PREVENTION OF HELMINTOSES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PROPHYLAXIS MEASURES

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ABSTRACT

Helminthiasis is a common parasitic disease among preschool children, mainly affecting the gastrointestinal tract. This disease can cause digestive disorders, anemia, poor growth, and decreased immunity in children.

Introduction. Helminthiasis is a common parasitic disease among preschool children, mainly affecting the gastrointestinal tract. This disease can cause digestive disorders, anemia, poor growth, and decreased immunity in children.

Prevention and preventive measures are important in reducing the spread of helminthiasis, supporting healthy growth in children, and reducing the risk of future disease.

Objective. To assess the effectiveness of helminthiasis prevention and preventive measures in preschool children.

Materials and methods. The study involved 150 children aged 3–6 years. Children were divided into two groups: Prophylactic treatment group: children who regularly received antiparasitic drugs and hygiene measures (n=75). Control group: children who did not regularly receive preventive measures (n=75). Assessment: Coprogram and laboratory tests (parasite eggs, hemoglobin, white blood cells). Monitoring of cases and symptoms. Statistical analysis: SPSS program, $p<0.05$ significant.

Results. Prevalence of helminthiasis: In the prophylactic treatment group, parasite eggs were detected in 3% of children. In the control group, helminthiasis was detected in 28% of children. Clinical signs: In the prophylactic group, symptoms were minimal: abdominal pain (2%), fatigue (1%). In the control group, abdominal pain (20%), diarrhea (15%), skin allergies (10%). Laboratory indicators: In the prophylactic group, hemoglobin and white blood cell levels were normal. In the control group, 18% of children had low hemoglobin and 12% had decreased immunity. Effectiveness: Preventive measures reduced the prevalence of helminthiasis by 89%. Incidence and symptoms were significantly reduced.

Conclusion. Regular preventive treatment and hygiene measures in preschool children effectively prevent helminthiasis. Preventive measures significantly reduce the risk of disease in children and normalize laboratory indicators. In pediatric practice, preventive programs against helminthiasis are an important tool in maintaining children's health and supporting development.

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