



Parasitic Contamination of Fruits and Vegetables Collected from Local Markets of Bahir Dar City, Northwest Ethiopia

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Background: Fruits and vegetables, which are consumed raw, act as potential sources for the spread of various parasitic diseases. The rate of contamination and species of contaminant parasites varies based on climatic, ecological, and human factors. Therefore, local data about the contamination status and predisposing factors augments efforts for successful control of parasitic diseases.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on fruits and vegetables collected from local markets of Bahir Dar city from February to May 2019. A total of 384 samples were purchased from three randomly selected markets. Data on sociodemographic characteristics of vendors and factors associated with contamination of fruits and vegetables were collected using a structured questionnaire. About 200 g of fruit and vegetable samples were processed for parasites using direct wet mount and modified Zeihl–Neelson staining techniques following standard protocols. All data were analyzed using SPSS version 23.

Results: Among a total of 384 fruit and vegetable samples purchased from 112 vendors, 150 (39.1%) were contaminated with at least one species of parasite. Lettuce (56.4%) and mango (16.7%) were the most and the least commonly contaminated items respectively. Larva of *Strongyloides* species (13.5%) was the most frequently detected parasite followed by cysts of *Entamoeba histolytica/E. dispar* (12.8%). Contamination was more common in vegetables than fruits (AOR=2.968, $p<0.001$). Fruits and vegetables purchased from vendors with untrimmed fingernails (AOR=1.966, $p=0.006$), directly delivered from farmers (AOR=1.883, $p=0.040$), displayed in bucket with water (AOR=2.676, $p=0.017$) and those displayed without washing (AOR=5.511, $p<0.001$) were significantly associated with parasitic contamination.

Conclusion: The level of parasitic contamination of fruits and vegetables in Bahir Dar city is of public health importance. Hence, the public health sector should create public awareness in order to reduce parasitic transmission via fruits and vegetables.

Keywords: fruits, vegetables, contamination, parasite, market, Bahir Dar

Background

Intestinal parasites (IPs) cause morbidity and mortality throughout the world especially in developing countries.¹ Globally, about 3.5 billion people are affected; 450 million are becoming sick and 200 thousand die annually from intestinal parasitic infections (IPIs).^{2,3} In resource-limited countries, nearly 300 million people suffer from severe morbidity.^{4,5} In Ethiopia, as in other Sub-Saharan African countries, parasitic infections (PIs) are widely distributed and affect various segments of the population.⁶ Intestinal parasites are the second most common cause of

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outpatient morbidity in the country.⁷ They are known to cause diarrhea, anemia, stunting, physical weakness, low educational performance, growth retardation in children, and other physical and mental health problems.⁵

Intestinal parasites are primarily transmitted by fecal-oral route, mostly via ingestion with contaminated food and water or during direct hand to mouth contact.^{8,9} Food items which are usually consumed raw, like fruits and vegetables, are potential sources of infection. In most cases, fruits and vegetables are eaten raw or lightly cooked in order to retain the natural taste and to preserve heat labile nutrients. This practice, however, facilitates the transmission of food-borne infections.^{1,10-12} Studies conducted on various items of fruit and vegetable samples have shown that *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Cryptosporidium* spp, *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Enterobius vermicularis*, *Fasciola* spp, *Giardia lamblia*, hookworms, *Hymenolepis* spp, *Taenia* spp, *Trichuris trichiura*, *Cyclospora* spp, and *Toxocara* spp infect humans who consume contaminated fruits and vegetables without cooking or washing them properly.^{1,4,13-16} Epidemiological studies indicated that the number of reported cases of food-borne illnesses due to consumption of raw fruits and vegetables has been increasing and continues to be a common and serious threat to public health in endemic areas for IPs.^{10,15,17}

Fruits and vegetables can become contaminated with parasitic pathogens throughout the process from planting to consumption.¹⁸ Use of human and animal excreta as natural fertilizer, and untreated waste water for irrigation during cultivation are the main contributing factors in the pre-harvesting phase. In developing countries, majority local farmers use untreated human or animal dung as fertilizer and polluted or untreated water for irrigation which contributes for increased transmission of IPs.¹⁹ Factors in the post-harvesting phase include storage, transportation and marketing conditions as well as hygienic practice during processing for consumption in food service or home settings.^{12,20}

