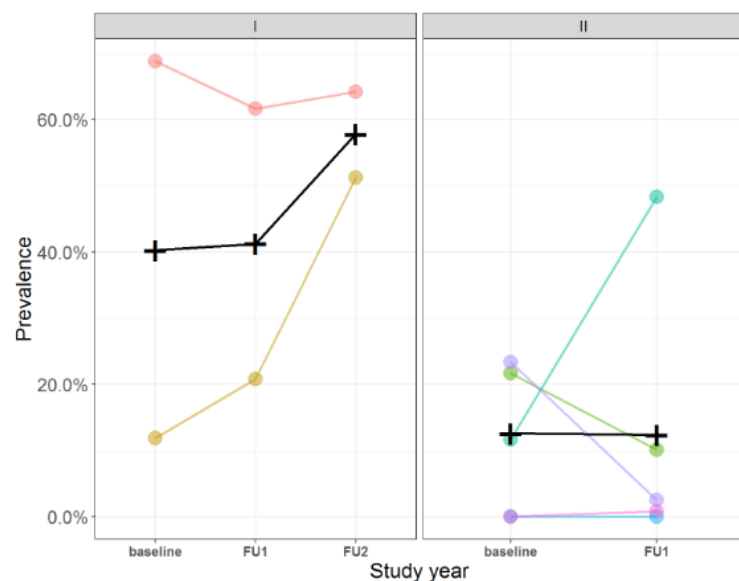
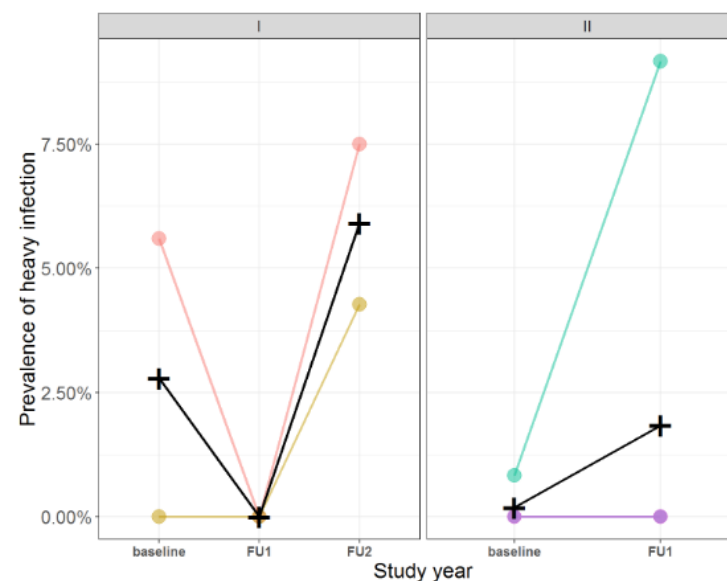
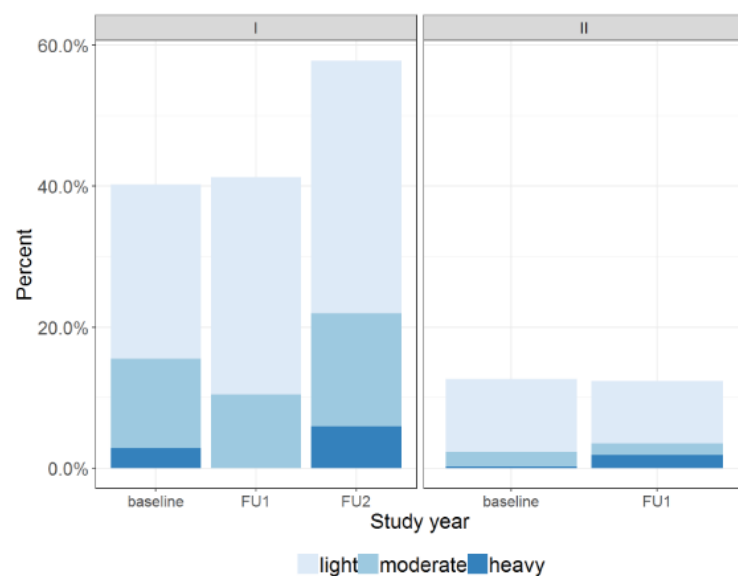
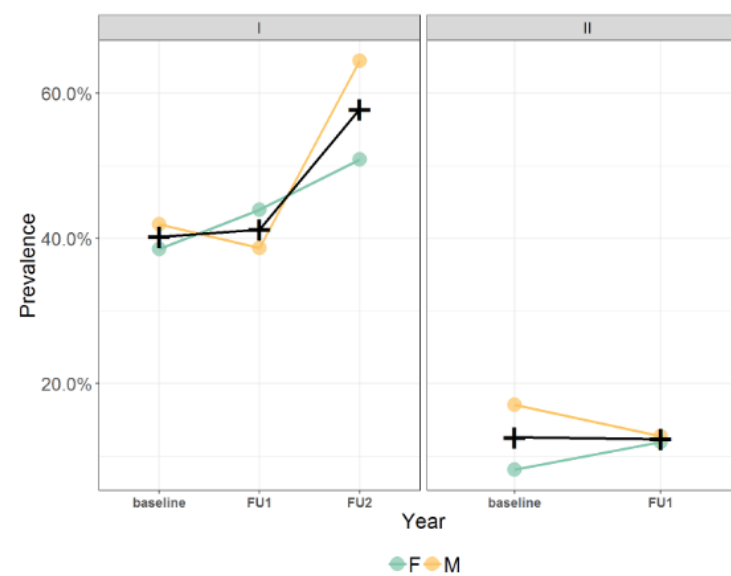


