monitoring. A literature review indicates that previous clinical trials have failed to demonstrate statistically significant occurrence of serious haematological abnormalities. Our experience shows that neutropenia can indeed be a serious side effect. In both cases, prompt reversal of neutropenia was observed upon discontinuation. Given the cost and discomfort associated with routine investigations, we recommend large multicentric observation studies with the aim of creating a unified standard.

**Echocardiography: pericardial electrohoreosis HB: hemoglobin C.**

**Conclusion** The salmonella although they are responsible for gastroenteritis often with good prognosis under treatment in certain situations may give serious systemic infections and their prognosis remains reserved hence the interest to look at this type of infection an underlying pathological field.

Annuler les modifications.

**Discussion**

Out of 173 examined children, 46 were diagnosed with giardiasis. Apart from typical symptoms of allergy, clinical findings were Alteration of bowel habit, abdominal pain, bloating, nausea, vomiting, and fever. The diagnosis was confirmed by the detection of Giardia lamblia cysts and trophozoites in stool specimens. The majority of cases were associated with the presence of other gastrointestinal infections such as Entamoeba histolytica and Giardia lamblia. Furthermore, the infection was more common in children aged 1 to 4 years old (66.6%), living in rural areas (46.3%), and children who were breast-fed (31.5%) and living in rural areas (41.9%). While significantly higher rate (35.3%) among children of working mothers.

Entamoeba Histolytica was the main causative agents (83.58%), with significant higher prevalence (97.5%) among age group 1–3 years. Prevalence of Non-typhoid salmonella or Shigella (42.8%, 21.4%) respectively, were found more among age 4–6 years (42.1%), (15.8%) respectively.

**Conclusion** Bloody diarrhea highly prevalent in Baghdad (28%). Entamoeba histolytica is the commonest causative agent Non breast fed baby at high risk. Therefore efforts should be directed toward encouraging exclusive breast feeding and, improvement of the basic infrastructures.