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ECOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF TRICHINOSIS IN GOMEL REGION

Trichinosis is a disease that develops on the average in 2-4 weeks after using infected meat. The degree of severity of illness for people varies from easy forms to severe complicated forms, sometimes it can lead to death.

Trichinosis of pigs is an asymptomatic zoonotic disease of pigs, caused by the shallow eelworms of *Trichinella spiralis* type. The sources of causative agent are more than 60 types of the animals infected with the larvae of trichinella.

The all-round study of problem of trichinosis in the Republic was conducted by such prominent helminthologists as: K. I. Skryabin (1928), Ch. S. Goregliad (1966), A. S. Bessonov (1964, 1972) and others. A. S. Bessonov (1972) marked that the numerous cases of pig helminthism and frequent incidence of the disease among the population was the main reason to serious study of all possible aspects of the problem of trichinosis in the Republic of Belarus.

First time the invasion was found during the examination at the inspection of pork carcasses in 1897–1912 in Minsk and Minsk province (D. P. Byalyatski, 1958). L. P. Chistyakov reported about pigs trichinosis when found out this disease in Vetka (1911), Zhlobin volosts of the Gomel district (Ch. S. Goregliad, 1966), but the invasion attracted special attention of specialists in 1925 in connection with the increased number of cases. In 1928, the All-Belarusian conference of medical and veterinary specialists was held. During this conference the experts discussed the measures of fighting against trichinosis and marked that in Gomel, Zhlobin and Rogachev districts 2.7% of pigs carcasses were staggered by trichinella. In the same districts the research workers of VIGIS under the direction of K. I. Skryabin found out that domestic carnivorous and marine rodents were infected with trichinosis.

Undertaken studies gave an opportunity to find out the reasons of human trichinosis and allowed to clarify the trichinosis situation in the indicated districts. Also during this conference, the practical measures on fighting against trichinosis were discussed. However, in subsequent years, these measures were not conducted and trichinosis hearths remained not revitalized.

Most difficult situation was observed in cities: Zhlobin, Rogachev, Terekhovskiy, Mozyr, Rechitsa and Khoyniki districts. Some districts (Zhlobin, Rogachev) stayed adverse from 1911. The outbreak of trichinosis invasion among the population in 1926–1928 was caused by the use of pork meat infected with trichinellas. The diagnosis of this illness was set by the experts of VIGIS under the direction of academician K. I. Skryabin (P. M. Yamschikov, 1967).

During the Great Patriotic War, the trichinosis situation was worsening. From 1945 to 1956 trichinosis of pigs was registered almost in all districts of the Gomel Region. According to the official data from 1948 to 1963 (15 years), 1118 persons in the Gomel area were infected with trichinosis. Percentage of scope researches of meat of pigs received from the population in those years was from 5 to 18.

In subsequent years, conducted work on the exposure of trichinella in pigs along with the elucidative activity among the population by medical and veterinary specialists, allowed to conduct laboratory examinations of 75.8% meat of pigs till 1963.

During the period from 1960 to 2013 (53 years) in the region, 1892 cases of the clinically evident cases of human trichinosis were revealed – 24.8% of all registered diseased for this period in the republic. From all carcasses of domestic pigs infected with trichinosis for the period from 2009 for 2011 in Belarus 45.5% were relating to the Gomel Region. (L. S. Tsvirko, E. I. Narolenkova, 2014).

Epizootic situation on trichinosis of pigs in the Gomel Region as well as in Belarus as a whole constantly is under intent control of veterinary services. Only the veterinary laboratory of central market in Gomel in 2013–2015 conducted trichinelloscopy of 8307 carcasses of pigs and 37 carcasses of nutrias. In 2 tests of meat from pigs the larvae of trichinellas are found. Starting from 2013 and till the present time in Belarus in connection with the threat of African pig plague, the measures are conducted on the reduction of quantity of wild boar in the hunting sectors of Belarus. For this period the indicated laboratory conducted trichinelloscopy of 653 tests of meat of wild boar obtained in the hunting sector of the Gomel Region. From them one carcass was infected with the larvae of trichinellas.

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**CARRIAGE OF OPPORTUNISTIC BACTERIA
INTO WILD WATERFOWL IN MINSK
AND SMOLEVICHI DISTRICTS OF THE REPUBLIC
OF BELARUS**

The Republic of Belarus is a country having about 11 thousand lakes. The length of the rivers that flow in Belarus is about 90 thousand kilometers. Widely developed network of drainage canals and artificial water-bodies allows to represent country as the regional supplier of fresh water. All of these water objects in abundance inhabited by numerous species of waterfowl.