*Приложение 1*

*Образец оформления тезисов из сборника*

**HIGH PREVALENCE OF SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN NIGERIA**

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**Background:** Schistosomiasis, also known as snail fever, bilharzia, and Katayama fever, is a disease caused by parasitic flatworms called schistosomes. According to the WHO schistosomiasis affected about 236.6 million people worldwide in 2019. An estimated 4,400 to 200,000 people die from it each year. Nigeria is growing population remains vulnerable to schistosomiasis. It has the highest number of schistosomiasis cases in the African region, over 26% of people requiring chemotherapy reside in Nigeria. Mapping and forecasting of schistosomiasis in Nigeria using the collected survey data is necessary for effective prevention.

**Objective:** Mapping and prediction of schistosomiasis in Nigeria to help in planning, coordinating, and evaluating schistosomiasis control activities.

**Materials and methods:** Schistosomiasis prevalence data for Nigeria were extracted from peer-reviewed journals and reports. Exercise revealed that the disease is endemic in 35 of the 36 country’s states. The research findings have shown the distribution of three species of the organism. S. mansoni, S. heamatobium and S. interculatum in all parts of the country including the capital state (Abuja), clearly shows that these organisms are highly dispersed and should be of great concern. Thus, taken under relevant study, Schistosoma haematobium, the predominant species in Nigeria, was found in 368 locations (79.8%) covering 31 states, S. mansoni – in 78 (16.7%) locations in 22 states and S. intercalatum – in 17 (3.7%) locations in two states.

**Results and discussion:** Schistosomes thrive in Nigeria, where river systems such as the Niger River create marshy, tropical, vegetated environments that favor snails, intermediate hosts to Schistosoma worms and for this reason Schistosoma haematobium predominant strain in Nigeria and Urinary schistosomiasis has about 368 endemic foci.

**Conclusion:** Studying the distribution of schistosomiasis should accelerate control activities and help attract resources to implement a sustainable control program capable for reducing the burden of schistosomiasis in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Schistosomiasis, Nigeria, prevention.