

# **PREVALENCE OF INTESTINAL PARASITES AMONG THARU COMMUNITY OF RAJHENA VDC OF BANKE DISTRICT**



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**CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY**  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.

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## RECOMMENDATION

This is to recommend that the thesis entitled “**PREVALENCE OF INTESTINAL PARASITES AMONG THARU COMMUNITY OF RAJHENA VDC OF BANKEDISTRICT**” has been carried out by **Mrs. Asha Kumari Sah** for the partial fulfillment of M.Sc. degree in Zoology with special paper **Parasitology**. This is her original work and has been carried out under my supervision. To the best of my knowledge, this thesis work has not been submitted for any other degree in any institutions.

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## LETTER OF APPROVAL

On the recommendation of supervisor Lecturer “**Mr. Janak Raj Subedi**” this thesis work submitted by **Mrs. Asha Kumari Sah** entitled “**PREVALENCE OF INTESTINAL PARASITES AMONG THARU COMMUNITY OF RAJHENA VDC OF BANKE DISTRICT**” is approved for the examination and submitted to the Tribhuvan University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master’s Degree of Science in Zoology with special paper **Parasitology**.

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## CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

This thesis work submitted by **Mrs. Asha Kumari Sah** entitled “ **PREVALENCE OF INTESTINAL PARASITES AMONG THARU COMMUNITY OF RAJHENA VDC OF BANKE DISTRICT**” has been accepted as a partial fulfillment for the requirements of Master’s Degree of Science in Zoology with special paper **Parasitology**.

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the work presented in this thesis has been done by myself and has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree. All sources of information have been specifically acknowledged by references to all the authors or institutions.

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## ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out in the Tharu Community of Rajhena VDC of Banke district to determine knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding the prevalence of intestinal parasites by means of structured questionnaire in people above 10 years. A total of 250 stools samples of different age groups and sexes were collected and examined by direct smear technique. Out of 250 peoples 78(31.20%) were found to be infected with one or more types of intestinal parasites. The prevalence rate in male was 34.32% which was higher in comparison with the females (27.58%). The prevalence rate of intestinal parasites in age group 10-30 years was 32.96, in age group 31-50 years was 26.23% and in 50 years above was 28.57% respectively. Altogether, 7 species of parasites were detected. *Giardia lamblia* topped the list of protozoa, whereas *Ascaris lumbricoides* was the most frequently detected among helminth parasites. The prevalence percentage in total 250 stool samples, of protozoans, *Giardia lamblia*(8.4%) and *Entamoeba histolytica* (5.6%) while of helminthes, *Ascaris lumbricoides* (11,20%), *Ancylostoma duodenale* (2.4%), *Hymonolepsis nana* (2%), *Trichuris trichiura*(2%) and *Taenia solium* (1.6%) respectively. Of the total 78 positive cases, 67(85.89%) had prevalence of single species infection while 9(11.54%) had double species infection and 2(2.56%) had multiple infections with a maximum of three species.

In the survey analysis, it was found that 72(38.91%) were infected with intestinal parasites among non-vegetarian while 6(9.23%) among vegetarian which is statistically significant. Regarding the occupation wise, the intensity of intestinal parasites was maximum (35.60%) in farmers and minimum (8.34%) in service holders. Similarly, maximum (40.29%) infection was found in those people who used to defecate at open field. It was found that awareness towards intestinal parasites was very poor. Prevalence of parasitic infection was found 11.42% among aware people whereas 34.41% among un-aware people. In the treatment method, maximum infection (57.54%) was observed in people who believe in traditional methods.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| ADD    | Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases                               |
| B.S.   | Bikram Sambat   |
| CBS    | Central Bureau of Statistics                            |
| EDCD   | Epidemiology and Disease Control Division               |
| IFPPCP | Integrated Family Planning and Parasite Control Project |
| No.    | Number  |
| TU     | Tribhuvan University                                    |
| VDC    | Village Development Committee                           |
| WHO    | World Health Organization                               |