



## Continued high endemicity of urinary schistosomiasis in Ogun State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Four hundred and fifty respondents were examined for urinary schistosomiasis in Ibaro-Gyan and Abule Titun communities that depend on the *Gyan* Dam for their livelihood. Using laboratory examination of urine samples and structured questionnaire, prevalence was 86.0% Ibaro-Gyan and 88.0% Abule-Titun. Males were more infected (89% Ibaro-Gyan and 96% Abule Titun) than females (82% and 74% respectively). Statistical analysis showed no significant difference in infection rates between sexes ( $p > 0.005$ ). Sixty-seven per cent males and 53% females in Ibaro-Gyan and 64% males and 53% females in Abule Titun had observable haematuria in their urine. Most respondents (97.4% and 99.6%) from Ibaro-Gyan and Abule Titun rely heavily on the *Gyan* 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 *Ggun* State government incorporates the political will to eliminate the scourge.

**Keywords:** urinary schistosomiasis, endemicity, Oyan Dam, Ogun State, Nigeria.