



P585 - 603: ANALYSIS RISK FACTORS FOR HUMAN CYSTIC ECHINOCOCCOSIS IN MOGHAN PLAIN, AN ENDEMIC REGION OF ARDABIL PROVINCE, IRAN

Hafez MirzanezhadAsl¹

1. Faculty member of Ardabil University of medical Sciences, Iran

Background and Aim: Cystic Hydatidosis (CE) is a Zoonosis and caused by larval stages of *Echinococcus granulosus* (metacestode) in the intermediate host, eggs of echinococcus released through the feces from infected dogs and eggs ingesting infects humans.

Methods: So far no survey was conducted to determine analysis risk factors for the human hydatidosis in Ardabil province, so, using ELISA test and for the first HCF-Ag then Ag-5 and Ag-B and questionnaires forms, the prevalence of this disease was detected in the moghan area in this province. Hospital records defined that cystic echinococcosis is frequent in Moghan Area of Ardabil province. The present study designed to determine the seropositive rate and to analyze risk factors of disease for people living in this region. In this survey, 2680 serum samples were randomly collected from the normal population the everywhere of six shingles of Moghan plain. Sera was storage in -70°C in Ardabil medicine. In the first stage of test for screening the sera was tested using enzyme-linked immunosorbent-assay protocol and HCF-Ag.

Results: The serology results + were analyzed by Logistic regression using SPSS 18. Of 2680 serum samples 162 sera (6.9%) and (0.4%), respectively for CE and AE were positive. Women were more than men (21 vs. 11.2%) for CE. The age group of 4-19 showed the lowest rate and the 20-39 and 40-59 showed the highest rate of infection.

Conclusion: The rate of prevalence in this province shows somehow a resemblance with the other cities in Iran. Considering the lifestyle in this province a complementary study is suggested in all related cities.

Keywords: Risk factors, Cystic echinococcosis, Moghan Plain