

# **Distribution of urinary schistosomiasis among school children at elkeriab and tayba elkababish villages, East Nile Locality, Khartoum State, Sudan**

## **Abstract**

**Introduction:** *Schistosoma* infection is a one of the main infection in the tropics and sub tropics, from a global public perspective *Schistosoma* is the most important water based disease, only second to malaria among the parasitic diseases with regard to the number of people infected and those at risk. The reported incidence of *S.haematobium* in Sudan is between 0-20%.

**Methodology:** this is a descriptive cross sectional study, we screened all the school aged children from the two villages of Elkeriab and Tayba Elkababish in the East Nile locality, Khartoum state; for *S.haematobium*, by examining the urine, using wet preparation and filtration technique.

**Results:** 1205 school children were screened for *S.haematobium*, 105(8.7%) tested positive for *Schistosoma*, the infection rate was more in Tayba Elkabish compared to Elkeriab (p value=0.01) and in male more than females (p value =0.01).

**Conclusion:** *S.haematobium* infection is still a common infection in school ages children, in rural and irrigated schemes, mainly affected males. *Schistosoma* control programs have reduced the prevalence of *S.haematobium* infection but still there is a long road towards eradication of *Schistosoma*.