عنوان مقاله:

Epidemiology study of malaria in Larestan during Yool-Yoll

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: Malaria is one of the most prevalent parasitic diseases in tropical and subtropical regions of the world. In all provinces of Iran except Sistan and Baluchestan, Hormozgan and the tropical parts of Kerman, malaria is under control. However, due to favorable conditions, the possibility of incidence in parts of the country still exists. So Disease surveillance and epidemiological study is necessary to control the disease. The aim of this study was to investigate malaria in Larestan during Y-0-1-Y-011. Methods: This study was a cross-sectional-descriptive study. Use of patient records was conducted during Yool-Yoll at the Larestan Center for Disease. Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients extract from the recorded documents and descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage frequency) and surveillance indicators ABER, SPR, API were calculated. For data analysis and calculation of indicators SPSS 15 and Excel YooY software were used. Results: FYT cases were recorded. AY.6% was men, and F.9% was Iranian. A9.F% suffering vivax, V.F% falciparum and W.Y% was mixed. In addition, from an epidemiological point of view &Y.&% were introduced cases, F۵.9% were relapse cases, 1.5% were Indigenous cases, and none of them from local communication. Y deaths were reported in Yool and YooY. ABER index was F.I in Yoo9 compare to I.A in Yoo6. SPR index was Y.Y in Yool compare to 0.06 for Yolo, and API index was 96 per thousand in YooY compare to 1.YA in Yoll. SPR and API indices have regular decreasing. Conclusion: Results showed a regular decreasing trend in the incidence of malaria in Larestan. If this trend and surveillance continue in the future, malaria will not be a health problem for .Larestan in future

كلمات كليدى:

Epidemiology, Malaria, Vivax, Falciparum, Epidemiology, Malaria, Vivax, Falciparum

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