

Background:-Clostridium botulinum is an anaerobic, rod-shaped sporeforming bacterium that produces a protein with characteristic neurotoxicity. Under certain conditions, these organisms may grow in foods producing toxin (s) This bacteria transmitted to human by eating contaminated canned food and causes flaccid paralysis. **Aims**, There is no independent study on the prevalence of Acute Flaccid Paralysis conducted in Babylon province, this study, therefore, aims to estimate the prevalence of Acute Flaccid Paralysis infection among children province, Iraq through analyzing the data by descriptive statistics approaches. Relation to their age and gender during the period from 2014 to 2021 in Babylon. **Design and methods**: A total of 51 positive cases diagnosed as AFP were included in this study among children aged (less than 1-14 years) of both sexes (37 males and 14 females). Patient data were collected retrospectively from health centers, private clinics and hospitals in different areas of Babil Governorate, central Iraq. **Results**: This table represents the distribution of the study sample by their age in terms of frequencies and percentage. Out of 51 flaccid paralysis children the aged 1 to 5 years old were records the highest percentage (n=34; 66.7%), followed by those who are aged 5-10 years old (n=12; 23.5%), and followed by those who are aged >10 year old (n=5; 9.8%). The results indicate that there are significant differences in the prevalence of acute rational paralysis according to the age of the children (P = 0.052) as shown in the table (Table 3). But lowering lifespan (<5 years) significantly increases the prevalence of acute Paralysis. **Conclusions and recommendation**: The acute flaccid paralysis among children significantly increased among boys under five years. In order to strengthen the country's polio free status, health worker's awareness on AFP surveillance and active case search should be strengthened in least performing counties to improve case detection. A routine vaccination against polio and ensuring that patients with AFP receive follow-up are essential for eradicating polio