

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION OF ASCARIDOSIS IN CHERNIVTSI REGION

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Introduction. Second part of XX century is featured by new stage of biospherical expansion. Environmental pollution is the direct conclusion of this phenomenon. The point which attracts our attention most of all is biological pollution, and parasite contamination as component of it. Bukovina is a unique region of Ukraine where intertwine various zones and that influenced on climat-geographical parasitoses that have their own environmental and epidemiological features. These conditions caused that the most common disease among parasitoses is ascariasis and the number of infected people is increasing. Material and methods. The basis of this work is introduced by records and data served by the statistics department of parasitological department during 2009-2010, and 6 months of 2011. Ascariasis was diagnosed by identifying eggs of *Ascaris* in feces, sometimes conducted the study of specimens. Results. Bukovina is a unique region of Ukraine where intertwine various zones have their own environmental and epidemiological features. In 2010, the incidence of parasitic population has increased compared with 2009, mainly due to Chernivtsi, Kelmenetsky and Novoselytsa areas. Year after year, consistently remains high incidence of ascariasis in the mountainous regions of Bukovina. Despite of that, although there is a tendency to its decreasing. In the foothills climatic and geographical area of the Chernivtsi region ascariasis morbidity remain stable in recent years. However, Kitsman area observed a sharp increase in reported cases of ascariasis invasion. The similar pattern occurs in Hertsa area. This accidental increase is caused not by the ordinary climate or geo-ecological conditions but by the spring floods and, mainly, low general level of sanitary culture of the population. Conclusion. Bukovyna region has unique climate and geo-ecological conditions, which influence on the rate of infection intensity. Therefore, methods of disinfection and prevention should occupy a dominant place in the sanitary-educational work among the population.