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PARASITIC ZONOSSES - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RISK FACTOR

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Parasitic diseases that are transmitted naturally from animals to humans and vice versa from humans to animals, known as parasitic zoonoses, are mentioned in the earliest writings and about them the first concrete links were made between human disease and diseases. the animal. These diseases are transmitted by vertebrate animals, mammals or birds, while diseases transmitted by the venom and toxins of snakes, or from fish are not considered zoonoses.

The diseases we can get from animals can be viruses, bacteriosis, mycoses, rickettsiosis or helminthiasis. In general, zoonoses are transmitted by wild animals and, accidentally, by farm animals, community dogs and, not least, by unvaccinated pets and checked by veterinarian.

The most common zoonoses from pets are transmitted by dogs and cats. Today's avant-garde fashion proposes other species as "pets", but the most common infections are transmitted from puppies and cats.

These two categories of animals have been domesticated since ancient times, and human-like living conditions, they caused some parasitic etiological agents, through an adaptation in time, to become common.

Cats can transmit quite serious diseases to humans such as *toxoplasmosis*, *rabies virus* or various *mycoses*.

Many people grow small rodents in the house, such as hamsters or mice. It is good to know that rodents transmit diseases such as salmonellosis and brucellosis, and parrots or other domestic birds, salmonellosis and psittacosis. Even, seemingly harmless, turtles can transmit salmonellosis and other bacteriosis.

The behavior of *Homo sapiens* has an essential role in the macro- and microepidemiology of emerging or re-emerging parasitic zoonoses. Changing demographics and concomitant changes in the environment, climate, technology, land use and changes in human behavior, converge to promote the emergence and spread of parasitic zoonoses. Unprecedented movements of humans, animals and their parasites have led to the introduction of new genes, cultural preferences, habits and patterns of behavior.

As both domestic and wild animals play an important role as reservoirs of these pathogens, increased migration and passive introduction of pathogens by humans can change the epidemiological situation.

It follows that globalization and climate change will have an extraordinary impact on these pathogens, which change their epidemiological patterns and ecosystems due to changes in biotic and abiotic parameters. The consequences of these changes on foodborne zoonoses are important that biologists, epidemiologists, human doctors and veterinarians to assess the issue in a single approach, health.

In the last century, major importance has been given to bacteriological and virological studies, neglecting parasitic diseases, especially in terms of preventing and combating them. The results of parasitological research carried out in our country show that parasitic diseases such as echinococcosis / hydatidosis, fasciolosis, dicroceliosis, toxocariasis, sarcocystosis, toxoplasmosis, migrans larvae, etc. are widespread and cause great social and economic problems.

The high level of parasitic zoonoses is reported not only in our country, but also in countries with developed economies.

It is important that zoonoses include large numbers of animals and a significant number of the human population, in which children are most affected. Some parasitic diseases, such as hydatidosis, are contracted during childhood and are clinically expressed or detected after several years, with particularly serious consequences.

Numerous authors have pointed out in the evolution of zoonoses the importance of natural outbreaks and the role of vectors of birds, especially migratory ones, which

can carry parasites over very long distances. Dogs and cats, in particular, which live in close proximity to humans and which due to their affectionate behavior are considered friends of the house, can transmit more than 42 diseases, of which more than half are etiologically parasitic.

According to data published by the WHO and the UN through FAO, it appears that so far more than 156 infectious agents are registered as producing zoonoses, of which more than 100 are represented by different kinds of parasites.

Therefore, the existing situation reveals that measures to prevent and control parasitic zoonoses require a wide participation of decision-makers and execution in all areas of activity. Veterinarians and human doctors have a decisive role in informing the population about the importance and severity of these diseases.

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