UDC 616.995-084

RETROSPECTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HELMINTHIASIS IN UZBEKISTAN FOR 2013-2023

Fayziboev Pirmamat Normamatovich

Head of the Department of Hygiene, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor

Kadirberganov Khurshidbek Bakhramboyovich

Ismailov Asadbek Karimovich

Clinical residents of the Department of Hygiene

Fayziboev Bekzod Pirmamatovich

Student at Alfraganus University

Abstract: Parasitic diseases are found in almost all countries. About a third of the world's population is infected with parasitic disease pathogens. In Uzbekistan, hymenolepiasis associated with helminths is mainly registered in the mountainous areas of Namangan, Fergana, Syrdarya and Surkhandarya regions compared to other areas. For example, based on the data of the Republican Center for Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety for 2011, it was found that Namangan - 556, Fergana - 435.5, Syrdarya - 330.3 and Surkhandarya - 220.4 have these intensive indicators.

Keywords: Intestinal helminthiasis, planned preventive measures against helminths, epidemiological situation.

УДК 616.995-084

РЕТРОСПЕКТИВНЫЙ ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ГЕЛЬМИНТОЗОВ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ НА 2013-2023 ГОДЫ

Файзибоев Пирмамат Нормаматович

Заведующий кафедрой гигиены, доктор медицинских наук, доцент

Кадирберганов Хуршидбек Бахрамбойович

Исмаилов Асадбек Каримович

Клинические ординаторы кафедры гигиены

Файзибоев Бекзод Пирмаматович

Студент Университета Альфраганус

Аннотация: Паразитарные заболевания встречаются практически во всех странах. Около трети населения Земного шара заражено возбудителями паразитарных заболеваний. В условиях Узбекистана гименолепидозы, связанные с гельминтами, в основном регистрируются по сравнению с остальными районами в горных районах Наманганской, Ферганской, Сырдарьинской и Сурхандарьинской областей. Например, на основании данных Республиканского центра санитарно-эпидемиологической безопасности за 2011 год было установлено, что Наманган -556, Фергана-435,5, Сырдарья-330,3 и Сурхандарья-220,4 имеют данные интенсивные показатели.

Ключевые слова: Кишечный гельминтозы, плановые профилактические мероприятия против гельминтов, эпидемиологическая ситуация.

Introduction: In the conditions of Uzbekistan, helminthiasis occupies one of the leading places among human diseases. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 85-90% of the population in Africa, Asia and Latin America are at risk of helminthiasis infection.

According to official information, cases of helminthiasis infection among children occupy the second place among acute infectious diseases, second only to SARS. It is important to note that, according to the World Bank, the economic damage caused by intestinal helminthiasis is in fourth place after diarrhea, tuberculosis and cardiovascular diseases. More than 270 types of helminthiasis are the cause of various diseases in humans, and mostly young children suffer.

The endemicity of helminthiasis in a number of regions is associated with socio-economic, historical and demographic processes. Therefore, the fight against these diseases is relevant both economically and politically.

Increasing the level of culture and living conditions of the population, as well as regular preventive measures against helminthiasis in Uzbekistan have led to a significant decrease in the incidence of these parasitic diseases. However, despite the successes achieved, 10-12 types of helminthiasis are still registered in the country, such as enterobiosis, hymenolepidosis, ascariasis, teniarynchosis and trichocephalosis, which are widespread in some areas.

Scientific research on the influence of social and environmental factors on the spread of helminthiasis in Tashkent has been conducted insufficiently. This study is aimed at solving these problems, which emphasizes its relevance and modernity.

The purpose of the study: Improving the epidemiological analysis and prevention of helminthiasis in Uzbekistan through the study of the factors causing helminthiasis and their impact on morbidity rates.

Research materials: To conduct the study, official reports of the Republican and Samarkand regional Services for Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health on the incidence of helminthiasis for the period 2013-2023, as well as data from epidemiological surveys in epidemic foci, were used.

