



PREVALENCE AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF HYMENOLEPIDOSIS IN THE PROVINCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:

Received: October 24th 2022
Accepted: November 24th 2022
Published: December 30th 2022

Abstract:

Hymenolepidosis - Small worm (Hymeno-lepis nana) is 30-50 mm long (often 15-20 mm). The body is white-gray, thin, and consists of small joints that quickly decompose. Infection occurs mainly through contaminated care items (beds, chairs, doorknobs, toys) during contact with the patient

Keywords: Hymenolepidosis

INTRODUCTION.

Hymenolepidosis - Small worm (Hymeno-lepis nana) is 30-50 mm long (often 15-20 mm). The body is white-gray, thin, and consists of small joints that quickly decompose. Infection occurs mainly through contaminated care items (beds, chairs, doorknobs, toys) during contact with the patient. [1]

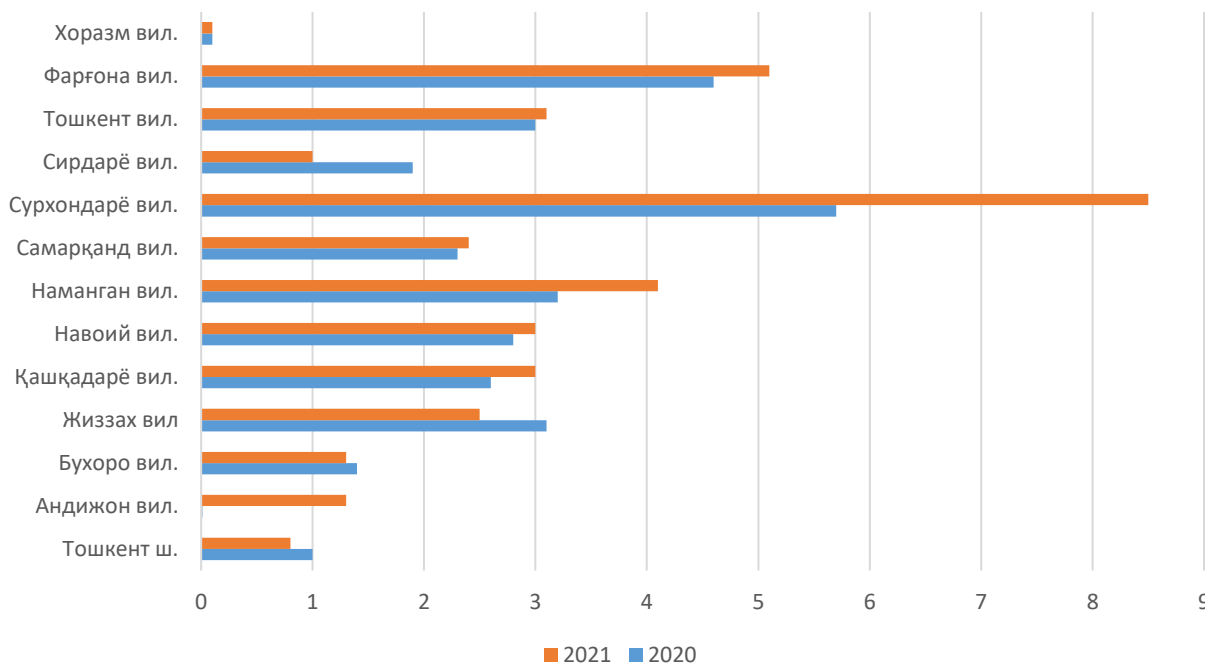
According to WHO, intestinal helminthiasis is the second most common parasite after diarrhea. Helminths belonging to two types of worms mainly parasitize the human body - round (Nematoda class) and flat (tape Cestoda class and sucking class - Trematoda). [2] By 2022, 250 types of helminths capable of infecting humans have been identified, approximately 60 species have been registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the CIS. The source of infection with hymenolepidosis is an unsuspecting person. The mechanism of transmission of helminthiasis is: fecal-oral, the ways of transmission are contact-household and food. Factors for the infection of dwarf tapeworms are helminth eggs, personal hygiene products, door handles, food products, as well as hands contaminated with mosquitoes, cockroaches, which keep the eggs of the helminth Hymenolepis nana alive during the day. [3] Thousands of helminths can parasitize the human intestines at the same time. When introduced into the body in the larval stage, the parasites can migrate throughout the body until they become adults in the intestine. Symptoms of the disease are manifested in the form of attacks of abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea, dysbiosis, headache, dizziness, skin rash, loss of appetite and a sharp decrease in body weight. [4]

