

Intestinal parasites in children aged 3 to 10 years in Teresina-PI

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Abstract

The parasites constitute a public health problem, especially in developing countries and underdeveloped populations that are conducive to high incidence of these diseases. They are caused by inadequate sanitation and may affect the learning potential of more than 150 million children in the world who find their immune systems in training, being more vulnerable. The present study aimed to evaluate the presence of intestinal parasites in children aged 3 to 10 years in the community Wall Ferraz in Teresina-PI, an area of extreme social fragility. The tests were performed using the techniques of Hitchie and Willis Mollay modified using sucrose solution. Seventy children participated in the study, of which 35.71% were infected with helminths and / or protozoa, equivalent to 25 children, 5 of which were polyparasite and the other 20 with only one type of infection. About 32% had *Entamoeba coli*, 64% *Endolimax nana*, 16% *Entamoeba histolytica / dispar*, 16% Giardia, 8% Ascaris, 12% *Iodamoeba butschlii*, 4% *Blastocystis hominis*. On the day of delivery of the diagnosis to those responsible, Lectures and educational games were held with the children and their caregivers on the theme: knowledge and prevention of parasitoses. it was observed that the frequency of commensal integers (*E. coli*, *E. nana*, *E histolytica*) were higher, Probably due to the housing structure in which they live and the relationship with other children. Taking into account the results of multiple infection can be concluded that are indicators of the low hygiene conditions and fecal contamination of these individuals.