Table 1. Demographics of the studied children (n=200).

Demographic characteristics	n (%)
Age (Mean ± SD = 8.9±1.9)	
<10 years	119 (59.5)
≥10 years	81 (40.5)
Gender	
Girl	97 (48.5)
Boy	103 (51.5)
Residence	
Urban	100 (50)
Rural	100 (50)
Family size (Mean ± SD = 3.5 ±1.13)	
< 5 members	42 (21)
≥ 5 members	158 (79)

Table 2. Infection prevalence among the studied children (n=200).

	n	%
No. of parasitized children	(127 /200)	63.5%
No. of non-parasitized children	(73/ 200)	36.5%

Table 3. Types of parasitism (n=200).

Parasitism	n	(%)
Monoparasitism	80	40%
Polyparasitism*	47	23.5%

Table 4. Frequencies of protozoan and helminthic parasitisms (n=200).

	n (%)
Monoparasitism	80(40)
Helminths	8 (4)
Protozoa	72 (36)
Polyparasitism	47 (23.5)
Helminths+ Protozoa	12 (6)
Protozoa + Protozoa	35 (17.5)

	73 (36.5)
No parasitism (n= 73)	**73 (36.5)**

Table 5.Parasite frequencies and percentages in descending manner.

	n (%)
Protozoa	
Pathogenic	
Cryptosporidium	**68 (34)**
G. intestinalis	**29 (14.5)**
E. histolytica/ dispar	**26 (13)**
Blastocystis	**21 (10.5)**
C. caytanensis	**13 (6.5)**
Non-pathogenic	
E. coli	**7 (3.5)**
I. butscilli	**5 (2.5)**
C. mesnilli	**3 (1.5)**
E. hartmanni	**3 (1.5)**
Helminths	
H. nana	**10 (5)**
A. lumbricoides	**4 (2)**
E. vermicularis	**4 (2)**
A. duodenale	**3 (1.5)**

Table 6. Frequencies of different forms of polyparasitism (mixed protozoal&helminth infections).

	n	%
Double infection	**31**	**24.4**
Triple infection	**10**	**7.9**
Quadruple infection	**5**	**3.9**
Pentaple infection	**1**	**0.8**

Table 7.Protozoal co-infections among parasitized children (n = 127).

	n (%)
Double infection	
E. histolytica/ dispar, Blastocystis	**4 (3.1)**
Giardia, Blastocystis	**3 (2.4)**
E. histolytica/ dispar, Giardia	**5 (3.9)**
Giardia, C. mesnilli	**1 (0.8)**
Giardia, E. coli	**5 (3.9)**
Blastocystis, I. butscilli	**2 (1.6)**
E. histolytica/ dispar, I. butscilli	**2 (1.6)**
Total	**22(17.3)**
Triple infection	
E. histolytica/ dispar , Giardia, Blastocystis	**3 (2.4)**

Table 8. Relation between symptoms and type of parasitism amongst parasitized children (n=127).

	Monoparasitism (N=80)	Polyparasitism (N=47)	P-value
Diarrhea **Yes** **No**	**12 (42.9%)** **68 (68.7%)**	**16 (57.1%)** **31 (31.3%)**	**0.012***
Pain **Yes** **No**	**6 (42.9%)** **74 (65.5%)**	**8 (57.1%)** **39 (34.5%)**	**0.098**
Dysentery **Yes** **No**	**0 (0.0%)** **80 (64%)**	**2 (100%)** **45 (36 %)**	**0.135**
Perianal itching **Yes** **No**	**2 (66.7%)** **78 (62.9%)**	**1 (33.3%)** **46 (37.1%)**	**0.894**

P- value was calculated by Chi square test and Fisher's Exact Test
*Statistically significant

Table 9. Type of parasitism and demographic features among infected children (127).

	Monoparasitism (N=80)	Polyparasitism (N=47)	P-value

Age			
< 10 years	**50 (65.8%)**	**26 (34.2%)**	**0.425**
≥ 10 years	**30 (58.8%)**	**21 (41.2%)**	
Sex			**0.425**
Boys	**45 (66.2%)**	**32 (33.8%)**	
Girls	**35 (59.3%)**	**24 (40.7%)**	
Residence			**0.919**
Urban	**35 (62.5%)**	**21 (37.5%)**	
Rural	**45 (63.4%)**	**26 (36.6%)**	
Family size			**0.295**
< 5 members	**14 (73.7%)**	**5 (26.3%)**	
≥ 5 members	**66 (61.1%)**	**42 (38.9%)**	

Table 10. Univariate logistic regression analysis of factors associated with polyparasitism.

	OR (CI $_{95\%}$)	**P - value**
Age	**0.7 (0.4 – 1.5)**	**0.426**
Sex	**0.7 (0.3 – 1.5)**	**0.425**
Residence	**0.9 (0.5– 1.9)**	**0.919**
Family size	**1.8 (0.6 – 5.3)**	**0.3**

Table 11. Multivariate logistic regression analysis of factors associated with polyparasitism.

	Adjusted OR (CI $_{95\%}$)	**P - value**
Age	**0.8 (0.4 – 1.7)**	**0.579**
Sex	**0.8 (0.4 – 1.6)**	**0.456**
Residence	**1.03 (0.5– 2.2)**	**0.936**
Family size	**1.7 (0. 5 – 5.1)**	**0.374**