

## IMMUNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WHOSE BODY IS INFECTED WITH CATTLE SOLITAIRE

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**Annotation:** *Teniarinchosis is a parasitic disease from the group of biogelmintoses, manifested by signs of damage to the digestive tract and toxic-allergic reactions. Teniarinchosis is observed with nausea, abdominal pain, a sharp increase in appetite and weight loss, independent outflow of parasitic segments through the anus, asthenovegetative and neurotic syndromes and itching. The main distribution area of teniarinkhoz is Regions and countries where cattle farming has developed. The intermediate master of the teniarinkhoz is cattle, the main master is a person, and the animals are infected with himself when they eat meat products. Taeniarhynchosis, like huddi Teniasis, is caused by tapeworm parasites from the Taeniidae family (taeniid), so both diseases are classified as human teniadiasis. Teniarinhosis, also known as cattle meat, armed band, is a parasitic tapeworm worm in mammals. of the 6 rates studied in adults with teniarinchosis, 3 (40.0%) did not show convincing changes (R0, 05), while in the other three (60.0%) the changes differed convincingly from the control group, including serum IgM was shown to occur at high concentrations of 1.28 times (R0, 05), IgG 1.51 times (R0, 001), IgE 3.62 times (R0, 001).*

**Keywords:** *Parasite, immune system, allergic background, immunoglobulin, antigen-antibody.*

Currently, more than 15 thousand species of parasites are known that live at the expense of humans, animals and plants, and more ascarids, enterobioses, slingworms are found in humans [1,4].

Helminths parasitize on the respiratory, digestive, muscles, liver, gallbladder, spleen, blood, brain, eyes and other organs of the human body. One of the factors that determine the health of the population are diseases related to social aspects, including protozoonosis and helminths, all of which account for 99% of Parasitic Diseases [5,7]. Scientific sources admit that vomiting (helminths), living at the expense of organs and tissues of humans and animals, the diseases caused by them are called helminthoses. The source of the disease is the sick person and animals infected with vomiting [2].

Parasitism (Greek parasitos - teak-Eater, co-Eater) is one of the interactions between organisms of different species. In doing so, one of the organisms (the parasite) uses the other (the host) as a living environment and food source to harm it. Parasites are found in

unicellular (sarcocystis, sporozoa, knidosporidia, microsporidia, and infusions) as well as multicellular animals (flatworms, thoracic, roundworms, and arthropods) types [3].

The above problems are also relevant in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and there are few scientific sources devoted to this problem in the literature. Scientific work on the environmental issues of parasitosis, identification of factors of origin, laboratory diagnosis, determination of the prospect of problems and a conceptual approach to the Prevention of parasitic diseases are not enough [6].

The purpose of our study: determination and evaluation of the immune system in patients with an allergic background diagnosed with teniariniosis.

Materials and methods of research: The immune system was studied in 108 adults and children who were diagnosed with parasitic disease inhabiting the districts of the Khorezm region. To achieve the goal, we used the immunofluorescence analysis (IFA) examination method. IFA transfer principle: polystyrene is based on the specific effects of antibodies with pre-immobilization (fixation) of antigen on solid phase carrier in the determination of the "antigen-antibody" complex formed in tablet holes. The determination of the resulting complex was carried out by measuring the color-optical density of the substrate mixture, which is an indicator that changes color under the influence of the products of the "enzyme - substrate" reaction entering the enzyme reaction.

Result and discussion: Currently, there are 50,000 species of organisms that lead a parasitic lifestyle, of which unicellular animals with representatives of more than 342 species of helminths and more than 18 species of Protozoa cause parasitic diseases in humans, with these diseases, the damage of the population is 2 billion. the person has reached, it should be noted that the incidence is more than 80% among children. Schoolchildren and preschoolers make up 90-95% of all enterobiasis patients and 65.1% of ascariidosis patients. Today, the largest parasitic diseases are enterobiasis (725.83 lesions in 100 thousand), ascariidosis (158.03 lesions in 100 thousand) and trichocephalosis (35.44 lesions in 100 thousand).

Under the tenth revised International Classification of diseases (ICD-10) (WHO, 2007), parasitic diseases belong to Class I. According to the WHO, helminthoses are ranked 4th in terms of the level of harm to the health of the population of the globe after diarrhea, tuberculosis and ischemic heart disease. The increase in helminthiasis diseases in different countries of the world is the result of environmental pollution with helminth eggs as a result of wastewater runoff, population migration, increased human communication with animals, low socio-economic living standards, weakening of the population's immune system.

Children have been found to be a vulnerable class of population to parasites. This is due, on the one hand, to the lower level of compliance with sanitary and hygienic standards, on the other hand, to the decrease in rapid growth and development as a result of parasitic invasion. Parasitic invasion in childhood is often caused by factors that lead to chronic eating disorders, gastrointestinal dysfunction, intoxication, body sensitization, and

weakened immune systems. Helminth larvae can migrate, damage the visceral membranes, brain, eye, lungs, and nervous system. 5-7% of Larval migrants enter the brain, the larvae of more than 30 parasitic species affect lung tissue.

It appears that 3 of the 6 studies (40.0%) did not show any convincing changes (R0,05), while the other three (60.0%) showed that the changes differed convincingly from the control group, including serum IgM 1.28 times (R0,05), IgG 1.51 times (R0,001), IgE 3.62 times (R0,001) at high concentration.

The same trend has been maintained in pediatric indications, with only convincing low levels of IgA compared to the control group (up to  $1.33 \pm 0.16$  g/l) and statistically divergent abundance of the complement S3 component (up to  $29.15 \pm 0.75$  mg/ml) found (R0, 05) – Table 2. However, the amount of these indicators did not differ dramatically in adults.

It has been proven that the immune system has symptoms of an increase in V-Joint indicators different from the control group, that this breeding trend is in patients with teniasis of different ages, that only some indicators (IgG and IgE) exceed the control group, and that adults have a higher allergic background laboratory intensity compared to children.

Conclusion. Thus, a study of serum immunoglobulin concentrations in adults with teniasis found that 3 out of 6 (40.0%) did not detect convincing changes (R0, 05), while in the other three (60.0%) the changes differed convincingly from the control group, including serum IgM 1.28 times (R0, 05), IgG 1.51 times (R0, 001), IgE 3.72 times (R0, 001) was shown to occur at high concentrations.

The same trend was maintained in pediatric indications, with only convincing low levels of IgA compared to the control group (up to  $1.33 \pm 0.16$  g/l) and statistically different abundances of the complement S3 component (up to  $29.2 \pm 0.75$  mg/ml) found (R0,05).

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