

The prevalence of intestinal helminthes infection was carried out among patients visiting the out-patient unit of University of Abuja Teaching Hospital Gwagwalada, Abuja from June to October, 2010. A total of 500 patients were examined for stool. The stools were analyzed for intestinal helminthes using formol-ether concentration technique. Out of 500 samples collected and examined, 100 (20.00%) were positive for different intestinal helminthes. *Ascaris* 65.50% had the highest prevalence rate of in intestinal helminthe infection. Intestinal helminthe infection was more in males than females with a significant difference ( $P \leq 0.05$ ). Base on age, the younger age 16-25 had more intestinal helmithes than the older 66-above with a significant difference ( $P \leq 0.05$ ). This study underscores the implications of these infections among the populace.

**Keywords:** Intestinal-helminthe, Patients, University of Abuja Teaching Hospital.