

Prevalence of Intestinal Protozoa Among Patients Attended to Atbara Teaching Hospital in April, 2017

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ABSTRACT

Background:

Intestinal parasitic infections are amongst the most common infections throughout the world. It is estimated that some 3.5 billion people are affected, and that 450 million are ill as a result of these infections, the majority being children

Rationale:

Helminthic infestation lead to nutritional deficiency and impaired physical developments which will have negative consequences on cognitive function and learning ability.

Objective:

To detect prevalence of intestinal protozoa among hospital patient of Atbara teaching hospital.

Material and Method:

Descriptive, cross sectional study, stool specimens were collected from 30 patients attended to Atbara teaching hospital and examined by wet preparation and concentration techniques.

Result:

56% of stool specimens examined were positive for intestinal protozoa

Conclusion:

Further studies are required with large sample size and long duration

Key words: Prevalence, Intestinal protozoa, patient

Introduction

Intestinal parasitic infections are amongst the most common infections throughout the world. It is estimated that some 3.5 billion people are affected, and that 450 million are ill as a result of these infections, the majority being children [1]. These infections are regarded as a serious public health problem, as they can cause iron deficiency anaemia, growth retardation in children and other physical and mental health conditions. The high prevalence of these infections is closely correlated with poverty, poor environmental hygiene, and impoverished health services [2].

The faecal oral route is significant in the transmission of parasitic infections to human via poor personal hygiene and environmental conditions such as contaminated soil and water sources. Worm infection is believed to be imposing an unnecessary burden on many Sudanese children and on the overall cost of health-care [3]. Disadvantaged children are the most affected, especially those who live in densely populated and under-serviced urban informal settlements as well as in some rural areas [4]. World Health Assembly (WHA) member states, including Sudan, were urged to implement regular, non-selective de-worming of school-age children and young women by 2010 in areas where the prevalence of worm infestation is 50% or more [5].

Rationale:

Intestinal parasite infections lead to several complications, however, most of cases were being asymptomatic carriers and usually tend to be chronic. Helminthic infestation lead to nutritional deficiency and impaired physical developments which will have negative consequences on cognitive function and learning ability.

Objectives:

To detect prevalence of intestinal protozoa among hospital patient of Atbara teaching hospital.

Material and methods:

Study design:

Descriptive, cross sectional study

Studyperiod:

1-30th April, 2017

Study area:

Atbara teaching hospital

Sample size:

30 samples

Study population:

Patients with abdominal pain attended to Atbara teaching hospital in April 2017

Ethical consideration:

All participants were consent to participate in the study.

Methodology:

Specimen: stoolspecimen

Method of diagnosis: wet preparation

Results:

56% of stool specimens examined were positive for intestinal protozoa

Conclusion:

Further studies are required with large sample size and long duration

References

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