % said they don't know the answer. 96.7 % of students answered HIV-infected persons should be treated by doctors. 80 % of students said that there are drugs available to treat HIV that can lengthen the life of a person infected with the virus, 4.2 % answered no to this question and 15.8 % said they don't know. 54.2 % of students think that HIV-infected persons should not get married and 45.8 % said that they can get married. Majority of students 71.7 % answered that they will allow their child to play with an HIV-infected person, but 28.3 % of students said they will not allow their child to play with an HIV-infected person. And 91.7 % of students will keep the same relationship with their close friend, if they get to know him/her get infected with the HIV, only 8.3 % said no to this question. 72.5 % of students answered they will not feel ashamed if they get infected with HIV and 27.5 % said they will feel ashamed if they get infected with HIV virus.

Conclusions

The majority of medical students who participated in this study showed a positive attitude of 76.5 % towards people infected with HIV; however, several gaps in knowledge about HIV/AIDS have been identified in 16.9 % of students. In addition, 23.5 % of the participants showed a negative attitude towards people infected with HIV. Thus, students need to increase their knowledge of HIV/AIDS and pay attention to the management of patients who are infected with HIV.

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EVALUATION OF MOSTLY AFFECTED AGE GROUPS OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN SRI LANKA

Introduction

Tuberculosis, it's an illness that mainly affect to lung. It caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) bacillus which is also known as Koch's bacillus. Tuberculosis bacillus is small, acid fast, aerobic, rod shape bacillus. It can spread stay person with the illness sneezing or coughing signs. TB easily spread where the people gather in crowds or where the people live in crowded condition. People with weaken immunity (ex: people with HIV/AIDS) have more prevalence to get TB than people with typical immune system. TB is present in all countries and any age groups [1].

In 2021, 10.6 million people fell ill with TB have estimated in world wild. 3.4 million of women, 6 million of men and 1.2 million children have found ill with TB. A total death from tuberculosis in 1.6 million. According to ICD 10 classification we can classify TB, respiratory TB bacteriologically and histologically confirmed, respiratory TB not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically, TB in nervous system, TB in other organs and miliary TB [2].

Generally, persons at high risk for developing TB disease fall into two categories; persons who have been recently infected with TB and persons with medical conditions that already weaken the immune system. Persons who have been recently infected with TB bacteria includes close contacts of a person with infectious TB disease, Persons who have immigrated from areas of the world with high rates of TB, children less than 5 years of age who have a positive TB test, such as homeless persons, injecting drug users and persons with HIV infection, persons who work or resides with people who are at high risk for TB in facilities or institutions such as hospitals, correctional facilities, groups with high rates of TB transmission, nursing homes and residential homes for those with HIV, homeless shelters. Persons with medical conditions that weaken the immune system includes people with HIV infection, substance abuse, silicosis, diabetes mellitus, low body weight, organ transplants, severe kidney disease, head and neck cancer, medical treatments such as corticosteroids or organ transplant, specialized treatment for Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis [3].