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## ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ СИБИРСКОЙ ЯЗВЫ СРЕДИ ЛЮДЕЙ И ЖИВОТНЫХ

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По всему миру заболевания сибирской язвой широко распространено среди сельскохозяйственных животных в развивающихся странах и редко встречается в развитых. Возбудитель сибирской язвы, Bacillus anthracis, является одним из основных микроорганизмов, которые могут использоваться в целях биотерроризма. В. anthracis привлёк огромное внимание общественности как средство биологического террора в Соединённых Штатах Америки в 2001 г.

При обследовании 21 аймака, г. Уланбаатора, 340 сомонов Монголии природные очаги сибирской язвы зарегистрированы в 19 аймаках, г. Уланбааторе, 188 сомонах. В последние годы число заболеваний людей сибирской язвой возрастает, границы природных очагов расширяются в районе Гоби, а именно в аймаках Гоби-Алтай и Дундгоби. Недавно зарегистрирована вспышка сибирской язвы в аймаке Селенге.

**Ключевые слова**: сибирская язва, заболеваемость людей и крупного рогатого скота, распространение, эпидемиология, ГИС.

### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF ANIMAL AND HUMAN ANTHRAX DISTRIBUTION Kh. Burmaa<sup>1</sup>, G. Davaa<sup>2</sup>, M. Darmaa<sup>3</sup>

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Worldwide, anthrax disease is commonly spread among agricultural animals in the developing countries and it is rare in the developed countries. Bacillus anthracis is one of the main causative agents that can be used for bioterrorism purposes. Bacillus anthracis has received enormous attention as means of biological terror in the United States in 2001.

In Mongolia, natural anthrax foci were determined in 19 Aimags, Ulanbaatar city and 188 Soums and Districts out of 21 Aimags, city, 340 districts and Soums that were inspected. In the recent years, the number of anthrax cases in humans is increased and the border of the natural foci has been extended to the Gobi region, particularly in the Gobi-Altao, Dundgobi Aimags. An outbreak occurred in Selenge Aimag.

Key words: anthrax, human and levestock sickness rate, prevalence, epidemiology, GIS.

**The aim of the study –** determination of the prevalence of human anthrax and its incidence rate, geographical distribution, character and dynamics.

#### **Objectives**

- 1. To identify geographical distribution of anthrax by conducting comparative study of chronological spread of human and livestock anthrax.
  - 2. To identify and analyze the human anthrax dynamics.
  - 3. To study anthrax and identify future trend.

#### Material and methodology

Officially the first anthrax case was registered in 1964 in Mongolia. Since then till 2013, total of 302 cases were registered and it is shown in retrospective and descriptive research model.

#### Results

Mongolia covers over 1 565 000 square kilometers and is divided into 20 aimags and 1 city included 330 Soums, 1561 *Bags* and 9 districts and 152 Khoroos. Population size was 2870 000 in 2013.

Public medical service is provided by 16 clinical and specialized centers, 35 central hospitals in the Aimags and districts, 37 consolidated hospitals in soums, 271 hospitals in Soums, 14 branches of the National Center for Infectious Diseases in natural foci.

The total number of livestock was 45144 324 animals in 2013. It has mostly carbonated and non-carbonated dark brown soil. Forest-steppe and steppe region of the high mountainous area has black and brown soil. Arid steppe grey and brown, salty and sandy soil mainly dominates in the Southern part and Gobi region.

Livestock anthrax is spread in 110 Soums of 18 Aimags that is 30.5 % of the total area and human anthrax is spread in 100 Soums of 18 Aimags that covers 33.3 % of total area of Mongolia. Anthrax agent is spread in 86 Soums of 17 Aimags that counts 28.6 % of total land area.

By quarterly index of anthrax, peak season starts in June and lasts from July to October. So, we can conclude that livestock and human anthrax in Mongolia is seasonal event.

#### **Conclusion:**

- 1. There are no anthrax foci in 875016, 25 κm² (55, 9 %) of the total Mongolia area. Natural anthrax foci occupy about 689,100 κm² that is 44, 5 % of the total area of Mongolia. It covers 18 Aimags and 1 city.
- 2. Dynamics of human and livestock anthrax cases was indexed by the international standard and it can be concluded that anthrax in Mongolia is a seasonal event.
- 3. The future trend for human and livestock anthrax in 2014 was calculated by mathematical and statistical approach using ARMA program. The result was as follows:
  - ✓ Probability of human anthrax will be 0.10 cases per 10 000 persons in 2015.
- ✓ Probability of livestock anthrax case will be similar to the indications of 2011 that was 100 and more cases per 10 000 animals.

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# ЭКОЛОГО-ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ РАЙОНИРОВАНИЕ ТЕРРИТОРИИ ХЭНТИЙСКОГО АЙМАКА МОНГОЛИИ ПО СТЕПЕНИ НЕБЛАГОПОЛУЧИЯ ПО СИБИРСКОЙ ЯЗВЕ

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В работе приведены данные эпизоотологического обследования и эпидемиологического анализа заболеваемости сибирской язвой за 1950-2013 гг. в Хэнтийском аймаке Монголии. Создана единая база данных о заболеваемости людей и животных, эпизоотических очагах, стационарно неблагополучных пунктах. Выявлены особенности пространственновременной динамики заболеваемости, составлена карта эколого-эпидемиологичесго райониравания аймака на основе климатических зон и эпизоотического потенциала.

**Ключевые слова:** сибирская язва, эпизоотологическое и эпидемиологическое обследование, стационарно неблагополучный пункт, районирование территории.

## ECOLOGICAL-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DIVISION INTO DISTRICTS OF KHENTHY AIMAG TERRITORY OF MONGOLIA FOR ANTHRAX AFFECTION DEGREE

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Data of epizootic inspection and epidemiological analysis of anthrax disease in 1950-2013 in Khenthy Aimag of Mongolia are represented. The uniform database including human and animal sickness rate, epizootic foci, stationary unfavourable anthrax points is developed. Features of spatial-temporal dynamics of the morbidity are revealed, the map of ecological-epidemiological division into districts of the Aimag was composed on the basis of climatic zones and the epizootic potential.

**Key words:** anthrax, epizootological and epidemiological inspection, a stationary unfavourable point, territory division into districts.

По данным республиканского ведомства ветеринарии и сельского хозяйства Монголии за последние 30 лет ежегодно отмечаются случаи сибирской язвы среди сельскохозяйственных животных (СХЖ); в 1978-1996 гг. зарегистрировано 18 случаев сибирской язвы, за период 1996-2013

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