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Influence of Regional Climatogeographic Conditions on The Distribution of Helmintoses in the Republic of Karakalpakstan

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Abstract. The article highlights the basic concepts of helminthiasis, the incidence rate of the population with various forms of helminthiasis and the dynamics of the incidence rate in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2014-2018.

Key words: helminthiasis, hymenolepidosis, enterobiosis, ascariasis, teniarinhosis, echinococcosis. social factors, geographical environment.

Introduction Helminth infections are a global problem, causing hard to measure damage to human health. Helminth infections are registered in all climatic zones and are also widespread in Central Asian republics. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan helminth infections still occupy a large specific weight in the regional human pathology. The spread of helminth infections among animals and humans depends on natural, economic and social factors that can contribute to the transmission of pathogens. The closest correlation with the components of the geographical environment is characteristic of geohelminth biology, whose larvae and eggs develop to the invasive stage in the external environment, in the soil. Leading among them are heat supply and landscape welfare, which is directly related to the climatic and geographical conditions of the Central Asian region. In conditions of sharply continental climate, low water content, atmospheric pollution by salts and dust it is of interest to analyze helminth infections prevalence among population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

Purpose: To study the morbidity of the population with helminth infections in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in

Materials and methods of research: We used epidemiological, statistical methods and retrospective analysis, worked through the data of Res TSHSES of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2014 – 2018

Results of the study: Statistical data on helminth infections in the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2014 - 2018. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan 2014 a total of 5799 cases were examined, including 1438 (24.8%) cases of hymenolepidosis, 4280 (73.8%) enterobiasis, 10 (0.2%) ascariasis, 57 (1%) tenearinchiasis, 14 (0.3%) echinococcosis. In 2015, the number of incidence of 6900 cases, including 1905 (27.6%) cases of hymenolepidosis, 4912 (71.2%) enterobiasis, 13 (0.2%) ascariasis, 48 (0.7%) tenyarinchiasis, 22 (0.3%) echinococcosis, In 2016, the number of cases was 7582, of which 1825 (24%) were hymenolepidosis, 5655 (74.6%) enterobiasis, 20 (0.3%) ascariasis, 53 (0.7%) teniarynchiasis, 29 (0.4%) echinococcosis. In 2017, the number of cases was 8,734, including 2,219 (25.4%) cases of hymenolepidosis, 6,373 (72.9%) enterobiasis, 46 (0.5%) ascariasis, 72 (0.8%) tenyarinchiasis, 24 (0.3%) echinococcosis. In 2018, the number of cases was 8854, of which 2030 (22.9%) were hymenolepidosis, 6673 (75.4%) enterobiasis, 54 (0.6%) ascariasis, 56 (0.6%) tenyarinchiasis, 41

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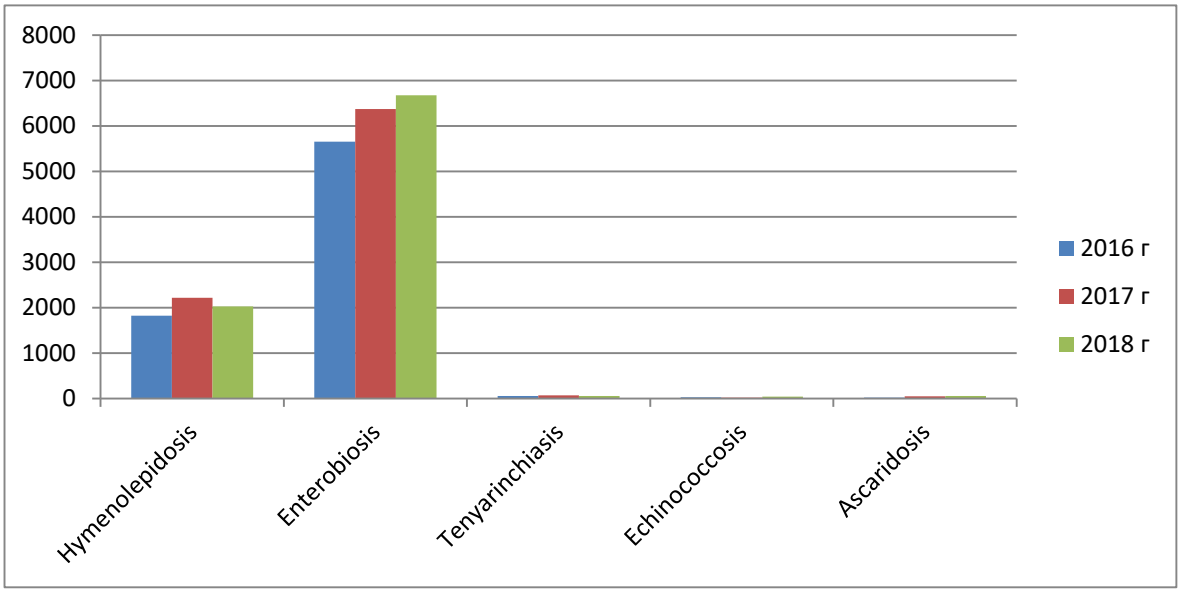
Results of the study: The distribution of nosologies in the study group is given in Table 1

Years	Hymenolepidosis	Enterobiosis	Ascaridosis	Tenyarinchiasis	Echinococcosis
2014	1438 (84,0%)	4280 (250,0%)	10 (0,5%)	57(3,3%)	14 (0,8%)
2015	1905 (108,0%)	4912(278,5%)	13(0,7%)	48(2,7%)	22(1,2%)
2016	1825 (102,0%)	5655(318,2%)	20(1,1%)	53(2,9%)	29(1,6%)
2017	2219 (123,0%)	6373(353,2%)	46(2,5%)	72(4,0%)	24(1,3%)
2018	2030(110,2%)	6673(362,2%)	54(2,9%)	56(3,0%)	41(2,2%)

Dynamics of population morbidity of different forms of helminth infections in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2016-2018.



Conclusions: From the above data it is clear that the morbidity of the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan by helminths transmitted through environmental factors, including contaminated soil has a tendency to increase. To protect the environment from contamination with eggs and larvae of helminthes of great importance is earlier detection of helminths (Hymenolepidosis, Enterobiasis, Tenyarinchiasis, Echinococcosis) people and their timely treatment. Sanitary education of population, treatment and disposal of sewage, protection of the environment from faecal contamination, especially water sources, is of great help in protecting the outside environment from helminth infestation. The same ban on the use of human feces, compost and wastewater as fertilizer.

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