

**ANALYSIS OF THE INCIDENCE OF HYMENOLEPIASIS AMONG PARASITOSESES
IN OUTPATIENTS AND INPATIENTS**

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Helminthiases of the population remain the most important problem of regional pathology.

This is evidenced by the results of the work of the district and city parasitological departments of the Bukhara region in recent years, as well as many years of our own experience.

According to official data, in the structure of parasitic diseases, helminthiases occupy 75.2%, with the proportion of children under 14 years of age 76.1%. The morbidity rates per 100,000 population exceed the federal average for ascariasis by 8.2 times and trichuriasis by 37.2 times. Children under 14 years of age infested with ascariasis make up 67.4%. The incidence rate of trichuriasis remains high - 53.1 per 100,000 population.

The proportion of children with trichuriasis is 68.7%. The incidence of enterobiasis is 238.0 per 100 thousand of the population, below the Russian average. The incidence of hymenolepiasis exceeds the federal average by 15 times. With contagious helminthiases, children mainly suffer 87.1% and 68.5%, respectively.

As a material, we have worked out outpatient treatment cards and medical histories of inpatients in departments of three specialties (therapeutic, surgical and infectious diseases) of children's hospitals that were examined for helminthiases using the methods of Kato, Fulleborn, scraping, native smear.

74916 outpatient cards and case histories of patients were analyzed. The obtained data were processed statistically and presented in tables 1,2,3. The data show that the number of inpatient examinations (61486) is more than 4 times higher than outpatient examinations (14274).

Annual survey coverage for helminthiases of outpatients ranges from 8.7% to 32.6%, and inpatients - from 67.5% to 90.9%. Among the examined children, the prevalence of helminthiases in different years on average ranges from 3.1% to 6.4%, incl. outpatient surveyed - 8.0% with a specific weight of all identified 28%, and inpatient - 4.9% and 73.6%, respectively. The average annual incidence among outpatients examined was 126.9, and among inpatients - 334.0 per 100 thousand population. The percentage of identified infested among outpatients ranged from 0.8 to 14.5, and among inpatients - from 2.5 to 48.2.

Conclusions:

1. Insufficient laboratory and diagnostic examinations for parasitosis are carried out both among outpatients (from 9% to 29.0%) and inpatients (from 67.5 to 90.9%) of children's contingents. The examination is carried out with an outdated native smear (49.7%) and more advanced methods are rarely used (Kato - 8.3% and Fulleborn - 7.0%), as well as special methods for enterobiasis and teniarinhos (scraping - 24%, survey - 11.0%).

2. In RD, enterobiasis among children under 14 years of age, examined both outpatiently and inpatiently, is more than 2 times lower than the average Russian indicators, while the indicators for other helminthiases are higher than in the Russian Federation: for ascariasis by 6.7 times, trichuriasis - 20.3 times, hymenolepiasis - 8.7 times, teniarhynchosis - 14 times and echinococcosis - 4.3 times.

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3. Among children under 14 years of age, a high level of combined mono- and polyinvasion was found in outpatients and inpatients.

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