The purpose of the study is to review and evaluate the literature data reflecting the current status of hymenolepidosis as a disease.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS

The materials for the research were the works of local and foreign authors, as well as guidelines on the epidemiological control of diseases, as well as statistical analyzes of the Tashkent city administration of the sanitary-epidemiological peace and public health service for 2020-2021. During the analysis of the literature, special attention was paid to the status of hymenolepidosis in the statistics of the modern world and our country. We also used the research data conducted in September and October 2022 at the Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the analyzes of these above-mentioned organizations, examinations of general parasites were conducted and analyzed in the regions of our Republic. The majority of those examined were children under the age of 14, because at this age, the development of parasites in the human body is almost unimpeded by humans. As we all know, children under the age of 14 are more playful and the indicator of compliance with personal hygiene is significantly pass. This, in turn, opens a wide way for parasites to easily enter the human body and develop. According to the results of our analysis, the highest numbers of parasites were found in Surkhandarya, Fergana and Namangan regions of our Republic.[5]

Analysis of parasites in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021



In fact, many people do not take parasites seriously, but treat them with indifference. But these parasites are the basis of many diseases in the world. During the larval period, they can pass to any part of the human body and damage the organ located in that part. Just one example, parasites known as "Lao Lao" eyeworms can settle in the eye area and cause severe vision loss. All other parasites, in the same way,

gradually affect the host organ over the years and continue to paralyze that organ. As a result, the organ may stop working after a while.

If we give the percentages in the above diagram to the number of people, we will be able to see how many people in our country are suffering from parasites. [5]

№	Area	Years Number of identified	Area	Years Number of identified	Area	Years Number of identified
1.	Tashkent st.	2020	2020	3206	2021	5081
		2021		5868		
2.	Andijan	2020	2021	7782	2020	4277
		2021		6099		
3.	Bukhara	2020	2021	4831	2020	4831
		2021		5558		
4.	Jizzakh	2020	2021	9852	2020	9852
		2021		15969		
6.	Navoi	2020	2020	4988		



		2021	8473
7.	Namangan	2020	21463
		2021	40738
8.	Samarkand	2020	6203
		2021	12614
9.	Surkhandarya	2020	15856
		2021	37001
10.	Syrdaryo	2020	5043
		2021	4139
11.	Tashkent c	2020	14885
		2021	23963
12.	Fergana	2020	24165
		2021	35205
13.	Khorezm	2020	2390
		2021	3260

These are not just numbers, but a clear proof of how widespread parasites are among people in our Republic.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

To achieve the goals of the study, an analysis of the literature was carried out, as well as accurate statistical data on hymenolepidosis patients with symptoms of the course and expression of the disease were presented. With this, we conducted an analysis of the prevalence of hymenolepidosis from parasites, and we tried to spread the results of our analysis to the public in order to warn people about the danger of parasites with the help of mass media.

SUMMARY

Hymenolepidosis is one of the most common human helminthiasis in the world. Its invasion is accompanied by a violation of the functions of all organ systems of a person, a violation of immunity, and in many cases it is considered a chronic disease. Currently, the frequency of hymenolepidosis is more than 3.5 billion cases per year. Disease can be reduced by careful disposal of human feces to limit the spread of parasites to the environment, inspection of meat and careful cooking of food to eliminate parasites as much as possible, and improved hygiene of water supply systems.

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