Ethiopia is a country where many of IPs are abundant. There is also poor water supply, hygiene and sanitary practice. Hence, it is expected that farmlands will be contaminated with infective IPs mainly due to open defecation. In addition, natural fertilizer (human and animal excreta) is commonly used by farmers in the country and water used for irrigation is usually contaminated.¹⁵ Moreover, fruits and vegetables such as banana, mango, tomato, salad, and green pepper are frequently consumed raw. All these contribute to parasitic contamination of fruits and vegetables so that these food items serve as important vehicles for

transmission in humans.²¹ Recent studies in Ethiopia showed that 25.1% to 57.8% of the fruit and vegetable samples collected at the marketing phase were contaminated with parasites.^{5,15,21,22} However, the rate of contamination and species of parasites vary by weather conditions, sociocultural status, season of sample collection, fruit and vegetable items examined and other factors. This demands monitoring of the contamination status and contributing factors at local settings in order to intervene in transmission of IPs. Despite this, there is no adequate data in and around Bahir Dar city. Hence, the aim of the present study was to assess parasitic contamination rate of fruits and vegetables and associated factors in selected local markets of Bahir Dar city where it is common to see fruits and vegetables being sold in open markets and streets, and where people are consuming those fruits and vegetables raw.

Methods

Study Design, Area and Period

A cross-sectional study was conducted in selected local markets of Bahir Dar city from February to May 2019. Bahir Dar is the capital city of Amhara National Regional State which is located 565 km Northwest of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.²³ Bahir Dar is located at 11° 36" north latitude and 37° 23" east longitude on the shore of Lake Tana and Blue Nile and at an elevation of 1799 meters above sea level.²⁴ The major economic sectors of the city are horticulture, agro-industrial processing, urban agriculture, manufacturing, and diverse service industries.²³ The weather condition in and around the city is conducive for cultivation of diverse items of fruits and vegetables. Those fruits and vegetables are readily available in local markets throughout the town and most items are eaten raw. Abay ena tana, Abay mado, Amedo, Kidanemihiret, Kuchit lelimat, Gofa mazoria and Silase are local markets where the majority of fruits and vegetables are brought directly from farmers or middlemen in order to sell to consumers. Data for the present study was collected from three randomly selected markets namely, Abay ena tana, Abay mado and Gofa mazoria.

Data Collection and Screening for Parasite Contamination

A structured questionnaire was used to collect data on sociodemographic characteristics of vendors as well as environmental and health-related factors through a face to face interview and observation. Approximately equal

numbers of fruit and vegetable samples (55) of lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), spinach (*Spinacea oleracea*), cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), carrot (*Daucus carota*), tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), mango (*Mangifera indica*) and green pepper (*Capsicum annum*) were purchased from local markets. The samples were collected once only in each market until 55 of each vegetable and/or fruit were collected. Collected fruits and vegetables were collected, put in sterile plastic bags, properly labeled, and transported in a cold box to the Microbiology and Parasitology Teaching Laboratory of College of Medicine and Health Sciences at Bahir Dar University for parasitological examination. Approximately 200 g of each fruit and vegetable sample were chopped using sterile knife and chopping pad, soaked and rinsed in a beaker containing 500 mL of normal saline (0.85% NaCl) for 20 min followed by agitation in a shaker for 5 min to facilitate adequate washing.^{22,25} Then, samples were removed from the beaker and the washing solution was incubated overnight for adequate sedimentation of parasite stages. About 15 mL of the sediment was transferred to a centrifuge tube using a sieve to remove undesirable matter. For adequate concentration of the parasitic stages, the content was centrifuged at 3000 revolutions per minute for 5 min. Then, the supernatant was decanted carefully without shaking and the sediment was agitated gently by hand to resuspend the sediment. Part of the sediment was used for direct and iodine wet mount smear preparation and examined under light microscope using 10× and 40× objectives for the detection of parasite ova, larvae, and cysts. The remaining sediment was processed and examined by Modified Ziehl–Neelsen staining technique for the detection of coccidian oocysts following standard protocol explained elsewhere.^{21,26} Two slides were prepared and examined per sample in both the direct wet mount and Modified Ziehl–Neelsen staining techniques.

