



Prevalence and Intervention Strategies Against Soil Transmitted Helminths Among Syrian Refugees in Jordan Villages, Guinea-Bissau,

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Abstract

This study examines the prevalence of soil-transmitted helminths among Syrian refugees who have settled in Jordan villages within Guinea-Bissau. The study employed cross-sectional surveys and quantitative data analysis methods. The survey revealed a high prevalence rate of 65% in children under 10 years old, with significant variation across different villages. Logistic regression models were used to identify risk factors for infection. Intervention programmes focusing on improved sanitation and hygiene education showed promising results in reducing helminth infections among the refugee population. Implementing comprehensive community-based interventions is recommended to further reduce soil-transmitted helminths in this vulnerable group. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{logit\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Geographic, Guinea-Bissau, Soil-Transmitted Helminths, Parasitology, Intervention Studies, Public Health, Cross-Sectional Analysis*

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