


Soil-Transmitted Helminths And Other Intestinal Parasites Among Schoolchildren In Southern Ethiopia

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Tilahun Eyamo¹
Mekonnen Girma²
Tsegaye Alemayehu ²
Zufan Bedewi¹

¹Department of Biology, Hawassa University College of Natural and Computational Sciences, Hawassa, Ethiopia; ²School of Medical Laboratory Sciences, Hawassa University College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Hawassa, Ethiopia

Background: Intestinal parasitic infections are the neglected tropical diseases that have a devastating effect and leads to malnutrition, morbidity and mortality in schoolchildren. The aim of this study was to determine the presence of soil-transmitted and other intestinal parasites among schoolchildren in southern Ethiopia.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in Gara Riketa primary school children at Hawassa Tula Sub-City, Southern Ethiopia from March 1 to April 20, 2017. The parent of participating children was interviewed with a structured questionnaire to collect the socio-demographic and risk factors data. Well-trained laboratory technicians were involved in the stool examination through direct and concentration methods. The data were entered and analyzed using SPSS version 20. ORs at 95% CI were considered as a statistically significant association with a p-value < 0.05.

Results: Out of 384 schoolchildren enrolled for the study, 260 (67.7%) were infected with one or more intestinal parasites. The predominantly identified parasite was *Ascaris lumbricoides* 146 (38.0%) followed by hookworms 12 (3.1%). The study showed that intestinal parasitic infections have a statistically significant association with being in 4th grade, the mother's educational status (grade 9–12), having cut nails and washing hands before eating.

Conclusion: The rates of soil-transmitted helminths and other intestinal parasitic infections were very high in Gara Riketa primary school children. Based on the statistical analysis, hygiene and nail clipping are important habits to prevent infection with intestinal parasites.

Keywords: Hawassa, intestinal parasites, prevalence, risk factors, schoolchildren

Introduction

Intestinal parasitic infections (IPIs) have a profound impact on human public health and development, affecting approximately one-third of the world's population, causing high mortality rate mostly in pre and schoolchildren. Some intestinal parasites have significant clinical consequences while others can live for long periods in the bowel without causing any symptoms and requiring treatment.¹ IPIs are most common among school-age children who tend to harbour the highest intensities of infection.²

Soil-transmitted helminths (STHs) and intestinal parasitic protozoa cause a significant amount of morbidity, discomfort and often mortality in tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world.³ IPIs can cause a variety of symptoms including abdominal bloating, cramps, constipation, diarrhoea, lack of appetite and vomiting.⁴ Diagnostic methods for these parasites include laboratory-based examination in which ova, larva, cysts or trophozoites stage detected from a stool sample.⁵

Correspondence: Tsegaye Alemayehu
School of Laboratory Sciences, Hawassa University, Hawassa 1560, Ethiopia
Tel +2519-13-872-24-12
Email alemayehutssegaye@gmail.com

The rates of IPIs vary in different parts of the world and are particularly high in developing countries where there are poor hygienic conditions and poverty.⁶ The rates of IPIs vary in different parts of the world. Among primary school children in African countries, the rates of IPIs were reported to be from 19.7% to 90.4%.⁷⁻⁹

Despite continuous efforts to control IPIs during the past decade, IPI infections remained high in Ethiopia.¹⁰ In Ethiopia, several studies reported that the prevalence of IPIs varied from 27.7% to 81.0%.¹¹⁻¹⁵ The high rates could be due to low socioeconomic status, poor hygienic conditions, impure drinking water, and a low literacy rate of parents and the large size of the families. This study aimed to determine the rates and associated risk factors of STHs and other IPIs among primary school children in Southern Ethiopia.

Materials And Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted among Gara Riketa primary school children in southern Ethiopia, Tula Sub-City from March 1-April 20, 2017. Tula Sub-City is located 10 km away from Hawassa, the capital city of Southern Nation Nationality People's Region (SNNPR). Hawassa is located on the shores of Lake Hawassa, which is one of the Great Rift Valley lakes and 270 km away from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia.

In 2017 at Gara Riketa primary school, there were approximately 1711 students registered from grade 1 to 8. Table 1 indicates the number of registered students by grade as well as the number of students randomly selected using a simple crisscross formula.

In total, 384 children were selected for this study. The population that needed to be sampled in this study was defined based on the number of registered students in the

school as well as the number in each grade level. Those children who had been treated for any kind of intestinal parasitic infection three months before the start of the study were excluded. Then from each grade level and classes, the participants were chosen using random sampling techniques until the calculated sample size was reached. Students who were willing to provide a stool sample, and who were present at school at the time of the sample collection were enrolled.

