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Cystic echinococcosis in Bulgaria 2006 - 2017

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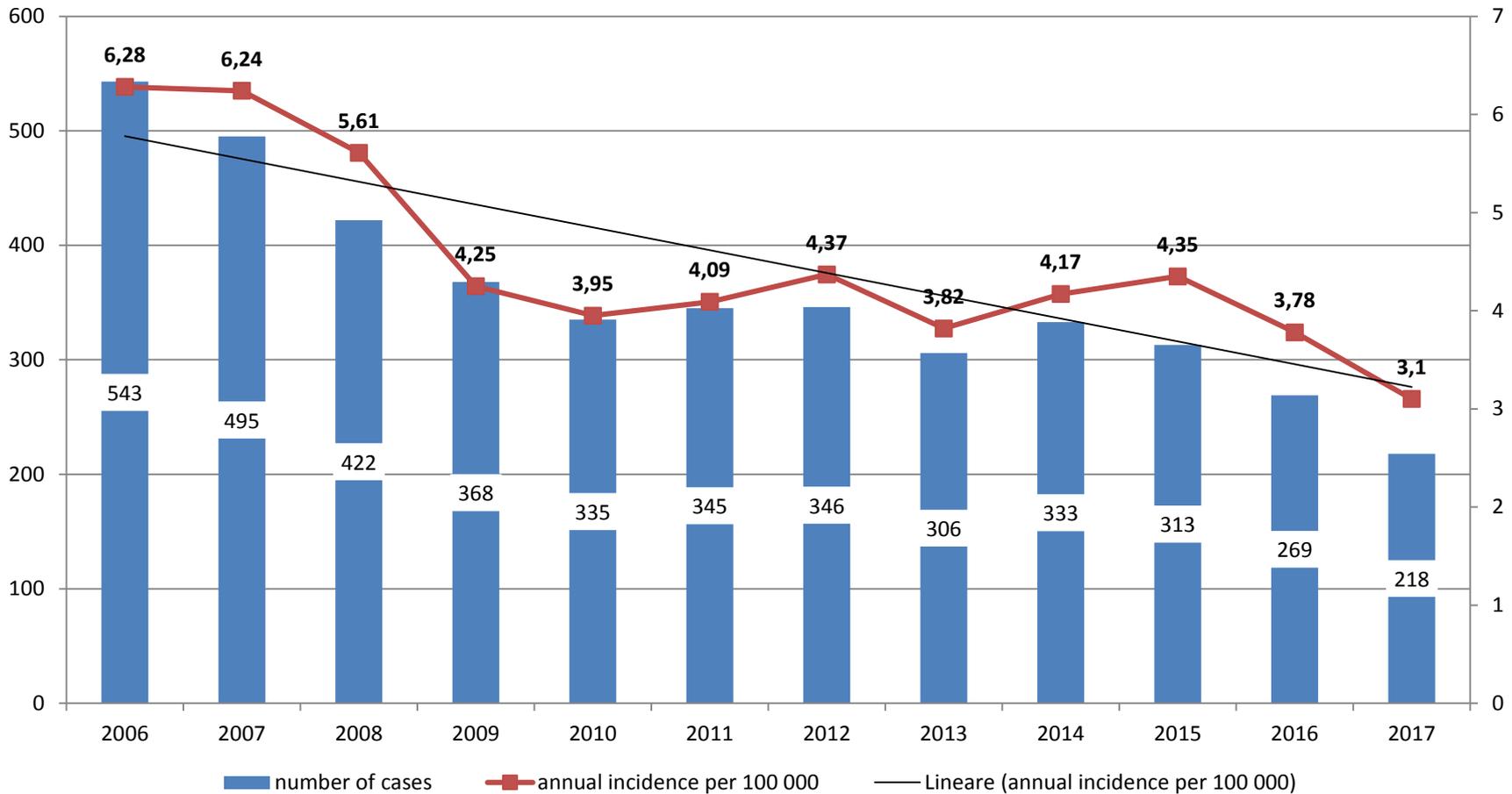
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- Human parasitic zoonoses are diseases posing a major challenge to public health systems in endemic countries. In Bulgaria, of great medical and social significance is the cystic echinococcosis.
- By number of cases and annual incidence among people, Bulgaria ranks first among the member states of the European Union*.