S. mansoni prevalence by school (overall mean in black)*S. mansoni* prevalence of heavy infection by school (overall mean in black)

Comments

Phase	Study year	Schools	Number sampled	Number positive	Number heavily infected	Mean intensity of infection
I	baseline	2	251	101	7	52.8
	FU1	2	240	99	0	29.5
	FU2	2	237	137	14	104.4
II	baseline	5	540	68	1	9.0
	FU1	5	599	74	11	30.1

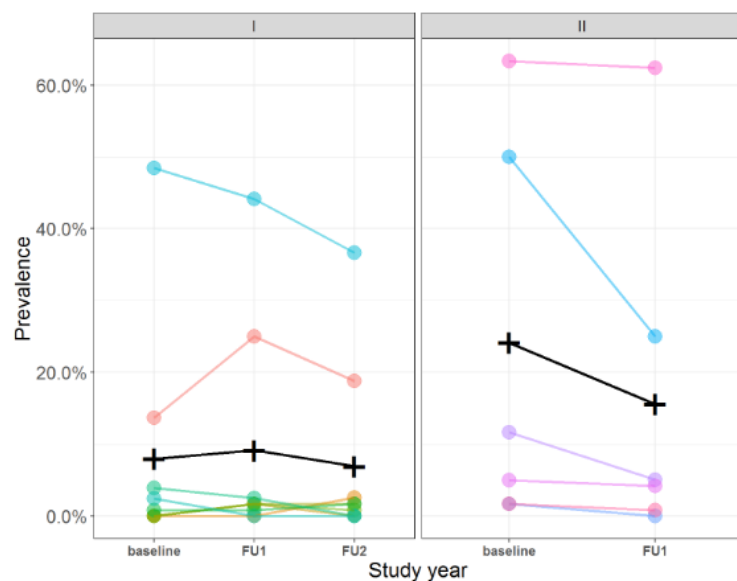
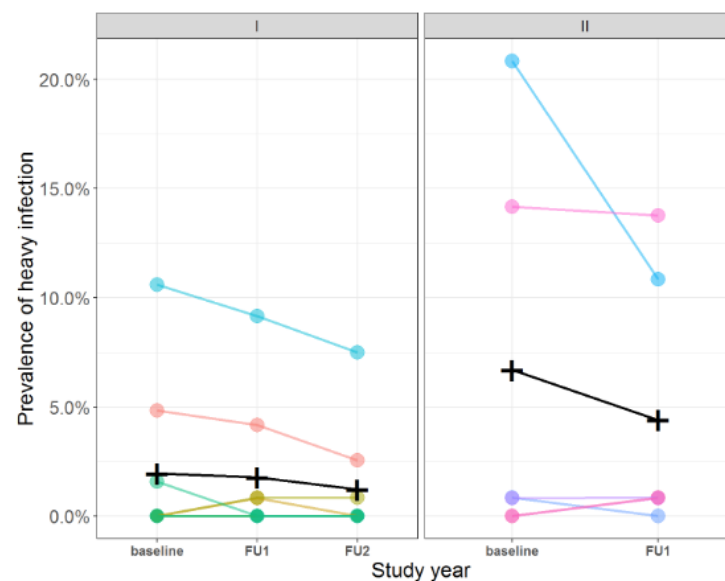
Phase I involved 14 schools to monitor *S. mansoni* from five health districts. Baseline data collection occurred in 2013. Subsequently the national programme expanded the treatment area. Phase II involved an additional seven *S. mansoni* schools in six health districts. Baseline data collection for phase II occurred in 2016. In 2017, two phase I *S. mansoni* schools were visited and five phase II *S. mansoni* schools. Data for each phase are analysed and presented separately.

