

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present study was performed in Pediatric Department , Banha Faculty of Medicine , Zagazig University. 50 children (33 males and 17 females) were chosen from those attending the out-and inpatient clinics of Pediatrics at Banha University Hospital . The selected cases were below 14 years and showed hepatomegaly on preliminary examination . All the cases were subjected to complete clinical examination , stool analysis , blood analysis and their sera were isolated for immunological test (I.H.A) and then , the gained data were recorded .

The results of this work were presented in figures and tables and the conventional statistical methods were used for their analysis .The results were as follows :

- The mean age of males in the studied cases with hepatomegaly was 5.9 years (± 2.6)whereas the mean age of females in these cases was 5.5 years (± 3.5) .
- Among all the studied cases with hepatomegaly,3 cases were infected with Fasciola (6%) , all of them (100%) were males having a mean age 7.3 years (± 2.1).
- Fasciola infection was prevalent in the age groups: 4-8 years (33.3%) and over 8 years (66.7%).
- Clinically , all cases (100%) had a triad of fever , pallor and tender hepatomegaly with occasional vomiting (33.3%) and jaundice (33.3%).
- Haematologically , infected cases had a mean haemoglobin value 5.8 gm/dl (± 1.3) and eosinophilic percent 77% (± 1.5) .

- Stool examination of the studied cases with hepatomegaly revealed :
 - No parasites in 19 cases (38%) .
 - Only Fasciola in 3 cases (6%) .
 - Other parasites in 28 cases (56%) .

- The validity of stool examination techniques in detecting Fasciola eggs, compared to I.H.A , was as follows : zero % for floatation (zinc sulphate) technique , 33.3% for the 3 successive stool examinations and 100% for formol - ether sedimentation and merthiolate iodine formaldehyde concentration techniques.

CONCLUSION :

- 1- Human fascioliasis becomes a new parasitic health problem among Egyptian children.
- 2- This disease should be suspected in any child having fever , pallor and tender hepatomegaly , particularly when the blood picture reveals anaemia and marked eosinophilia .