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**Title: Secondary Data Analysis of Schistosomiasis Liberia -2016-2018**

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**Background:** Schistosomiasis is one of the neglected tropical diseases that affect people with low income countries worldwide. Is also known as snail fever and caused by a [parasitic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parasitism) [flatworms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flatworm) called schistosoma. Symptoms include [abdominal pain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdominal_pain), [diarrheal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diarrhea), [bloody stool](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_in_stool), or [blood in the urine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hematuria). It is transmitted by direct contact with contaminated fresh water infested with infected snail lava.

The disease is also endemic in some parts of Liberia and also serves as one of the priority a disease that is under monthly surveillance. The study aims to: analyze dataset on schistosomiasis cases reported from 2016 to 2018 and determine the prevalence rate of schistosomiasis. And to describe data by person, place and time.

**Methods**: We conducted a retrospective data review of schistosomiasis in Liberia. Liberia has a population of (4,853,516). Dataset for 2016-2018 was generated from national and used, Variables was analyzed per person, place and time using epi info software.

**Results:** Of 1,588,193cases of schistosomiasis reported for 2016-2018, males accounted for 52% (825,860) and Nimba County had the highest proportion of 35% (552,235). The prevalence rate was 7.3% (334,677) in 2016, 4% (189,276) in 2017 and 2018 accounted for 22.4 % (1,085,876) of the population. There is generally an increasing trend over the three years.

**Conclusion**: There was an increasing prevalence of schistosomiasis in Liberia over the three years. Nimba county had the highest cases. There is need for further studies to determine risk factors for schistosomiasis in Liberia.

**Key Words**: Data analysis, schistosomiasis, prevalence rate,