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**Prevalence and risk factors associated with intestinal parasitic infection among children in Aswan, Egypt**Ahmed K Dyab<sup>1</sup>, Mohammed El-Salahy<sup>1</sup>, Hanan Abdelmoneiem<sup>2</sup> and Mohammed F Mohammed<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup>Assiut University, Egypt<sup>2</sup>Aswan University, Egypt

**Aims:** Due to lack of available studies on the intestinal parasitic infection in children in Aswan Governorate, the present study is planned to monitor and associated risk factors of the intestinal parasitic parasites among urban and rural primary school children in Aswan Governorate.

**Study Design:** A cross-sectional descriptive study.

**Place and Duration of Study:** This study was carried out in Aswan Governorate during the period from October 2015 to March 2016.

**Methodology:** A total of 300 stool samples were collected from children were included in the study. Their ages arranged from 6 to 12 years, 170 of them were males 130 were females and examined by direct wet mount and formal ether concentration techniques and also stained with different stain for parasitic infections. Medical Sociodemographic data were collected by using a standardized questionnaire.

**Results:** The overall prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections was 31%; Single infection in 26% and mixed infection in 5%. The most predominant protozoal parasites found was *Entamoeba histolytica* 8.3% followed by *Giardia lamblia* 3.7% and *Cryptosporidium parvum* 1.7% and commonest helminthic infection was *Oxyuris* 6.6% followed by *H. nana* 3% *Ascaris lumbricoides* 1%. Mixed infection was in form of *Entrobium vermicularis* plus *Entamoeba histolytica* in 23.4%, *Entrobium vermicularis* plus *Giardia lamblia* in 17.6%, *Entrobium vermicularis* plus *Cryptosporidium parvum* in 11.8%, *Entamoeba histolytica* plus *Hymenolepis nana* in 11.85%, *Ascaris lumbricoides* plus *Entamoeba histolytica* in 17.6%, *Giardia lamblia* plus *Entamoeba histolytica* in 11.8%. Parasitic infection was more prevalent in rural areas 60% than urban 30%. Parasitic infection was more prevalent in boys 53.8% than girls 46.2%. There was significant increase of recurrent abdominal pain, dysentery, vomiting, diarrhea, peri-anal itching and pallor in infected students when compared to non infected students.

**Conclusion:** The present study highlighted on prevalence of intestinal parasitic infection in children in Aswan Governorate, Egypt and provided that, the intestinal parasitic infections are a public health problem and there is an urgent need for efforts towards ensuring adequate control of intestinal parasites in Aswan Governorate and preventive measures to be re-established especially in children of school age.

**Biography**

Ahmed K Dyab is the professor and Head of the Medical Parasitology Department at the Assiut University, Egypt

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