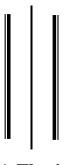
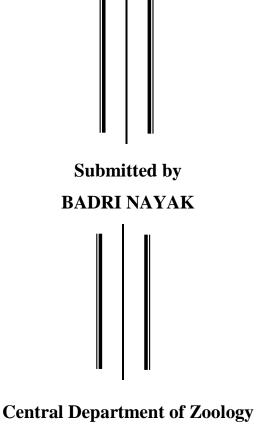
PREVALENCE OF INTESTINAL PARASITES IN BRAHMAN AND MAGAR COMMUNITY OF RIMUWA VDC, GULMI



A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree in Zoology with Special Paper Parasitology



Institute of Science and Technology Tribhuvan University Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

2008

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU,

Nepal

Letter of Recommendation

It is my pleasure to mention here that Mr. Badri Nayak has completed his dissertation work entitled **"Prevalence of Intestinal Parasites in Brahman and Magar Community of Rimuwa VDC, Gulmi"** as a partial fulfillment of the M.Sc. Degree in Zoology (Parasitology) under my supervision and guidance. To my knowledge his work has not been submitted for any other degree. His work is an original one and deserve to recommendation.

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Letter of Approval

On the recommendation of supervisor Mr. Janak Raj Subedi and co-supervisor Mr. Pitambar Dhakal, this dissertation work of Mr. Badri Nayak is approved for the examination and is submitted to the Tribhuvan University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Zoology with Parasitology as a special paper.

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ABSTRACT

In the present study entitled "Prevalence of Intestinal Parasites in Brahman and Magar Community of Rimuwa V.D.C., Gulmi", a household survey was carried out to determined knowledge attitude and practices (KAP) regarding intestinal parasites by means of structural questionnaire. A total of 250 stool samples were examined. Out of 250 samples, 100 samples were collected and examined in Brahman community in which 25% were found to be suffering from 7 different kinds of intestinal parasites but 150 samples were collected and examined in Magar community in which 30% were found to be suffering from similar kind of parasites as Brahman. Entamoeba histolytica was the most dominant intestinal parasites (7.2%) followed by Giardia lamblia (5.2%), Ancylostoma duodenale (4.8%), Ascaris lumbricoides (4%), Trichiuris trichiura (2.8%), S. stecoralis (2%) and H. nana (2%). Out of 250 samples examined, the prevalence of intestinal helminth parasites was higher in Magar (16.66%) than Brahman (14%) while the prevalence of intestinal protozoan parasites was higher Magar (13.33%) community than Brahman (11%) community. Regarding the sex wise distribution of parasites, Magar females (16.66%) were highly suffered by intestinal parasites than Brahman female (14%), while Magar males (13.33%) were highly suffered by intestinal parasites than Brahman male (11%). The Prevalence rate of intestinal parasites in female was found to be slightly higher than male in both. According to age wise distribution of parasites highest positivity was encountered in age group 0-10 years in both community where as lowest positivity was encountered in the age group above 10 years in both community. Survey study also revealed that literacy rate of Magar was very low than that of Brahman community. Hence, for control of parasitic infection, integrated health programme should be implemented.

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ABBREVIATIONS

μm	:	Micrometer
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDZ	:	Central Department of Zoology
cm	:	centimeter
i.e.	:	That is
KAP	:	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
mm	:	Millimeter
rpm	:	Round per minute
sq.km.	:	Square Kilometer
T.U.	:	Tribhuvan University
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WHO	:	World Health Organization