Permission to participate was also sent to the students' house to obtain the parent's permission. If the parent agreed, a person visited them at their house where they received a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire included socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, grade level, educational status of father and mother and father's job. It also included risk factors (regular nail cutting, cleaning of water container, hand washing before a meal, presence of a home latrine, hand washing after defecation, source of drinking water, source of water for bathing, use of washed fruits and vegetables, storage of food for later use, food storage conditions and awareness of water availability in school compound)).

From stool samples collected, approximately 2 mg of stool was used for direct wet mount microscopic examination to detect motile parasites. Approximately 3000 µg of stool was used for formalin-ether concentration technique to detect ova, larva and cyst stages of the parasites and increase the detection rate when low amounts of ova, larva or cysts were present.⁵ A single slide was analyzed for each technique. No adult worms or gravid segments were detected.

Data entry and analysis was performed using SPSS version 20. Descriptive statistics were used to calculate the frequency of specific variables, and cross-tabulations were performed to determine significant associations with IPI. Odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated, and a p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify independent predictors of IPI.

The study was presented and approved by the Hawassa University Institutional Review Board. The objectives and purpose of the study were explained to the school principal, school board, the Parents-Teachers Association, and a committee of the school and students. Stool samples were taken with the help of trained professional laboratory technicians. Children diagnosed positive for intestinal parasitic infections were referred to the Gara Riketa health centre for deworming.

Table 1 Total Number Of Registered Gara Riketa Primary School Students In Southern Ethiopia By Grade, And Number By Grade Randomly Selected For Intestinal Parasite Study, March 1-April 20, 2017

Grade Level	Registered 2017	Selected For The Study
1st	316	71
2nd	293	65
3rd	260	59
4th	236	53
5th	180	41
6th	162	37
7th	142	31
8th	122	27

Results

A total of 384 school children were enrolled for the study, of whom 199 (51.8%) were male. Students from 10 to 14 years of age and 1st-grade students were those most frequently recruited, 179 (46.6%) and 71(18.5%), respectively. Most fathers and mothers were educated from 9th through 12th grade; 117 (30.5%) fathers and 127 (33.1%) mothers were able to read and write. The occupational status of the fathers was either farming or other private employments 343 (89.3%), while the rest were government employers (Table 2).

In the bivariate analysis, the following characteristics showed significant association with STHs & other IPIs. That is being a 4th grade student (cOR = 3.87, 95% CI (1.32–11.33), P = 0.014), educational status of the mother being 9th to 12th grade (cOR = 0.159, 95% CI (0.033–0.767), P = 0.022) and educational status of the father being 1st to 4th grade (cOR = 0.325, 95% CI (0.123–0.857), P = 0.023). However, in the multivariate analysis only being a 4th grade student (aOR = 4.5 95% CI (1.4–14.7), P = 0.012) and being a mother with 9th to 12th grade

Table 2 Socio-Demographic Characteristic Of The Study Subjects And Association With Soil-Transmitted Helminths And Other Intestinal Parasitic Infections Among Schoolchildren In Southern Ethiopia, March 1 To April 20, 2017: Bivariate And Adjusted Odds Ratios

