

## ABSTRACT

Intestinal parasitic infections are the most common parasitic infections affecting man and can result to important morbidity or mortality in infected individuals. intestinal parasites are common in resource-poor communities where they are also associated with considerable economic loss. From the 100 patients examined in Plateau State Specialist Hospital (PSSH), 22.0% tested positive to intestinal parasites while 6.0% WAS reported for Vom Christian Hospital (VCH). The prevalence of intestinal parasites in PSSH revealed a high prevalence with *Ascaris lumbricoides* (31.82%) followed by *Taenia* spp (31.82%), Hookworm (18.18%), *S. stercoralis* (9.09%), the least prevalence was observed with *B. Coli* and *Entamoeba histolytica* with (4.55%) respectively, on the contrary Vom Christian hospital had a higher prevalence of Hookworm (50.0%), and *Ascaris lumbricoides* (33.33%) but lower of *Taenia* spp (16.67%). Our results in relation to sex in plateau state specialist hospital (PSSH) shows that the female 12(54.54%) recorded higher prevalence than the male 10(45.45%) on the other hand we observed high prevalence in the female 4(66.67%) than the male 2(33.33%) in Vom Christain hospital. The prevalence of intestinal parasite in relation to age in PSSH shows high level among age group 11-20years 9(36%) and the least among age group 21-30years 7(19.44). On the contrary VCH shows high level among age group 31-40years with 2(9.09%) and the least among 11-20years with 1(4%). exposure among that particular age group. The result in relation to water source in patients attending PSSH shows that the boreholes sources 66.67% had high prevalence followed by dug well 17.5% the least prevalence was observed with the source from the tap 7.89%, while VCH shows that streams/rivers 16.67% revealed high prevalence followed by borehole 13.64%. This prevalence is directly related to the sanitary condition, socio-economic status, educational level, the age and hygienic habits of the patients. Thus, necessary sanitary policies, awareness, screening and de-worming exercises and occasional check of intestinal parasites are recommended.