



**DETECTION OF *Entamoeba spp.* from  
DIFFERENT WATER SOURCES in DASMARIÑAS CITY, CAVITE**

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**MARY JOY F. CORTES**

**MARIKA GRACE M. PALASI**

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### ABSTRACT

Membrane filtration was used to isolate *Entamoeba* spp. cysts from each water sample from the five communities in Dasmariñas City known to have high incidences of amoebiasis. Samples of water from a household faucet in Barangay San Lorenzo Ruiz I and the artesian well in Barangay Poblacion Zone I-A were noted to have the presence of *Entamoeba* spp. cysts after microscopic examination of eluates from the membrane filters. Finding *Entamoeba* spp. cysts from these water sources substantiated the recorded cases of amoebiasis in the communities, suspecting fecal contamination of water as the source of the disease. During the socio-demographic interview conducted to residents in the five selected communities, characteristics such as the length of residency, resident's capability to own a source of water supply, knowledge of disease prevention practices such as boiling of drinking water and environmental sanitation practices like garbage disposal systems were noted to be the risk factors associated with the presence of *Entamoeba* spp. cyst in water specifically from household faucet and artesian well. The results proved to be significant for the residents in that eliminating the risk factors for having amoebiasis depends on their knowledge and hygienic habits and government support. The quality of drinking water, and access to drinking water and waste disposal system should be monitored properly, in addition to the maintenance system of the water sources such as household faucets and artesian wells by the local water district of the city.



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