## HELMINTHES PARASITES AMONG THE PEOPLE IN MITHUAWA VDC OF RAUTHAT, NEPAL

#### **A Dissertation**

Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree of Science

In

**Zoology (Parasitology)** 

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#### RECOMMENDATION

This is to recommend that the dissertation entitled "HELMINTHES PARASITES AMONG THE PEOPLE IN MITHUAWA VDC OF RAUTHAT, NEPAL" has bee carried out by Mrs. Rita Kumari Sah for the partial fulfillment of M.Sc. Degree in Zoology (Parasitology). This original work was conducted under my supervision. To the best of my knowledge, this dissertation work has not been submitted for any other degree.

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### **EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

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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 has been specially acknowledged by references to the authors or institutions.

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	Name
Date ·	

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The present study was carried out with prepared questionnaires to determine knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding intestinal helminth parasites in people of Mithuawa VDC of different age groups Altogether 450 stool samples was collected from randomly selected people of Mithuawa VDC with different occupation including 240 males and 210 females. Present study showed that intestinal helminth infections among people in Mithuawa VDC of Rauthat, characterized by higher prevalence of soil transmitted helminth parasites. Out of 203 positive stool samples the prevalence of Ascaris *lumbricoides* (18.44%) is the highest of all the parasites followed by *Ancylostoma duodenale* (14.67%), *Trichuris trichiura* (10.2%), *Hymenolepis nana* (8.67%) and the lowest prevalence of parasite were *Strongyloides stercoralis* (2.89%) were found.

The prevalence rate of intestinal helminth parasite infecti male (50%) was found to be slightly higher than female (39.52%). The prevalence of helminth parasites was significantly higher  $(x^2=8.57, p>0.05)$  in male than in female. Positivity of the intestinal parasitic infection is dependent on age factor. Hence the highest prevalence was found in 60 above age group people (51.85%) where as the minimum prevalence observed in people of age group 30-40 (41.57%) years. Out of 203 positive samples, (65.02%) showed single infection, (22.66%) showed double infection and (12.3%) showed multiple infection.

The maximum prevalence of intestinal parasites were in, people of ward no. 6 who were mostly illiterate lack of knowledge about parasites and their effect, field defecation, occupation, sanitary condition, used of contaminated water and poor personal hygiene.

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### **ACRONYMS**

VDC = Village Development Committee

MOT = Mode Of Transmission

Lab = Laboratory

Ktm = Kathmandu

IFPPCP = Integrated Family Planning and Parasitic Control Project

DUME = Duke University Medical Centre

USA = United States of America

RECPHEC = Resource Centre for Primary Health Care

CBS = Central Bureau of Statistics

WHO = World Health Organization

SPP = Species

INGO = International Government Organization

NHRC = Nepal Health Research Council

HMG = His Majesty's Gvernment

CDZ = Central Department of Zoology

T.U. = Tribhuvan University

WBR = World Bank Report