

The Burden of Parasitic Food Borne Diseases in South-East Asia Region

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Abstract

Considering the significant importance of Foodborne Parasitic Diseases (FPD), Foodborne Disease Burden Epidemiology Reference Group (FERG,WHO) was launched as 7-yr project to estimate the burden of food borne diseases in terms of DALY, YLD, LLD besides incidence and prevalence.

Based on WHO classification, South-East Asia Region (SEAR) was divided into two sub regions of B as low child mortality and very low adult mortality and D as high child and adult mortality. DALY, YLL and YLD were calculated for related parasitic agents. The important parasitic were selected based on a compendium of criteria.

As for the burden of disease (BD), in SEAR B and SEAR D, the burden was 690 and 710 DALYs per 100,000 population, respectively. Median rate of foodborne DALYs per 100 000 population, with 95% uncertainty intervals for both regions of B and D was 10; for *Entamoeba histolytica* was 2; for *Cryptosporidium* was 6 and for *Giardia* was 0.1 but for *Toxoplasma gondii* was 13 & 9 for B and D regions, respectively. Concerning helminths, the above rate for B&D regions for all helminths, cestodes, nematodes, trematodes and intestinal nematodes was 55&6, 3&4, 8&13, 0.01&0.04 and 0.2&0.1, respectively. Some helminths showed significant difference between two regions in this regard, e.g., that rate for *Taenia solium* was 3 and 45 for B&D regions, and 40&0.4 for *Opisthorchis* spp., respectively.

Detailed data will be released in the congress. Food habit of people reside in these areas is unique and needs more verification in terms of its relation with parasitic diseases.

Keywords: Food Borne Diseases, Parasites, South-East Asia Region