

PS1.307

Common intestinal parasites among children in Gharbya Governorate, Egypt.

Wael Zeid, E AlFalogy, R Goweda

Family Medicine Department, Suez Canal University, Egypt

Corresponding author: Dr Reda Goweda, Faculty of Medicine ,Suez Canal University.

Egypt, Family Medicine, Ismailia, Egypt. E-mail: redagoweda@yahoo.com

Background and Aim: Intestinal parasitic infections are widespread worldwide, especially among children. However, they can cause significant morbidity and mortality; parasitic infections are presented with nonspecific manifestations... The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections among pre- and primary school children.

Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted among children up to 12 years, who visited 5 primary Health Centers at Gharbya governorate, Egypt from July 1 to December 31, 2015 that were chosen randomly. Socio demographic data and clinical presentations associated with intestinal parasitic infestations were collected using a semi structured questionnaire. A total of 239 fecal samples were examined microscopically to identify helminthes and/or protozoa by direct wet mount and formol-ether concentration techniques Data were analyzed using SPSS Statistics 20 software package.

Results: The mean age of the studied sample was 6.4571 ± 3.001 . About one fourth (26.8%) of the studied sample showed a positive stool analysis for intestinal parasites. The most frequent parasites were: *Entrobious vermicularis* (37.5%), followed by *Entamoeba histolytica* (21.9%) and *giardia* (6.2 %), while the mixed infection represented 29.7%. Most of the infected children (60.7 %) were asymptomatic, while 24.3% presented with abdominal pain, 8.3% presented with diarrhea and 6.7% presented with Perianal itching.

Conclusions: Intestinal parasitic infections are common in this study and the *Entrobious* was the most frequent type. Screening and intervention programs are recommended.

Keywords Parasites, Intestinal, Infection, Children