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Environmental factors and the risk of urinary schistosomiasis in Ile Oluji/Oke Igbo local Government area of Ondo state

Ajakaye O G and **Adedeji O**
Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Nigeria

Geographic information systems are being increasingly used to show the distributions of disease, where data for specific environmental risk factors are available. For successful transmission of schistosomiasis, suitable climatic conditions and biological events must coincide. Hence, its distribution and prevalence are greatly influenced by environmental factors affecting the population of snail intermediate hosts and human hosts. Prevalence and demographic data was obtained by parasitological analysis of urine samples and questionnaire administration. The mean values of environmental factors corresponding to the local government area were obtained from remotely sensed images and data from climate research unit. The effects of the environmental factors were determined by using spatial regression analysis to analyse the correlation of environmental factors to prevalence of schistosomiasis. There was a negative correlation between infection and elevation. There was a positive correlation between vegetation, rainfall, slope, temperature and prevalence. There was also a positive correlation between proximity to water body and prevalence. The result shows the study area to be at low to high risk of infection.

Biography

Ajakaye O G has completed Master of Science from University of Port Harcourt, Rivers state, Nigeria and is currently undertaking a PhD program at the Federal University of Technology, Akure, Ondo State. She is a Lecturer at the Department of Crop, Soil and Pest Management Technology, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo.

remilekunf@yahoo.com

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