WORK PLAN AND METHODOLOGY:

1. Literature survey.
2. Survey is carried out form Nandurbar district and sampling station will be fixed depending on socio-economic and climatic factors. Form sampling stations, the target population is decided (school children) Or any suitable group belonging from special community or tribe.
3. Each station is visited with a more less regular periodicity fortnightly and samples were collected.
4. The samples were analyzed and data is collected by the methodologies given by WHO 1987, 1994.
5. The phonological factors are also considered and relevant data is to be collected from different sampling station.
6. The data pretending to socio-economic status is to be collected by providing simple questionnaires.
7. Photomicrography of eggs is carried out.
8. Tabulation and data interpretation.
9. Writing work.

TOOLS TO BE USED IN DATA COLLECTION

2. Survey, visits to area, sampling station.
3. Rapid assessment method (RAM) based on questionnaire.
4. Personal visits and sample collections, data collections.
5. Further analysis in laboratory.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

1. The study will help to provide the data of prevalence of each parasite species form study area suggest the parasitological status of area.
2. The data generated form study will helpful to decide the classes of intensity form study area.

Aims of the study were to compare the prevalence and intensity of the infections with anthropometric indexes and to identify the recommended measures to control STH infections in
the tribal district of Nandurbar, characterized by poor living conditions and insufficient sanitary standards.