

here's the tip: combating intestinal parasitosis through playfulness

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Games in health education significantly contribute, to the process of guidance and awareness of children's prevention against intestinal parasitosis by encouraging habits changes in a playful-didactic way. Thus, this study aimed to build a game about enteroparasitosis for Elementary School students, and we used Microsoft PowerPoint and PhotoScape. The material was evaluated by the Human Parasitology Laboratory team and students of the Biological Sciences course of UNEB/*Campus VIII* regarding the design, rules, and language. The card game produced was entitled "Fica a dica: encontre a prevenção", based on the dynamics of hit and miss. In total, there are 20 cards divided into two decks, one of 10 tips and the other of 10 answers, printed in A4 size, fixed on MDF with illustrations and attractive colors. To play, a mediator will be needed to hold the deck of tips and present brief information such as the popular name, transmission, and parasite prevention tips (*e.g.*: Tip 1: We should do it before eating, using soap and clean water). The mediator will divide the class into groups and give each group a set of cards from the answers deck. This one contains pictures and phrases with prophylactic measures (*e.g.*: washing hands). Before starting the game, the groups should leave the cards face down. The game begins when the mediator reads one of the clue cards and then gives the command "Find the prevention". At this point, the participants will have 30 seconds to choose the card. After this, and upon hearing the second command "What is the prevention?", each group should pick up the chosen card and read it aloud. The mediator will compute the points. Each hit is worth 25 points. Next, the groups must turn the cards face down again. The process is repeated until all nine tips are completed, thus ending a round. The team that has the closest or reaches the maximum score (1,000) after four rounds wins the game. The simplicity of the game combined with the need to read the prophylactic measures aloud and their repetition due to the different rounds seeks to generate the apprehension of knowledge through attention and memorization. Thus, the material can be applied in formal and non-formal educational spaces, possibly providing significant learning about the prevention of parasitic diseases.

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