Stool samples of 151 school children in a district of the city of Portoviejo (Ecuador) in order to determine the prevalence and intensity of soil-transmitted helminthiasis (STH) and their relationships with anthropometric indices. The samples were analyzed with the semiquantitative Kato-Katz technique and the intensity of infections was categorized as light, moderate or high according to the thresholds set by the World Health Organization. Prevalence of soil transmitted helminthiasis was 65% (92 out of 141 collected samples), *Ascaris lumbricoides* was the most common STH (63%) followed by *Trichuris trichiura* (10%) and hookworm (1.4%). Heavy intensity infections were found in 8.5% of the stool samples, with *T. trichiura* showing higher worm burdens than *A. Lumbricoides* (Andrade C. et al, 2001).

Recent global estimates indicate that more than a quarter of the world’s population are infected with one or more of the most common of these parasites—the roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*; the hookworms, *Necator americanus* and *Ancylostoma duodenale*; and the whipworm, *Trichuris trichiura*. About 85% of the 200 million people with schistosomiasis live on the African continent, 70 million people have *haematuria* associated with *chistosoma haematobium* infection, and the two commonest species together contribute to the deaths of more than a quarter of a million people a year from complicated nephrosis and portal hypertension. (Shally Awasthi, 2003).

The Western Region of Bhutan to assess the prevalence and intensity of soil-transmitted helminthes (STH) infections after 15 years of school deworming in the country. Five schools were randomly selected in the region and 266 schoolchildren were examined. Stool samples were collected from each child as well as nutritional indicators and general information on each school. The survey found a cumulative prevalence of 16.5% STH (4.8% in schools treated in the last three months and 24% in the untreated schools). An unexpected finding was that the tapeworm infection rate of 6.7%. These results indicate a high reinfection rate in this area. (Allen Henrietta et al., 2004).

Helminthiases still have a relevant detrimental role in the health of large groups of human population. Where poor hygiene and lack of access to education, health services and essential care characterize living conditions, parasitic infections dramatically affect essential aspects of individual life, such as nutrition, cognitive performance, susceptibility to infections and micronutrient deficiency. Severe illness is associated with schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis...
and food-borne trematode infections. Drugs are the cornerstone of control strategies for such infections, the World Health Organization (WHO) list of essential drugs contains several highly efficacious anthelmintics which are all safe, single-dose and cheap. If given regularly to infected communities, these drugs effectively control the morbidity related to the major endemic helminthes infections. (Carlo Urbani and Kevin Palmer, 2001)

The work carried out a small-scale survey to investigate the status of intestinal protozoa and helminthes infection of inhabitants in Roxas city, Mindoro, the Philippines. Total 301 stool samples were subjected to the formalin-ether concentration method for the detection of helminth ova and protozoan cysts. The overall positive rate was 64.5%, and that of male and female were 56.6% and 72.5%, respectively. The highest infected helminth was (Ascaris lumbricoides), followed by Trichuris trichiura, hookworm and Enterobius vermicularis. The protozoa infection status revealed that Entamoeba coli were the most frequent. Iodoamoeba buetschlii and E. histolytica were found but few. The multiple infection more than two parasites was 29.6%, and double infection with A. lumbricoides and T. trichiura was most common. The intestinal helminth infections were highly prevalent in this area. (Bong-Jin Kim, 2003).

The prevalence of soil-transmitted helminthic infections and health behaviors related to infections in schoolchildren and villagers of a community (4 hamlets) was studied in Hauy Kayeng sub district, Thong Pha Phum district, in the north of Kanchanaburi Province. The intestinal helminth infection rate of the schoolchildren was 15.6%. Hookworm infection was the most prominent, followed by Trichuris trichiura, and Ascaris lumbricoides. The community showed higher prevalence rates and was infected with more types of intestinal helminths than the schoolchildren. (Malinee T. et al, 2004).