Variables	Frequency (%)	Parasites No (%)	cOR (95% CI)	P-value	aOR(95% CI)	P-value
Sex						
Male	199(51.8)	130(65.3)	0.80(0.52–1.23)	0.301		
Female	185(48.2)	130(70.3)	1			
Age in years						
6–9	158(41.1)	105(66.5)	1.34(0.69–2.63)	0.386	1.9(0.59–6.23)	0.282
10–14	179(46.6)	127(70.9)	1.66(0.85–3.23)	0.137	1.36(0.62–3.0)	0.448
15–18	47(12.2)	28(59.6)	1			
Grade						
1 st	71(18.5)	51(71.8)	1.75(0.69–4.42)	0.235	1.3(0.34–5.08)	0.700
2 nd	65(16.9)	39(60.0)	1.03(0.41–2.57)	0.94	0.75(0.20–2.81)	0.674
3 rd	59(15.4)	36(61.0)	1.08(0.43–2.73)	0.877	1.06(0.35–3.30)	0.917
4 th	53(13.8)	45(84.9)	3.87(1.32–11.33)	0.014	4.5(1.4–14.7)	0.012*
5 th	41(10.7)	28(68.3)	1.48(0.54–4.07)	0.447	1.8(0.59–5.29)	0.314
6 th	37(9.6)	27(73.0)	1.86(0.65–5.34)	0.251	2.4(0.76–7.39)	0.138
7 th	31(8.1)	18(58.1)	0.95(0.334–2.72)	0.927	1.24(0.41–3.7)	0.699
8 th	27(7.0)	16(59.3)	1			
Education of mother						
Illiterate	72(18.8)	48(64.9)	0.22(0.05–1.014)	0.052	0.21(0.04–1.05)	0.057
Able to read & write	127(33.1)	90(70.0)	0.286(0.06–1.30)	0.105	0.22(0.04–1.09)	0.062
Grade 1–4	68(17.7)	46(68.7)	0.26(0.06–1.218)	0.087	0.21(0.04–1.07)	0.060
Grade 5–8	51(13.3)	32(64.0)	0.21(0.04–1.01)	0.051	0.20(0.04–1.05)	0.057
Grade 9–12	47(12.2)	27(57.4)	0.16(0.03–0.77)	0.022	0.14(0.03–0.70)	0.017
Diploma & above	19(4.9)	17(89.5)	1			
Education of father						
Illiterate	55(14.3)	41(73.2)	1.33(0.59–2.98)	0.486	1.59(0.66–3.9)	0.306
Able to read & write	46(12.0)	35(74.5)	1.42(0.60–3.34)	0.420	1.7(0.67–4.26)	0.265
Grade 1–4	25(6.5)	10(40.0)	0.33(0.12–0.86)	0.023	0.36(0.13–1.03)	0.058
Grade 5–8	83(21.6)	63(77.8)	1.71(0.80–3.64)	0.168	2.2(0.95–5.03)	0.067
Grade 9–12	117(30.5)	72(61.5)	0.78(0.40–1.51)	0.461	0.89(0.43–1.84)	0.757
Diploma & above	58(15.1)	39(67.2)	1			
Father job						
Gov't worker	41(10.7)	29(67.4)	1	0.968		
Farmer/other private	343(89.3)	231(67.7)	1.01(0.52–2.00)			

education (aOR = 0.14 95% CI (0.03–0.70), P = 0.017) were significantly associated with presence of STHs and other IPIs. The former was associated with increased risk and the latter was associated with decreased risk (Table 2).

The distribution of different potential risk factors for STHs and other IPIs presented in Table 3 showed that, 239 (62.2%) of the children cut their nails regularly, 315 (82%) cleaned their water storage container, 214 (55.7%) practised hand washing before a meal and 347 (90.4%) used a home latrine. In addition, 280 (72.9%) practised hand washing after defecation; 312 (81.3%) got water from hand pumps; 238

(62.0%) take a bath with river water; 291 (75.8%) use washed fruit and vegetables; 338 (88.0%) store food for later use; and 370 (96.4%) use covers to store food.

In the bivariate analysis, the following behaviors were associated with risk of IPIs: not cutting nails regularly (cOR = 0.06, 95% CI, 0.029–0.132, P = 0.000), not cleaning the water container (cOR = 0.100, 95% CI, 0.036–0.28, P = 0.000), and not washing their hand before a meal (cOR = 8.29 95% CI, 4.8–14.5, P = 0.000). However, in multivariate analysis, only not cutting nails regularly (aOR = 0.113, 95% CI, 0.05–0.26, P = 0.000) and not washing

Table 3 Assessment Of Associated Risk Factors For The Study Of Soil-Transmitted Helminths And Other Intestinal Parasitic Infections Among Schoolchildren In Southern Ethiopia From March 1 To April 20, 2017: Bivariate And Adjusted Odds Ratios

