**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL AND ANAMNESTIC FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS AND TRUE ECZEMA, COMPLICATED BY STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION**

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| **Heading** | ORIGINAL RESEARCHES |
| **Type of article** | Scentific article |
| **Annotation** | **Objective:** to conduct a comparative analysis of clinical and medical history of patients with allergic dermatoses complicated by staphylococcal infection.  **Materials and methods**. The study included 252 people who were hospitalized in the Department of Dermatology SE «Institute of Dermatology and Venerology of NAMS of Ukraine»» in 2016–2019.  **Research results**. When analyzing the clinical and anamnestic features of the course of atopic dermatitis (AD) and true eczema (IE), aggravated by staphylococcal infection, differences were identified for a number of basic indicators of the development of diseases. A severe degree of the pathological process in combination with significant manifestations of clinical signs was observed in 55.8% of patients with AD versus 48.4% of patients with IE. Significant differences were observed in the groups of patients with AD and IE according to the following parameters: early manifestation of the disease in 56.9% of patients with AD versus 26.0% of patients with IE; the excess of indicators of burdened heredity is almost 2 times with AD compared with IE; a greater number of patients with relapses of the disease in AD (2–3 or more times a year.) than in IE. It was shown that in the foci of affected skin in both patients with AD and IE, a predominance of S. aureus strains was observed, with a difference in the quantitative indicators of pathogen isolation (69.4% versus 56.8%, respectively). The density of colonization of areas of affected skin in the vast majority of patients with AD reached 108 CFU/ml,  while in patients with IE, the indicators were in the range 105–106 CFU/ml.  **Conclusions.** It was established that in patients with AD and IE significant differences were observed in the following parameters: in patients with AD, an early manifestation of the disease is observed; excess indicators burdened by heredity; recurrence of the disease more than 3 times a year. In the foci of the affected skin, S. aureus strains prevailed in both patients with AD and IE, with a difference in the quantitative indicators of pathogen isolation. |
| **Tags** | atopic dermatitis, true eczema, clinical and anamnestic features of the course, staphylococcal colonization of the skin |
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