

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Perception of people about a ruthless disease balantidiasis?

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was evaluating awareness about etiology of balantidiasis. Cassagrandi and Barnagallo were the first people to study balantidiasis. Therapeutic activity of metronidazole against *Balantidium coli* was evaluated using two drugs regimens in 20 causes. A questionnaire was prepared that contains the questions like balantidiasis is a bacterial, viral or a fungal diseases? Ever you suffered from balantidiasis? It transmitted by blood transfusion; balantidiasis may be treated by medicine.

Keywords: Balantidiasis, Causing agent, Cure, Transmission

INTRODUCTION

Balantidium coli are liable agent for this disease balantidiasis. *B. coli* is the only ciliate protozoan that parasitizes humans. *B. coli* are the most common parasite to infect human, other primates, and pigs. This protozoon is found in all over the world and yet usually with an occurrence of <1%. Infection is uncommon but is likely to occur in places where humans living closely with pigs and where poor water hygiene system is present. *B. coli* lumps are released in feces of diseased hosts.^[1] Therefore, *B. coli* is transmitted by mouth route. Persons are infected by drinking of water or eating polluted food having the protozoan.^[2] *B. coli* infection mostly having no infection, but the pest can enter the large intestine, leading to diarrhea and abdominal pain. This is the collection of symptoms of balantidiasis which can be treated efficiently with antibiotics and can be stopped with proper hand washing, water treatment, departure of human and pig's habitats, and proper waste elimination. The symptoms of balantidiasis include long-lasting diarrhea, occasional dysentery, nausea, vulgar breath, colitis, abdominal distress, weight reduction, intensive intestinal ulcerations, and possibly destruction of the intestine. Most people affected by balantidiasis show no symptoms or present mild symptoms.^[3-6] Some individuals may become intensely ill with abnormally high

temperatures vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain, and body diarrhea. Treatment of balantidiasis includes tetracycline's, metronidazole, and iodoquinol.^[7,8]

Table 1: Questionnaire to appraise awareness about etiology of balantidiasis

Balantidiasis	Yes	No
1. Viral disease	0	78
2. Bacterial disease	75	3
3. Fungal disease	1	77
4. Genetic disease	2	76
5. Metabolic disease	2	76

Table 2: Questionnaire to evaluate views about prevalence of balantidiasis

Ever suffered from balantidiasis	Yes	No
1. You	0	78
2. Your family member	20	58
3. Your neighbor	6	72
4. Your relative	2	76
5. Your friend	0	78

Table 3: Questionnaire to evaluate views about transfusion for balantidiasis

Transfusion by	Yes	No
1. Contact from blood transfusion	60	18
2. From parents to offspring	4	74

Table 4: Questionnaire to evaluate views about hope for balantidiasis

Balantidiasis may be treated by	Yes	No
1. Medicine	71	7
2. Surgery	8	70
3. No need of treatment	10	68

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Table 5: Awareness about etiology of balantidiasis view of postgraduate

Question	Biology student					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
1. Viral disease	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100
2. Bacterial disease	100	0.00	82.25	17.75	84.25	15.75
3. Fungal disease	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A Questionnaire was prepared that comprises the questions like balantidiasis is a bacterial, viral or fungal diseases. Ever you suffered from balantidiasis? it transmitted. Moreover, this disease is handling by medicine or by surgery or there is no need of treatment. We gave paper to the people having the following questions and mention answer is yes or no only. In this study, 78 people were participated including both male and female. In this study, 78 people were participated including both 16 male and 62 female. The views are mention as under in Tables 1 and 5.^[9,10]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total number of about 78 people took part in this search in which 16 males and 62 females. When those questions were asked to those people, they give answer in the form of yes or no. The people gave viewed about the disease balantidiasis [Tables 2 and 3]. From the males, no one viewed that balantidiasis is a bacterial disease [Table 4]. Female answer same found. Hence, 100% result was that a bacterial disease. Moreover, few male answer that balantidiasis is not viral.^[11] Moreover, almost male or female answers that balantidiasis is bacterial. From the females, about 84.25% of female gave viewed that balantidiasis is a bacterial disease and 15.75% of female not considered it a bacterial disease. Hence, total 84.15% of result was that the balantidiasis is a bacterial disease and 16.85% of people not consider it a bacterial disease. In some way, no one male considered it a fungal disease. Same answer was found from females. Hence, 100% of people ignored it as a fungal disease. Hence, 100% of people ignored it as a genetic disease.

CONCLUSION

As discussed above, it was concluded that balantidiasis is parasitic disease not fungal,

bacterial, or viral disease. Norman *et al.* concluded that the disease may be encountered in all parts of the world. Air travel may increase opportunities for exposure. Unless considered, it can be overlooked as a cause of diarrhea. Immediate, proper examination of fresh stools should easily reveal the trophozoites in acute cases. At present, treatment with tetracycline appears to be the preferred method. The epidemiology of balantidiasis is still obscure.^[10] It is not transmitted from parents to offspring as genetic disease. It is curable and its treatment is possible and medicine is available.

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