

intestinal parasites in children units of education municipality of santo antonio bar –  
alagoas

luiz eloi de mendonça neto, bar of santo antonio - alagoas  
graduating from the biomedicine course of  
centro universitário tiradentes - unit - al, maria anilda  
dos santos aráujo, maceió -alagoas phd in biology of fungi by  
federal university of pernambuco and professor of  
university center tiradentes-unit

abstract:

intestinal parasitic diseases still show high prevalence among low socioeconomic level populations, an important public health problem, particularly the effects that can cause on the nutritional status and physical development of the child population. the evidence in greater realization of the project was the precariousness in basic sanitation of the city, at the meeting with the mothers or responsible were distributed universal collectors with ic. the objective of the research was to identify intestinal parasites in children teaching unit in the municipality of barra de santo antônio - alagoas. samples processed through the method of hoffman, pons and janer (hoffman, pons janer 1934) for identifying eggs and larvae of helminth and protozoan cysts were observed three blades of each child for parasitological confirmation of the result. during the project period were analyzed 70 samples of feces, among them 23% of giardia lamblia, entamoeba coli 6%, 5% and 3% endolimax nana iodamoeba bütschlii 3% ascaris lumbricoides. the results of this study show that there is still a significant prevalence of intestinal parasites in children aged two to six years. this may pose a public health problem, strengthening the conviction of the importance of prevention by improving socioeconomic conditions, sanitation and health education.

keywords: intestinal parasitic populations