*European Food Safety Authority & European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. The European Union summary report on trends and sources of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and food-borne outbreaks in 2016. EFSA Journal, 2017; 15: 5077. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2017.5077

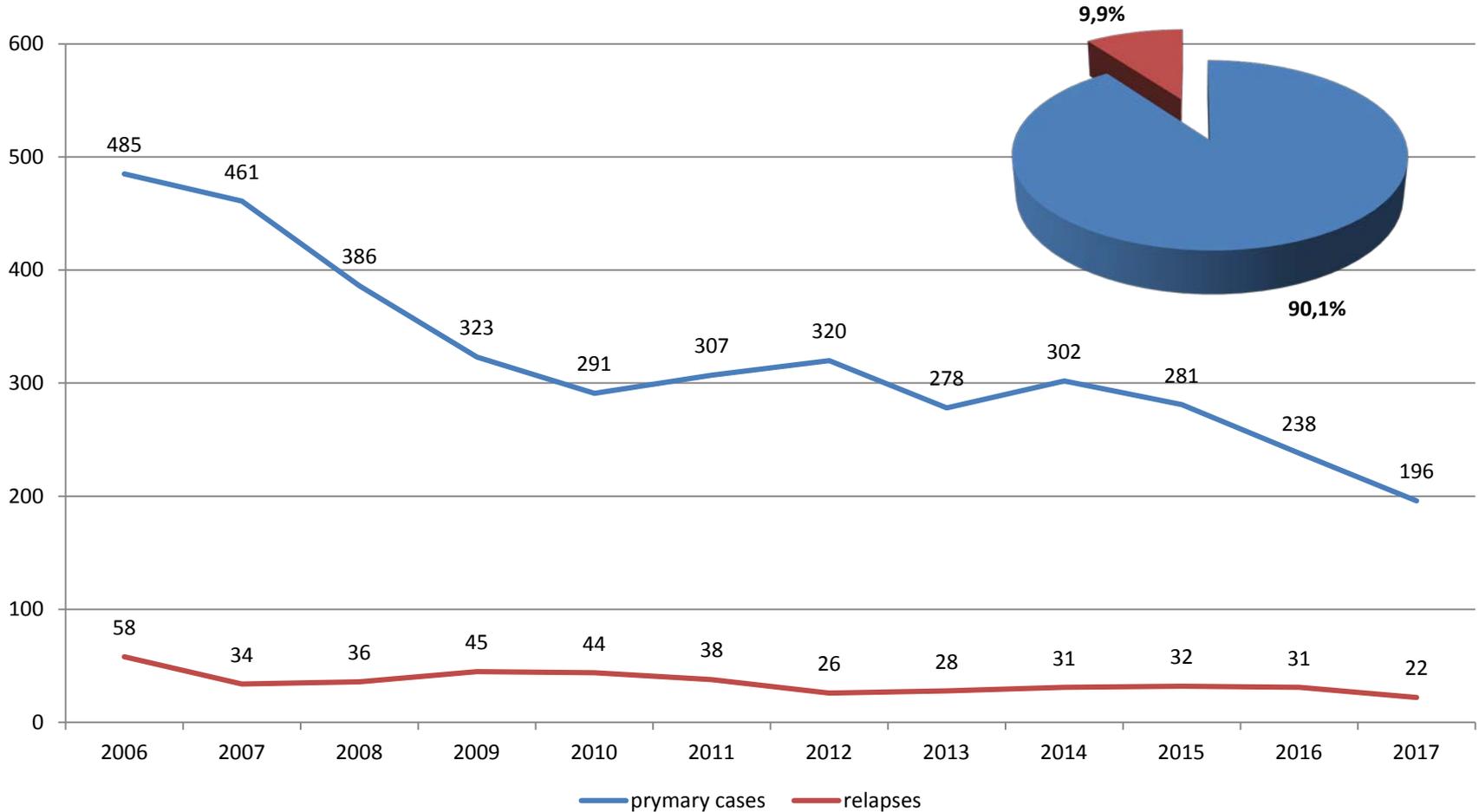
Morbidity

From 2006 to 2017, 4293 cases were recorded. The average annual incidence was 4.5 per 100 000.



