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**АНАЛИЗ УРОВНЯ ЗНАНИЙ О ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ АСКАРИДОЗА У НАСЕЛЕНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БАШКОРТОСТАН****Научный руководитель – Масалимова Д.Р.**

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В настоящем исследовании проведен анализ уровня знаний населения Республики Башкортостан по вопросу профилактики аскаридоза. В Башкирии показатель заболеваемости гельминтозом в последние 5 лет имеет тенденцию к снижению – 1 713 случаев в 2022г, 1 947 случаев в 2021г., 3502 случая в 2020 году. На основании проанализированных статистических данных опроса выявлена высокая информированность населения РБ об основных методах профилактики аскаридоза. Чаще всего население прибегает к медикаментозным методам профилактики.

Ключевые слова: гельминтозы, аскаридоз, профилактика гельминтозов.

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**ANALYSIS OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION OF
ASCARIDOSIS IN THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN****Scientific Advisor - Masalimova D.R.**

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The present study analyzes the level of knowledge of the population of the Republic of Bashkortostan on the prevention of ascariasis. In the Republic of Bashkortostan the helminthiasis incidence rate in the last 5 years tends to decrease - 1 713 cases in 2022, 1 947 cases in 2021, 3502 cases in 2020. Based on the analyzed statistical data of the survey revealed a high awareness of the population of RB about the main methods of prevention of ascariidosis. Most often the population resorts to medical methods of prophylaxis.

Key words: helminthic diseases, ascariidosis, prevention of helminthic diseases.

Ascariasis is a parasitic disease caused by the roundworm *Ascaris lumbricoides* (A. lumbricoides). This disease is widespread and affects about 24% of the world's population. [2, 25] The mechanism of transmission of infection is fecal-oral; infection occurs when roundworm eggs enter the human body with food, from dishes or through untreated hands. In the small intestine, larvae hatch from eggs, which pass through the intestinal wall and migrate with the bloodstream to the alveoli of the lungs. Triggering a cough reflex, the larvae are expectorated and swallowed again, entering the gastrointestinal tract, thus maturing into an adult capable of laying eggs. An adult female worm produces about 240,000 eggs per day. Humans are the reservoir and definitive host of *Ascaris lumbricoides*. [1, 4]

This nematode affects all age groups, but is most common in children aged 5-10 years, less often in children under 2 and over 15 years. The clinical picture of ascariasis depends on the stage of development of the parasite and its location. The most common symptoms are dyspepsia, such as nausea and vomiting. With a high number of roundworms and their multiple localization in the intestine, mechanical obstruction occurs, accompanied by intestinal obstruction. Less commonly, worms migrate to the appendix, Meckel's diverticulum, or bile ducts. Localization of the parasite in

the biliary tract causes inflammatory reactions, leading to cholangitis, cholecystitis and pankeratitis. [4, 106]

One of the priority tasks of healthcare is the prevention of infectious diseases, including zoonoses. The main method of preventing ascariasis is to prevent eggs from entering the body by influencing the transmission routes of infection. Most often, ascariasis occurs in villages, as well as in families with pets (cats, dogs). In Bashkiria, the incidence of helminthiasis has been trending downward over the past 5 years - 1,713 cases in 2022, 1,947 cases in 2021, 3,502 cases in 2020. [5, 492]

The aim

Analysis of the level of knowledge of the population of the Republic of Bashkortostan about methods of preventing ascariasis.

Material and methods

An anonymous survey was conducted on the Google Forms platform with the participation of 114 people. The main points of the survey: the presence of small children aged 5-10 years, the presence of pets (cats, dogs), the prevention carried out, the frequency of preventive measures, methods of prevention. The analysis of statistical indicators was carried out using Microsoft Excel algorithms; statistically significant indicators were p values <0.5 .

Results and discussion

An anonymous survey was conducted on the Google Forms platform with the participation of 114 people. The main points of the survey: the presence of small children aged 5-10 years, the presence of pets (cats, dogs), the prevention carried out, the frequency of preventive measures, methods of prevention. The analysis of statistical indicators was carried out using Microsoft Excel algorithms; statistically significant indicators were p values <0.5 . (Fig. 1).

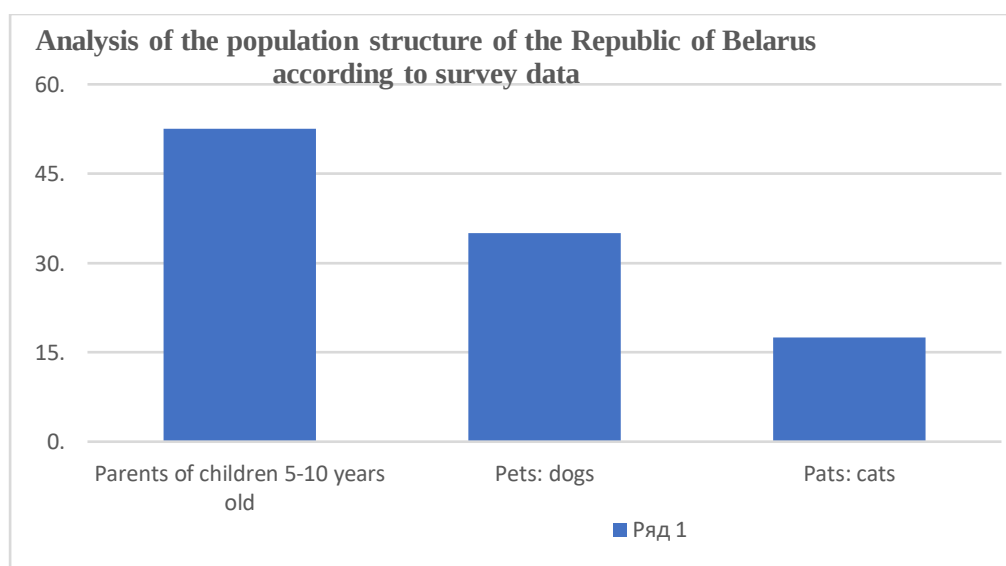


Fig. 1. – Analysis of the population structure of the Republic of Belarus according to survey data

One of the ways of transmission of ascariasis is contact. Pets can carry helminth eggs on their fur, and they are also intermediate hosts for helminths and can shed eggs into the environment in their feces. Most often, this nematode infection occurs in families with domestic animals, which is why the priority task is to prevent helminthiasis in domestic animals in such families. According to the results of our survey, 64.6% of participants carry out prevention. Of these, 52.2% carry out prophylaxis once a year, 42.4% - 2 times a year, 5.4% 3 times a year. The main methods of prevention are medications (52%). 48% prefer onions and garlic as preventatives. [5, 400]

Of the medications, the most preferred is pyrantel - 34.2% of respondents; nemazol, decaris and vermorax are used less often - 28.5%, 26.2%, 14.8%, respectively. (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2. – Frequency of choice of preventive medications

Pyrantel is an H-cholinergic receptor agonist and is used as a nematicidal agent for the prevention and treatment of helminthiasis. In addition to it, levamisole can also be used, and although these drugs have different mechanisms of action, there is no correlation between their effectiveness against soil nematodes. [3, 72]

Conclusion

Based on the analyzed statistical data from the survey, high awareness of the population of the Republic of Belarus about the main methods of preventing ascariasis was revealed. Most often, the population resorts to medicinal methods of prevention. Such a high level of public awareness may be associated with the high efficiency of the primary health care system and regular dynamic monitoring of the children's population of the Republic of Belarus by local pediatricians.

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