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using SPSS version 23 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). Descriptive statistics like frequency and proportion were calculated to explain characteristics of vendors and contamination status of fruits and vegetables. Binary logistic regression analysis was done to assess factors associated with fruit and vegetable contamination. Variables with p -value <0.25 in the binary logistic regression analysis were taken as candidates for multiple logistic regression in order to avoid the effect of confounders.²² An association with p -value <0.05 at 95%CI was considered as significant.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

An ethical approval letter was obtained from Bahir Dar University Research and Ethical Review Committee. An official permission letter was obtained from Bahir Dar zonal health department, Bahir Dar Zonal police department and zonal trade department. Verbal informed consent was obtained from each study participants (vendor). Verbal informed consent was acceptable and approved by the Bahir Dar University, College of Medicine and Health Sciences Research and Ethical Review Committee.

Results

Parasitic Contamination Rate of Fruits and Vegetables

A total of 384 fruit and vegetable samples were collected from 112 vendors. Twenty-four of the vendors (21.4%) were male and 88 (78.6%) were female. Of the vendors interviewed, 47, 36, and 29 were from Abay ena Tana, Abay Mado, and Gofa Mazoria, respectively. On average each vendor displayed three items of fruits and/or vegetables for selling. Majority of them have attended at least primary school and only 17 (15.2%) were unable to read and write. Sixty-seven vendors trimmed their fingernails well, while 45 were observed to have untrimmed fingernails. Among a total of 384 (164 fruit and 220 vegetable) samples examined, 150 (39.1%; 95%CI: 34.1–44.0) were contaminated with at least a single parasite species. Contamination rate of fruits alone was 25.6% while that of vegetables was 49.1%. Out of 150 contaminated samples, 119 (79.3%) and 25 (16.7%) were contaminated with one and two parasite species, respectively. Contamination with multiple parasitic species was more commonly observed in vegetables (12.3%) than in fruits (2.4%). Among vegetables, lettuce (56.4%) was the most frequently contaminated item followed by spinach (52.7%). Regarding fruits, tomato (30.9%) and green pepper (29.1%) have almost similar rates of contamination while mango (16.7%) show the least frequency of contamination (Table 1).

Both protozoa (29.4%) and helminth (19.3%) parasites were detected as contaminants of fruits and vegetables. Cysts of *E. histolytica/E. dispar* (12.8%) were the most commonly detected protozoa followed by *G. lamblia* (10.2%). Among helminthic parasites detected, larva of *Strongyloides spp* (13.5%) was the most frequent while all other helminths show 1.8% or less distribution (Table 2).

Table 1 Frequency of Distribution of Parasitic Contaminations Among Fruits and Vegetables Sold in Local Markets of Bair Dar City, Northwest Ethiopia from February to May 2019 (N=384)

Kind of Produce	Item	Number Examined	Number Positive (%)	Parasite Species Detected, N (%)			
				One	Two	Three	Four
Vegetables	Lettuce	55	31 (56.4)	24 (43.6)	7 (12.7)	0	0
	Spinach	55	29 (52.7)	25 (45.5)	3 (5.5)	1 (1.8)	0
	Carrot	55	25 (45.5)	18 (32.7)	5 (9.1)	2 (3.6)	0
	Cabbage	55	23 (41.8)	14 (25.5)	6 (10.9)	2 (3.6)	1 (1.8)
	Total	220	108 (49.1)	81 (36.8)	21 (9.5)	5 (2.3)	1 (0.5)
Fruits	Tomato	55	17 (30.9)	15 (27.3)	2 (3.6)	0	0
	Green Pepper	55	16 (29.1)	14 (25.5)	2 (3.6)	0	0
	Mango	54	9 (16.7)	9 (16.7)	0	0	0
	Total	164	42 (25.6)	38 (23.2)	4 (2.4)	0	0
Overall distribution		384	150 (39.1)	119 (31)	25 (6.5)	5 (1.3)	1 (0.3)

Table 2 Frequency of Detected Parasites Depending on Type of Produces Sold at Local Markets of Bair Dar City, Northwest Ethiopia from February to May 2019 (N=384)

Detected Parasites		Tomato	Green Pepper	Mango	Cabbage	Spinach	Lettuce	Carrot	Total N (%)
Protozoa	<i>Entamoeba histolytica/ E. dispar</i>	4	9	3	10	7	8	8	49 (12.8)
	<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	8	3	2	3	10	10	3	39 (10.2)
	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp	1	1	2	7	3	2	3	19 (4.9)
	<i>Entamoeba coli</i>	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	6 (2.3)
	Total	14	14	7	22	20	21	15	113 (29.4)
Helminths	<i>Strongyloides</i> spp	2	3	0	8	11	13	15	52 (13.5)
	<i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	7 (1.8)
	Hookworms	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	7 (1.8)
	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	5 (1.3)
	<i>Enterobius vermicularis</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2 (0.5)
	<i>Trichuris trichiura</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0.3)
	Total	5	3	2	14	14	17		74 (19.3)
Overall Distribution		19	16	9	34	34	37	33	187 (48.7)

Abbreviation: spp, species.

