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THE SPREAD OF ENTEROBIOSIS IN THE CITY OF URGENCH

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Enterobiosis is an infection of a person with helminths that parasitize in the intestine and are white roundworms (pinworms). The disease is common in childhood, as well as among patients who violate the rules of personal hygiene. Eggs survive for a long time in the external environment, are resistant to many disinfectants, are easily transmitted by contact and household means. Enterobiosis tests make it possible to clarify the diagnosis and prescribe timely treatment, which excludes re-infection. The most common type of helminthiasis in the world is enterobiosis. This disease is caused by intestinal parasites – pinworms that settle in the small intestine of a person, provoking a variety of intestinal and toxic-allergic disorders. In Uzbekistan, it accounts for up to 65% of all cases of human helminthiasis. A characteristic difference of this type of helminthiasis is the passage of a full cycle of parasite development in the host body.

The purpose of the work: To study the epidemiological indicators of enterobiosis in the city of Urgench for the period from 2015 to 2022.

Test methods and materials. A retrospective analysis of the incidence of enterobiosis in Urgench was carried out. According to the data of the Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision for the city of Urgench for the period from 2015 to 2022.

During this period, 24 cases of enterobiosis with predominant localization of the pathological process in the liver (83.3%) were registered in the Khorezm region. The incidence rate of the population by year was: in 2015 – 0.9; in 2016 – 0.6; in 2017 – 1.5; in 2018 - 0.9; in 2019 - 1.6; in 2020 - 0.5; in 2021 – 0.8 and in 2022 – 0.5. These data indicate that the incidence of enterobiosis in the region over the past 8 years has remained stable at a low level and even with a downward trend. Enterobiosis mainly affected women, the proportion of which was 58.3%. The proportion of children under 16 years of age among those with enterobiosis was 29.2%, and among adults, enterobiosis mainly affected people aged 25-39 years (41.7%).

Among those with enterobiosis, unemployed persons prevailed (41.7%), schoolchildren and workers accounted for 16.7% and 12.5%, respectively.

Conclusion: Thus, the results of the study revealed epidemiological components characteristic of enterobiosis in Urgench, which can serve as a basis for planning and behavior of preventive measures.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