EDUCATIONAL ACTIONS ON ZOONOSES AND WATERBORNE DISEASES IN ACTIVITIES OF AN EXTENSION CURRICULAR COMPONENT

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Parasitology studies parasites that affect humans. The extensionist nature of the Human Parasitology curricular component enabled students to develop an intervention proposal in the Várzea Nova II location, in the municipality of Santo Estêvão-BA. The aim of this study was to inform the population about zoonoses and waterborne diseases. The presentation of the Parasitological Studies Extension Program (CONSEPE 07/99) was held, with an explanation of the main parasitic diseases, associated risks and the importance of good hygiene and environmental sanitation practices. Socioeconomic and health data were collected from families and samples were collected for parasitological examination of feces at the Clinical Analysis and Parasitology Laboratory of UEFS, after signing the free and informed consent forms. The exam results were delivered, and health education activities were implemented according to the epidemiological profile. The results of the exams were delivered, and health education activities were carried out in accordance with the epidemiological profile. The results indicated the presence of commensal and pathogenic amoebas. Epidemiological form recorded the presence of triatomines and the confirmation of cases of Chagas disease. The students developed the intervention proposal addressing waterborne diseases, with a dialogued presentation, a quiz on amoebiasis and the production of an educational video on Chagas disease. To encourage participation and complement the presentations, an exhibition of triatomine specimens was held to demonstrate the different species and differences between predatory, phyllophagous and hematophagous insects. The community actively participated in the presentations and discussions, which provided alignment between scientific knowledge and popular knowledge. These activities reinforce the role of extension in the academic training of students while enabling the reduction of vulnerabilities of populations exposed to different parasites.

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