Factors Associated with Parasitic Contamination of Fruits and Vegetables

Fruits and vegetables sold by vendors who were unable to read and write (53.4%) and attended primary school (41.4%) had a higher contamination rate compared to those sold by vendors who have attended secondary school or above (31.7%); however, the difference in contamination rate was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Finger nail status of vendors was significantly associated with parasitic contamination. Consequently, fruits and vegetables sold by vendors with untrimmed fingernails were twice (AOR=1.966; 95% CI: 1.210–3.193, $p=0.006$) as likely to be contaminated compared to those sold by vendors with trimmed fingernails.

Binary logistic regression also showed that vegetables were at higher risk of being contaminated compared to fruits (AOR=2.968; 95%CI: 1.702–5.176, $p<0.001$). Similarly, fruits and vegetables directly delivered from farmers (AOR=1.883; 95% CI: 1.028–3.448, $p=0.040$), those washed before display (AOR=5.511; 95% CI: 3.014–10.075, $p < 0.001$) and displayed in a bucket with water (AOR=2.676; 95%CI: 1.191–6.012, $p=0.017$) were significantly associated with less parasitic contamination (Table 3).

Discussion

The present study, for the first time, assessed parasitic contamination status and contributing factors of fruits

Table 3 Binary Logistic Regression Analysis of Factors Associated with Parasite Contamination of Fruits and Vegetables Sold in Local Markets of Bair Dar City, Northwest Ethiopia from February to May 2019

Variables	Categories	Number Examined	Contamination Rate N (%)	COR (95%CI)	p-value	AOR (95%CI)	p-value
Marketplace	Abay mado	127	51 (40.2)	1.129 (0.668–1.908)	0.650		
	Abay and tana	147	58 (39.5)	1.097 (0.659–1.824)	0.722		
	Gofa mazoria	110	41 (37.3)				
Sex of vendors	Male	67	26 (38.8)				
	Female	317	124 (39.1)	1.013 (0.590–1.740)	0.962		
Educational level of vendors	Unable to read and write	58	31 (53.4)	2.473 (1.341–4.560)	0.004	1.734 (0.813–3.696)	0.154
	Primary education	162	67 (41.4)	1.519 (0.965–2.391)	0.071	1.209 (0.715–2.045)	0.480
	Secondary and above	164	52 (31.7)				
Vendors' fingernail status	Trimmed	229	71 (31.0)				
	Untrimmed	155	79 (51.0)	2.313 (1.518–3.526)	0.000	1.966 (1.210–3.193)	0.006
Produce type	Fruit	164	42 (25.6)				
	Vegetable	220	108 (49.1)	2.801 (1.806–4.345)	0.000	2.968 (1.702–5.176)	0.000
Sources of produce	Farmers	154	69 (44.8)	1.493 (0.984–2.266)	0.060	1.883 (1.028–3.448)	0.040
	Middle men	230	81 (35.2)				
Displaying place	Grocery	106	31 (29.2)				
	Open market	278	119 (42.8)	1.811 (1.119–2.930)	0.016	1.098 (0.565–2.136)	0.782
Washed before display	Yes	152	40 (26.3)				
	No	232	110 (47.4)	2.613 (1.673–4.081)	0.000	5.511 (3.014–10.075)	0.000
Means of display	In a bucket with water	97	52 (53.6)	3.546 (1.988–6.326)	0.000	2.676 (1.191–6.012)	0.017
	In a bucket without water	17	7 (41.2)	2.148 (0.750–6.157)	0.155	1.536 (0.453–5.209)	0.491
	On the floor	152	62 (40.8)	2.114 (1.245–3.590)	0.006	1.586 (0.805–3.123)	0.183
	On table/shelf	118	29 (24.6)				
Means of transportation	By human	134	57 (42.5)	1.281 (0.807–2.033)	0.294		
	By cart	78	30 (38.5)	1.081 (0.623–1.877)T	0.781		
	By car	172	63 (36.6)				