S. mansoni infection categories by school (overall mean in black)*S. mansoni* prevalence by gender (overall mean in black)

Comments

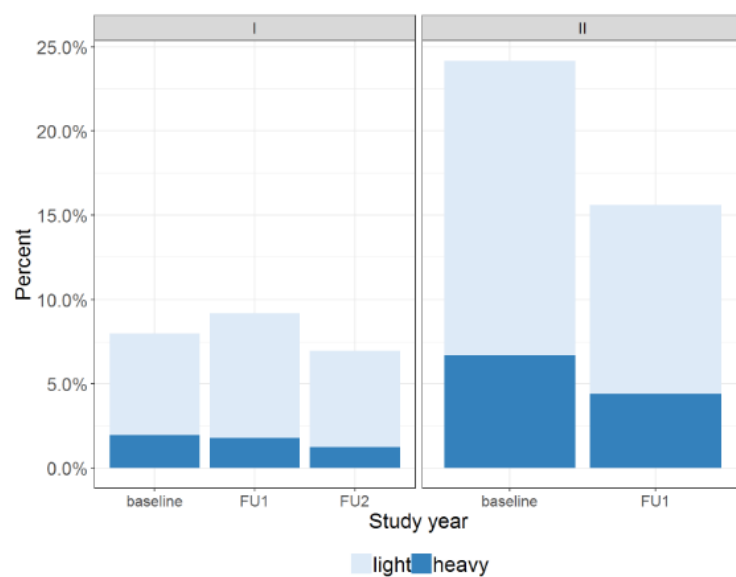
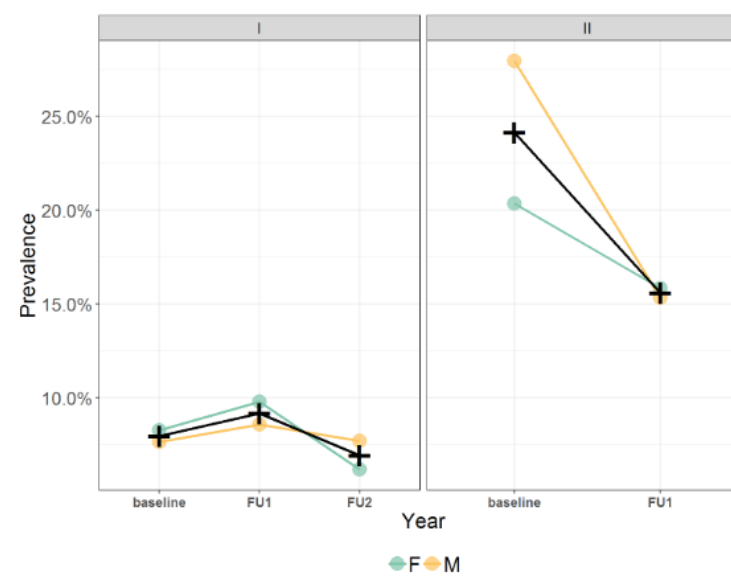
Phase I - For the two *S. mansoni* schools revisited in 2017 the prevalence increased from 40.2% to 57.8%, an increase of 17.6% points. This increase was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). At FU2 the prevalence of *S. mansoni* for girls was 50.9% and for boys was 64.5%. This difference was statistically significant ($p = 0.038$).

Phase II - Five schools were surveyed from this phase. For one of the schools prevalence of *S. mansoni* increased from 11.7% to 48.3% and for another school increased from 0.0% to 0.8%. Overall the prevalence decreased from 12.6% to 12.4%. This decrease was not statistically significant ($p = 0.670$). At FU1 the prevalence for girls was 11.9% and for boys was 12.7%. This difference was not statistically significant ($p = 0.701$).

S. haematobium prevalence by school (overall mean in black)*S. haematobium* prevalence of heavy infection by school (overall mean in black)

Comments

Phase	Study year	Schools	Number sampled	Number positive	Number heavily infected	Mean intensity of infection
I	baseline	9	1129	90	22	5.393268
I	FU1	9	1014	93	18	3.420180
I	FU2	9	1068	74	13	2.093934
II	baseline	6	658	159	44	16.541892
II	FU1	6	705	110	31	13.102774

S. haematobium infection categories by school (overall mean in black)*S. haematobium* prevalence by gender (overall mean in black)

Comments

Phase I - at baseline, 15 schools were selected to monitor *S. haematobium*. During the 2017 survey, nine of these schools were followed up. Prevalence of *S. haematobium* reduced from 8.0% to 6.9% however this reduction was not statistically significant ($p = 0.156$). Prevalence for girls was 6.2% and for boys was 7.7% however this difference was not statistically significant ($p = 0.195$). The prevalence of heavy infection went from 1.9% at baseline to 1.2% at FU2. This reduction was not statistically significant ($p = 0.202$).

Phase II - six schools were followed up for phase II in 2017. In these schools the prevalence of *S. haematobium* reduced from 42.2% to 15.6% ($p < 0.001$). The prevalence for girls and boys was 4.0% and 4.8% respectively. This difference was not statistically significant ($p = 0.638$).