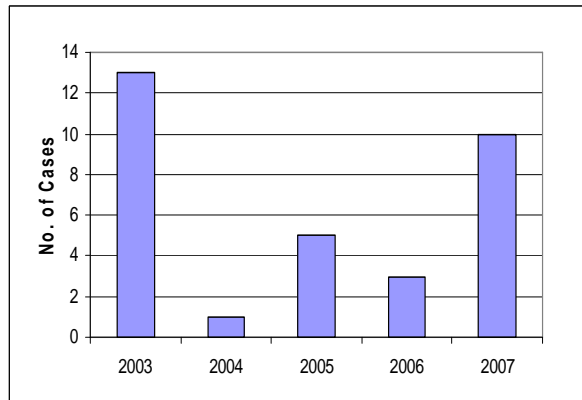
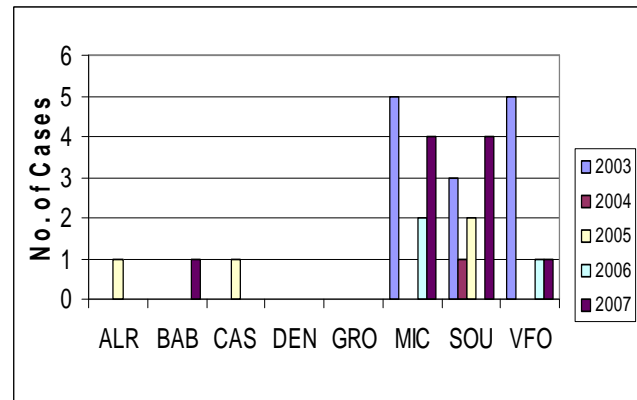


### Confirmed Cases of Schistosomiasis in St Lucia 2003 -2007



### Confirmed Schistosomiasis cases by Regions in St Lucia 2003-2007



### Control strategies:

The priorities are:

- Health education
- The supply of drinking water and the planning of adequate health care facilities
- Diagnosis and treatment
- Management of the environment
- Control of the intermediate hosts (freshwater snails)

### **Epidemiology and current situation**

Result of the past record shows that the number of cases of the disease has been reduced but compared to Malaria, Schistosomiasis is more prevalent in St Lucia.

The southern area is the most affected which geographically correspond with the location of the majority of the rivers.

Socio- economic, environmental conditions and lifestyle characteristics are contributing factors to the infection such as contact with water, mode of fecal disposal, river activities (washing clothes, bathe, etc)

Schistosoma Mansonii species is the more identified parasite. The incidence rate is 6 cases per 100,000 pop in 2007.

The number of cases reported have been identified in persons who attended antenatal clinic, food handlers and routine testing. Very few with symptoms of the disease.

Since 1995 there have been 106 cases reported, in 2007 reported the first case in Babonneau and complete all the regions of the country.

### **Cumulative number of Schistosomiasis cases reported by Regions during the period 1995-2007 (last 13 years)**

Regions	Cases	%
ALR	4	3.77
BAB	1	0.94
CAS	11	10.37
DEN	4	3.77
GRO	4	3.77
MIC	35	33.01
SOU	20	18.86
VFO	23	21.69
UKN	4	3.77
TOTAL	106	100