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odds ratio; COR, crude odds ratio.

and vegetables at marketing phase in Bahir Dar city. The overall parasitic contamination rate (39.1%) in the present study was in agreement with previous findings from Tarcha town of Southwest Ethiopia (39.0%), Sharkya governorate of Egypt (39%), Oyo (35.4%) and Plateau (36.0%) States of Nigeria and Southern Thailand (35.1%).^{27–31}

However, the present result was lower than findings of similar studies in Brazil (50.9%); Yemen (100%); Cape Coast metropolis market (52.4%), and Koforidua (57.5%) in the Eastern Region of Ghana; Jos State in Nigeria (56.25%); Asmara State of Eritrea (57.07%); Dire Dawa (47.3%), Arba Minch (54.4%), Jimma (57.8%) and Dessie (63.4%) towns in Ethiopia.^{5,15,19,21,32–37} The difference could be due to variations in items of samples collected,

processing and laboratory methods used. For example, in the study from Ghana, fruits and vegetables were thoroughly washed twice with saline in order to increase recovery of parasites;³⁷ but in the present study, samples were washed only once. In the study from Brazil, vegetable samples (lettuce, green onion, and salad) were collected between February and July and triplicate slides were examined.³³ Data for the present study was collected in the dry season when the transmission, and hence the prevalence, is relatively low. All these features contribute to a higher contamination rate than in the present study.

Time of sample collection might be another factor in that studies in Dire Dawa, Arba Minch, Jimma, and Dessie towns in Ethiopia were conducted before the launching of the national mass drug administration and

water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programs in the country. Since 2015, many WASH activities, health education, and biannual deworming programs for helminths have been conducted and substantially decreased environmental fecal contamination as well as parasitic contamination. The parasitic contamination rate in Arba Minch town was reduced from 54.4% in 2014 to 25.1% in 2018.^{15,22} Variations in geographical distribution of parasites, sanitary and socioeconomic status of the community could be the other contributing factors.

Alternatively, the overall contamination rate in the present study was higher than findings in Iran (8.4%); Ibadan city of Southwest Nigeria (11.6%); Alexandria (31.7%) and Benha (29.6%) in Egypt; Sudan (10.6%) and Arba Minch town (25.1%).^{1,16,17,22,38,39} Factors mentioned above could also contribute here. For instance, in the study from Egypt, samples were washed with tap water for 6–7 min for removal of mud and dust before being immersed in physiological saline.³⁸ This could decrease as some of the parasites might be removed with mud and dust particles. A study from Sudan screened only 150 samples and non-leafy items were screened and samples were not processed by modified acid-fast staining; therefore oocysts of intestinal coccidian were not assessed;³⁹ all contributing to a lower contamination rate compared to the present study. In a study from Arba Minch, a variable number of fruit and vegetable samples from each item were screened unlike the equal number of each item in the present study. This might bring variation in the two studies because there is a difference in susceptibility to contamination among different items of fruits and vegetables.^{15,21,22}

In this study, lettuce was the most frequently contaminated item (56.4%) while mango was the least contaminated (16.7%). Vegetables are more prone to contamination than fruits due to the fact that vegetables like lettuce, spinach and cabbage have uneven/rough surfaces which enable parasites to attach more easily and overcome the effects of washing.^{25,38} Owing to the softness and fragility of leaves of vegetables, most vendors do not thoroughly wash them before display.⁴ On the contrary, the smooth surface of fruits like green pepper, tomato and mango might reduce the rate of parasitic attachment and can be washed easily. Edible parts of vegetables grow closer to the soil than that of fruits. Hence, soil may also play significant role in the contamination of vegetables.^{40,41} In support of this, vegetables were 3.0 times more likely to be contaminated as compared to fruits ($p < 0.001$) in the present study. Use of

human and animal excreta as an organic fertilizer might contribute for this contamination as confirmed by a couple of studies in Ethiopia.⁴²

Larva of *Strongyloides spp* (13.5%) was the most frequently detected parasite. This might be due to the fact that the parasite has a free-living state making it abundant in the environment; hence easily contaminating fruits and vegetables.^{21,35} Besides, *Strongyloides spp* infecting animal reservoirs like dogs could also contaminate the environment. The predominance of *Strongyloides spp* was similar to findings from Ghana (43.7%); Nigeria (60.4%); Sudan (62.5%); Jimma (21.9%) and Mekelle (63.63%).^{19,21,35,39,42} However, the present finding was higher than that reported by other previous studies.^{17,22,30,34}

