

Parasitological profile of children assisted by two family health strategies of Cáceres, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

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Intestinal parasites are a public health problem, especially in developing countries. Enteroparasitoses are neglected diseases that affect more than 30% of the world population, being the children most affected by bad habits of hygiene. These diseases are related to precarious conditions of personal hygiene, environmental imbalance, lack of basic sanitation and lack of public policies aimed at the promotion of human health. The objective of this work was to identify the intestinal parasitic species that affect children assisted by the FHS (Family Health Strategies) of the Municipality of Cáceres, Mato Grosso, Brazil. Fecal samples were collected in two districts of the municipality of Cáceres, Rodeio and Vila Real, with children between five and fifteen years of age, male and female. Collecting pots were delivered to the parents or guardians of the children in their homes and after two days the collection with the fecal material. Subsequently, the pots were sent to the Laboratory of Parasitology of the State University of Mato Grosso for analysis. After the analysis, the results were delivered to the intervention agents at the unit in case of sample positivity. The Hoffman (spontaneous sedimentation) and Faust (flotation) techniques were used for each sample (two slides per sample). In the children living in the Rodeio district, the protozoan species *Entamoeba coli* (28.0%), *Endolimax nana* (54.0%), *Giardia intestinalis* (18.0%) and *Blastocystis* spp. (4.0%) and *E. histolytica* (8.0%) and for helminth species were *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Trichuris trichiura* (2.0%). In the children of the Vila Real district were found the protozoan species *E. coli* (35.4%), *E. nana* (47.9%), *G. intestinalis* (10.4%), *Blastocystis* spp. (22.9%), *E. histolytica* and *Iodamoeba butschlii* (6.2%) and *A. lumbricoides* and *T. trichiura* species (2.0%). Through the obtained results, it is concluded that the children do not have adequate hygiene habits, being more exposed to the risks of contamination by enteroparasites. In this sense, they need more attention on the part of the FHS and the family that it is inserted. There is also a need to implement preventive measures in neighborhoods to improve the quality of life not only of children, but of the population in general.