***DEDICATED TO MY RESPECTED AND BELOVED PARENTS AND TEACHERS***

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **Elaboration** |
| CVASU | Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University |
| GIT | Gastro-intestinal tract |
| N | Total number |
| N | Number |
| % | Percentage |
| P-value | Probability value |

**ABSTRACT**

Gastro-intestinal (GIT) parasites are prevalent in pigs and children. To reveal the influence of sex and topographical location of animals in the occurrence of GIT parasitic infections, fecal samples were collected from seventy pigs, where 35 from the District Pig Farm, Rangamati and15 from the Moghpara, Bandarban considering as hilly areas and 20 samples from the Firingi Bazar, Chittagong Metropolitan considering as plane area. Stool samples were collected from 20 children closely living with the pigs in the Firingi Bazar location to find out the Ascaris infection. The samples are subjected to the Department of Pathology and Parasitology, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University for Coproscopy. Overall 85.7 % pigs were revealed as infected by one or more parasites. *Ascaris suum* (44.3 %) was the most prevalent one followed by *Balantidium coli (*12.8%), *Isospora* *suis* (11.4%), *Trichuris suis* (2.8%) and *Schistosoma suis* (1.4%). The prevalence was higher in female pigs (93.02%) than in males (74.07%) (P = 0.03321). Hilly area (48%) was more prone to infection than plane area (35%) (P = 0.02674). 30% children were infected by *Enterovius vermicularis*, and Ascaris infection was not appeared. The present study revealed that the pigs were prone to *Ascaris suum* infection and the endo-parasitic infections were influenced by sex of pig and topography, and the children were prone to Enterovius infection rather than Ascaris.

**Keywords:** GIT parasites, pig, children