



Continued high endemicity of urinary schistosomiasis in Ogun State, Nigeria

SAM-WOBO, S.O.¹, EKPO, U.F.,² AMEJI, I.G.² and ASILEYE, a.T.¹

¹Department of Biological Sciences

University of Agriculture, PMB 2240, Abeokuta, Nigeria

²Department of Pathology and Medical Microbiology

College of Health Sciences

Usmanu Dan Fodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria

*email: sammywobo@gmail.com

Abstract

Four hundred and fifty respondents were examined for urinary schistosomiasis in Ibaro-Oyan and Abule Titun communities that depend on the Oyan Dam for their livelihood. Using laboratory examination of urine samples and structured questionnaire, prevalence was 86.0% Ibaro-Oyan and 88.0% Abule-Titun. Males were more infected (89% Ibaro-Oyan and 96% Abule Titun) than females (82% and 74% respectively). Statistical analysis showed no significant difference in infection rates between sexes ($p > 0.001$). Sixty-seven per cent males and 53% (males in Ibaro-Oyan and 64% males and 53% females in Abule Titun) had observable haematuria in their urine. Most respondents (97.4% and 99.6%) from Ibaro-Oyan and Abule Titun rely heavily on the Oyan Dam for source of water and also aware that infection is due to their water contact activities with the dam. The continued high endemicity could be reduced if the Ogun State government incorporates the political will to eliminate the scourge.