

# PREVALANCE OF PARASITES IN STOOL IN CHILDREN OF SLUM AREA IN CHATTOGRAM METROPOLITON

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Roll No: 0118/06 Registration No: 603

Session: 2018-2019

**A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters in Public Health**

**One Health Institute**

**Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University Chattogram-4225, Bangladesh**

**December 2020**

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Dr. Meah Mohammad Kamal Uddin December 2020

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**Acknowledgment**

The author would like to acknowledge the Almighty Allah for giving him life, hope, courage, strength and perseverance to carry on despite all the challenges. The author feels highly privileged to express his profound sense of gratitude and veneration to his super- visor Professor Dr. Mohammad Alamgir Hossain, Professor, Department of pathology and parasitology, for his valuable and critical suggestions, scientific acumen, perspicacious remarks, scholarly guidance, blessings, and inspiration throughout the course of this study, research works and preparation of this manuscript. The author expresses his sincere and unfathomable sense of gratitude to his co-supervisor Professor Dr. Mohammed Yousuf Elahi Chowdhury for his constructive advice and encouragement at various stages of this study and thesis writing.

With special pleasure, author acknowledges the Coordinator of Advanced Studies and Re-search and Committee of Advanced Studies and Research, CVASU for providing him a research grant to accomplish his research work. Author also likes to thank Professor Dr Mahfuzur Rahman for his advice and assistance in microscopic identification and laboratory support.

Author gives sincere thanks to his family, especially his father and mother who constantly whispered “don’t give up” to him and also grateful to brother and sisters for their moral support. Very sincere thanks are due to the examiners for helping him to refine his work further. The author once again records his deep felt gratitude to all those who not mentioned here but directly or indirectly cooperated in this endeavor.

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**Abstract**

Intestinal parasitic infections are considered as a major cause for diarrhea, malnutrition and various physical illnesses among children in Bangladesh. There is severe scarcity of information on the prevalence of parasitic infection among slum children in Chattogram, Bangladesh. Therefore, a cross-sectional study was conducted to identify different species of parasites in stool samples of children. A total of 400 samples and data were collected from different slums of Chattogram city through this study. All collected samples were screened by microscopic examination for detecting parasite eggs or spores. Data were analyzed for determining the frequency distributions and visualization. A total of 158 boys and 242 girls were included in study sample. *Giardia spp* (32%), *Trichuris trichuira* (16%) *and Ascaris lumbricoides* (52%) were found as the most frequent parasites in the study area. The boys were more prone to infection (7.59%) than the girls (5.37%). Study revealed that the prevalence of parasite is lower in the group who used anthelmintic drugs (5.84%) in compare to non-administered group (6.5%). The prevalence was high in the group who were using open toilet (7.28%) than the sanitary latrine (5.15%). The results might facilitate the policy making and intervention aiming to reduce the rate of diarrhea and other diseases caused by parasitic infection especially in children. Large scale continuation of this study should be implemented to explore the overall status and risk factors associated with the parasitic diarrhea and malnutrition among children in Bangladesh.

**Keywords:** Parasitic infection, children, microscopic examination, Bangladesh, diarrhea.