

## **Study of Intestinal Worm Infestation among People at Pin-Tee Village, Pyin Oo Lwin Township**

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Globally, more than 3.5 billion people are infected with intestinal worms. People get infected with worms when living in an unclean environment of poor sanitation and unhygienic habits. The purpose of this study was to determine prevalence of worm infestation among adult people in Pin-Tee village, Pyin Oo Lwin Township. Cross-sectional descriptive community and laboratory-based study was done to 121 cases, male 49 (40.5%) and female 72 (59.5%) during 2015. Age distribution was  $19-83 \pm SD 15.54$  years. History taking and physical examination was done. Stool sample was collected with wide mouth sterile plastic bottle. Stool examination for ova detection was performed with saline preparation and iodine preparation at Department of Medical Research (Pyin Oo Lwin Branch), Pathology Research Division. Among them, 77 (63.6%) respondents had attended primary school, 34 (28.1%) secondary and above school level, 7 (5.8%) read and write, 3 (2.5%) illiterate. Income per month between 100,000 and 200,000 kyats were 73 (60.3%) respondents, followed by  $\geq 200,000$  kyats 30 (24.8%),  $\leq 100,000$  kyats 18 (14.9%). They all used fly-proof sanitary latrine. Source of water was tap water 60 (49.6%), well 33 (27.3%) and river 28 (23.1%). Among them, 10 (8.3%) cases had history of passing worm. History of taking anthelmintic during last 6 months was 36 (29.8%) cases. Regarding hand washing with soap before eating, 61 (50.4%) washed sometime, everytime 52 (43%) and not washing 8 (6.6%). Related to hand washing with soap after toilet, 79 (65.3%) washed everytime, 33 (27.3%) sometime and 9 (7.4%) did not wash. The overall prevalence of intestinal worm infestation was 53 (43.8%) cases. The most prevalent intestinal helminths were *Ascaris lumbricoides* 24 (45.3%), followed by *Taenia* infestation 14 (26.4%) and *Trichuris trichiura* infestation 3 (5.7%) participants. Mixed infestation was observed in 12 (22.6%). Of these, *Ascaris* and *Taenia* mixed infestation were examined in 9 (17%) participants. Others were *Taenia* and Hookworm, *Trichuris trichiura* and *Taenia*, *Trichuris trichiura* and *Ascaris* detected in 1 (1.9%) participant each. A high percentage of cases have intestinal worm infestation and majority of them have *Ascaris lumbricoides* and may need public health intervention and health education for hand washing practice.