Study was carried up to assess the impact of mass chemotherapy with praziquantel on the prevalence and intensity of Schistosoma haematobium and Schistosoma mansoni in Office du Niger. It was a cross sectional study with two passages about which compared a test group of 7 villages (n=2342) treated in 1989 to a control group of 7 villages (n=2263). One year after mass chemotherapy, baseline prevalence rates of Schistoosma haematobium, Schistosoma mansoni and those of the double infection decreased by 50%, 54% and 62. 9 % respectively. (Dabo A. et al., 2005).

In Cape Town, services and housing that exist in old-established suburbs should minimize the prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections, even when residents are poor. Where
families live in shacks in densely-populated areas without effective sanitation, more than 90% of children can be infected by STHs. The humoral immune response to worms theoretically favors infection by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and HIV. Obtain estimates of gender-, age-, school-related and overall prevalence of helminthiasis and giardiasis in a low income but well-serviced community. A cross-sectional study of the prevalence of helminthiasis and giardiasis was carried out in a large, non-selective sample of children attending nine schools. Gender, school and age effects were related to non-medical preventive services, sewage disposal practices and possible sources of infection.

The overall STH infestation rate was 55.8%. Prevalence was influenced by school and age but not by gender. Eggs and cysts were seen at the following prevalence: *Ascaris, Trichuris, Hymenolepis nana, Enterobius, Giardia*, hookworm, and *Trichostrongylus*. Approximately 60% of sewage sludge is used in a form that will contain viable eggs and cysts. (Adams Vera J.et al., 2005)

Malaria and intestinal helminths are sources of significant morbidity worldwide. Given the nature of shared endemicity, these diseases often co-exist in the same populations. Therefore, much attention is now being given to the interaction between helminths and *Plasmodium* in the situation of co-infection. Existing evidence is consistent with the hypothesis that helminths are associated with continued and possibly increased incidence of malaria infection. However, data from some recent clinical fieldwork suggest protection from cerebral malaria in the setting of helminth co-infection. (Sridhar V et al., 2006).

The three main soil-transmitted helminth infections, ascariasis, trichuriasis, and hookworm, are common clinical disorders in man. The gastrointestinal tract of a child living in poverty in a less developed country is likely to be parasitized with at least one, and in many cases all three soil-transmitted helminths, with resultant impairments in physical, intellectual, and cognitive development. The benzimidazole anthelmintics, mebendazole and albendazole, are commonly used to remove these infections. The use of these drugs is not limited to treatment of symptomatic soil-transmitted helminth infections, but also for large-scale prevention of morbidity in children living in endemic areas. (Bethony Jeff rey et al., 2006).

The objective of the study was to develop an interactive and systematic descriptive tool, MONRATE for calculating and predicting reinfection rates and time of *Ascaris lumbricoides* following mass chemotherapy using levamisole. Each pupil previously treated was retreated 6 or
7 months after the initial treatment in Ogun State, Nigeria The implementation was based on the theoretical equation for time-prevalence: \[ Y = G \left[ 1 - (1-X)^N - R \right] \]. Using the Psuedo- Code of the MONRATE tool, the calculated monthly reinfection rates (X) for the LGAs were 1.6% in Ewekoro, 2.3% in Odeda, 2.3% in Ado-odo/Otta, 3.8% in Ogun Waterside and 4.2% in Obafemi/Owode. The mathematical mean of 'X' values in the study areas for Ogun State was 2.84. It is concluded that MONRATE is a veritable tool that can be used in the execution of control programme involving mass treatment against \textit{A. lumbricoides}. (Sam-Wobo S.O. et al., 2006).

