RESULTS

Table [1]

No and % distribution of the steridied sample according to prevalence of Heterophyiasis and Schistosomiasis by urine and stool examination.

Types of infested ova	Number	%
1. S. mansoni (pure)	71	7.9
2. H. heterophyes.	55	6.0
3. S. haematobium pure	32	3.6
4. Mixed mansoni and haematobium	10	1.1

Table [1]

Shows that among 900 subjects examined by urine and stool there were pure S.mansoni 7.9% , H. hterophyes in 6%. pure S. haemotobium in 3.6% and mixed Schistosoma infestation in 1.1%.

Table [1]

No and % distribution of the steridied sample according to prevalence of Heterophyiasis and Schistosomiasis by urine and stool examination.

Types of infested ova	Number	%
1. S. mansoni (pure)	71	7.9
2. H. heterophyes.	55	6.0
3. S. haematobium pure	32	3.6
4. Mixed mansoni and haematobium	10	1.1

Table [1]

Shows that among 900 subjects examined by urine and stool there were pure S.mansoni 7.9% , H. hterophyes in 6%. pure S. haemotobium in 3.6% and mixed Schistosoma infestation in 1.1%.

Table [2]

Age and sex differentace among the studied H. heterophyes infested patients.

Sex / Age in years					Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
5-	1	1.8	2	3.7	3	5.5
10-	11	20	13	23.6	24	43.6
15-	8	14.6	2	3.7	10	18.2
20+	5	9	13	23.6	18	32.7
TOTAL	25	45.4	30	54.6	55	100.0

Table [2]

From table 2 it was observed that 45.4% of the sample were males and 54.6% were females. By age it was noticed that 5.5% were from 5-10 years of age, 43.6% from 10-15 years of age, 18.2% were from 15-20 years of age and 32-7% were more than 20 years.

Table [3]

No and % distribution of the studied H. heteromphyes infested group according to occupation.

Type	Number	%
Fisher man	20	36.5
Sedentary life	20	36.5
Proffissionals	12	21.5
Students	3	5.5
TOTAL	55	100.0

Table [3]

Indicates that Heterophyiasis was more prevalent among fisherman than proffesionals and students.

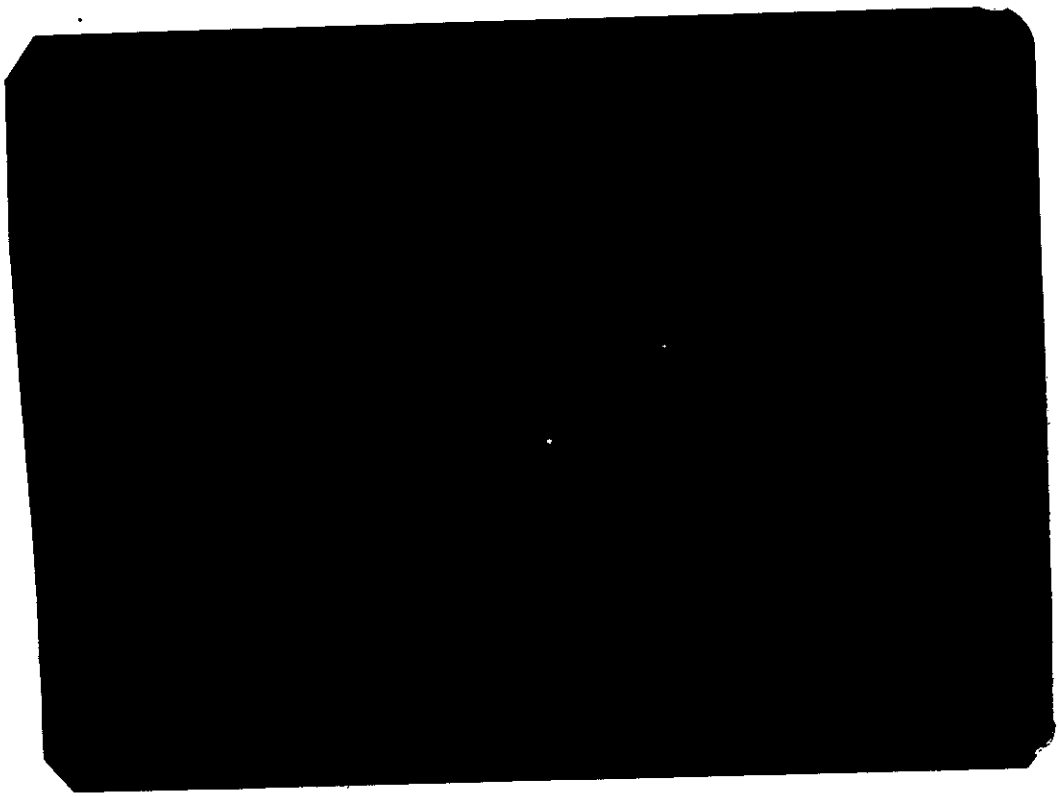
Table [4]

Mean weight in kgms of the studied H. heterophyes infested group according to age in years compared with controls.

