

**A Study on the Three Most Common Intestinal Nematodes
on Children Aged 7 to 12 in Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan
Elementary School**

**An Undergraduate Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences
De La Salle University - Dasmariñas
Dasmariñas, Cavite**

**In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Bachelor of Science in Biology**

Olivia Baylon Hipolito

Irwin Miranda Buhat

March 1998

AI

AGUINALDO
ARCHIVES

ABSTRACT

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION: De La Salle University - Dasmariñas

ADDRESS: Dasmariñas, Cavite 4114

TITLE: A Study on the Three Most Common Intestinal Nematodes on Children Aged 7 to 12 in Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Elementary School

AUTHORS: Irwin Miranda Buhat

Olivia Baylon Hipolito

FUNDING SOURCE: Parents

COST: P 6,000

DATE STARTED: June 1997

DATE COMPLETED: February 1998

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To know the three most common intestinal nematodes present on pupils of Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Elementary School aged 7 to 12 and the factors affecting the prevailing nematodes.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

To identify the three most common intestinal nematodes and its most significant determining factor affecting the prevailing nematodes.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

^{if}
The study focused on the identification of the three most common intestinal nematodes present on the pupils of Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Elementary School aged 7 to 12.

METHODOLOGY**Research Design**

The research study used the descriptive method

Research Setting

^{3/}The stool samples were randomly collected (only) on selected pupils of Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Elementary School. ^{3/} Microscopic study of stool specimen for possible identification of parasitic larval infection was done at Emilio Riego de Dios Hall of De La Salle University - Dasmariñas. *

Research Procedure

In Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan Elementary School the stool samples were collected. At first, the vials were distributed together with the questionnaire. Secondly, it was collected the other day. The stool samples were collected from the 600 respondents which was randomly selected, 100 representatives on every age. The Kato Thick Smear Technic (Cellophane Thick Smear) method was used.

Finally, ⁴ identification of possible larval infection on stool sample was done by examining it under the microscope and letting each nematode species photomicrographed. ^{4/}

MAJOR FINDINGS

The three most common intestinal nematodes found were *Ascaris lumbricoides* which is 16% *Trichuris trichiura* which is 9.8% and *Enterobius vermicularis* which is 3% out of 600 respondents. The most significant factor which greatly contributed to the prevalence rate of nematodes was the source of drinking water coming from the deep

well water although there were other factors which could also contribute to prevalence of nematodes. However, they were found to have a weak relationship on the study.

CONCLUSION

∠ The identified nematodes were *Ascaris lumbricoides* *Trichuris trichiura* and *Enterobius vermicularis*. The most significant contributing factor that contributed to the prevalence of nematode was the source of the drinking water coming from the deep well.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The research recommends that further study be made on the subject

1. They should try studies on the effect of two different seasons wet and dry, on the incidence of parasites.
2. They should try different methods like Direct Wet Film, Cellophane Tape Swab, and Stoll Egg Counting Technique in order to determine the degree of infection to an individual.
3. A survey on the most effective way of getting rid on intestinal nematodes infection and some precautionary measure.
4. Analysis of the drinking water specifically those source coming from the deep well could also be done.