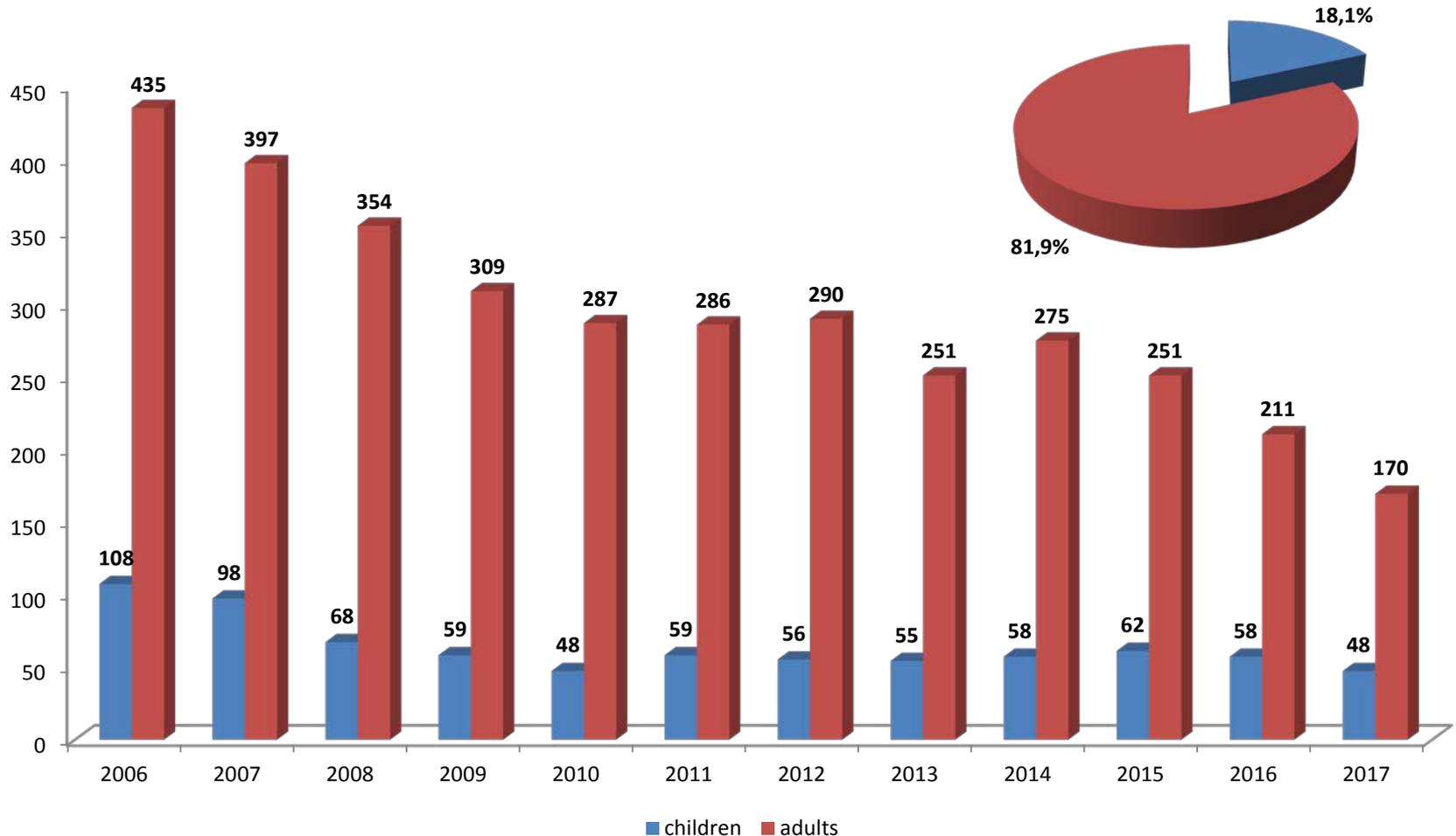
Primary cases vs. Relapses

For the period were registered 3868 primary cases and 425 cases of relapse

