

The importance of insects of the order Blattodea as Mechanical Vectors of enteroparasitoses of medical interest.

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The accusation of cockroaches as vectors is due to the seasonal peaks of the abundance of cockroaches and the prevalence of certain diseases and, above all, the isolation of several pathogenic organisms. Cockroaches are synanthropic blatodes acting as vectors and may be reservoirs of pathogens of public health concern. They have nocturnal habit and great reproductive potential, with about four thousand species described in the literature, domestic cockroaches feed on food debris, frequent sewage, storage and handling of food, contaminating them. The objective of this work is to survey parasitic species of medical interest in insects of the order Blattodea in residences, hospitals, garbage, supermarkets and free markets, evaluating the importance of this insect as mechanical vectors. Ten collections of insects of the order Blattodea were carried out, collections took place at regular intervals in 10 residences, 4 hospitals (two public and two private), 10 piles of garbage located near the residences (where the catches will be carried out) and 4 free-trade fairs And 10 supermarkets in the municipalities of Ilhéus and Itabuna, Bahia. We used traps containing loaf of bread moistened with beer and pieces of onion. The traps will be positioned during the 24-hour period and collected the following morning and sent to the Parasitology Laboratory of the Santa Cruz State University (UESC) for preparation and analysis, the samples of the insects contained in the bags will be immobilized and killed by Asphyxia Each specimen will be transferred with sterile tongs to falcon tubes with 10 mL of 0.9% NaCl solution. Each tube should stand for 10 minutes. The tubes should be shaken gently with the hands for 2 minutes so that organisms that may be adhered to their surface can detach and create a suspension, suspension obtained after washing each insect should be centrifuged at 2500rpm for 5 minutes. The sediments obtained after centrifugation are transferred to a glass slide for analysis of the vectors. From the results, the following parasites were found: *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Entamoeba coli*, *Endolimax nana*, *Giardia lamblia*, *Ascaris lumbricoides* and larvae of *Strongyloides stercoralis*, with the pathogens *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia lamblia* and *Ascaris lumbricoides* collected in the municipality of Itabuna, 10% in supermarkets, 75% in free trade fairs, 40% in residences, 30% in collections of positivity waste, collections in the municipality of Ilhéus, 20% in supermarkets, 50% in free trade fairs, 40% (40.3%) (3.8%) *Ascaris lumbricoides*, (1.9%) of the pathogenic parasites (7.6%),) *Giardia lamblia*. Experimenting with these activities provided the Scientific Initiation Scholar to clarify his role in planning health intervention actions concerning community social problems and to increase his experiences in visualizing the parasites.