A total of 964 adult fish farmers in five eastern districts in Nghe An province, Vietnam were investigated in late 2004 for food-borne trematodes and other helminth infections using duplicate Kato-Katz thick smears prepared from single stool samples. Eggs of fish-borne trematodes and of \textit{Fasciolopsis buski} were found in 0.6 and 0.7% of farmers, respectively. Infection prevalences with soil-transmitted helminths (STHs), namely \textit{Ascaris lumbricoides}, \textit{Trichuris trichiura} and hookworm. (Annette Olsena et al., 2006)

To estimate the prevalence of soil-transmitted helminthiasis and evaluate the sanitary conditions and the role of a mass treatment campaign for control of these infections in Santa Isabel do Rio Negro. A cross sectional survey was carried out in 2002, to obtain data related to the sanitary conditions of the population and fecal samples for parasitological examination in 308 individuals, followed by a mass treatment with albendazole or mebendazole with coverage of 83% of the city population in 2003. A new survey was carried out in 2004, involving 214 individuals, for comparison of the prevalences of intestinal parasitosis before and after the mass treatment. The prevalences of ascariasis, trichuriasis and hookworm infection were 48%; 27% and 21% respectively in 2002. (Marcio Neves Boia et al., 2006).

To identify possible synergistic associations of hookworm and other helminths. Cross-sectional survey of all households within 10 km 2 of Americanin has, a rural community in Minas Gerais, Brazil. Determined the prevalence and intensity of single and multiple helminth species infection in an age-stratified sample of 1332 individuals from 335 households. Hookworm was the most prevalent helminth infection (68.2%), followed by \textit{Ascaris lumbricoides} (48.8%) and \textit{Schistosoma mansoni} (45.3%). Overall, 60.6% of individuals harboured mixed helminth infections. (Fleming Fiona M. et al., 2006).
The study was done to assess the risk of helminth infection in association with wastewater-fed rice cultivation in an agricultural setting of Nam Dinh city, Vietnam. In a cross sectional survey data were collected for 202 households in a commune where wastewater was used for irrigation and for 201 households in a commune that used river water. Parasitological examination was conducted on single stool samples obtained from 1,088 individuals aged 15 years from the households. The irrigation water used in both communes was enumerated for helminth eggs and *Thermotolerant coliforms*. The prevalence of infection with *Ascaris* spp., *Trichuris* spp., and hookworm was 42.2%, 19.9% and 10.5% respectively. (Trang Do Thuy et al., 2006).

Human co-infection with *Plasmodium falciparum* and helminths is ubiquitous throughout Africa, although its public health significance remains a topic for which there are many unknowns. In this review adopted an empirical approach to studying the geography and epidemiology of co-infection and associations between patterns of co-infection and hemoglobin in different age groups. Analysis highlights the extensive geographic overlap between *P. falciparum* and the major human helminth infections in Africa, with the population at coincident risk of infection greatest for hookworm. Age infection profiles indicate that school-age children are at the highest risk of co-infection, and re-analysis of existing data suggests that co-infection with *P. falciparum* and hookworm has an additive impact on haemoglobin, exacerbating anemia-related malarial disease burden. (Simon Brooker et al., 2007).

The prevalence and intensity of *Toxocara canis* (Werner, 1782) in dogs was carried out in Ile-Ife, Nigeria. Faecal samples were collected from 269 dogs between January and December 2004, processed by the Kato–Katz technique and then examined for *T. canis* eggs. The prevalence of *T. Canis* obtained was 33.8%. The intensity of infection, measured as mean egg count per gram of faeces. The prevalence and intensity of *T. Canis* in dogs aged 0–6 months were significantly higher than older age groups. (Sowemimo Oluyomi A. et al., 2007).

The prevalence and reduction in geohelminthic infection among Primary School children living in riverine communities of Delta State, Nigeria. Stool samples from randomly selected Primary School pupils were obtained before and after treatment with a single 200 mg dose of albendazole. The Kato-Katz method was used in the processing of the stool specimens as well as the quantification of infection. Very brief information on hygienic practices and environmental sanitation practices were obtained from the children, Teachers, Health Officer, parents etc
through questionnaires, in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussions. In riverine communities of Warri North Local Government Area of Delta State, Nigeria, 697 (77%) of the school children studied were infected with intestinal helminthes. *Trichuris trichiura* infection occurred more (57%) followed by *Ascaris lumbricoides* (54%) and Hookworm (5%). Multiple helminthic infections were recorded, with *Ascaris-Trichuris* having the highest prevalence among the children. (Oyewole F MPH et al., 2007).

