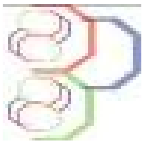

Journal of Applied Biosciences 90:8397– 8407

ISSN 1997–5902

Epidemiological survey on schistosomiasis caused by *Schistosoma haematobium* and *Schistosoma mansoni* in primary schools in the Sub-Division of Taïbong-Dziguilao, Far-North Region Cameroon

E. Dankoni Nana[1], P. Saotoing[2], R. Tchawé[2], V. Koé[2], J.L. Ndikwé[2], A-M. Njan Nlôga[3]
1: Far North Regional Research and Innovation Center, Maroua, Cameroon
2: The University of Maroua, Higher Teachers' Training College, Department of Life and Earth Sciences
3: The University of Ngaoundere, Faculty of Science, Department of Biological Sciences
Corresponding author: nanaesther65@yahoo.fr

Original submitted in on 25th April 2015. Published online at www.m.elewa.org on 30th June 2015 http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jab.v90i1.10

ABSTRACT

Objective: To assess the current state of schistosomiasis (*Schistosoma haematobium* and *Schistosoma mansoni)* in Taïbong Sub Division, in Mayo-Kani Division, an epidemiological survey was conducted from September to November 2014 in four government primary schools, to determine the prevalence of these human parasites.

Methodology and results: 360 pupils responded to a previously developed questionnaire and underwent urine and stool tests. The examination of urinary sediment and stool samples under the microscope revealed a prevalence of 05.83% (21/360) of bladder schistosomiasis caused by *S. haematobium* and 1.11% (04/360) of intestinal schistosomiasis caused by *S. mansoni*. The age groups of 9-11 years had the highest prevalence rate with 7.5% (09/120); while the prevalence rate in the age group of 6-8 years was 5.83% (07/120) and the lowest was the age group 12-14 years with (4.17%) (05/120).A non-significant difference ($\chi 2 = 0.21$, df= 1, $p > 0.05$) was noted between the sexes. Girls and boys presented the same proportions in terms of infestation with *S. haematobium* (5.81%; 10/172) for girls against (5.85%; 11/188) for boys. The public primary school Dziguilao II is the most affected by schistosomiasis with (10/90; 11.11%).

Conclusion: This study assessed the current level of endemicity of urogenital and intestinal schistosomiasis in human populations of this mixed focus and permitted to put in place adequate means of perpetual control of these parasitic diseases.

Keywords: Epidemiological survey, Schistosomiasis, prevalence, pupils, Taïbong, Cameroon