The paper analyzes the statistics of the epidemiological situation of the foodborne toxic infection in Ukraine between 2009 and 2012. Over the past four years, the epidemiological situation of foodborne diseases in Ukraine can be decreased insignificantly. The paper shows that sick animals and salmonella carriers are the main causes of food toxic poisoning infections.

In Ukraine, the 14–16 salmonella serovar is most detected. Rare salmonella serovar was most frequently detected in the eastern and central regions of Ukraine, and less frequently in the western, northern and southern regions.

The paper also highlights, approaches to assessing the risks of toxic infection in Ukraine caused by salmonella. The method of the immuno-enzymes analysis (IEA) in general and the method of pointwise immuno-enzymes detection in particular prove most promising for the diagnosis of salmonellosis.

Key words: Foodborne toxic infections, salmonellae, food poisoning diagnosis.