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This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of *S. haematobium* infection among school children from four villages namely Jadeed, Alandraba, Um Gaar and EL Shetabe in White Nile State, Sudan and to elucidate the impact of praziquantel on the reduction of the disease prevalence as well as the impact of health education on attitude, knowledge and behavior of children towards different aspects of the disease. The simple random technique was employed to choose school children of study villages. The effects of Praziquantel and health education were assessed prior and one year after launching parasitological, treatment and health education campaigns. The results revealed that the overall prevalence of *S. haematobium* infection in the four villages was 25%. The intervention using praziquantel showed a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) and the prevalence of infection was reduced from 22% to Zero among Jadeed school children, from 47% to 9% among Um Gaar school children and from 29% to 5% among those of El Shetabe village, while increased from 1% to 5% among Alandraba school children.