



CURRENT STATUS OF LIAMBLIA INFECTION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Relevance. According to the World Health Organization, approximately 200 million people worldwide are infected with giardiasis annually, of which 500 thousand (0.25%) develop clinical manifestations. In Russia, up to 150 thousand cases are registered annually, 80% of which occur in children under 14 years of age. In particular, this indicator is increasing significantly in Uzbekistan.

In almost all countries of the world, the majority of the population infected with parasites is children. It has long been studied and established that intestinal parasitosis is most common among children worldwide. In India, the highest level of parasite infection is observed in children aged 5-15 years, where 6 species of helminths and 3 species of protozoa were found. Among the identified protozoa, the most common are giardia and amoebae [5, 6].

In recent years, the most common parasites in the digestive tract include lamblia, intestinal amoeba, blastocystis, balantidia, and trichomonas. Infection with protozoa is widespread in children and is clinically manifested by mild abdominal pain, nausea, loss of appetite, the appearance of various spots on the skin, and problems with digestion. The appearance of symptoms of the disease is caused by a number of factors: for example, malnutrition, decreased activity of the immune system, hypothermia, metabolic disorders in the body, inflammatory bowel diseases, and others. The development of the parasite in the patient's body causes a number of changes. Examples include increased fatigue, loss of appetite, weight loss, pale skin, as well as delayed mental development, memory loss, and inability to concentrate.



The spread of protozoa largely depends on the environment, and soil, water, and various animals are the main sources of infection. The survival rate of protozoan cysts in water and soil depends on their specific species. Thus, lamblia cysts remain viable in water for 15 to 70 days, and amoeba cysts remain viable for 9 to 60 days, depending on the type.

The purpose of the work. To analyze the incidence of giardiasis among patients infected with parasitosis in order to determine the current state of infection with giardiasis in Uzbekistan.

Research methods and results. To analyze feces for cysts and vegetative forms of giardiasis - microscopic examination, which is used to detect parasites that live in the lower digestive tract and cause various pathogenic symptoms. Despite the improvement of technological and immunological tests, the use of the microscopic method in the analysis of feces remains a convenient and effective method. At the same time, the microscopic examination method remains reliable. For examination, feces are stained with a special Lugol solution on a glass slide using a glass rod. Since the nuclei of parasite eggs are effectively stained in Lugol solution. The prepared preparation is viewed under a microscope.

L.M. Microbiology, virology, infectious and parasitic diseases scientific-research institute and clinic named after Isaev, patients who complained of various parasitological signs were subjected to microscopic examination of feces. The investigation was carried out by analyzing patients from June, July, August, September, October, November 2024. According to him: in 623 out of 1723 microscopic examinations (36%), in July in 527 out of 1606 (36.5%), in August in 334 out of 1556 patients (21%), in September in 289 out of 1219 (23%), in October in 340 out of 1290 patients (26%), and in November In 234 out of 1127 (20.7%) eggs and vegetative forms of Lyamblia were detected.

Summary. According to the results of the analysis conducted to determine the current status of the indicator of infection with giardiasis in Uzbekistan, children with giardiasis are the most common among patients infected with parasites, accounting for 30% of the total number of children examined. The main source of



infection with giardiasis is unwashed fruits and vegetables, as well as drinking water. Accordingly, children infected with giardiasis mainly live in areas where well water is used.

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