

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL-LABORATORY INDICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH GIARDIASIS WITH CONVENTIONAL TREATMENT.

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Annotation. *Giardiasis is a disease caused by giardia excavators that parasitize the small intestine of humans and some animals. According to WHO, about 200 million people are infected with giardia every year (countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America). The intensive rate per 100,000 population: in Russia - 90.0 (among the total population) and 350.0 (among children under 14 years old); in the USA, Vermont - 42.3, New York State - 20.3 (1992-1997). Clinical manifestations of giardiasis are registered in almost 500 million patients per year worldwide.*

Keywords. *Giardiasis, nitroimidazole, metronidazole, furazolidone, tinidazole, mepakrin.*

The purpose of the study: to analyze modern methods of treatment of giardiasis.

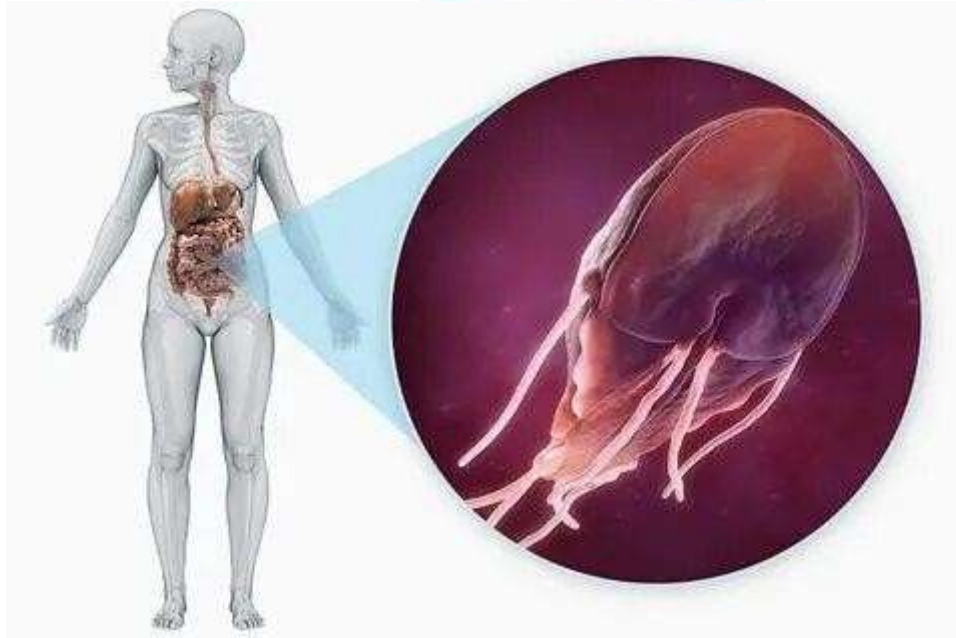
Research materials and methods. The study group included 150 patients, 43 of them aged 18 to 50 years and 107 children aged 5 to 14 years.

The results of the study and their discussion. A comparative analysis of clinical and laboratory parameters in the studied patients with giardiasis before traditional treatment was carried out.

An analysis of clinical and anamnestic features showed that the leading symptoms in patients with giardiasis were lesions of the gastrointestinal tract in 63.7% of cases in both adults and 49.3% of cases in children. In second place were disorders of the general condition in the form of asthenovegetative syndrome: in 59.8% of cases in adults, and in 64.0% in children. In the third place in importance, toxic allergic syndrome was detected in 41.2% of cases in adults and in 74.6% of cases in children. The observed patients of this group received traditional treatment with antiparasitic drugs: nitroimidazole groups (metronidazole, orgil), nitrofurans (furazolidone) and tinidazole, mepacrine. After the traditional treatment, asthenovegetative and toxic-allergic syndromes remained practically unchanged, both in adults and children. A slight dynamic of changes occurred on the part of the gastrointestinal tract in adult patients.

After completing the course of treatment with the listed drugs, we conducted a control parasitological examination to confirm the effectiveness of treatment.

According to a coprological study of treated patients, repeated isolation of giardia cysts was noted, in adults -63.7%, and in children – 68%. The effectiveness of treatment in adult patients is 34.6%, and in children – 37.0%.



Conclusion. A systematic review of modern methods of treating giardiasis showed that standard anthelmintic treatment contributed to the elimination of giardiasis, but not to the full extent, since repeated isolation of giardiasis cysts was noted, in adults -61.8%,

and in children – 68%, therefore, the effectiveness of treatment in adult patients did not exceed 34.6%, and in children – 37.0%.

This served as the basis for further research and the search for effective therapies. In this regard, the use of phytopreparations is of great interest. The advantages of phytopreparations are their low toxicity and the possibility of long-term use without significant side effects.

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