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TAENIASIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES: TYPOLOGICAL ASPECTS AND ASYMMETRY TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION

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WHO identified human taeniasis as a potentially eradicable disease; though taeniasis caused by taenia solium as well as cysticercosis are thought to be among the diseases affecting the population in the Southern Asia without necessary attention but with neglecting. Cultural factors are described as the contributive ones together with the socioeconomic, agricultural (because this parasite affects both human beings and pigs) in part in the tropical island, Bali, Indonesia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Colombia; separate provinces and districts in part in the people of Tha Song Yang District Tak Province in Thailand. European countries are affected by mentioned worms much more seldom: in part there were the data concerning to only two cases since 1990 to 2015.

Ethnic typological aspect is reflected not only in the data about different countries involvement in these diseases study but in the fact that many countries paid and pay much attention into monitoring the results of interventions against these parasites for example Australia, Peru, Switzerland [1]; current status and perspectives of cysticercosis development in various countries in part in Japan [2]. Strategies for the elimination of these diseases are developed in various countries while testifying to ethnic typological aspect taking into account importance.

The topic studied actuality and ethnic typological aspect taking into consideration essentiality are increased by presence of neurocysticercosis affecting

nervous system of the sick paid particularly in Peru by the representatives of Cysticercosis Working Group in Peru [3; 4], the USA [5], Ecuador [6], Spain and Mexico (giant forms in both countries), Brazil, India with atypical involvement of the lateral ventricle in the pathological process as well as with rare anterior interhemispheric fissure cyst formation (ethnic typological aspect plus anterior-posterior asymmetry) [7]. Asymmetric lateral ventricular neurocysticercosis is thought to be a separate nosologic unit and is paid much attention in the USA, Japan, India [8]. There is a Parasitic Disease Epidemiology Branch in a Center for Disease Control and Prevention in American city Atlanta where there was performed and investigation concerning to tapeworms and seizures [9].

As we can see Southern Asia, Latin America and Africa have increased distribution of these parasite worms and therefore increased interest to their multifaceted study namely concerning to etiopathogenesis, clinics, diagnostics, therapy, prevention and with their own eradication programs creating and implementing in the Health Care. Although such programs are developed in other countries as well that increases the ethnic typological aspect significance for excessive time. Some of them are strictly individual while others can help in other cities, districts, areas, villages, countries and continents partially or completely. The areas urban or rural character should be taken into obligatory consideration and this represents important typological aspect because the habitants without modern conveniences, abilities to maintain hygiene, living under bad or very bad conditions in part in semi-slum or slum areas are in the group of risk on having mentioned diseases as well. We think that there must be separate preventing and eliminating programs for people without normal living conditions. And also we insist on typological aspects taking into consideration essentiality at every stage of studying these diseases and fighting against them as well. It should be mentioned that updates on epidemiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, and management are performed rather often in various countries in part in the USA [10], because the disease multifaceted study was and is performed not only in the mentioned countries and continents with its bigger distribution but in other countries and continents too because of very dangerous character of this disease and possible distribution to another areas anytime. Immune system was found to get involved into fighting with such parasites damaging CNS as *Plasmodium falciparum*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, *Trypanosoma brucei*, *Neisseria meningitidis* and *Taenia solium* with significant varieties expression observed by the specialists from Sweden, Uganda, the UK, Kenya, South Africa, Kuwait, France, the USA and immune response is studied at molecular and genetic levels in part while distinguishing the specific membrane markers and sites for the immune cells and human immune agents interaction to the microorganisms. Neuroimmunology represents relatively young separate science with significant developmental prospects.

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