

Satisfactory	68	8 ± 1.22	<0.0001
Not satisfactory	52	4 ± 0.95	

DISCUSSION

Njomo DW et al. had conducted a cross sectional study among preschool teachers in Kenya. They had reported that preschool teachers lacked information about deworming and worm infestation among children, therefore training them to help with community sensitization and drug administration would be beneficial. According to the findings, pre-school teachers are a potential resource should be used to teach young children basic water and sanitation practices.

AL-Delaimy AKA et al. had conducted a cross sectional study to assess health education learning package among school children in Malaysia and reported that there was a significant link between demographic variables and knowledge, such as the source of information (clinics/hospitals, mass media and the internet), signs and symptoms (lack of appetite, blood in stool and poor performance), preventive measures (washing hands before eating, washing vegetables before consumption and boiling drinking water) and transmission.

In the present study teachers who had attended awareness programs and training has scored significantly well compared to teachers who are not trained. Blanton E, et al. has done a study to evaluate role of school children in promotion of water treatment and handwashing in schools. Students and teachers received training on hygiene by which student absenteeism had drastically reduced.

Ziegelbauer et al. had study on effect of sanitation on soil transmitted helminths; they had reported that use of sanitary latrine can decrease the burden of Soil transmitted helminths infection.

CONCLUSION

Preschool children and school age children are at high-risk groups for worm infestation. School teachers play an important role in educating the students and their parents about importance of deworming and sanitation that can improve their overall health and quality of life.

Hence this study is conducted to assess knowledge perception and behaviour of school teachers on soil transmitted helminths infection.

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