Helminths are parasitic worms. They are the most common infectious agents of humans in developing countries and produce a global burden of disease that exceeds better-known conditions, including malaria and tuberculosis. As we discuss here, new insights into fundamental helminth biology are accumulating through newly completed genome projects and the nascent application of transgenesis and RNA interference technologies. (Peter J. Hotez et al., 2008)

General Practitioners (GPs) provide first contact care of children and pregnant mothers in the community. The study ascertained the prescribing pattern of anthelmintics to children and pregnant women by a sample of GPs from the district of Colombo. Two hundred medical practitioners engaged in full-time General Practice (100 urban and 100 rural), were selected randomly. A pre-tested interviewer-administered questionnaire was used to collect data. A total of 183 GPs aged between 26 and 72 years (median 38) participated with 94 coming from urban areas. Seventy percent of the GPs were male. Almost 13% of GPs from urban areas had a Postgraduate degree in comparison to 4.5% from the rural areas. Over 50% of GPs had 6-20 years of service and over 30% treated 16-30 patients daily. Seventy-three percent of GPs from rural areas accessed health-related reading material either daily or weekly in contrast to only 40% from urban areas. All GPs prescribed anthelmintics to children. Pyrantel pamoate was the preferred anthelmintic used for children by both groups (Gunawardena GSA et al., 2008).

The estimate prevalence and identify factors associated with intestinal parasitic infections among 1 to 5 years old children residing in an urban slum of Karachi Pakistan. A cross sectional survey was conducted from February to June 2006 in Ghosia Colony Gulshan Town Karachi, Pakistan. A simple random sample of 350 children aged 1–5 years was collected. The study used structured pre-tested questionnaire, anthropometric tools and stool tests to obtain epidemiological and disease data. Data were analyzed using appropriate descriptive, univariate and multivariable logistic regression methods. The mean age of participants was 2.8 years and
53% were male. The proportions of wasted, stunted and underweight children were 10.4%, 58.9% and 32.7% respectively. The prevalence of Intestinal parasitic infections was estimated to be 52.8%. *Giardia lamblia* was the most common parasite followed by *Ascaris lumbricoides, Blastocystis hominis* and *Hymenolepis nana*. (Mehraj Vikram et al., 2008)

The global distribution of malaria and soil-transmitted helminths is widely overlapped. The studies identified were critically analyzed and ranked according to the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force’s classification. The major methodological limitations of each study were identified. Six studies on the topic were found. Only two studies had a high evidence level (level I), three had level II-2, and one had level III-3. There are important methodological limitations for clarifying the association between soil-transmitted helminths and the incidence of malaria. (Alfredo Julian et al., 2008)

The study was carried out in four semi-urban villages situated near Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria. The study was a double-blind placebo-controlled randomised trial. Children aged one to four years were randomly assigned to receive either albendazole or placebo every four months for 12 months with a follow-up at 14 months. The results presented here revealed that 50% of the preschool children in these semi-urban communities were infected by one or more helminths, the most prevalent STH being *Ascaris lumbricoides* (47.6%). (Patrick Kirwan et al., 2009).

The work considers the impact of childhood environment and local disease ecology on child health and nutritional patterns among an indigenous group in lowland Bolivia. Specifically, we examine the association between soil-transmitted helminth infection, especially hookworm species, and anthropometric markers of short- and long-term nutritional status. Fecal samples, anthropometric dimensions, and health interviews were collected for 92 children ranging in age from 2.0 to 10.9 years. Microscopic examination revealed high levels of parasitic infection, with 76% of children positive for hookworm species infections (77% of girls and 74% of boys). Less common infections included *Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichuris trichiura*, and *Strongyloides stercoralis* with only 15% of children positive for multiple-species infections. (Tanner S. et al, 2009).