The results of the study: The epidemiological situation of helminthiasis in the republic cannot be called stable. According to official data, in 2020, 7,649,551 people were examined for helminthiasis in the republic, of which 264,707 (3.4%) were infected with various types of helminths (see Figure 1). It was also noted that the incidence of echinococcosis was 5.7% in

Foci of ascariasis and trichocephalosis are found in the mountainous and foothill regions of the republic. Khorezm region has historically been a hotbed of agricultural agriculture. Echinococcosis occurs in the form of sporadic cases in Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya and Ferghana regions. There are also many foci of teniarynchosis in the republic. At the same time, contact-transmitted diseases such as enterobiosis (212,095cases) and hymenolepidosis (45,943 cases) are widespread in Uzbekistan, which have been identified in all regions of the republic. The majority of

patients with hymenolepidosis were registered in Namangan (14,324 cases) and Ferghana (11,141 cases) regions.

The unfavorable epidemiological situation of helminthiasis in Uzbekistan was again confirmed in 2020 based on the results of a sanitary helminthological examination of the external environment (soil, open reservoirs, drinking and wastewater), as well as samples of vegetables and fruits (Table 1).

Table 1

Information on the results of sanitary and helminthological examinations in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020

Vilayats	Number of analyses	Positive results	soil		Vegetables and fruits		Drinking water		Drinking water	Waste water	
			Total	Positive results	Total	Positive results	Total	Positive results		Total	Positive results
Tashkent city	2148	5 (0,2)	904	0	859	0	485	5 (1,0)	0	48360	167 (0,3)
Andijan	3527	9 (0,2)	1292	9 (0,6)	1282	0	1053	0	0	9453	91 (0,9)
Bukhara	681	7 (1,0)	435	7 (1,6)	0	0	246	0	0	0	0
Gizzakh	4476	79 (1,7)	1408	42 (2,9)	2006	37 (1,8)	1062	0	0	0	0
Kashkadarya	4519	59 (1,3)	1768	13 (0,7)	1888	42 (2,2)	863	4 (0,4)	0	9838	32 (0,7)
Navoi	878	0	248	0	388	0	242	0	0	2195	19 (0,8)
Namangan	2433	29 (1,1)	692	16 (2,3)	894	13 (1,4)	847	0	0	13025	282 (2,1)
Samarkand	1256	20 (1,5)	557	0	670	20 (2,9)	29	0	78	0	0
Surkhandarya	1562	19 (1,2)	530	12 (2,2)	653	6 (0,9)	379	1 (0,2)	0	1889	15 (0,7)
SyrDarya	1542	52 (3,3)	699	24 (3,4)	778	28 (3,5)	65	0	0	0	0
Tashkent	2815	100 (3,5)	1111	53 (4,7)	1312	34 (2,5)	392	13 (3,3)	0	13486	356 (2,6)
Ferghana	248	11 (4,4)	181	10 (5,5)	51	1 (1,9)	16	0	0	7487	188 (2,5)
Khorezm	1257	6 (0,4)	317	4 (1,2)	699	2 (0,2)	241	0	0	7528	56 (0,7)
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	1617	9 (0,5)	1521	0	0	0	96	9 (0,3)	199	8571	187 (2,1)
Total	29160	405 (1,3)	11663	190 (1,6)	11480	183 (1,5)	6016	32 (0,5)	277	121832	1396 (1,1)

Conclusions: the results of all analyses of drinking water are negative.

Conclusion: During the analyzed period, 29,159 helminthiasis examinations were conducted in the republic, of which 405 (1.3%) gave positive results. The highest infection rates were recorded in Syrdarya (3.3%), Tashkent (3.5%) and Ferghana (4.4%) regions. In Tashkent, this figure was 0.2%. It was also revealed that in these regions the indicators of soil pollution, vegetables and fruits are higher compared to other territories. At the same time, positive results of analyses of samples from open reservoirs were obtained in Tashkent, Kashkadarya region and Tashkent region (this figure was 0.5% in the republic). The highest rates of wastewater pollution were found in Tashkent, Ferghana and Namangan regions, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

From 2016 to 2023, up to 594,350 people were examined annually in Tashkent. The rates of helminthiasis infection during this period ranged from 1.6% to 1.8%. Helminthiasis transmitted by contact, enterobiosis, was mainly diagnosed.

