

CAUSES OF CELMINTOSIS IN CHILDREN IN SURKHANDARA REGION IN 2018-2019

Abduraimov Azamat Qahramon ugli,
Karimov Dilshodbek Abdihamid ugli

Student - Bachelor of 1 courses Faculty of Biology Termez State University

Helminthiasis is one of the most common diseases in the world, accounting for a significant proportion of common diseases and having a negative impact on the socio-economic indicators of society. Even though 80% of cases are registered among children, it remains a constant problem among the population at this age. Pathogens weaken children's immune system and cause the development of various allergic diseases, including dermatitis, asthmatic bronchitis, rhinitis and metabolic disorders, various intestinal diseases, physical and mental weakness and many other diseases, as well as acquired disorders. It should be noted that children have high morbidity rates due to close contact with contaminated toys, household appliances and external environmental factors (soil, open water pool).

Currently, the incidence of enterobiasis (ostrich), hymenolepidosis (tapeworm), and ascariasis (ascarida) in children is 80% higher than in other types of helminths. In children's institutions, this figure is 90%. In particular, in Surkhandarya region, in kindergartens located in Termez, Denau, Shurchi, Altynsay, Boysun, Jarkurgan and Termez districts, disinfection of children's toys is not at the necessary level, so helminthiasis is more common among children of child age. Percentage of children with helminthiasis in these districts and town of Termez is increasing day by day and number of children with disabilities is increasing.

Sanitary and demographic indicators of Surkhandarya region, data on children's health, medical services for population of separate districts, statistics on condition of population of Surkhandarya region The causes of helminthiasis in children were studied.

The cities of Termez, Denau, Shurchi, Altynsay, Boysun, Jarkurgan and Termez in Surkhandarya province were exposed to helminthiasis using the "incident monitoring" research method. Healthy children (300 children) were included in the control group, children with helminthosis (300 children) were included in the incident group and the study was based on these groups and we studied the study in 4 stages. According to statistics, as of December 31, 2019 in Surkhandarya region there are 13 districts and 1 city in which 83.4 % of children registered with enterobiasis, ascariasis, hymenolepidosis at children aged till 14 years live in Termez, Denau, Shurchi, Altynsay, Boysun, Jarkurgan and Termez districts (Table 1).

Table-1

Index of helminthiasis in children of Surkhandarya region for 2018-2019 (per 300 children)

Districts and cities	Total		per 300 children (%)	
	2018 й	2019 й	2018 й	2019 й
Termez city	574	596	6,5	7,0
Altynsay	556	581	7,9	8,4
Angor	444	450	6,6	6,7
Muzrabot	450	511	6,7	7,3
Sherobod	419	437	6,6	6,8
Boysun	548	561	6,0	6,7
Kumkurgan	419	437	6,6	6,8
Jarkurgan	626	686	7,5	7,9

Shurchi	685	777	7,0	8,9
Kizirik	456	491	5,5	6,3
Termez district	611	626	7,3	7,5
Sariosiyo	341	369	5,7	6,7
Denau	1227	1242	8,1	8,6
Uzun	338	363	6,6	7,0
By region:	7694	8127	6,8	7,3

According to Table 1, if we look at the dynamics of helminths in children in the Surkhandarya region in 2018-2019, we can see a trend of increasing helminths in children. The helminth disease incidence in children increased slightly compared to 2018, including 6.8% by 300 children in 2018 and 7.3% by 2019.

The following helminths are the main causes of helminthiasis in children:

Askarid - when playing in the mud, leaving the street, do not wash your hands thoroughly with soap before eating and after going to the toilet, do not make sure to litter a person (often do not wash the toilet seats), use a few children without disinfected toys, do not wash fruits and vegetables completely (without cleaning or in raw form) when eating nails are not removed often, personal hygiene rules are not observed;

Striped worms - from well cooked or raw meat (worm eggs to pork, beef and fish);

Oysters may spread through toilet seats or when hygiene is not practiced, and when a person with oysters breathes, ostrich eggs are thrown into the air while breathing.

According to our study, enterobiasis in children under 14 years old in Surkhandarya region in 2018-2019 is 11.7% in Denau district, 10.9% in Jarkurgan district, 9.5% in Shurchi district, 9.1% in Boysun district, 8.9% in Sherabad district, 8.6% in Altynsay district, 8.1% in Termez district and 33.2% in other districts.

The prevalence of ascariidosis by sex was 50.7% among boys in 2018, 49.3% among girls, 51% among boys in 2019, 49% among girls, 50.8% among boys in 2020 and 49.2% among girls (Table 2).

Table-2

Gender prevalence of ascariidosis in children under 14 years of age in Surkhandarya region in 2018-2020. (As of 1 May 2020)

At the intersection of cities and districts	2018 (%)		2019 (%)		2020 (%)	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
Termez city	61,5	38,5	59,4	40,6	51,9	48,1
Altynsay	51,2	48,8	51,7	48,3	50,6	49,4
Angor	55,2	44,8	57,4	42,6	56,5	43,5
Muzrabot	41,8	58,2	41,3	58,7	44,7	55,3
Sherobod	50,4	49,6	50,8	49,2	49,7	50,3
Boysun	50,8	49,2	51,1	48,9	51,7	48,3
Kumkurgan	50,2	49,8	50,4	49,6	50,8	49,2
Jarkurgan	49,2	50,8	50,7	49,3	50,9	49,1

Shurchi	50,3	49,7	50,5	49,5	51,2	48,8
Kizirik	49,2	50,8	50,1	49,9	49,1	50,9
Termez district	46,4	53,6	47,2	52,8	47,8	52,2
Sariosiyo	52,9	47,1	53,6	46,4	54,3	45,7
Denau	50,4	49,6	50,1	49,9	51,4	48,6
Uzun	50,7	49,3	50,1	49,9	51,3	48,7
By region:	50,7	49,3	51	49	50,8	49,2

This table shows that the prevalence of ascariidosis by sex is slightly higher in boys than in girls.

According to our study, the incidence of enterobiasis in children in Surkhandarya region is 44% and that of ascariasis is 23%, which is the main cause of helminthiasis. Among all infected helminthoses, 78.9% of cases of enterobiasis in children, 71% of cases of ascariidosis, 69.7% of ostrich, 58.5% of hymenolepidosis and 55% of hyardiiasis in children.

Studies have shown that the most important requirement in the fight against helminthiasis is the prevention and choice of the right and effective medicines. In order to understand which drugs to use, it is necessary to undergo a thorough examination, determine the stage of the disease and only then begin treatment. During the prophylaxis, it is necessary to monitor the sanitary condition of living, working and training areas. Fish and meat should be well roasted, as they may contain helminths. Immunity measures should be taken. Effective treatment is not possible without proper understanding of adaptation mechanisms.

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