

SUMMARY

The study was conducted in four public primary schools namely, Athena (peri-urban), Kathambara (rural), Kianjau (slum) and St. Patrick (urban); in Thika district, Kenya. Overall prevalence of helminthic infections was 38.9%, 48.9%, 48.9% and 31% for Peri-urban, rural, slum, and urban school respectively. Overall prevalence of protozoan infections was 46.3%, 38.9%, 34.8% and 28.7% for Peri-urban, rural, slum and urban schools respectively. The common infections were *Ascaris lumbricoides*, hookworm, *Trichiuris trichiura* and *Schistosoma mansoni*. *Ascaris lumbricoides* infection was significantly higher in slum and rural than in peri-urban and urban schools ($\chi^2=14.425$, $df=3$, p