CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OPISTHORCHIASIS IN SUMY

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Actuality. Among zooantroponoziv that have spread in Ukraine, opisthorchiasis has a special place in connection with a tendency to chronic process and the development of serious complications, aggravating influence on the course of other diseases, an important socio-economic importance. Epicenters of opisthorchiasis are Sumy, Poltava and Chernihiv regions of Ukraine. In Sumy region opisthorchiasis recorded in 16 out of 18 districts, in 197 settlements (12%), an din 41 villageres idents infected ranges from 3 to 50%, and in some reaches 82%. Disease refers to the uncontrolled, significantly affects their health consequences.

The Aim of present work was the studying of epidemiological situation with opisthorchiasis in Sumy region and the clinical course of disease in a natural cell.

Materials and Methods. During the period 2004 – 2010 were examined 122 patients. These patients were hospitalized in there regional structure of clinical infectious hospital named by Z. J. Krasovytskoho diagnosed with "opisthorchiasis". Conducted a thorough questioning of complaints, history taking, objective description of the status and dynamic monitoring during treatment applied laboratory, parasitological, bacteriological and instrumental methods. Over the clinical course of all patients diagnosed with chronic opisthorchiasis.

Results. In the course of the work were made conclusions about what opisthorchiasisis growing, dominated by latent disease with manifest forms is found cholecystitis. Risk group are fishermen and their families (72.3%). The main factor of transmission is salted and dried fish.

Conclusions. As a result of the work was proved necessitates of ovoskopiya, duodenal sensing and detection of antibodies in the population of endemic foci, which will allow to better analyze the development process endemic in the population of Sumy region. Informed active implementation at the regional level educational work among the population to prevent infection opisthorchiasis. Also was proved the feasibility of expanding clinical indications concerning the study of possible infection opistorhisamy.