Relationship between parasitozoanoses, domestic animals, wildlife and changing environment in the Slovak Republic

Recently, we have regularly come across the issue of parasitozoanoses occurrence at all levels of society. This interferes with the problems in veterinary care (regarding animal health) and public health (human health, safety of food chain), which directly and indirectly influences the economy of individual European countries. Parasitozoanoses (protozoonoses and helminthozoanoses) belongs to a special category of zoonooses where the source of infection could be an animal, and also man in the body of which parasites reside. After the accession of the Slovak Republic into the EU and acceptation the rules of the Common European Market the entire socio-economic considerably changed. Free movement of goods and life animals without border control affected the incidence of parasitozoanoses in our territory and substantially increased health risks for farm and domestic animals. This new situation has significant impact on public health. Contamination of the environment in urban and rural ecosystems with parasites will be discussed. The most serious problem associated with this issue is to ensure hygienic safety of the organic wastes. Our presentation will also focus on protection against spreading parasitic germs through waste and animal excrements.

Biography

I. Papajová graduated in 1997 from the Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Pavol Jozef Šafárik in Košice, specializing in Biology and Chemistry. She received PhD degree at the Institute of Parasitology of the SAS in 2001 and she defended her thesis on Ecological factors and their impact on the tenacity of the enteronematode eggs in 2014. Since 2000, she has been working as Researcher – Parasitologist at the Institute of Parasitology of the SAS (IP SAS). From 2002, she is the Head of the Department of Environmental and Plant Parasitology and since 2011, she has been acting as Deputy Director at the IP SAS.

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