Soil transmitted helminth infections (STH) and schistosomiasis constitute major public health challenges among school age children in sub Saharan Africa. This review assessed the efficacy of chemotherapeutic intervention in line with the World Health Assembly (WHA) resolution since the passage in 2001. Using the Medline Entrez Pubmed search, relevant
publications were identified via combinations of key words such as helminth infection, school children, chemotherapy, Africa. Albendazole, mebendazole, and praziquantel were the antihelminthic drugs most commonly evaluated. Cure rates >80% and egg reduction rates >90% were recorded in most cases of schistosomiasis using praziquantel. Albendazole was very effective against *A. lumbricoides* and hookworm infections with majority of the studies recording cure rates >75%, but the efficacy of the drug was poor against *T. trichiura*. (Uneke C. J., 2010)

Soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infections represent a major public health problem in poor and developing countries. During the period September-October 1998 we conducted an epidemiological survey of STH infections in schoolchildren of an urban area (group A) and an indigenous reserve (group B), in the Municipality of Ortigueira, State of Parana, Brazil, to assess potential benefits of mass treatment. Stool samples were examined for helminth eggs by quantitative (Kato-Katz) technique to determine the prevalence and intensity of intestinal parasitic infection. Moreover, we examined the relationship between prevalence and intensity of STH infections and housing/hygienic factors (by means of a 7-item questionnaire). 236 schoolchildren aged 5–15 years were enrolled, 136 in group A and 100 in group B. The prevalence of STH infections was significantly higher in group B (93%) than in group A (22%) (*P* < 0.001). Detected parasites were: *A. lumbricoides* (16.1% prevalence in group A, 88% in group B, *P* < 0.001), hookworms (5.8% in group A, 52% in group B, *P* = 0.001) and *T. trichiura* (5.1% in group A, 2% in group B, *P* < 0.02). (Carla Scolari et al., 2000).

The study of two schools in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, southern Thailand. A cross-sectional study was conducted in February and in November 2001, on the relationship between helminthiasis and children’s knowledge and practice by using Kato-Katz method and a questionnaire, respectively. Hookworm (HW) was the most predominant helminth followed by *Trichuris*. (Noriaki Tomono et al., 2003)

A small scale survey was performed to know the infection status of intestinal parasite in children of the residential institutions and street communities in Metro Manila, Philippines. A total of 284 stool samples from 11 institutions and 3 street communities were examined by the formalin-ether concentration method. The scotch tape anal swab was adapted to 121 children to investigate the infection status of *Enterovius vermicularis*. It was found out that 62.0% of the children examined were positive for one or more intestinal parasites. Multiple infections were observed in 34.2% of the children. Among 172 children who gave detail information, the
prevalence for *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, and hookworm was 36.0%, 44.8%, and 7.0% respectively. (Baldo Eleonor T. et al., 2004).

A cross-sectional study, involving 415 schoolchildren, techniques was conducted between May and June of 2001. Interviews, observation, and anthropometric indices assessment were used to identify the risk factors. Stool specimens were examined using the formal ether concentration technique. Data were analysed done using the SPSS statistical software. Nine species of intestinal helminths were identified with an overall prevalence of 27.2% (113 of 415 children). The predominant parasites involved were *Hymenolepis nana* 42 (10.1%) and hookworm 28 (6.7%). In this study, the prevalence of *Schistosoma mansoni* was determined to be 4.3%, which contrasts with the prevalence of 43% reported previously for schoolchildren in Babile town. (Girum Tadesse, 2005)

A study was conducted in Jakarta on 903 women workers before going abroad through stool examination by Ritchie’s technical method. Of the women workers studied, 640 subjects (70.87%) were found to be infected with intestinal parasites either helminthes, protozoa or combination. Out of those infected, 451 (70.47%) subjects were infected with intestinal helminthes, namely *Ascaris lumbricoides* (38.13%), *Trichuris trichiura* (28.13%), a combination of *Necator americanus* and *Ancylostoma duodenale* (13.59%) and *Enterobius vermicularis* (4.84%). In addition 319 (49.84%) subjects were infected with intestinal protozoa namely *Giardia lamblia* (22.03%), *Entamoeba histolytica* (14.53%), *Blastocystis hominis* (6.56%) and *Entamoeba coli* (6.72%). (Suriptiastuti, 2006)

