

THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF WATER- PARASITE, IS THE FIRST PROBLEM OF CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AS A FACTOR IN MALNUTRITION AND INFECTION IN CHRONIC DEGENERATIVE EMERGING ECOSYSTEMS

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Background and Aims:The problem of environmental sanitation of the water in *emerging countries* such as the case of **México** is already an alarming problem. Infections from parasites, bacteria, viruses and protozoa produce malnutrition, intestinal infections and serious injury in child populations. Vectoring caused by the mixture of wastewater (WW) flowing water bodies used by marginalized populations is still a problem exceeded for intestinal infection levels in children 8 months to 5 years. The study of sampling 100 children in **Coahuixco** in communities, state of **Puebla, Mexico**, we throw the result that the strategy based on post-infection parasite established by the government is inefficient, expensive and only reveals that there are adequate controls in the relationship: *Downloads WW-Infiltration Reusable Water Bodies* used by the communities.

Objectives: Propose as to reduce intestinal infections in children in high poverty communities with diagnostic methods for rapid response.

Methods: We used GIS techniques Stool, fresh *in situ* fixation (CH₂O) in the characterization with high resolution microscopy and differentiation sex parasites in ♀ - ♂ to reduce reinfection.

Results: We found the following species: *C. mesnili*, *E. Coli*, *E. histolytica*, *G. lamblia* and *A. lumbricoides*. He threw 29% positive (+), we proposed solutions downloads (WW) with chlorine tablets (Cloralex-MX) in toilets to inactivate upstream WW and type bag filter housings for drinking water (Pentair's water supply-USA). **Conclusions:** We must change the policy to combat the environmental prevention parasitemias by a WW controlling discharges and water supply otherwise the infant mortality will not decline.

References: Christen J. Hurst, Knudsen R. Guy, McInerney J. Michael, Manual of Environmental Microbiology, American Society For Microbiology, p.131-231 (Water microbiology in public health); Microbiology Ecology, USA, 1997; ISBN 1-155581-087-X.

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