

## ABSTRACT

Hookworm parasitic infection and its contributing factors were determined among children aging 1-10 from barangay Bucana, Nasugbu, Batangas. A total of 230 respondents were subjected to stool examination by direct fecal smearing. Water sample testing was done to determine the pH, salinity and temperature of the drinking water.

The results showed that 24.78% of the 230 respondents are infected with hookworm parasites, which are the *Necator americanus* and *Ancylostoma duodenale*. The most significant factor which possibly led to the occurrence of the infection of the parasite was the ingestion of hookworm eggs through contaminated food and drinking water, other significant factors includes playing in the sand, walking barefooted and close interaction with infected individual and unsanitized personal hygiene.

The study recommends that the future researchers on the same field of the study may use different techniques in identifying the parasite and addition of the species of intestinal parasite which can affect to the health of the children, the future researchers may use different water quality sampling tests and also to conduct the study on wet and dry season. As soil can also contribute to the occurrence factors the researchers may add a test for the quality of the soil .Lastly, other researchers may also, identify the different age level of the people who are afflicted by hookworm parasite and find out at the same time the age level with the highest number of infected victims.