

Survey of human alveolar and cystic echinococcosis rates based on ELISA and portable ultrasound in Moghan, northwestern Iran

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Background: Alveolar echinococcosis (AE) and cystic echinococcosis (CE) are severe helminthic zoonoses. *Echinococcus multilocularis* (causative agent of AE) is widely distributed in the northern hemisphere where it is typically maintained in a wild animal cycle including canids as definitive hosts and rodents as intermediate hosts.

Methods: This study was conducted to determine the spread of human AE and CE disease among tribes, livestock breeders and farmers in the Moghan plain. Knowledge gains were compared at the 6th and 12th months after study, elementary and guidance courses, and higher education with a basic level of education. Prevalence of infection.

Results: The most important risk factors were excessive consumption of wild vegetables and the use of spring water. Keeping the dog in the yard was the third risk factor. Results were analyzed using logistic regression and SPSS 21 software. From 2453 serum samples, 21 samples were positive for AE 0.79% with Em2+ Ag. The prevalence was higher in men than women (1.24% vs. 0.6%). Age range of 40-59 years' highest infection rates. About CE, for Ag-5 and Ag-B, 172(6.4%) & 178 (6.7%) serum samples were positive, respectively. CE was higher in women than men (8.52% vs. 5.6%). The age range 40-59 years presented the highest infection rates.

Conclusion: Due to the high prevalence of Echinococcosis in these areas, it is necessary to control, prevent and combat these diseases.



Biography:

Hafez has completed his PhD at the age of 36 years from Iran University of Medical Sciences, IRAN. He is the FACULTY MEMBER OF ARDABIL UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. I have published more than 14 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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