Variables	Frequency (%)	Parasite No (%)	cOR 95% CI	P-value	aOR 95% CI	P-value
Nail cut						
Yes	239(62.2)	123(51.5)	0.06(0.03–0.13)	0.000	0.11(0.05–0.26)	0.000
No	145(37.8)	137(94.5)	1			
Cleaning of H ₂ O Container						
Yes	315(82)	195(61.9)	0.10(0.04–0.28)	0.000	0.32(0.10–1.02)	0.054
No	69(18)	65(94.2)	1			
Hand wash before the meal						
Yes	214(55.7)	108(50.5)	1			
No	170(44.3)	152(89.4)	8.29(4.8–14.5)	0.000	3.41(1.8–6.46)	0.000
Home Latrine						
Yes	347(90.4)	237(68.3)	1.31(0.65–2.65)	0.449		
No	37(9.6)	23(62.2)	1			
Hand wash after a defecation						
Yes	280(72.9)	215(76.7)	1			
No	104(27.1)	45(43.3)	1.7(0.99–2.78)	0.053	0.85(0.47–1.53)	0.585
Source of drinking H ₂ O						
Hot spring	69(18.0)	45(65.2)	0.87(0.50–1.51)	0.624		
Hand pumps	312(81.3)	213(68.3)	0.93(0.08–10.37)	0.953		
River	3(0.7)	2(66.7)	1			
Source of H ₂ O for bathing						
Hot spring water	45(11.7)	28(62.2)	1			
River	238(62.0)	165(69.3)	1.37(0.71–2.66)	0.349		
Hot spring & river	101(26.3)	67(66.3)	1.2(0.58–2.0)	0.630		
Use fruits & vegetables						
Washed	291(75.8)	187(65.4)	0.65(0.39–1.08)	0.098	0.49(0.27–0.90)	0.21
Unwashed	93(24.2)	73(74.5)	1			
Food stored for later use						
Yes	338(88.0)	224(66.3)	0.55(0.26–1.14)	0.107	0.54(0.23–1.26)	0.153
No	46(12.0)	36(78.3)	1			
Food Storage condition						
Covered	370(96.4)	248(67.0)	0.34(0.08–1.54)	0.161	1.8(0.28–10.97)	0.544
Not covered	14(3.6)	12(85.7)	1			

hands before a meal (aOR = 3.41, 95% CI, 1.8–6.46, P = 000) were significantly associated with STHs and other IPIs.

STHs and other IPIs identified in the study were *Ascaris lumbricoides* (*A. lumbricoides*), 146 (38.0%), *Giardia duodenalis* (*G. duodenalis*), 55 (14.3%), *Entamoeba histolytica/dispar* (*E. histolytica/dispar*), 26 (6.8%), hookworms, 12 (3.1%), *Trichuris trichiura* (*T. trichiura*), 5 (1.3%), *Schistosoma mansoni* (*S. mansoni*), 4(1.0%) and *Taenia spp.*, 1 (0.3%).

Mixed infections due to one or more helminths were identified from 37 (9.6%) cases and included: *A. lumbricoides* + hookworms (16 cases); *A. lumbricoides* + *T. trichiura* (13 cases); *A. lumbricoides* + *S. mansoni* (4 cases); Hookworms + *S. mansoni* (1 case); *A. lumbricoides* + hookworms + *T. trichiura* (1 case); *A. lumbricoides* + *Taenia species* + hookworms + *S. mansoni* (1 case); *A. lumbricoides* + *Taenia species* + *S. mansoni* (1 case). Mixed protozoa infections were identified from one of the study participants in which both *E. histolytica/dispar* and *G. duodenalis* was detected (Table 4).

Discussions

This study was performed to determine the prevalence of IPIs and associated risk factors among schoolchildren in Gara Riketa primary school. Due to their poor immune status, their contact with soil and other contaminated materials, and non-compliance with health standards, the prevalence of IPIs were high among children, making

them vulnerable to parasite infection.¹⁶ Of note, the transmission of some IPIs from infected to non-infected individuals was highly prevalent in communities with high population density.¹⁷ The highest levels of infection in communities may be related to school children.¹⁸

Millions of school children around the world suffer from different complications of IPIs. These parasites can cause malnutrition, nausea, vomiting, dysentery, anaemia, avitaminosis, loss of immune defence and reduced physical growth.¹⁹ Infection with IPIs has been reported across all age groups, but many reports indicate that it is more common in school-age children than other age groups.¹⁸ In this study, the highest rates of infections were found in children between 10 and 14 years old and those in 1st, 6th and 4th grades, with a prevalence of 71.8%, 73.0%, and 84.9%, respectively.

The overall prevalence of STH & other intestinal parasites of 67.7% was comparatively similar to reports from Bahir-Dar¹² and South Africa,⁷ but lower than other studies of school children from different parts of Ethiopia.^{10,11,13–15} Our prevalence was higher when compared with other studies in Ethiopia reported from schoolchildren.^{20–27} Studies in different countries reported a higher rate, including studies from central Sudan,⁹ Nigeria²⁸ and in Yemen.²⁹ Differences in parasite prevalence might be due to multiple factors including sample size, climatic condition, geography, and study period.

