

Herpetic infections are among some of the most common in the world. When viewed etiological structure of infectious diseases, the early twentieth century leading role belonged to bacterial infections (diphtheria, whooping cough, scarlet fever, dysentery). In the early twenty-first century is dominated by infectious disease of viral etiology (influenza, SARS, enterovirus, rotavirus, herpes infection, AIDS - infection, hepatitis, etc.). Among persistent intracellular agents a leading place after prevalence occupies group of herpesvirus

According to WHO, 70 to 90% of the world population is infected with one or more types of herpes virus and in 50% of them is absence of proof immunity what annually to cause relapses of disease.

The almost all known human herpes viruses is capable of causing the defeat of to the nervous system. In this regard, herpes infections have become one of the leading medical and social problems and acquire national importance. The term "herpetic infection" (GI) commonly used regarding diseases caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV) 1 and 2.

Some research workers consider that exactly herpesviruses carry responsibility for considerable part of infectious pathology of man and the transmissions of exciter, which are able to strike practically all organs and systems of human organism, are characterized the large varieties of ways, replikuvatisya in all cages of organism: leucocytes, tissue makrofagakh, monocitakh, fibroblastakh, epithelial and nervous cages, have tropism to T-cell, drawing their defeat, yielding to only the virus of immunodeficit after destructive. The noted information is given by grounds to examine a herpesvirus infection as system disease with the overwhelming defeat of that or other organ. The infected of population of earth of Hsv-1 is 90-97 %, Hsv-2 – about 40 %. Infecting takes place in the first 5 years of life.

The scientists believe that herpes virus responsible for a significant portion of infectious diseases of man and are characterized by great variety of routes of transmission that are able to affect almost on all organs and systems of the human organism, replications in all body cells, leukocytes, tissue macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts, epithelial and nerve cells have a tropism for T cells, causing their destruction, exceeded only by immunodeficiency virus devastating effect. These data give reason to examine herpesvirus infection as a systemic disease with a primary lesion of an organ. Infection of the world population HSV-1 is 90-97%, HSV-2 - about 40%. Infection occurs in the first 5 years of life.

The name of the herpes virus family received from the Greek «herpes» - creeping. Based on the biological properties and features of replication, pathogenesis of diseases, the clinical picture, caused exciters, all herpes virus, as recommended by the International Committee on Taxonomy of viruses were divided into 3 subfamily (α , β , γ).

Representatives of alpha-herpes virus is HSV 1st and 2nd type virus, varicella zoster and herpes. By beta- herpes virus CMV are two options A and B, 6th and 7th type

The gamma herpes viruses are the 4th and 8th types (Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus).

The most studied is 1-5 herpesvirus types. In most cases, infection occurs through airborne droplets by direct contact or through household items (for example, through a towel), oral (through kissing), sexual contact, transfusion (blood transfusion), transplacental (from mother to fetus) transplant (at transplants organs). The disease in different people can proceed differently, depending on age, sex, state of the immune system and related diseases.

Violation of the immune response - an important link in the development of herpes simplex. In the pathogenesis of HSV infection (HSV 1st and 2nd type) is divided into four main phases: the penetration of the epithelial cells → penetration into the nerve endings and paravertebral ganglia → elimination of the virus from tissues and organs → reactivation of HSV and its transfer to the gate of infection.

Herpetic infection and cytomegalovirus (CMV) belongs to the so-called TORCH-complex, and cause intrauterine disease. Clinical importance with immunodeficiency disease and pregnant women. Found that TSMB disease is the most common cause of infection of the fetus. Found that TSMB disease is the most common cause of infection of the fetus. Foetus infected from mother who has a localized (latent or acute) form of the disease. If infection occurs in early pregnancy, it may come fetal death and spontaneous abortion. Teratogenic effect of the virus can cause a baby with birth defects. More than 90% of infected newborns CMV disease asymptomatic course. The rest of its severity varies considerably, these children experience learning difficulties.

Herpesvirus infections are a group of AIDS-associated infections and are a common cause of CNS and internal organs in patients with secondary immunodeficiency. In recent years, the role of these infections as the immediate cause of fatal AIDS patients is becoming more tangible. Herpes simplex virus in this group of patients is a major etiological factors for various diseases.

For the diagnosis of herpesvirus infection using various laboratory techniques, cytological, molecular - biological (DNA-DNA hybridization and PCR). Recognition of typical forms of herpes infection is not difficult and is based on typical clinical manifestations.

So learn herpes infections lifetime opportunity herpes virus persistence in humans, their reactivation due to immune deficiency, adverse effects, difficulty laboratory diagnosis is cause for further investigation of unsolved aspects of the problem.