Cysts of *E. histolytica/E. dispar* (12.8%) were also detected with high frequency in the present study. This finding was lower than reports from Sudan (42.9%) and Dessie town (24%), but higher than results from Arba Minch (8.4%).^{22,36,43} Cysts of *G. lamblia* (10.2%) were the third most common parasite detected in the present study. However, the prevalence was lower than the previous studies done in Asmara state of Eritria (36.4%), Khartoum state of Sudan (22.9%), and higher than the results of Dessie town (1.33%).^{34,36,43} Variation in the prevalence of *E. histolytica/E. dispar* and *G. lamblia* might be attributed to the long periods of survival of the cysts under cool and moist conditions and variations in geographical distribution.^{29,33}

According to the present study, soil-transmitted helminths (*A. lumbricoides*, hookworms and *T. trichiura*) were among the least detected parasites. But our results disagree with findings in Nigeria, Egypt, Eritria; Arba Minch and Tarcha towns in Ethiopia; where the occurrence of *A. lumbricoides* was 56.31%, 20.3%, 12.5%, 20.83%, and 16.7%, respectively.^{15,30,34,38,44} Similarly, in Oyo State of Nigeria, *A. lumbricoides* (55.9%) and hookworms (32.3%) were predominant.²⁸ The difference might be due to the effect of an ongoing biannual deworming program targeting soil-transmitted helminths, improvements in WASH program activities and health education by the health workers to avoid open defecation in the environment.

Findings from multiple logistic regression analysis revealed that fruits and vegetables displayed without washing were 5.6 times more likely to be contaminated with parasites compared to those washed before display. The present findings are consistent with a study conducted in Dire Dawa, Arba Minch, and Jimma.^{5,15,21} Therefore, it is justifiable that washing before display removes parasites. However, the

present finding disagrees with previous reports by Alemu et al.; Bekele and Shumbej, in Arba Minch.^{15,22} The cleanliness of water used for washing and the washing process might bring such discrepancies. In addition, fruits and vegetables displayed in a bucket immersed in water were 2.7 times more likely to be contaminated compared to those displayed on table/shelf, most probably, due to cross contamination during immersion.

Untrimmed fingernails collect dirt and parasite stages which, in turn, contaminate everything touched. Hence, vendors who have untrimmed fingernails were 2.1 times more likely to contaminate fruits and vegetables in the present study. Fruits and vegetables directly supplied by farmers to vendors were 2.0 times more likely to be contaminated with parasites compared to vegetables supplied from middlemen. Middlemen receive fruits and vegetables on the farmland, pack and transport to Bahir Dar city using their vehicle, store it properly and distribute to small scale vendors. Conversely, small-scale vendors who receive vegetables directly from farmers transport it either on the back of animals or via human labor, whereby, fruits and vegetables are readily exposed to contamination. In the present study, it was not possible to separately report only parasite species of human medical importance because some species are morphologically indistinguishable. Moreover, factors associated with parasitic contamination at pre and post-marketing phases were not assessed.

Conclusion

The level of parasitic contamination of fruits and vegetables in Bahir Dar city is considerable. Leafy vegetables are more prone to contamination than fruits. *Strongyloides* spp, *E. histolytica/E. dispar* and *G. lamblia* were the common contaminants of fruits and vegetables with comparable distribution. Fruits and vegetables sold by vendors having untrimmed fingernails, directly delivered from farmers, displayed in a bucket with water and without washing were at higher risk of parasitic contamination. Hence, the public health sector should create awareness among farmers, vendors and consumers about safe cultivation, transportation, handling and consumption of fruits and vegetables. Periodic screening of on-market fruits and vegetables should be done. Large scale studies targeting fruits and vegetables both at pre-harvest and post-harvest phases using molecular detection methods are recommended to exhaustively identify sources of contamination and to detect pathogenic parasitic contaminants.

Abbreviations

AOD, adjusted odds ratio; COR, crude odds ratio; IPs, intestinal parasites; IPI, intestinal parasitic infection; WASH, water, sanitation and hygiene.

Data Sharing Statement

The original data for this study is available from the corresponding author.

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Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data collection and analysis, drafting and revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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