Age gp.	H.heterophyes infes.			Control group			T.test	P.value
	No	$\bar{X}$	±S.D.	No.	$\bar{X}$	± S.D.		
5-	3	21.0	1.0	3	23.5	0.5	5.68	<0.01
10-	24	35.5	5.5	24	40.9	6.4	3.12	<0.01
15-	10	57.5	3.7	10	61.0	2.8	2.88	<0.05
20-	18	78.6	2.1	18	80.3	1.0	2.62	<0.01

Table [4]

Shows that there are a significant difference between the mean weight in kgm of the H. hterophyes infested group and the control group, in the studied various age group, and that difference is not by chancies H. heterophyes infested group are lesser in weight than control groups.



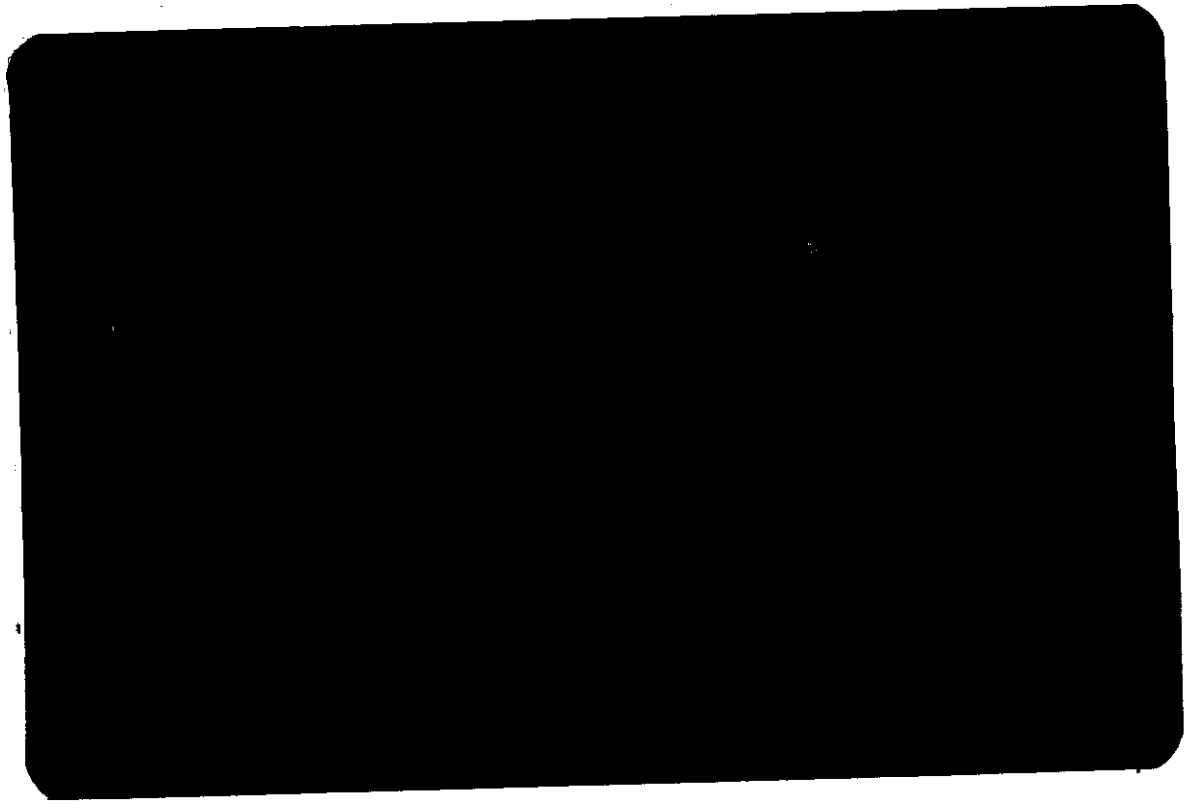


Table [6]

Results of intradermal test of schistomiasis for 55 heterophyes patients.

Results	No	%
Positive	18	34.0
negative and equ	35	66.0
Total	53	100.0

Table [6]

Frome table we observe that 34.0% of heterophyes heterophyes infested group gave the I.D. test for schistosomiasis.

Table [8]

Prevalence of various types of schistosomal and H. heterophyes infestations among El-Kaboty village inhabitant sin the years from 1980 to 1984./

Years	H.heterophyes		S.mansoni		S.haematobium		Mixed Schis.	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1980	170	7.0	111	5.0	161	6.5	20	0.80
1981	119	43	98	3.6	145	4.6	28	0.85
1982	85	3.7	109	4.8	78	2.9	26	0.92
1983	20	1.3	52	3.4	47	2.8	18	0.98
1984	48	1.9	90	3.5	53	1.8	35	1.07

Table [8]

Shows that the prevalence of H. heterophyes and schistosoma haematobium are declining in the studied locality Since 1980 till 1984, also it is noticed that prevalence of S. mansoni was less prevalent than S. haematobium at 1980, but the picture was altered by 1984 where prevalence of S. mansoni was more prevalent than S. haemotobium.