

## **Parasitological Analysis of Soil Samples from Three Squares of Belém – Pará**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The enteroparasitas are considered helminth and protozoa that inhabit the intestinal tract, are among more pathogens found in humans and domestic animals, their owners to walk in public areas such as plazas and parks, for human recreation, in addition to the presence of walkers who do not receive any kind of treatment anti-interference being a risk to human health. This study is to report the prevalence of parasites in the sands of the public squares of Belém, Pará using Rugai technique. The collections were made in three squares of the city of Belém do Pará: Amazon Portal, See tourist complex-the-river and Garden Square, the choice was made on the basis of the daily flow of people who perform activities of recreation and leisure, especially in areas where there is presence of toys. The results revealed 56% of squares have contamination by parasites during the tests, it was showed a higher incidence of parasites in the collections made during the afternoon (56%). The chance for the positive outcome of larvae these parasites on the surface is the presence of stray animals and domiciled in the squares and the lack of basic sanitation of the community itself as well, such factors contribute to easy contamination of these parasites in the soil. What can also lead to greater survival of these parasites is the contamination be exacerbated during periods with higher rain fall. The rainfall, wind and soil conditions would be determining factors for the maintenance and spread of eggs of helminths, with that the rains and winds can spread the possible eggs present in soils. Further explaining the possible absence in the areas analysed, which may be related to low temperature and lack of rainfall on the day of collection. It is concluded that there was presence of thread worms in 66.7% of squares.

**Key words:** Among analysis. Parasites. Enteroparasitas.