Environmental Contamination with Helminth Infective Stages Implicated in Water and Foodborne Diseases

MARIA DOLIGALSKA and KATARZYNA DONSEKOW
Department of Parasitology, Institute of Zoology
Miecznikowa 1 str., 02-096 Warsaw, Poland.

Abstract

The number of parasites increased followed the rapid growing of human population on the Earth. Zoonoses with other medical disorders such allergy accompanied to the parasitic infection are under very careful investigation. A zoonosis can be transmitted from animals to humans in various ways, depending on life cycle of parasite, the kind of hosts and geographical distribution of species. There are many diseases that can be linked to transmission from not only domestic but also from wild animals (for example *Trichinella*, *Echinococcus*, *Toxocara*, *Anisakis*). The greater abundance of wild animals may contribute to the wider distribution and increasing prevalence of their parasites (red fox for *Echinococcus multilocularis* or *Trichinella britovi*). Zoonotic infections can be transmitted directly from environment when infective stages of parasite contamine water or food. Very important source of zoonoses in humans comes also from foodstuffs of animal origin. Environmental contamination with helminth infective stages needs regular indication for recognition of parasitic species under molecular data and improvement of effective measures to prevent of human zoonotic diseases.

Key words: zoonoses, environment contamination, water and foodborne diseases, helminthic infections