

Introduction

Intestinal parasitic infections are endemic world wide and have been described as contributing the greatest single world wide cause of illness (*Robertasilva et al., 2008*). The spread of various types of protozoal infection including Giardia lamblia mostly common in developing countries (*Marcos et al., 2003*).

Giardia lamblia and Entameaba histolytica are remaining the leading water born diarrhea causing diseases among child care workers, child attending day care centers and school aged children (*WHO, 2007 and Karanis et al., 2007*).

People who ingest contaminated food, or drink water from contaminated or untreated source (no heat inactivation, filtration or chemical disinfection) are under the risk of protozoal infection. We can suggest parasitic infections from chronic abdominal pain, fecal incontinence and chronic diarrhea (*John et al., 2007*).

Study done in E cuador shown that children infected with Giardia lamblia had higher risk of growth deficits than non infected children and shown that children infected by Giardia lamblia have significantly lower weight and height per age (*Carvalhocosta et al., 2007*).

Some studies have correlated that there is a link between the prevalence of intestinal infestation and there types of blood groups, Researchers recognized that the prevalence of diarrhea, Entameaba Histolytica and Giardia lamblia in children with blood group A were less than it in children with blood group o and AB (*Haque et al., 2003*).