The literature used:

1. Абдиев Т.А., Эгамбердиев О.,А, Ибадова Д.Н.и др Гелминтозы в Узбекистане // Оъзбекистон Республикасида гигиена, токсикология, эпидемиология ва юкумли касалликларнинг долзарб муаммолари.- Ташкент, 2005. – 148 s.
2. Абдиев Ф.Т. Паразитарные болезни в Узбекистане и организатsия борбы s ними// Инфекция иммунитет и фармакология.-2005.-№3.-S. 77-78.
3. Файзибоев Пирмамат Нормаматович, Ибрагимова Файруза Собировна, Махмараймов Фузаил Ильхомович, Абдурахмонова Шахноза Сокиевич, & Файзибоев Бекзод Пирмаматович. (2024). ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКАЯ ОЦЕНКА КРИТЕРИЕВ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И ПИЩЕВОЙ ЦЕННОСТИ ПЛОДООВОЩНОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY, 2(1), 71–76.
4. Файзибоев П. Н. ИНСОН ОВҚАТЛАНИШИДА ҚАНДОЛАТ МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ //GOLDEN BRAIN. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 6. – С. 47-51.
5. Файзибоев П. Н. и др. АҲОЛИНИНГ ТЎҒРИ ОВҚАТЛАНИШИДА МАҲСУЛОТЛАРНИНГ БИОЛОГИК ҚИЙМАТИНИНГ ТУТГАН ЎРНИ //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 7. – С. 215-220.
6. Файзибоев П. Н. и др. ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТМАҲСУЛОТЛАРИДАН БАКТЕРИАЛ ЗАҲАРЛАНИШНИ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШДА HACCP ХАЛҚАРО ТИЗИМИНИ ТУТГАН ЎРНИ //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 7. – С. 226-229.

7. Файзибоев П. Н. и др. САБЗАВОТ, ПОЛИЗ МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИНИ ЕТИШТИРИШ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИНИ ГИГИЕНИК БАҲОЛАШ //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 7. – С. 221-225.
8. Файзибоев П. Н. и др. ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ШАРОИТИДА ЭХИНОКОККОЗ КАСАЛЛИГИ БИЛАН КАСАЛЛАНИШНИНГ ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИК ТАҲЛИЛИ //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 7. – С. 230-233.
9. Файзибоев П. Н. ЎЗБЕКИСТОН АҲОЛИСИНИНГ МИЛЛИЙ ҚАНДОЛАТ МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИ БИЛАН ОЗИҚЛАНИШИДА “НОВВОТ” НИНГ ТУТГАН ЎРИН //Журнал гуманитарных и естественных наук. – 2023. – №. 3 [2]. – С. 167-170.
10. Файзибоев П. Н. и др. ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ПРИГОТОВЛЕНИЯ ИЗ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОНДИТЕРСКИХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ НАВВАТА //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 6. – С. 149-153.
11. Файзибоев П. Н. ҚАНДОЛАТ МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИНИНГ ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДА ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШНИ ТАШКИЛЛАШТИРИШ //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 3. – С. 290-295.
12. Файзибоев П. Н. и др. ЗНАЧЕНИЕ КОНДИТЕРСКОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ В ПИТАНИИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 3. – С. 282-289.
13. Файзибоев П. Н., Ахорова М. Ш. TISH KARIESI BILAN KASALLANGAN VA SOG ‘LOM BOLALARNING OVQATLANISHINI BAHOLASH //ЖУРНАЛ СТОМАТОЛОГИИ И КРАНИОФАЦИАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ.– 2023–Т. 4. – №.1.
14. Normamatovich F. P. PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY OF NATIONAL CONFECTIONERY" NOVVOT" //Academia Science Repository. – 2023. – Т. 4. – №. 04. – С. 794-798.
15. Faiziboev Pirmamat Normamatovich, & Ochilov Sardor Abduganievich. (2023). METHOD OF PREPARING NOVVOT FROM NATIONAL CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS IN UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER’S THEORY*, *1*(6), 160–164. Retrieved from https://uzresearchers.com/index.php/ijrs/article/view/830