

## Determination of the prevalence of parasitic triad infection among the Badjaos of Angeles City

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Documented reports on the health and sanitation status of Badjao are very limited to date. In view of their cultural practices, Badjaos are considered to be at high risk of acquiring the parasitic triad infections. This study focused on the determination of the prevalence of parasitic triad infection and the establishment of possible associations of each to the demographic profile of the respondents. One hundred badjao individuals were chosen as the population of the study. After stool testing which includes Direct Fecal Smear (DFS) and Formalin-Ethyl acetate concentration Technique (FECT), 100% prevalence was noted on the determination of *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Trichuris trichuria* infections. Discrepancy of +4 Hookworm isolates was noted

during the isolation of parasite using FECT. This study was able to establish association between the manner of excreta disposal and the presence of Hookworm infection. Other associations were not obtained because of the constant response of the research population. Immediate deworming project was organized by the researchers and the local government units in response to the significant results of the study.

**Keywords:** Badjaos, Direct Fecal Smear, Formalin-Ethyl acetate concentration Technique, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichuria*, Hookworm

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