*Приложение 1/Application 1*

*Пример оформления тезиса из сборника 2019*

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PREVALENCE OF AMOEBIASIS IN NIGERIA AND GAMBIA**

**Akpabio Eno-Obong Udo**

Stavropol State Medical University, Stavropol, Russia

Biology Department

Scientific supervisors: C.M.Sc., Assoc. Professor **E.N. Makarenko**,

C.M.Sc. **M.V. Pokhodenko**, Assistant **N.V. Erina**

**Background:** *Entamoeba* comprises six species that inhabit human intestinal lumen of which only *E. histolytica* is positively shown to be pathogenic. It has been reported to cause a high morbidity and mortality rate. In developed regions, infection occurs among travelers, recent immigrants from endemic regions, homosexual males and in less developed regions it occurs more commonly in areas of low socio economic status, poor sanitation and nutrition.

**Objective:** To comparethe prevalence of *E. histolytica* in different states of Nigeria and Gambia.

**Materials and methods:** The materials used for this study is obtained from an online data from the World Health Organization (WHO) and also from the Centre For Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), that helps in tracking and investigating public health trends. Materials used in this study were obtained from Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria (Nigeria).

**Results and discussion**: From the data above, *E. histolytica* has the highest prevalence in Niamina (Gambia) with 42, 1% compared to other states in Nigeria. This is due to the climatic/tropical/ rural factors affecting the population. Whilst that of Kaduna State, Northern Nigeria is reported to be 23, 4% is majorly influenced by the level of sanitation.

**Conclusion:** Amoebiasis remains one of the most significant diseases worldwide. However, the findings of the study reveal *Entamoeba histolytica* as a major health problem in North-Western Nigeria. Prevention remains challenging, highlighting the need for improved awareness of this infection and preventive strategies in reported areas.

**Keywords:** Entamoeba histolytica, prevalence, children, Nigeria, Gambia, hygiene.