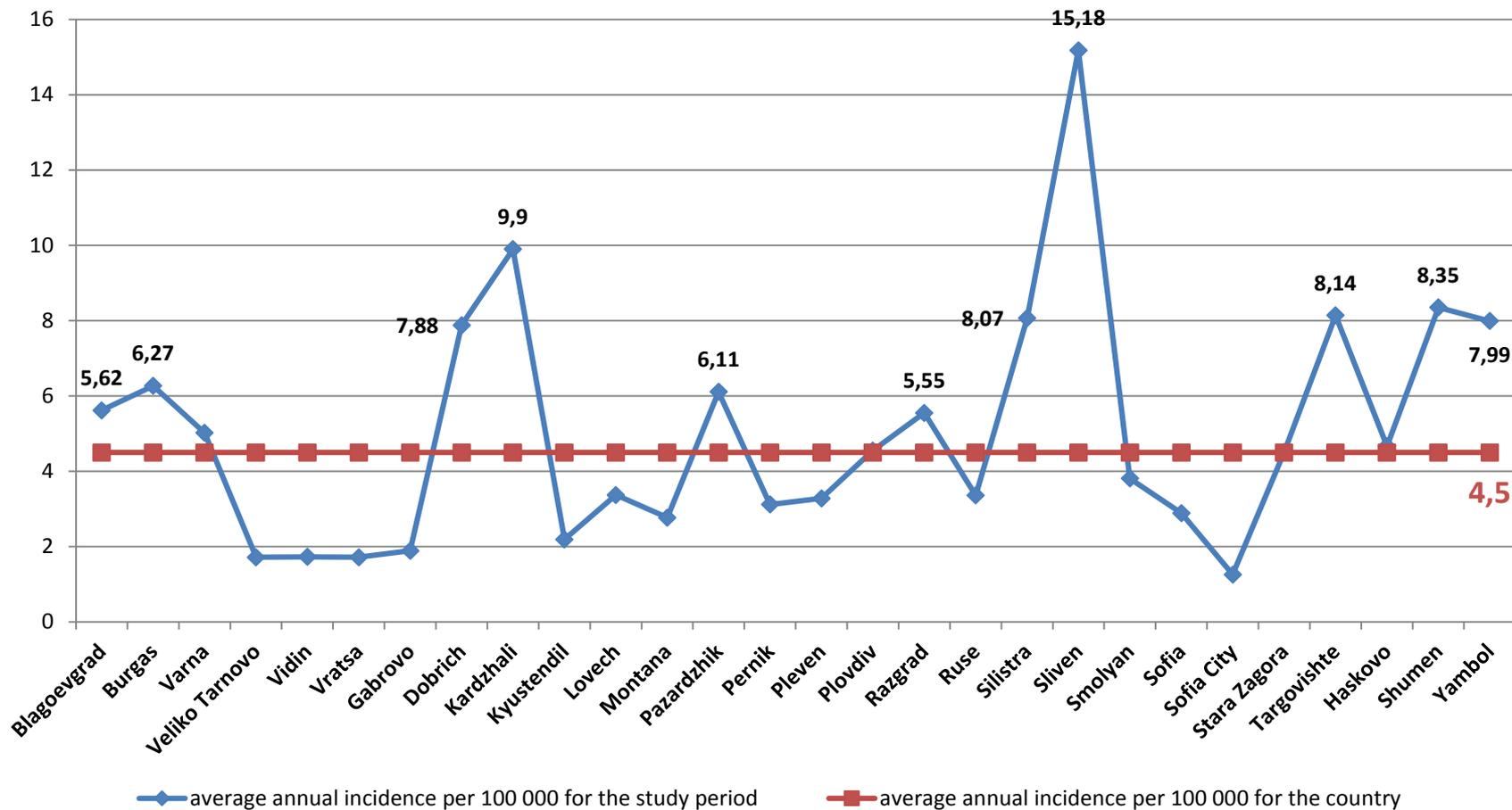


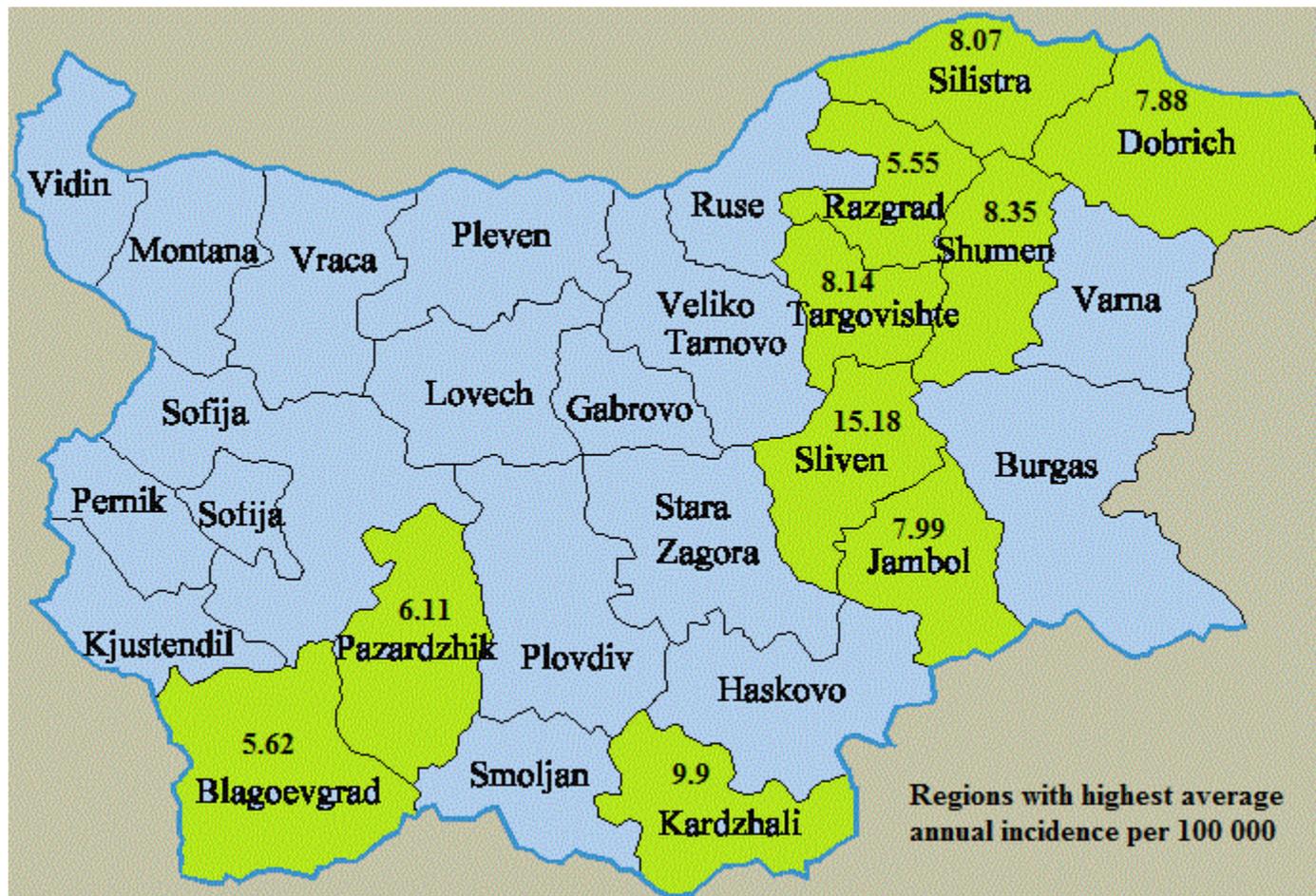
Distribution by age groups

During the period were registered 3516 cases of CE in adult persons (above 19 years) and 777 in children and adolescents.

