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Effectiveness of SUT-OVCCA-mobile application for risk group screening of a carcinogenic liver fluke among rural population in Thailand - Natthawut Kaewpitoon - Suranaree University of Technology

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Liver accident brought about by Opisthorchis viverrini is an endemic in Southeast Asia especially in Thailand, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia and focal Vietnam. The contamination related is to cholangiocarcinoma; bile conduit malignant growth. Dynamic reconnaissance in provincial networks with a proper minimal effort screening apparatus is needed to encourage early recognition. Beforehand, we created verbal screening test and afterward made for cell phone. Furthermore, smaller than expected parasep sf parasite fecal concentrator is another strategy that expanded the affectability and explicitness for helminthic contamination.

This investigation planned to screen the danger bunch for liver accident contamination among members from rustic networks upper east regions of Thailand where has been accounted for the profoundly episode of cholangiocarcinoma, by utilizing OVCCA portable application (verbal screening test), and decide the liver accident disease in the high danger bunch by utilizing small scale parasep sf parasite fecal concentrator (mpfc). A crosssectional review was performed among 560 members from Nakhon Ratchasima, Chaiyaphum, and Khon Kaen area, upper east Thailand during October 2016 and February 2017. All members were self-screened test through OVCCA versatile application and afterward detailed the outcome for themselves and information recovered.

The high danger bunch was requested fecal gathered and parasitic analyzed by utilizing mpfc. The dominant parts of members were female (58.3%), age bunch 41-50 years of age (37.3%), grade school (61.0%), and farming (84.4%). The information showed OVCCA application had an awesome intra-class connection coefficients =0.895 and could unmistakably recognize the danger gathering of liver accident contamination. The thing examination was weighted and discovered that cyprinoid fish utilization had a significant load for liver accident disease screened $(\beta = 0.427,$ t=409.892, p=0001), and fractional correlation=0.967.

Members had scores with the generally safe; in any case, the high danger was discovered 3.1%. In the high danger bunch found that the liver accident contamination rate was 2.8%, discovered habitually in male, grade school, and horticulture gathering. All in all, liver accident is as yet a significant issue in local area level of Thailand. OVCCA application is a legitimate and solid technique for evaluating liver accident hazard among local area populaces thusly it could be valuable for early recognition in other scourge regions of Thailand.

The cancer-causing liver accident, Opisthorchis viverrini, is a genuine medical condition in Southeast Asia where disease is related with cholangiocarcinoma, a significant reason for death in Thailand. This cross-sectional investigation meant to screen For *O. viverrini* contamination among a Thai provincial populace of 560 people from Nakhon Ratchasima, Khonkaen, and Chaiyaphum areas with a verbal screening test with a portable application (OvApp). Fecal examples were additionally handled with a smaller than expected parasep sf parasite fecal concentrator.

The contamination pace of *O. viverrini* was discovered to be 2.86%. Most of contaminations were distinguished in guys matured 41–50, with elementary school being their most elevated training level, and who were occupied with agrarian occupations. In screening for *O. viverrini* disease, the OvApp had a high affectability (87.5%), explicitness (94.6%), negative prescient worth (98.9%), and exactness (98.6%). The positive prescient worth was 70.0% for the OvApp. The noticed arrangement was considerable for this application (k-esteem = 0.64) demonstrated that it is a possibly valuable apparatus for diminishing the expense of enormous scope *O. viverrini* screening.

Opisthorchis viverrini disease is exceptionally predominant in upper east Thailand. This liver accident is named a cancer-causing agent because of its causal connections with cholangiocarcinoma (CCA) advancement. In spite of the fact that treatment with praziquantel (PZQ) successfully fixes *O. viverrini* contamination, the pervasiveness stays high because of the customary utilization of crude fish. Hence, re-disease is normal in the endemic local area, prompting serious hepato-biliary morbidities including the lethal CCA. In this examination, we assess the relationship between the recurrence of past PZQ treatment and current *O. viverrini* contaminations among Thai grown-ups living in the endemic territory of upper east Thailand.

Past investigations have discovered that rehashed treatment with PZQ, and consequently rehashed contamination with *O. viverrini*, is likewise connected with an expanded danger of CCA creating. Be that as it may, the mediator step of estimating the relationship between the recurrence of PZQ treatment and *O. viverrini* disease is less surely known. Evaluating the greatness of this affiliation and distinguishing the most in danger bunches for *O. viverrini* disease is a vital advance in planning strategy reactions that may help break the pattern of contamination, treatment and re-contamination.