Propositions belonging to this thesis

Intestinal parasitosis and Under-nutrition in Ethiopia: Prevalence, Risk factors and Prevention

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1- The continuing public health problem of intestinal parasitic infections and under-nutrition in children is potentially solvable, and perhaps sooner rather than later (this thesis).

2- Important links between infection, under-nutrition and diarrhoeal illnesses among children do exist and proper hand-washing with soap can break this link (this thesis).

3- Although a community hand-washing program is doable, current activities in Ethiopia are insufficient and more investment and a firm political commitment is needed to make a nationwide change possible (this thesis).

4- Mothers and elder sisters play a vital role in the success of household health intervention programs (this thesis).

5- The health and developmental well-being of school-aged children is still insufficiently addressed in the global community agenda.

6- Enormous wealth of knowledge and experience is available in developing countries to alleviate our health problems, what we lack is multifaceted collaboration among the teaching, the scientific and the medical communities.

7- Researchers in low-resource countries should not hesitate to conduct randomized trials even if they only have small research budget.

8- A community has no chance of success if its young generation suffers from infection and malnutrition.

9- Communities should not tolerate poverty, because being poor is not praise worthy or honourable.

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