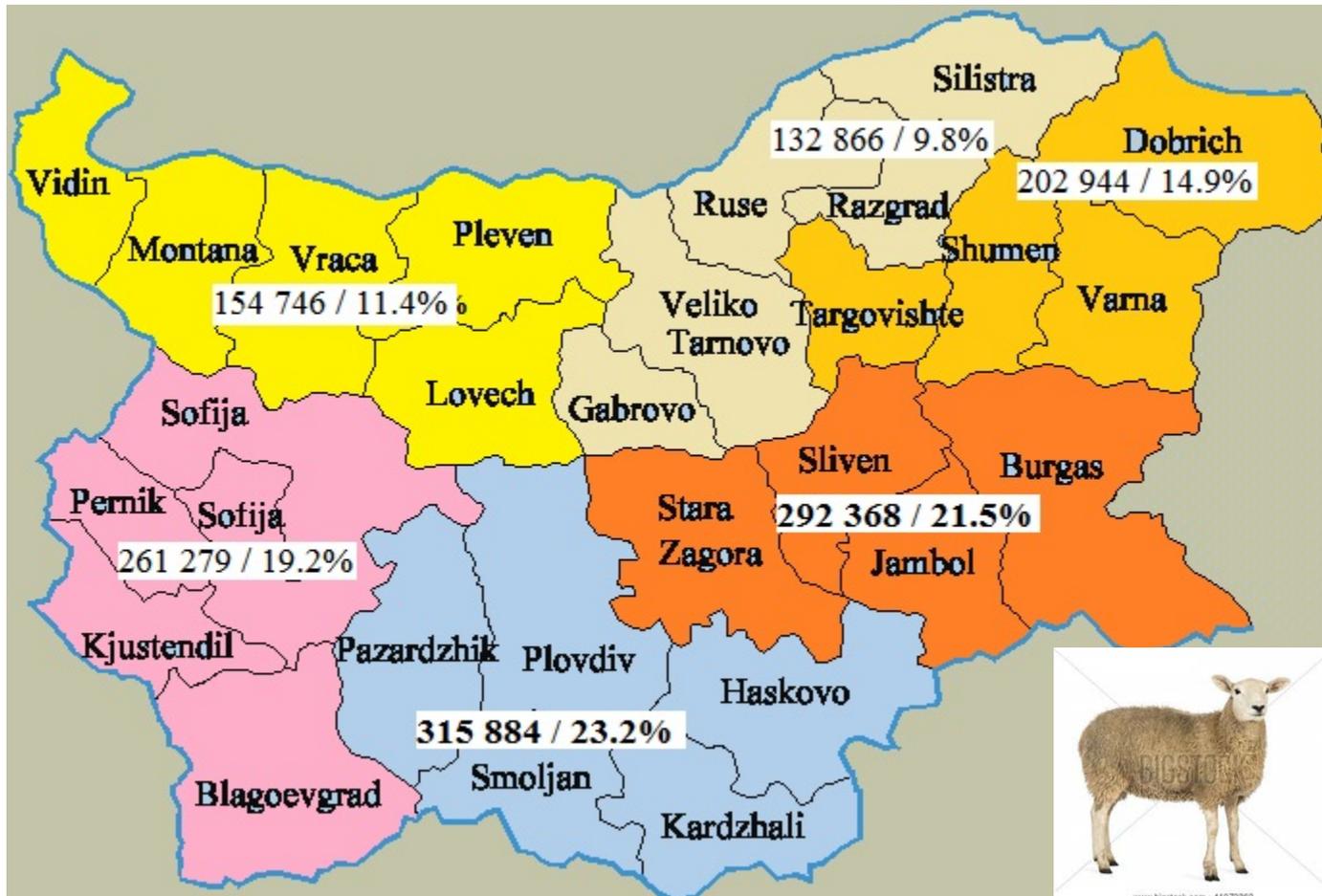


Regions with highest average incidence rate of CE





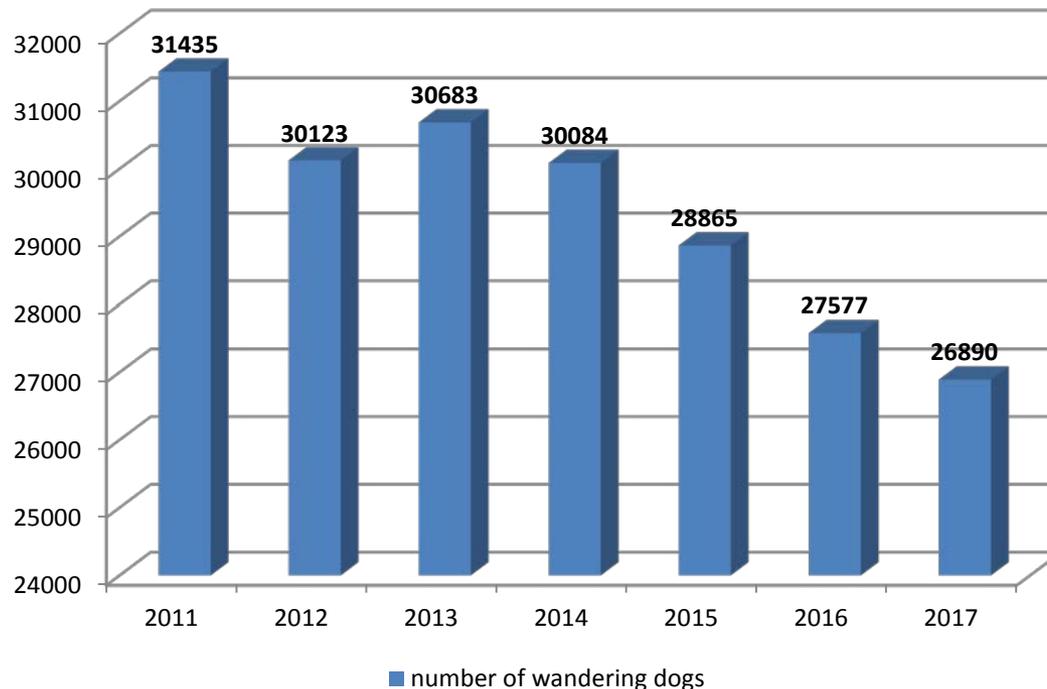
The areas with highest incidence of CE in humans fall within three regions of the country (Southeast, Northeast and South Central), where about 60% of sheep are grown.



It is estimated that in 2016, 4.36% of the sheep in Bulgaria were infected with *E. granulosus**

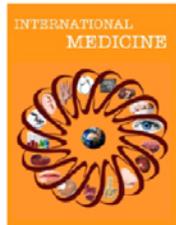
*EU summary report on zoonoses, zoonotic agents and food-borne outbreaks 2016

Data from annual censuses showed a decrease in the number of wandering dogs from 31 435 in 2011 to 26 890 in 2017.



Conclusions

- Although Bulgaria has highest incidence among the EU member states, data from our survey display a sustained trend of decreasing the registered annual morbidity.
- The most affected areas in the country are in regions with well - developed sheep breeding and ethnic heterogeneity of the population in them.
- We believe that from the side of human medicine, there are no particular difficulties with the diagnosis, treatment and surveillance of the disease. Measures to reduce the incidence include enforcement of the preventive actions by the public health authorities with media collaboration and involvement.



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Original Article

Human cystic echinococcosis, trichinellosis, and toxocariasis in Bulgaria: an update of data for 2015-2017

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ARTICLE

Cystic echinococcosis in Bulgaria 1996–2013, with emphasis on childhood infections

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Thank you for your attention

