COMUNICAÇÃO

PREVALENCE OF HUMAN INTESTINAL PARASITES IN THE TOWN OF ALPERCATA, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL

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There is no previous report about the prevalence of human intestinal parasites in the town of Alpercata, located in the Eastern area of the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. In order to assess the current status of intestinal parasitic infections, fresh stool specimens were obtained from 1,573 subjects in the time frame between July and August, 1990. The subjects represent about 10% of the local population estimated in 15,000 habitants. The stool specimens were submmitted to the sedimentation technique¹. Form every specimen three thick films were made, stained with a drop of iodine solution, and immediately examined in the microscope. Table 1 summarizes the results obtained. For most parasites the group more frequently parasitized was that of shoolchildren with ages between 6 and 10. Schistosoma mansoni was the exception, with the highest prevalence occurring between 11 and 30 years of age. The maintenance of soiltransmitted helminthic infections caused by Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichiuris trichiura, Strongyloides stercoralis and hookworm in the town of Alpercata ocurrs most probably in the peridomicile, where the children stay frequently during the day. The relatively high prevalence of Taenia sp is explained by the absence of sanitary control of the meat (pork and cow). Pork highly infected with Cysticercus cellulosae could be found at a local meat shop.

The town of Alpercata is poorly urbanized having basically a rural appearance. Adequate sewage lines are non-existent and so is water treatment which comes basically from homemade wells. These last observations are probably enough

to justify the prevalence of Giardia lamblia and Entamoeba histolytica. A survey of the molluscs capable of serving as intermediate hosts for Schistosoma mansoni in water collections of the municipality yielded important observations. A small creek runs through the dowtown area, collecting much of the improvised sewage line. This creek then dumps into a main and secondary ponds serving as play areas for children and adults throughout the year. In the main pond, 292 Biomphalaria glabrata (Planorbidae) varying from 0.2 to 3.7 cm in diameter and 5 Drepanotrema sp were collected. Examination of the B. glabrata revealed a rate of infection by S. mansoni of 12%.

These findings demonstrate the poor health status prevailing in this town which claims attention from the sanitary authorities.

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Table 1 - Prevalence of human intestinal parasites among 1,573 habitants in the town of Alpercata, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Age			Helminths								Protozoans				
		A	Hw	Tsp	Sm	Tt	Eν	Hn	Ss	GI	Eh	Ec	En	lb	
0 - 1	F M	2		0	0	0	0	. 0	0	2		0		0	
2 - 5	F M	23 30	2 5	0 1	1 0	5 6	4 1	3	1 1	17 16	13 16			0	
6 - 10	F M	38 36	15 23	2 3	8 6	16 10	3 2	8 7	2 2	23 22	22 15	28 30		0	
11 - 15	F M	29 23	12 22	1	14 13	6 9	1 2	1 6	1	8 9	18 13	17 25	15 11	1 1	
16 - 20	F M	10 8	9 14	0 1	12 11	0 2	3 0	0 3	0 1	3 9	10 9	13 14	9 11	0	
21 - 30	F M	15 5	14 21	2 1	9 20	1 0	2 1	1 1	1 1	4 6	16 10	24 11	14 13	0	
31 - 40	F M	19 4	18 15	3 0	6 9	2 0	2 4	0 1	0	4 5	16 10	25 10	11 6	0	
41 - 50	F M	7 0	5 11	2 0	0 5	2 0	0	0	1 1	3 4	4 6	8 7	8 6	0	
> 50	F M	7 8	9 16	2 1	1 6	0	3 1	0 1	0 1	3 1	10 10	18 13	8 8	0	
Total	F M	150 120	85 128	12 8	51 70	32 27	18 11	13 21	6 8	67 7 2	109 90	142 133	107 79	2	
Both sexes		270	213	20	121	59	29	34	14	139	199	275	186	4	
Prevalence rates		17.1	13.5	1.3	7.7	3.8	1.8	2.7	0.9	8.8	12.6	17.5	11.8	0.3	

Al = Ascaris lumbricoides

Hw = Hookworm

Tsp = Taenia sp

Sm = Schistosoma mansoni

Tt = Trichuris trichiura

Ev = Enterobius vermicularis

Hn= Hymenolepis nana

Ss = Strongyloides stercoralis

GI = Giardia lamblia

Eh = Entamoeba histolytica

Ec= Entamoeba coli

En = Endolimax nana

EII = Elloomiliax liana

lb = lodamoeba bütschlii