

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ENTEROBIASIS OF THE CHILDREN IN SHUANG-HSI DISTRICT

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The prevalence of enterobiasis of children has been controlled by the government with great efforts. We had whole district survey and treatment of enterobiasis for the children of Shuang-Hsi district. Among 1456 primary school children and preschool children, the prevalence rate of enterobiasis was 33.0%. The prevalence rate of enterobiasis of Shuang-Hsi district children had no relations to the socioeconomic status, number of family member, or the frequency of antihelminthic medication for the children. But, as to the primary school children, we found the prevalence rate of enterobiasis decreased as the age of the children increased.

The changing of personal hygiene habits has close relation to the decrease of the prevalence rate of enterobiasis.

There was no significant difference in therapeutic effect between pyrantel pamoate and mebendazole. One-dose therapy is not the adequate method for the treatment for enterobiasis. The best way of treatment for enterobiasis is consecutive three-dose therapy (one dose every other week), as the reinfection rate is the lowest with this method.

There was no real difference in the therapeutic effect between group therapy and case therapy. The control of reinfection is the most important problem for the prevention and treatment of enterobiasis.

The school education and the family lifestyle had the most important influences on the reinfection rate in our study.

The best way of the control of enterobiasis for the children will be "Family therapy" combining with "School health education".

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