



ASSESSMENT OF URINARY SCHISTOSOMIASIS PREVALENCE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN AGED BETWEEN 6 TO 17YEARS. A CASE STUDY OF NGAITI VILLAGE IN MANYONI DISTRICT / SINGIDA REGION IN TANZANIA.

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INTRODUCTION

Schistosomiasis is endemic in seventy five countries affecting more than 200 million people mostly those living in rural and agricultural areas near the water reservoir. Schistosomiasis causes long-term illness and significant economic burden. The available evidence indicates that, urinary schistosomiasis are still highly endemic in Tanzania and cause significant morbidity. Mass drug administration using praziquantel, currently used as a key intervention measure, has not been successful in decreasing prevalence (persistent rate) of urinary schistosomiasis among school children at Ngaiti village in Manyoni district,Singida region.

METHODS

A cross sectional study was conducted among primary school children at Ngaiti village in Manyoni district-Singida region .A multi stage random sampling techniques was conducted to select the name of one village out of three villages of mvumi ward, one primary school was selected and 217 pupils participated in the study.

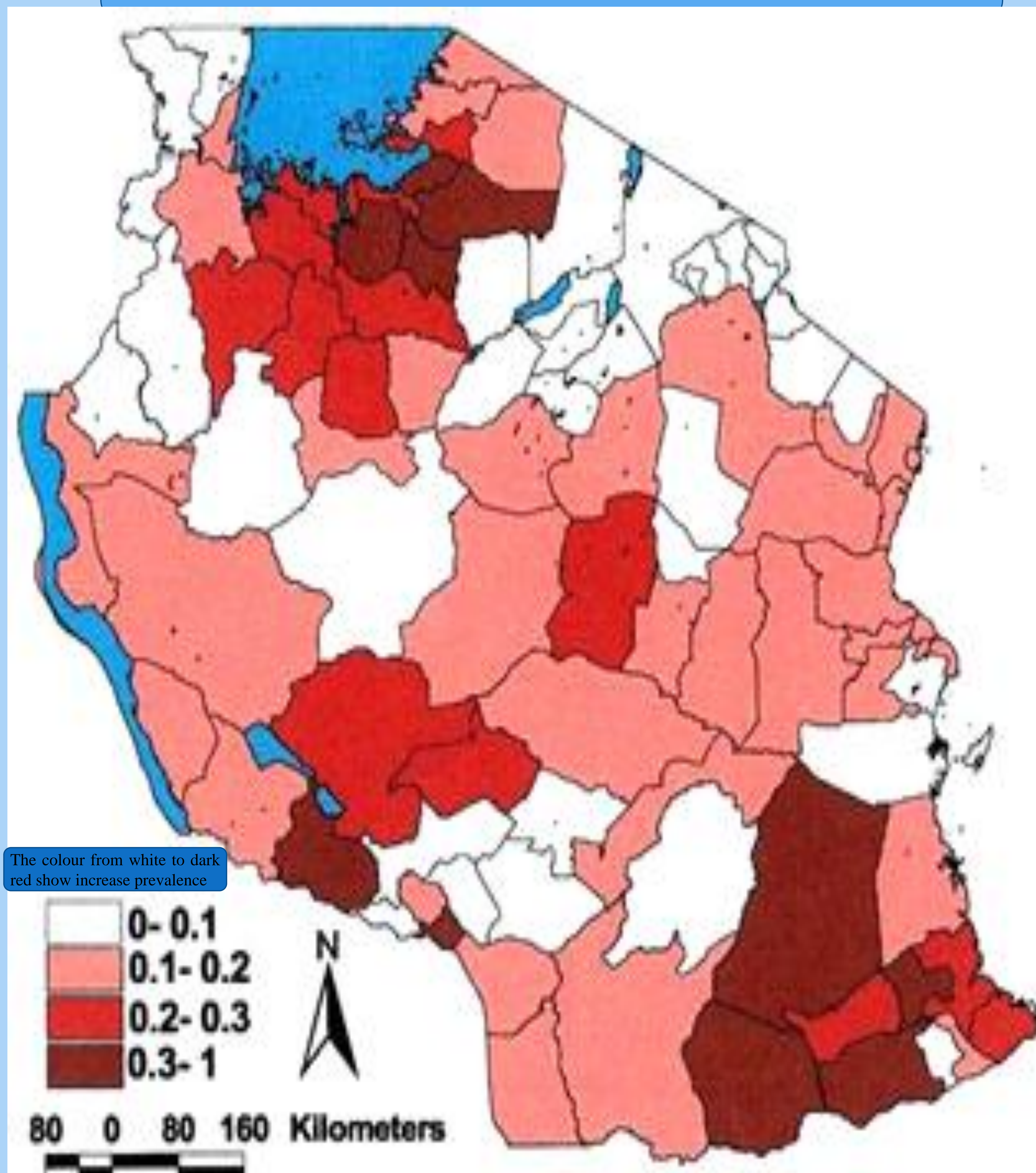
OBJECTIVES

1. Find out the prevalence of urinary schistosomiasis among school children, aged between 6 to 17 years at Ngaiti in Manyoni district.
2. To identify possible risk factors that may be associated with high persistence rate of urinary schistosomiasis at Ngaiti village.
3. To explore social, domestic and economic activities that may predispose school children from acquiring urinary schistosomiasis.
4. To determine the incidence and magnitude of urinary schistosomiasis in school children at Ngaiti village in Manyoni district. .

RESULTS

An overall prevalence of 41.5 % (90 pupils) of schistosomiasis was observed among the 217 children who participated in the study. Males had statistically higher prevalence rate than females. Student had low knowledge and wrong perception about schistosomiasis only 50% had understand about schostosomiasis while other percept haematuria (blood in urine) like menstrual blood flow(26.7%) ,witchcraft(4.6%) and 45% reported other causes, . The significant difference was observed between the different classes, class (standard) three had higher prevalence than all classes e.g. class four, class five class six and class seven. Children that played/bathed and collected fresh water snails had higher risks of infection with urinary schistosomiasis in the area.Among 217 student about 117(55.7%) had experienced blood in urine. Also the result showed that 173(79.7%) student had affected by schostosomiasis.And only 17.1% of student had taken the preziquetil past 6 month while 82.9% did not take the preziquetil as prophlaxis of schostosomiasis..Due to this factors might be the cause of high prevalence of urinary schosomiasis of about 41.5% of primary school children in Ngaiti village in Manyoni District.

MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF URINARY SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN TANZANIA,



CONCLUSION

The study draws attention to the health hazards posed by urinary schistosomiasis among school children in the studied area and how the student perceive about urinary schostosomiasisi. The urgent need for a decisive control intervention to stem this problem cannot be overemphasized .

LIMITATION

1. Inability to attain the minimum required sample size was of the limitations of the study.
2. Another major limitation was lack of financial support to aid this study including data collection and data analysis.
3. Some pupils were reluctant to participate in the study.
4. Also some pupils were not able to read and write

RECOMMENDATION

1. Financial support in order to carry out research which can cover a whole district or national wise .
2. Promoting the pupils to attend mass health education classes in schools will create awareness among them and thus avoid risk behaviors that may predispose them from acquiring the infection.
3. Community participation in providing health education to children while at home and frequent mass drug administration of Praziquantel to reduce or eradicate the transmission of the disease are very important.
4. The research to be carried out in whole district and national wise in order to find out the actual situation of urinary schostosomiasis and made an intervention..