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Prevalence and Diagnostic Approaches to Protozoan Parasites Among Primary School Teachers in Northern Ghana's Tigray Region

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Abstract

Protozoan parasites pose significant health challenges to primary school teachers in northern Ghana's Tigray region, where access to healthcare is limited. A cross-sectional study was conducted with a representative sample of 200 primary school teachers in Tigray, using microscopy as the primary diagnostic method. Microscopic examination revealed an overall prevalence rate of protozoan parasites among participants (95% CI: [78.3%, 114.7%]) with a sub-group analysis showing higher rates among those working in rural areas. The study highlights the need for targeted health interventions and more accessible diagnostic tools to address the high prevalence of protozoan parasites among primary school teachers. Immediate implementation of educational programmes on parasitic disease prevention, coupled with the development of low-cost diagnostic kits for use in rural settings. Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi) = beta 0 + \vec{\beta} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Geographic, Tigray, Ghana, Parasitology, Epidemiology, Serodiagnosis, Malaria, Protozoa*

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