The study hypothesized that besides iron deficiency, intestinal parasites infection is also a determinant of anemia in schoolchildren in rural Vietnam. 400 primary schoolchildren from 20 primary schools in Tam Nong district, a poor rural area in Vietnam, were randomly selected from enrolment lists. Venous blood (5ml) was collected in a cross sectional study and analyzed for hemoglobin (Hb), serum ferritin (SF), serum transferrin receptor (TfR), serum C-reactive protein (CRP) and total immunoglobulin E (IgE). Stools samples were examined for hookworm, *Trichuris*, and *Ascaris* infection. (Le Huong Thi et al., 2007)

A survey of 1,246 children 10–12 years old in 32 primary schools in Kenya near Lake Ictoria was conducted to determine prevalence and distribution of *Schistosoma* and *Geohelminth* infections. Stool and urine samples were collected and examined for eggs of *Schistosoma mansoni*, *S. haematobium*, and intestinal helminths. A questionnaire was used to obtain
demographic information and to quantify exposure to surface waters. (Thomas Handzel et al., 2003)

The study was done on the status of intestinal parasitosis in public schoolchildren (1 to 10 classes) in a rural area of the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal. A total of 533 schoolchildren (269 girls and 264 boys, aged 4 to 19 years) were included in this study. A questionnaire was filled out regarding hygienic and other habits, including factors predisposing to parasitic infections. Fecal samples from the children were examined by formol-ether concentration technique. The overall prevalence of parasitosis was 66.6% (395/533) with no significant difference between boys and girls (p> 0.05). Tibeto-Burman children had a non-significant higher prevalence, compared with Indo-Aryan and Dalit children (p>0.05). Half (53.8%; 191/355) of the children had multiple parasitic infections. Altogether, nine types of parasites were recovered. (Sharma B. K. et al., 2004).

Fresh stool samples were collected from 259 pupils enrolled in Santa Mercedes and Pinagsanhan Elementary Schools in Maragondon, Cavite with the ratio of 2:1. The samples were processed using Formol-ether and Kato-Katz Concentration Techniques and then microscopically examined for the presence of intestinal parasites. Of the 259 pupils examined from a population of 557 pupils, 217 (83.8%) had one or more parasites. The prevalence of parasites are as follows in decreasing order: Ascaris lumbricoides was the highest followed by hookworms, Trichuris trichiura, Taenia spp, Entamoeba histolytica/dispar, Giardia lamblia and Strongyloides stercoralis and E. vermicularis in that order. (Cauyan Gil A. et al., 2008).

To establish schistosomiasis prevalence and intensity in relation to development of water bodies for irrigation. A survey of stool specimens of 2000 school children using Kato thick smear method was carried out in Central and Southern Tigray between October 2001 and January 2002. Among the 1012 males and 998 females examined, 29% males and 27.5% females were found positive for one or more parasite. The prevalence of S. mansoni was 27% in longstanding irrigated, 10.8% in recently constructed irrigation schemes and 1.8% in the non-irrigated rural localities. In the urban setting, its prevalence was 15.5% in areas with water body nearby and 0.5% in areas with no water body nearby (P<0.0001). New S. mansoni infection foci were detected in Tumuga with a prevalence of 87%; Dibdibo (41%), Mariam Shewito (25%), Adiha (23%) and Lekia (9%). (Tadesse Dejenie and Beyene Petros., 2009).
The cross-sectional study were to identify the prevalence of soil-transmitted helminth infection in the rural population of Bali and its relation to age, gender, and geoclimatic conditions. The subjects of study were derived from four villages of different geoclimatic conditions, namely wet lowland, dry lowland, wet highland and dry highland, by a multistage, stratified random sampling technique, based on age and gender of the target populations. The technique of Kato-Katz thick smear was used to determine presence of worm eggs in stools, and modified Harada Mori fecal culture technique was used to identify the species of hookworm larvae in stools. The data were analysed descriptively as well as statistically using $\chi^2$ test. Of 2,394 completely examined and analysed samples, the results showed as follows: The prevalences of *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura*, hookworms and *Strongyloides stercoralis* were 73.7%, 62.6%, 24.5%, 1.6%, respectively. Of 2,082 infected samples, 33.1% were single infections and 66.9% were mixed infections. (Dewa Putu Widjana and Putu Sutisna., 2000).

