

عنوان مقاله:

A survey of the prevalence of intestinal parasites in the city of Kerman

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

this study was carried out to determine the prevalence of intestinal parasites and effects of some demographic factors on the central district of Kerman city. In this study, 2104 stool samples were randomly collected (1219 specimens from urban areas and 885 from the surrounding villages of Kerman city) in 1991. The samples were examined by formalin-ether concentration method. The results showed that 47.24% of specimens were infected with intestinal parasites, of which 5.37% were intestinal helminths including: *Hymenolepis nana* 3.9%, *Oxyuris vermicularis* 1.2%, *Ascaris lumbricoides* 0.23%, *Strogylويدos stercoralis* 0.04%, and 19.7% of specimens were infected with pathogenic protozoa (*giardia lamblia* 16.2%, *entamoeba histolytica* 3.7%, *dientamoeba fragilis* 0.28%). The remainder of specimens were infected with non-pathogenic protozoa. The prevalence of intestinal parasites in the city was 48.8% and in surrounding villages, 53.3% which showed a significant difference between the two areas ( $p < 0.01$ ). No significant differences were observed between different sexes for infection with helminthic and pathogenic protozoa. Among helminthic infections only *Hymenolepis nana* and among protozoa infections, *Giardia lamblia* and *entamoeba histolytica* showed a significant difference in prevalence rate. Prevalences among age groups of under and over 20 years. The prevalence rate of *Oxyuris* measured with Scotch test procedure among the children of under 13 years was 24.1%, though there was a (significant difference between the subgroups of this age limit ( $p < 0.01$ )).

کلمات کلیدی:

Intestinal Parasites, Prevalence, Kerman

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