

MODERN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF THE ECHINOCOCCUS

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Echinococcus is chronically running across helminthiasis, characterized by destructive liver, lung and other organs of the body allergy and severe complications. The problems of echinococcus is debatable problem of modern parasitology, which is particularly actual in endemic areas. In some regions, for example in Australia, echinococcus has been entirely eliminated as a nosology. Nevertheless in other areas it is seen rather frequently, particularly in Europe and Eastern Asia and on the western coast South America. Among bogelund knocks are the most common, and occur in almost all regions of Ukraine. The aim of this study was to modern methods of diagnosis of the echinococcus.

The disease is caused by *Echinococcus granulosus* and *Echinococcus multicularis*. Last type occurs rarely, is highly virulent, and infection is usually lethal. The biotic cycle of the parasites involves the change of the host organism. Intermediate host, in which the cystic form (cysticercosis) develops, is usually a cow, ram, horse, camel and other herbivorous animals, and human as well. The endstage of development – pubescence shape is developed in another organism – dog or wolf (carnivore animal), where eggs are produced.

The main path infection is the gastrointestinal tract. Eggs or segments that contain oncosphere, having got into the digestive channel, is released from the envelope and dives into the strata of a stomach mucous membrane or small intestine and later into veins and lymphatics vessels. Some oncospheres through artery-vein fistulae get into the large circle of blood circulation and can be disseminated into any organ or tissue. Among laboratory indexes increased erythrocyte sedimentation rate and eosynophylia are observed. Serological the tests and intradermal test of Kasoni are not used now, which is stipulated by low informative value and high hazard of allergic reactions. In addition to conventional clinical and laboratory examinations are conducting a study of the immunological status with the definition of a set of indicators characterizing the cellular and humoral immunity, including the determination of the white blood cells, blood lymphocytes and their factions, and classes of immunoglobulins A, M, E, G, apply leptocythere, ultrasound, examination of the hepatic hemodynamics and other. The diagnosis is mostly established accidentally during instrumental (ultrasound, X-Ray, laparoscopis) investigations of organs at arising of complications.