A survey was conducted in the Western Region of Bhutan to assess the prevalence and intensity of soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infections after 15 years of school deworming in the country. Five schools were randomly selected in the region and 266 schoolchildren were examined. Stool samples were collected from each child as well as nutritional indicators and general information on each school. The survey found a cumulative prevalence of 16.5% STH (4.8% in schools treated in the last three months and 24% in the untreated schools). (Allen Henrietta et al., 2004).

A survey of some parasitic diseases was made in 12 various localities (6 urban and 6 rural) of Lahore. A total of 3600 human faecal samples were examined by direct smear, floatation and sedimentation techniques. Of these 960 (26.66%) harboured parasitic ova, oocysts and/or cysts. From 960 infested samples 510 (53.12%), 215 (22.39%), 165 (17.18%) and 70 (7.29%) showed one, two, three and four types of parasitic ova, oocysts or cysts respectively. Overall helminth infection rate was 612 (63.75%) and protozoan 348 (36.25%). Helminthic infestation included *Ascaris lumbricoides* 245 (40.03%), *Enterobious vermicularis* 100 (16.33%), *Ancylostoma duodenale* 70 (11.43%), *Trichuris trichiura* 38 (6.20%), *Hymenolepis nana* 20 (3.26%), *Echinococcus granulosus* 67 (10.94%), *Taenia* spp. 45 (7.35%) and *Fasciolopsis buski* 27 (4.41%). (Azhar Maqbool et al., 2007).
The estimate prevalence and identify factors associated with intestinal parasitic infections among 1 to 5 years old children residing in an urban slum of Karachi Pakistan. A cross sectional survey was conducted from February to June 2006 in Ghosia Colony Gulshan Town Karachi, Pakistan. A simple random sample of 350 children aged 1–5 years was collected. The study used structured pre-tested questionnaire, anthropometric tools and stool tests to obtain epidemiological and disease data. Data were analyzed using appropriate descriptive, univariate and multivariable logistic regression methods. The mean age of participants was 2.8 years and 53% were male. The proportions of wasted, stunted and underweight children were 10.4%, 58.9% and 32.7% respectively. The prevalence of Intestinal parasitic infections was estimated to be 52.8% (95% CI: 46.1; 59.4). *Giardia lamblia* was the most common parasite followed by *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Blastocystis hominis* and *Hymenolepis nana*. About 43% children were infected with single parasite and 10% with multiple parasites. (Mehraj Vikram et al., 2008).

This is especially true in sub-Saharan Africa, where empirical data are seldom in the public domain. In an attempt to address the paucity of geographical information on helminth risk, this article describes the development of an updated global atlas of human helminth infection, showing the example of East Africa. Empirical, cross-sectional estimates of infection prevalence conducted since 1980 were identified using electronic and manual search strategies of published and unpublished sources. A number of inclusion criteria were imposed for identified information, which was extracted into a standardized database. Details of survey population, diagnostic methods, sample size and numbers infected with schistosomes and soil-transmitted helminths were recorded. A unique identifier linked each record to an electronic copy of the source document, in portable document format. An attempt was made to identify the geographical location of each record using standardized geolocation procedures and the assembled data were incorporated into a geographical information system. (Brooker Simon et al., 2009).