

ANNUAL PREVENTIVE PARASITOLOGICAL SURVEY OF STUDENTS IN TERNOPIL STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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More than a third of the world's population is infected with worms (helminths). There are many different types, but the most common are soil-transmitted helminths (roundworm, whipworm and hookworm) and schistosomiasis which can negatively affect children's health, nutrition and education[1, 2].

Periodic deworming helps avoid the worst effects of infection, leading to an increasing list of countries to develop and implement national school de-worming and mass drug administration programmes. Implementation of these programmes must be guided by reliable, up-to-date maps of worm distributions. On the globe Helminth infestation in humans occupy fourth place, behind diarrhea, tuberculosis and coronary heart disease. In Ukraine, the number of infected people reaches 5 million.

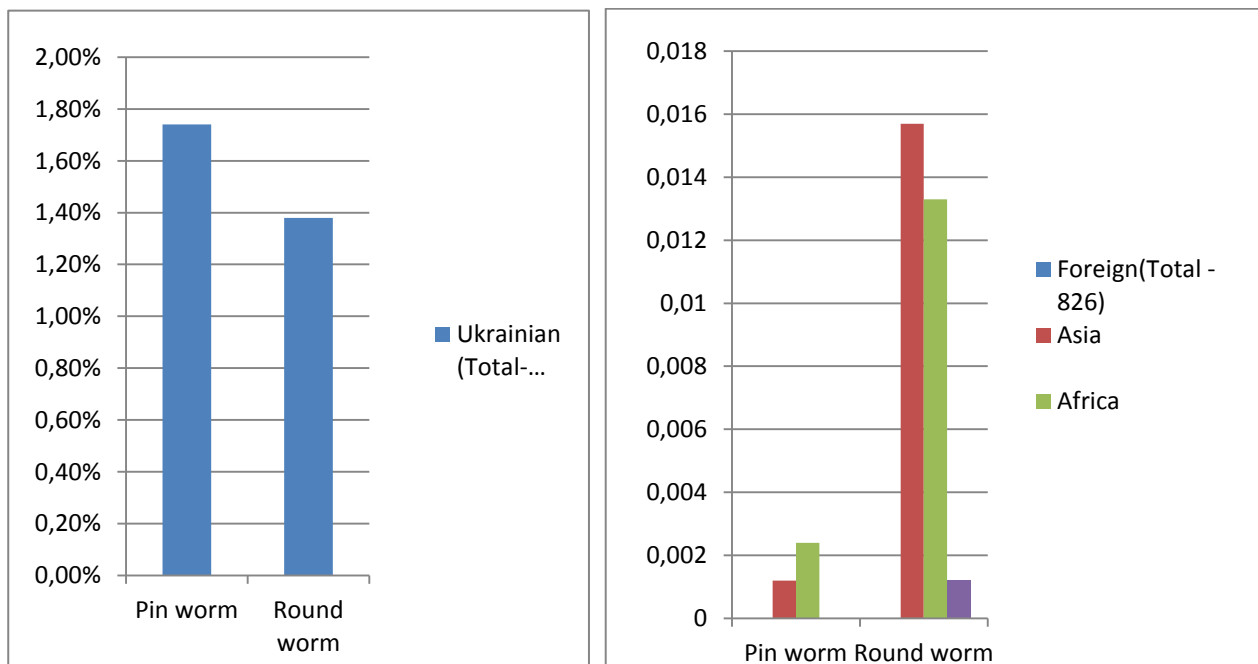
The purpose of this survey was to analyze the results of prophylactic parasitological survey of both local and foreign university students from 1st to 5th courses conducted in the Laboratory of Microbiology and Parasitology Research TSMU during 2017-2018 academic year. Helminth eggs were determined by microscopy of Kalantaryan method, a floatation method which uses relative density. Formation of film takes place on the surface of the solution. This film can be taken

and viewed under the microscope. For Enterobiasis, scrapings of perianal folds with a cotton swab dipped in glycerol was taken.

The study involved **3685** local students and **826** foreign students. In most, parasites were not found. In local, scrape method in 1.74% of persons surveyed, eggs of pinworms were found. Microscopic examinations of feces found eggs of roundworm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) in 1.38% students. Pin worm eggs - in 0.2% of patients. Thus, in most infected students pinworms were found.

In foreigners, % of students infected from Asia were 1.69%, from Europe (excluding Ukraine) 0.12%, and Africa 1.57%. 0.36% of surveyed students had pinworms (Enterobiasis). 3.38% had round worm (Ascariasis).

Conclusion -The findings show the need for annual parasitological surveys of students for early detection of persons suffering from parasitic invasion, and treatment to prevent further spread of worms.



References

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