Relevance. In the Russian Federation the incidence of people registered in 73 of 89 subjects, 70% of all patients identified in the Ural, far Eastern and North Caucasian economic regions. The highest incidence was noted in the Kamchatka, Magadan areas, Koryak and Chukchi Autonomous districts, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), in the Orenburg region and Karachayevo-Cherkess region.

Introduction. Cystic echinococcosis – Bioelements caused by parasitism in the tissues and organs of the larval stage of the cestode Echinococcus granulosus, characterized by a chronic course, the formation of cysts and destructive lesion of the liver, lungs and other organs.

The purpose of the study. To describe the current situation on echinococcosis of human rights in the Astrakhan region.

Materials and methods. On the territory of the Astrakhan region from 2008 to 2015 registered 72 cases of Echinococcus in humans.

The greatest number of cases of human infection with Echinococcus was reported in 2014 – 17 SL. (23,6±5,0%), 2015 – 11 SL. (15,3±4.2%) and in 2011 – 10 SL. (13,9±4.1 per cent). For the remaining years of echinococcosis were registered among residents of the Astrakhan region, but with less frequency. So, in 2012 – was registered 9 CL. (12,5±3,9%), in 2010 – 8 CL. (11,1±3,7%), 2009 and 2013 – in 7 FF. (9,7±3,5%) and in 2008 – only 3 CL. (4,2±2,4%).

The results of the study. In sex ratio among patients was dominated by female – 69,4±5.4% (50 CL.). The share of men accounted for 30,6±5,4% (22 FF.). In most cases – 69,4±5.4% (50 Corr.) patients complained of pain at the proposed site of localization of the parasite. So, 41,7±5,8% (30 Corr.) complained of heaviness and pain in the right hypochondrium, nausea and weakness.

In 98,6±1,3% (71 Corr.) when referring patients for medical care to the professionals, exhibited the correct diagnosis of "Echinococcosis" and only 1.4±1,4% (1 TS.) he had been diagnosed incorrectly – "Cysticercosis".

In our study, hydatid disease occurred in persons aged from 5 to 83 years. Thus, the share of children up to 17 years (in our study the disease was observed in those aged 5, 10, 14 and 16) accounted for 16.7±4,4% (12 art.). The share of adults – 83,3±4,4% (60 Corr.).

Conclusions:
1. In recent years, the number of cases of human infection by the Echinococcus has continued to increase, as evidenced by local infections.
2. What parasite is localized not only in the liver but other organs such as kidneys, lungs, spleen, heart, brain.
3. The disease mainly affects persons who had regular contact with redigeringsvindue dogs, butchering dead animals and failure to observe the rules of personal hygiene.

4. The disease affects people of different ages and professions.

5. In the diagnosis of echinococcosis primary role is played by complex methods ELISA, CT scan and ultrasound.