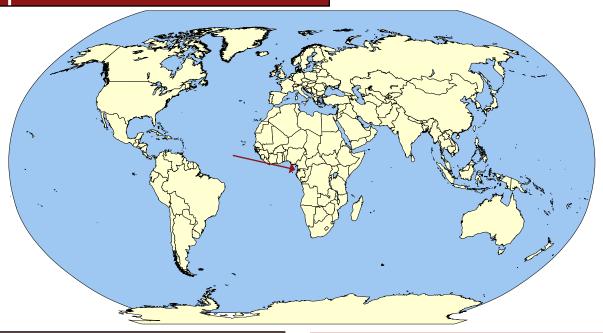
Equatorial Guinea



Schistosomiasis in Equatorial Guinea

The full extent of schistosomiasis in Equatorial Guinea remains unknown due to lack of mapping research efforts [1]. Schistosoma intercalatum was described as being widespread in Equatorial Guinea in 1989, and Schistosoma guineensis (genetically differentiated from closely related S. intercalatum, indicating that the newly described species was previously misidentified[2]) is currently reported in the area of Bata [3,1] S. guineensis is transmitted via the snail intermediate host of the species Bulinus forksalii [1].

References

- 1. IAMAT. World Schistosomiasis Risk Chart. 2015;1-5.
- Webster BL, Southgate VR, Timothy D, Littlewood J. A revision of the interrelationships of Schistosoma including the recently described Schistosoma guineensis. Int J Parasitol. 2006;36:947-55.
- Utroska, J.A., Chen, M.G., Dixon, H., Yoon, S., Helling-Borda, M., Hogerzeil, H.V., Mott KE. An Estimate of Global Needs for Praziquantel within Schistosomiasis Control Programmes [Internet]. whqlibdoc.who.int. Geneva, Switzerland; [cited 2014 Dec 3]. Available from: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/HQ/1989/WHO_SCHISTO_89.102_Rev1.pdf
- The World Factbook. 2013-14 [cited 2015]; Avail- able from: https://http://www.cia.gov/library/ publications/the-world-factbook/index.html.

Schistosomiasis in Equatorial Guinea

Prevalence of Schistosomiasis unknown due to lack of mapping research efforts



- » Population in 2015: 740,743
- » Official Languages: Spanish and French
- » Capital: Malabo
- » Presidential Republic
- » Percentage of Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water in 2015: 47.9%
- » Percentage of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation in 2015: 74.5%



