

KAJIAN INFEKSI HELMIN GASTROUSUS SEBELUM DAN SELEPAS
DIBERIKAN RAWATAN ALBENDAZOLE KEPADA KANAK-
KANAK SEKOLAH KEBANGSAAN NONGKOLUD,
TUARAN SABAH

UNGKU NORRIS AKMA BT UNGKU ABD KADIR

DISERTASI YANG DIKEMUKAKAN UNTUK MEMENUHI SEBAHAGIAN
DARIPADA SYARAT MEMPEROLEHI IJAZAH SARJANA MUDA SAINS
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to compare the infection of gastrointestinal helminth before and after treatment based on numbers of ova, attendance percentage and academic performances of schoolchildren. Hundred samples (age seven, eight and nine years old) of schoolchildren stools from SK Nongkolud were collected and diagnosed in laboratory by using three methods; such as direct smear, Kato Katz thick smear and Harada Mori. At the same time, the schoolchildren's attendance percentage and the examination mark before and after treatment also been taken to make a comparison. There were 14 childrens were infected by gastrointestinal helminth and they were given a single dose of albendazole, a type of antihelminthic drug and the uninfected children were given placebo. After four months, the stools were collected again and diagnosed using the same three methods. Data analysis showed that there were significant difference ($p < 0.05$) for numbers of ova helminth species *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichuris trichiura* and hookworm. Cure rates were different for each species; whereas 94.12% for *A. lumbricoides*, *T. trichiura* (64.36%) and hookworm (100%). The children's attendance and academic performance were not significant ($p > 0.05$).

