EuroSciCon

7th International Conference on

Parasitology and Infectious Diseases

March 01-02, 2023
Webinar

Archives of Clinical Microbiology
ISSN: 1989-8436

Prevalence of intestinal schistossomiasis and other intestinal parasites and determinant factors among "yekolo temari" children attending traditional education in the Ethiopian orthodox churches in northern Ethiopia

G Bugssa*, D Tadese, A Awala and S Bayissa
Mekelle University, Ethiopia

Background:

Yekolo temari are children who are studying traditional education in the Ethiopian Orthodox Churches. These special groups of children are characterized by migration, begging and hardship.

Objective:

To determine the prevalence of intestinal parasites and determinant factors among Yekolo temari children of the Ethiopian Orthodox Churches in Northern Ethiopia.

Method:

A cross sectional study design was employed to assess the prevalence and factors associated with parasitic infection among Yekolo temari children. Wet mount and kato-katz techniques were used to detect S. mansoni and other intestinal parasites. Intensity of infection was estimated from the number of eggs per gram of faeces. SPSS version 23 was used to analyze the data.

Result:

361 children participated in the study with a response rate of 85.6%. Of the study participants, 77.8% were in the age group 16 years and above. One hundred eighty three (50.7%) children were positive for at least one parasite. E. histolytica was the predominant parasite followed by S. mansoni which were detected in 108 (29.9%) and 60 (16.6%) of study subjects, respectively. Of the study participants, 139 (38.5%) and 37 (10.2%) harbored single and dual infections, respectively. The mean intensity of S. mansoni infection was found to be 118.70 eggs per gram (epg) of stool and 38 (71.7%) of the study participants had light infection (<epg). Majority (82.5%) used to defecate on open fields and 253 (70.1%) did not wash their hands after defecation. Moreover, 308 (85.3%) of them reported that they get their food by begging and 58.4% trimmed their fingers. Significant relationships were observed between parasitic infection and environmental/behavioral factors. The likely hood of washing hand after defecation was found to be more protective against parasitic infection by 31.8 % (OR=0.68, 95% CI (1.249,3.132)). Children who used to wear shoes were less likely to be infected by hookworm by 3.7 times (OR=3.649, 95% CI (0.005,0.147)). The presence of dirty materials on finger nails was increased the risk of infection by 53% (AOR=0.47, 95% CI (1.043,2.45)).

Conclusion:

Intestinal parasites are very common among this group of children. Therefore, multiple intervention strategies should be implemented to avoid the risk factors and reduce the burden of these infections.

Biography

G Bugssa is affiliated to Mekelle University, Mek'ele, Ethiopia.

Received: 12-02, 2023 | **Accepted:** 15-02, 2023 | **Published:** 22-04, 2023