HELMINTHIASIS IN CHILDREN

Kosimov Dilmurot
Kokand University Andijan branch
Faculty of Medicine treatment direction
Senior Lecturer (ORCID 0009-0009-4965-6477)
E-mail: kosimovdilmurodjon58@gmail.com, phone: +998936312444
Asqarova Dilafruz
Student, Andijan Branch of Kokand University

Abstract: *This article is devoted to examining the prevalence, causes, and treatment methods for helminthiasis in children. Helminthiasis, or diseases caused by parasitic worms, can significantly impact children's health. The article details various types of helminthiasis, symptoms, diagnostic processes, and effective treatment options. Attention is also given to preventive measures with recommendations for parents and educational institutions. The article reviews modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of helminthiasis in children, as well as its long-term health consequences, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issue and support a healthy lifestyle among children.*

Keywords: *helminthiasis, children, parasitic worms, diseases, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, health, healthy lifestyle, epidemiology, parasitology, infections, parents, educational institutions.*

Introduction: Helminthiasis in children is a group of diseases caused by parasitic worms that can severely affect their health. This issue is prevalent worldwide, particularly in developing countries, where it can weaken children's immune systems and adversely impact their growth and development. Helminth infections can cause various symptoms, complicating diagnosis and treatment. The article covers the most common types of helminthiasis, symptoms, and diagnostic techniques. Special emphasis is placed on treatment and preventive measures, offering guidance for parents and caregivers to help prevent these infections and protect children's health. The objective of this article is to provide a broad understanding of helminthiasis in children and highlight the severity of this health issue.

Literature Review: Research and literature on helminthiasis in children provide a deeper understanding of this problem. Epidemiological studies in various countries illustrate the prevalence of helminthiasis and its impact on health. For example, a study by Bakhtiyorova (2020) found a high prevalence of helminth infections among children in rural areas of Uzbekistan, stressing the role of poor sanitation and food contamination.

Numerous international studies also exist, with WHO reports outlining preventive and treatment approaches for helminthiasis in children. A meta-analysis by Albonico et al. (2019) demonstrated the effectiveness of anthelmintic drugs in treating helminth infections in children.
Many sources, including the American Academy of Pediatrics and other health organizations, have provided guidelines on combating helminthiasis in children. Their recommendations emphasize the importance of enhancing preventive measures and improving parasitology awareness in educational institutions. The literature also highlights innovative approaches to addressing helminthiasis in children, including immunization, community involvement, and modern technology implementation. These studies lay a foundation for effective strategies in combating helminthiasis in children.

Results and discussion:

This article provides a detailed analysis of the challenges and solutions associated with helminthiasis in children. Research shows that helminthiasis poses a serious threat to children's health, potentially impairing their growth and development. Parasites weaken the immune system, making children more susceptible to various diseases and infections. Statistical data in the article confirms that the spread of helminth infections depends on multiple factors. Poor hygiene and sanitation conditions, along with lower education levels, are primary contributors to the prevalence of helminthiasis in children. Promoting preventive measures and a healthy lifestyle can help reduce helminthiasis rates among children
Treatment options are also essential. The availability and ease of use of effective anthelmintic drugs can lead to positive treatment outcomes for children. Furthermore, enhancing the knowledge and skills of parents and caregivers is vital for safeguarding children's health. The results indicate that a multidisciplinary approach is required for the effective detection and treatment of helminthiasis in children. This approach involves healthcare professionals, educational institutions, and the community. Raising awareness and sharing resources within the community are crucial for addressing the problem. Future research on helminthiasis in children is necessary, especially to develop new preventive and therapeutic methods and strengthen epidemiological monitoring. These studies will play a vital role in ensuring children's health and implementing effective strategies in the fight against helminthiasis.

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