

STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE OF ENTEROBIASIS IN CHILDREN UNDER 14
YEARS OF AGE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN BETWEEN 2022-2024

Andirbaeva Gavkhar

Karakalpakstan Medical Institute, 1st year master's student in the specialty "Healthcare
Management and Public Health" gauharandirbaeva@g.mail.ru

Abstract: This article describes the preventive measures taken in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Order of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 121 of 2015 "On the prevention and anti-epidemic measures of helminthic diseases among the population" and The annual reports of the Department of Sanitary, Epidemiological and Public Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Department of Parasitology, on the total number of helminth infections in the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2022-2024 and the prevalence of enterobiasis among them, are presented in special tables and diagrams, comparing them with the results of the survey.

Keywords: helminthiasis, enterobiasis, prevention, onychophagy, geophagy, invasion, anthelmintic drug, laboratory.

Helminthiasis is one of the infections that have a pathological effect on the children's body, and one of their distinctive features is the long-term persistence of the pathogen in the body of a sick person, which is associated with the long life of this parasite. At the same time, since the patient's body is under the constant pathogenic influence of the toxic metabolites of parasites, they often develop allergies, decreased immunity, vitamin deficiency, and poisoning of the digestive system and other organs. Parasites not only damage the internal organs of the body, but also make the patient susceptible to other infectious diseases.

According to World Bank estimates, economic losses from intestinal helminthiasis, which often causes parasitic diseases, rank fourth among the costs of treating all diseases and injuries. Helminthiasis is the most common parasitic disease in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, accounting for 90% of all parasitic diseases. The following intestinal helminthiasis are mainly recorded: enterobiasis, geminolepidosis, ascariasis, trichocephalosis, and echinococcus.

In accordance with paragraph 4 of the Order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the prevention of helminthic diseases among the population and anti-epidemic measures" No. 121 of 2015, preventive examinations for helminthiasis are carried out once a year, based on planned schedules or epidemic guidelines. One of the comprehensive measures aimed at preventing enterobiasis and geminolepidosis is to interrupt the transmission mechanism. If, during a single examination for enterobiasis in a group of children, the number of infected (infected) individuals is determined to be 15% or higher, this group is re-tested in the laboratory to ensure 100% treatment (use of anthelmintic drugs) and to determine the outcome of recovery.

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan between 2022 and 2024, a total of 1013935 human laboratory tests were carried out on the subjects of the investigation of the people into helminths. Of these, the number of children under the age of 14 was 549,666. The total number of cases of helminthiasis affected was 13,113 and 11,699 among children under the age of 14. The incidence of enterobiasis in helminthoses showed 8,189 among children with a total of 8,750 and 14 years of age. General specifications are compared in the table below:

Table 1. The number of people affected by helminths in the 2022-2024 range

Total number of infected with helminthoses	The number of children infected with helminths under 14 years old	Total number affected by enterobiosis	The number of children infected with enterobiosis, which is up to 14 years old
13113	11699 89.2 %	8750 66.7 %	8189 70 %

Table 2. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the distribution of helminthos infested among the districts between 2022 and 2024 is shown in the table below:

№	Districts name	Total affected by helminthoses		The number of children infected with helminths under 14 years old		Enterobioz			
						Total		The number of children under 14 years old	
1	Nókis city	3143	24 %	2768	23.6%	1266	14.5%	1170	14.3%
2	Tórtkól	2524	19.2%	2155	18.4%	1341	15.3%	1218	15 %
3	Xojeli	526	4 %	475	4 %	487	5.5 %	450	5.5 %
4	Shımbay	239	2 %	200	1.7 %	200	2.3 %	171	2 %
5	Moynaq	396	3 %	388	3.3 %	350	4 %	344	4.2 %
6	Beruniy	591	4.5 %	556	4.7%	567	6.5 %	546	6.6 %
7	Qońırat	1287	10 %	1097	9.3 %	979	11.2%	876	10.6%
8	Amiwdarya	690	5 %	661	5.6 %	630	7.2 %	615	7.5 %
9	Kegeyli	237	2 %	204	1.7 %	99	1.1 %	96	1.2 %
10	Taxtakópir	612	4.6%	546	4.6 %	296	3.4 %	289	3.5 %
11	Shomanay	246	1.8 %	203	1.7 %	219	2.5 %	189	2.3 %
12	Nókis rayonu	602	4.5 %	560	4.7 %	510	6 %	490	6 %
13	Qanlıkól	298	2.2 %	276	2.3 %	285	3.2 %	271	3.3 %
14	Qaraózek	423	3.2 %	404	3.4 %	346	4 %	340	4.2 %
15	Ellik qala	880	6.7 %	821	7 %	815	9.3 %	777	9.5 %
16	Taxiyatas	319	2.4 %	292	2.4 %	264	3 %	256	3.2 %

17	Bozataw	100	0.7%	93	0.8 %	96	1 %	91	1.1 %
	Total:	13113		11699		8750		8189	

According to the results obtained, enterobiosis in helminthos is considered a common disease, and copes mainly occur in children under 14 years of age. One of the main reasons for this was considered to be onychophagy (biting around the nails and unung), geophagy (ingesting minerals and soil as food) and direct communication with pets, which occurs in children of this age due to poor development of personal hygiene knowledge.

In conclusion, it should be said that children's health forms the basis of public health indicators. Therefore, the incidence of children directly affects the economic and political strata of the country. The main mane that prevents children from contracting helminthoses was considered to give these children personal hygiene knowledge and encourage them to follow the rules of personal hygiene. Specialists of the special group, on the basis of a planned schedule, advise organizations of preschool children and small school-age streamers to provide them with special hygiene lessons and special multimedia about their types and transmission paths with a clear knowledge of their age, which we managed to reduce the incidence of helminthosis for some time.

Used literature:

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