

RECOMMENDATIONS

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According to the finding of the present study, the following can be recommended

- Encourage parents for the benefits of education and to avoid dropping out from school. This should be done by health education team in the family health units, media and teachers. Government can restrict dropping out from school by law.
- Improve socioeconomic level of both fathers and mothers by: encourage illiteracy removal, create work opportunities to increase the family income. Effort should be directed to families with low educational and socioeconomic level.
- Health education programs for mothers and their children by discussion group or open day about how to deal with home animals to avoid animal to human transmission of parasitic and other zoonotic diseases.
- Health education for parents about importance of safe water supply and sanitary sewage disposal in prevention of intestinal parasitic infestations.
- Improve the existing pipelines to make safe water supply available, create a new water pipelines network covering rural and semi urban areas and create sanitary sewage disposal network covering rural and semi-urban areas.
- Health education programs for mother and their children at school or inside the family health unit hygienic practices for food preparation and personal hygiene including: importance of hand wash before and after food handling, vegetable and fruit wash before eating and effect of eating outside homes on children health.
- Inform parents about the common symptoms of intestinal parasitic infestations which may occur for their children.
- Attention for quick asking medical advice and help if any if those symptoms appear.
- Continuous medical education programs for family physicians. The course lessons should cover epidemiology, disease manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, and clinical evaluation and treatment options of intestinal parasitic infestations among school children.
- Further researches are recommended to:
 - Determine the prevalence and predisposing factors of intestinal parasitic infestations higher age group.
 - Determine the prevalence and predisposing factors of intestinal parasitic infestations in other rural areas.
 - Determine the treatment options of intestinal parasitic infestations among children.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1

البيانات الشخصية

١. النوع: (١) ذكر (٢) انثى
٢. السن:
٣. هل المريض تلميذ بالمدرسة: (١) نعم (٢) لا
٤. إذا كانت الاجابة نعم: فى اى مستوى دراسى:
- (١) الصف الاول (٢) الثانى (٣) الثالث (٤) الرابع (٥) الخامس (٦)
- الاول الاعدادى
٥. هل المريض يعمل: (١) نعم (٢) لا
٦. إذا كانت الاجابة نعم: اى مهنة: (١) حرفى (٢) فلاح

الظروف الاجتماعية الاقتصادية:

٧. مستوى تعليم الاب: (١) امى (٢) يقرأ ويكتب (٣) ابتدائى (٤) اعدادى (٥) ثانوى (٦) جامعى
٨. مستوى تعليم الام: (١) امية (٢) تقرأ وتكتب (٣) ابتدائى (٤) اعدادى (٥) ثانوى (٦) جامعى
٩. عمل الاب: (١) فلاح (٢) عامل او حرفى (٣) موظف
١٠. عمل الام: (١) فلاحه (٢) عاملة او حرفية (٣) موظفة (٤) ربة منزل
١١. عدد افراد الاسرة:
١٢. عدد حجرات المنزل:
١٣. معامل الازدحام:
١٤. دخل الاسرة:
١٥. متوسط دخل الفرد بالاسرة:
١٦. حالة المنزل: (١) مبنى خرسانة (٢) مبنى غير خرسانى
١٧. هل يوجد حيوانات بالمنزل: (١) نعم (٢) لا

١٨. الحياة بمنطقى زراعية: (١ ريفية ٢) شبه حضرية

الظروف الصحية

١٩. وجود مصدر آمن للمياه: (١ نعم ٢) لا
٢٠. إذا كانت الاجابة لا: مصدر المياه: (١ بئر ٢) ظلمية مياة
٢١. وجود صرف صحى آمن: (١ نعم ٢) لا
٢٢. غسيل الايدي: (١) ثلاث مرات او اكثر (٢) اقل من ثلاث مرات (٣) لا
٢٣. تغسل الام يديها قبل تحضير الطعام (١) بالماء والصابون (٢) بالماء فقط (٣) لا
٢٤. غسيل الخضروات والفاكهة قبل تناولهما: (١) نعم (٢) لا
٢٥. إذا كانت الاجابة نعم: (١) بالماء فقط (٢) بالماء والخل
٢٦. تناول اطعمة خارج المنزل: (١) نعم (٢) لا
٢٧. إذا كانت الاجابة نعم: (١) يومى (٢) اسبوعى (٣) شهرى

نموذج الكشف الطبى

- التاريخ المرضى:

م	العرض	متكرر	نادر	لا
٢٨	مغص			
٢٩	إسهال			
٣٠	إمساك			
٣١	أكلان بفتحة الشرج			
٣٢	شحوب			
٣٣	إحساس بالإجهاد			
٣٤	عدم التركيز			
٣٥	شهية مفتوحة بشراهه			
٣٦	فقدان شهية			

Appendix 2

- الفحص الطبى:

٣٧. شحوب: (١ شديد (٢ متوسط (٣ بسيط (٤ لا

٣٨. الوزن:

٣٩. تقييم الوزن: (١ أقل من الطبيعى (٢ طبيعى (٣ وزن زائد

٤٠. الطول:

٤١. تقييم الطول: (١ متقزم (٢ طبيعى

٤٢. BMI:

ملحوظة: يتم حساب قيمة BMI بالمعادلة الآتية:

$$\frac{\text{وزن الطفل}}{(\text{الطول بالمتر})^2}$$

ويعتبر الطفل ناقص وزن under weight إذا كانت القيمة أقل من ١٨.٥ ويعتبر طبيعياً normal weight إذا كانت القيمة ما بين ١٨.٥ – ٢٥ ويعتبر الطفل زائد وزن over weight إذا كانت القيمة أعلى من ٢٥ حتى ٣٠ ويعتبر بديناً morbid obesity إذا كانت القيمة أعلى من ٣٠.

Appendix 3

- النتائج المعملية: فحص البراز

٤٣. وجود عدوى طفيلية : (١) نعم (٢) لا

٤٤. فى حالة نعم: النوع (١) انتامبيا هستوليتيكا (٢) جيارديا (٣) اسكارس

(٤) دودة شريطية (٥) دودة دبوسية (٦) بلهارسيا (٧) هيمنوليس نانا

(٨) انكلستوما

٤٥. مستوى الهمجلوبين: