

COMPARATIVE ASPECT OF TREATMENT GIARDIASIS.

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Despite great progress in the development of highly effective antiparasitic drugs, the treatment of giardiasis remains one of the unresolved and complex issues.

The purpose of the study – to investigate the therapeutic efficacy of herbal drug Sausalin (Kazakhstan, Scientific-Production Center "Phytochemistry") for Giardiasis.

Materials and Methods

We studied 84 patients from 12 to 50 years who were hospitalized for inpatient treatment in the regional infectious diseases hospital with giardiasis.

Verification of the diagnosis was based on clinical and medical history and laboratory and instrumental methods of examination. All patients were divided randomly into 2 groups for the antiparasitic therapy. The data obtained were subjected to statistical analysis using the t-test.

Results and discussion

Among the clinical forms, as in the study group and the comparison group was dominated by intestinal form, respectively, 58.1% and 80.0% ($p \leq 0,05$). Mixed forms of giardiasis identified in 41.8% patients of comparison group and 20.0% of the patients in the control group ($p \leq 0,05$). Major manifestations of giardiasis were anorexia (60.6%, $p \leq 0,05$), coated tongue (66.7%, $p \leq 0,05$), sunken abdomen (63.6%, $p \leq 0,05$) and diarrhea with abnormal impurities (63.6%, $p \leq 0,05$). Abdominal pain have been observed in patients in 43.4% ($p \leq 0,05$), usually in the right upper quadrant. These patients had significantly increased and moderately painful liver. Violations of basic liver function tests is not observed.

Patients with chronic giardiasis were divided into two groups randomly.

In first group was 43 patients with giardiasis, they used the drug of plant origin - Sausalin (0.12g) in a therapeutic dose of 2 tablets 3 times a day for 10 days (study group). In second group were 40 patients which used antiparasitic drug metronidazole (0.5g) 1 tablets 3 times a day for 7 days (control group). The criteria for evaluating the therapeutic efficacy of the therapy was the term of the reverse of the main manifestations of the disease.

Patients of the study group was stopped nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain completely. Patients control group during treatment with metronidazole ($6 \pm 1,9$) respectively periodically disturbed nausea, related and unrelated to food intake and pain. Nausea, vomiting, pain, mainly in the epigastrium and in the right upper quadrant in patients second group ($9,6 \pm 1,6$; $7,1 \pm 0,8$; $9,1 \pm 0,8$) we have seen not only as a manifestation of the disease and as a side effects of the drug, as was the case intensification of these symptoms after treatment. Abdominal pain persisted in both groups: in the first group at $3,1 \pm 0,95$, and in second group at $9,1 \pm 0,8$ patients.

After treatment with metronidazole in patients of second group continued weakness, apathy and especially irritability ($8,1 \pm 0,91$; $3,1 \pm 0,8$; $9,7 \pm 1,1\%$). In the first group all symptoms except apathy stopped ($3,1 \pm 0,91$).

Skin (allergic) syndrome as pruritus regressed, and rash preserved only in ($3,1 \pm 0,8$) cases in the first group monitoring in patients receiving treatment Sausalin. In second group patients with the treatment of metronidazole rash and itching persisted, respectively ($8,1 \pm 1,1$; $4,3 \pm 1,1$). Dynamics of the main syndromes and symptoms of giardiasis in the background of the two treatments showed clinical efficacy of Sausalin. In this group was stopped completely dyspeptic syndrome, and only $3,1 \pm 0,8\%$ were abdominal pain, fatigue, rash.

After treatment these drugs, we conducted control parasitological examination to confirm the effectiveness of treatment. Monitoring was conducted on the basis of the disappearance of the parasites in the feces three times: after treatment and at 1 months.

The study of fecal two days after stopping of the drug in almost all patients in the study group was observed eradication of Giardia cysts, compared with the control group.

The study on the stool Giardia cysts was conducted 21 days after treatment. In the study group noted reclaim lamblia cysts in only 3 (5.7%) with scatological study of feces, and in the control group - 12 (30%). The scatological study of feces for detect Giardia cysts was conducted repeatedly on 21 days after treatment. In the study group noted recovery lamblia cysts in only 3 (5.7%), and in the control group - 12 (30%).

The results of the present study suggest clinical and parasitological efficacy of Sausalin.

Sausalin has biological activity of due to the presence of sesquiterpene lactones that has antiparasitic, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, choleric effects.