THE IMPORTANCE OF ILLNESS PERIODS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF COVID-19 DISEASE.

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Abstract. *SARS-CoV-2 is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. The coronavirus is an acute, infectious, airborne infection, characterized by high temperature, intoxication, headache, shortness of breath, and lung tissue damage.*

Key words. *Coronavirus, pandemic, Covid-19, PCR, RNA, IgM, IgG.*

Purpose of the study. Everyone knows that the coronavirus, the Covid-19 infection, has caused a pandemic all over the world. It is no exaggeration to say that the virus, which was first recorded in the Chinese city of Wuhan in December 2019, has occupied the whole world for several years. On average, 4-5 days pass before symptoms of the disease begin to appear after being infected with the virus. This period can last from 2 to 14 days. This means that timely diagnosis of the disease is important.

The purpose of the study is to adequately apply several diagnostic methods for the diagnosis of the Covid-19 virus.

Test method and materials. In this study, 90 patients who were in contact with a coronavirus clinic were selected. As a method of investigation, the standard method of diagnosis was the detection of viral RNA by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction of fluid taken from the nasal cavity or throat, and the methods of detecting viral antibodies in blood by IFA

Results and discussion. Nasal samples of patients selected for the study were tested by PCR, and blood serum was tested for antibodies. As a result, 72 out of 90 selected patients (80%) had a positive result of PCR analysis. In 58 (64.44%) patients, IgM positive result was found, and in 36 (40%) patients, IgG was found positive. During the analysis of the obtained results, it became known that 50 of the 72 patients with a positive PCR analysis had IgM positive, 24 of the 58 patients with IgM positive results, and 36 patients with IgG positive results. 90 patients were selected. As a method of

investigation, the standard method of diagnosis was the detection of viral RNA by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction of fluid taken from the nasal cavity or throat, and the methods of detecting viral antibodies in the blood by immunoenzymatic analysis (IFA). It was found that PCR and IgM were negative in 10 patients. Of the 50 patients with positive IgM but negative IgG results, 45 were retested for IgG after 7-10 days. To analyze the results, patients were compared with epidemiological anamnesis and disease clinic.

Summary. The results showed that 55.6% of patients with PCR and IgM positive results, 26.67% of patients with IgM and IgG antibody positive results, and 11.11% of patients with only IgG antibody positive results. Those who gave positive PCR, IgM and IgG results made up 8.9%. It follows from this that the PCR analysis should be carried out first in those who communicate with the patient. In the period of exacerbation, the examination of IgM in the blood, and in the period of recovery, the examination of IgG in the blood are considered effective for the correct diagnosis of the disease.

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