



**International Journal of Parasitic Diseases
(IJOPD)**



Intestinal Parasites in Children of Public Crafts of Maceió-Al

Maciel D.M1; Pereira R.C2; Alencar M.B3; Almeida D.H4; I.G.A. Santos5; Santos Jr. J.A6

1,2Estudantes do Curso de Ciências Biológicas Licenciatura, Centro Universitário (CESMAC)

3Estudante do Curso de Ciências Biológicas Licenciatura da Universidade Estadual de Alagoas (UNEAL). 4,6Docentes/Pesquisador do Departamento de Biologia do Centro Universitário (CESMAC).

5Docente/Pesquisador do Departamento de Biologia da Universidade Estadual de Alagoas (UNEAL)

ABSTRACT

The parasitic diseases are among the most discussed diseases in underdeveloped countries and affect mainly school children. Such diseases reflect the precarious sanitary conditions of a region or population. Infections occur due to lack of proper hygiene habits, lack of basic sanitation and / or treated water. These enteroparasitoses can affect nutritional balance and also cause significant complications, contributing to low school performance. In this context, the objective of this study was to verify the occurrence of intestinal parasitoses in children aged one to six years, in Maceió, Alagoas state. The samples were collected in two municipal nurseries, both located in the urban area. The samples were collected in July and October of 2015 and then sent to the State University of Alagoas. Samples were analyzed using the Spontaneous Sedimentation technique. The research was approved by the Ethics Committee of CESMAC with protocol number 939.035. The present study found a frequency of different intestinal parasitoses in the 37 children from one to six years studied. Of the 37 children in the study, 20 (54.05%) had no parasites and 15 (40.54%) presented some type of intestinal parasitosis. Of the fifteen positive children, four of them had biparasitism and one presented a positive result for three types of parasitoses. The most common parasites were *Entamoeba coli* (13.5%), *Endolimax nana* (13.5%), *Ascaris lumbricoides* (10.8%), *Entamoeba histolytica / E. dispar* (10.8%), *Giardia lamblia* (1%) and *Hymenolepis nana* (2.7%). Intestinal parasites continue to be a serious public health problem and are generally not actively worked by public authorities and society in general, allowing the infection and spread of such parasites.

Keyword; Nursery; Children; Frequency; Parasites

*Correspondence to Author:

Maciel D.M

Estudantes do Curso de Ciências Biológicas Licenciatura, Centro Universitário (CESMAC)

How to cite this article:

Maciel D.M; Pereira R.C; Alencar M.B; Almeida D.H; I.G.A. Santos; Santos Jr. J.A. Intestinal Parasites in Children of Public Crafts of Maceió-Al. International Journal of Parasitic Diseases 2018, 1:7.



AePub LLC, Houston, TX USA.

Website: <https://aepub.com/>