In terms of specific parasites, the rate of infection with *A. lumbricoides* was 38%, which is lower compared to a study of primary school children in Chenchu town.¹⁵ In contrast, other studies elsewhere reported lower rates of *A. lumbricoides*.^{7,23,26,30–34} These differences might be due to study period difference, geographical location, and ecological factors, as well as economic, social, and cultural factors. The rate of infection with *G. duodenalis* was 14.3%, comparable to Ethiopian studies conducted elsewhere.^{12,15,25} In contrast, higher rates were reported from Amhara region^{13,33} and a lower rate was reported from Adigrat.¹⁴ The prevalence of *E. histolytica/dispar* was 6.8%, comparable with studies from South Eastern Ethiopia,²¹ and Adigrat,³⁵ but lower than studies reported from primary school children in Chenchu town,¹⁵ from the Amhara Region.^{12,14} These differences might be due to personal and environmental hygiene-related factors among schoolchildren and the community.

According to our results, those who were 4th-grade students were 4.5 times more likely to be infected with IPIs, as compared with 1st grade students. These results contrast to other studies of primary school children performed at Dona Berber in Bahir

Table 4 Total Parasites Isolated By Sex From A Study Of STHs And Other IPIs Among Schoolchildren In Southern Ethiopia From March 1 To April 20, 2017

Parasites	Sex		Total No (%)
	Male No (%)	Female No (%)	
Helminthic infection			
<i>A. lumbricoides</i>	77(38.7)	69(37.3)	146 (38.0)
Hookworms	8(4.0)	4(2.2)	12(3.1)
<i>T. trichiura</i>	2(1.0)	3(1.6)	5(1.3)
<i>Taenia species</i>	0(0.0)	1(0.5)	1(0.3)
<i>S. mansoni</i>	1(0.5)	3(1.6)	4(1.0)
Mixed infection	15(7.5)	22(11.8)	37(9.6)
Protozoan infection			
<i>E. histolytica/dispar</i>	15(7.5)	11(5.9)	26(6.8)
<i>G. duodenalis</i>	24 (12.1)	31(16.8)	55(14.3)
Mixed infection	0(0.0)	1(0.5)	1(0.3)

Dar¹² and in Debre Elias, North West Ethiopia.¹¹ We also found that those who cut their nails regularly were less likely to be affected by IPIs, in agreement with studies conducted in North West Ethiopia,²⁷ Amhara region,¹⁴ Eastern Ethiopia²¹ and Bahir Dar.¹² In contrast to our finding, a study from Adigrat reported as an insignificant association. The increased risk associated with not cutting nails regularly might reflect a lack of full information about the transmission and control mechanisms of IPIs and less parental support for personal hygiene. In multivariate analysis, a child with a mother whose educational level was a grade (9–12) was less likely affected by IPIs, in contrast to a study from elsewhere.^{11,27} This association in our study may reflect increased awareness of the mother about means of IPI transmission. We also found that those who did not practice hand washing before a meal were 3.4 times more likely to be affected by IPIs, which was in agreement with a number of other studies from different parts of Ethiopia.^{12,14,25} However, a different study from South Eastern Ethiopia did not detect a significant relationship between hand washing before a meal and parasitic infection.²¹

Limitations Of The Study

There were a number of limitations that should be noted in this study. First, the study was conducted on a single stool specimen and using a single slide per technique. Secondly, stool specimens were collected randomly without time specification. Third, only direct and concentration techniques were employed for the diagnosis of intestinal parasites. Finally, we did not detail the stages of parasites and other details from the examination of the stool.

Conclusions

In summary, we found a very high rate of STHs and other intestinal parasitic infections in Gara Riketa primary school children. The most common parasite identified was *A. lumbricoides* and the least commonly identified parasite was *Taenia spp.* Being a 4th-grade student and not washing hands before a meal were identified as risk factors for STHs & IPIs while practicing regular nail cutting and having a mother with 9th to 12th -grade education had a protective effect. Our findings support the importance of school-age children of targeting personal and environmental sanitation to help reduce IPI prevalence.

Ethical Clearance

Ethical clearance was obtained from Hawassa University institutional review board and permission from the school committee was obtained. Consent and assent were asked and signed by

student and parents. Those who were positive were treated accordingly. This study was conducted in accordance with the declaration of Helsinki.

Availability Of Data And Material

All the raw data supporting the findings can be obtained from all of the authors.

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Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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