CLINICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF HOST-BACTERIAL INTERACTION IN PYOCOCCAL COMPLICATIONS OF DERMATOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH COMBAT INJURIES

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Annotation	Pyodermas are a group of common infectious skin diseases that are characterized by a recurrent course and often require complex, long-term therapy, especially in the case of pyococcal complications of dermatoses of non-infectious origin. In addition, the relevance of the study is due to the high epidemiological risks of acquiring infections associated with the provision of medical care and the emergence of strains resistant to several classes of antibiotics and/or antiseptics. Although numerous studies have studied the composition of the microbiocenosis of pyococcal skin lesions using both bacteriological and non-cultural methods, there is limited amount of data in the literature on the relationship between the virulence and resistance profiles of isolated strains and the clinical picture of this pathology. Elucidating pathogenic mechanisms is crucial in combating these important human microbial agents with the aim of developing new biomarkers and discovering new therapeutic targets. **The purpose** of the work to characterize the phenotypic virulence profiles (including the ability to form biofilms) of microorganisms isolated from patients with dermatoses complicated by pyococcal infection. Considering the high frequency of S. aureus isolations, to conduct an in-depth study of the phenotypic virulence profile of MRSA strains. **The results**. It has been found that the invasive properties of microorganisms that contribute to tissue destruction and the spread of infection are primarily associated with soluble virulence factors and the production of biofilms by bacteria, which ensures persistence of infection, resistance and tolerance to antimicrobial drugs, and protection defense mechanisms. The manifestation of these signs of virulence may explain the severity of non-infectious dermatoses a complicated by pyococcal infection,as well as their chronicity and difficulties in treatment. **Conclusions**. The results of the study revealed certain differences in the virulence profiles of microorganisms isolated from patients with dermatoses complicated by pyococcal infection. It remains relevant to determine the relationship between the patient's clinical features of the patient, biological and microbiological characteristics of the pathogen, which will contribute to a personalized approach to treatment and obtaining an optimized result.
Tags	*pyococcal complications of dermatoses, characteristics of invasiveness of microorganisms, virulence factors of microorganisms.*
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