

Poster

Clinical Pediatrics 2019



2nd World Congress on
Pediatrics and Clinical Pediatrics

June 12-13, 2019 | Edinburgh, Scotland

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Primary antibiotics resistance of *Helicobacter pylori* isolated from Peptic Ulcer children at National Pediatric Hospital, Hanoi, Vietnam

Thi Ut Nguyen, Thanh hai le, Thu Hien pham and Thi Bich Ngoc Hoang

National Pediatric Hospital, Vietnam


Statement of the Problem: *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) is the major cause of peptic ulcer disease (PUD) in children. Treatment of *H. pylori* induced PUD is challenging due to antibiotics resistance. The objective of this study is to evaluate the prevalence of antibiotic resistance in *H. pylori* strain isolated from PDU children in National Pediatric hospital in 2017 in Vietnam. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: 165 children had symptoms of gastro-duodenal disease with no history of eradication of *H. pylori*, were included in the present study. By gastric endoscopy, we performed biopsy, and dyed *H. pylori* shed for histopathology,. We conduct *H. pylori* culture to examine antibiotic resistance of *H. pylori* to clarithromycin, levofloxacin, amoxicillin, tetracycline and metronidazole. were performed according to a standardized protocol using Etest strips The study was conducted from January 2017 through December 2017 in National hospital of Pediatrics, Hanoi, Vietnam. Findings: We observed 163 strains (98.8%)with primary antibiotic-resistant *H. pylori*. Resistance to clarithromycin was the

most predominant with the highest proportion of 97%. Resistance to amoxicillin, metronidazole, levofloxacin and tetracycline were 51.5%, 66.1%, 9.7% and 0.6 %, respectively. Co-resistance to 2 antibiotics was observed among 64.8% for clarithromycin and metronidazole, and 31.5% for amoxicillin and metronidazole. Triple resistance to amoxicillin, clarithromycin, and tetracycline was as low as 0.6%. Since primary antibiotic resistance of *H. pylori* children on peptic ulcers are common, it is necessary to the use antimicrobial susceptibility test before prescribing antibiotics in order to improve the effectiveness of *H. pylori* eradication.

Speaker Biography

Thi Ut Nguyen is a pediatrician. She is working as gastroenterologist in Gastroenterology department of the National Pediatric Hospital. She has conducted several studies on *Helicobacter pylori* antibiotics resistance and virulence of gastritis and peptic ulcer among children.

e: nguyenvuthuyduong2003@gmail.com

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Video Presentation

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Immediate healing for personality development

Mohamed Hadi Eltonsi

Cairo University Medical College, Egypt

Statement of the problem: clients receiving psychotherapy require several sessions even if with drugs and use of will power over time.

Purpose of the treatment: Achieving immediate nonmedicinal effortless painless healing without complications. For personality development, relief of neurotic disease, psychosomatic symptoms and diseases, treating emotional obesity and smoking.

Method: After joint analysis with Client and definition of psychological and physical goals of treatment, the healer as a trained behavioural, cognitive and logo psychotherapist arrives with client to a new corrected understanding of the case and roots of conflicts in childhood, taking around 2 hours, then in less than an hour performs nonverbal interpersonal hypnosis with transfer of energy and telepathy to client till deep sleep when he implants the required personality, ideas, emotions, motives and attitudes into the subconscious embodying the required state.

The subconscious and conscious mind will have same agreed upon analysis and targets for immediate results in that session of 3 hours.

Results: The healer got patent in Egypt 2016 for his discovery of The Immediate Healing for Personality

Development and for mentioned purposes. Up till now treating more than 700 cases aging between 12 and 80 years with relief of more than 80% of cases either totally or mostly.

Conclusion: immediate nonmedicinal revolutionary life transforming healing for a wide spectrum of cases achieving higher grades of maturity, insight, harmony and efficiency saving client time, effort, interests and complications. Also used to maturate community leaders to be a trouble shooter model efficient leader with team spirit.

Speaker Biography

Mohamed Hadi Eltonsi is a medical graduate trained in group psychotherapy, hypnosis, silva mind control, NLP, Reiki Master, Pranic Healing, Life Couch, Mantra Yuga meditation among others courses for psychic powers, family constellation thru his medical study and practice then as a diplomat and Ambassador. He performed many TV, Radio interviews and seminars apart of two short American films about his work or inspired by his skills which were shown in international film festivals, the second got an award in Venice 2017.

e: mhmeltonsi@yahoo.com

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Effect of vitamin A, zinc and multivitamin supplementation on the nutritional status and retinol serum values in school-age children

Carmen Carrero Gonzalez, Gloria Lastre Amell, Maria Alejandra Orostegui, Linda Ruiz Escorcía and Leandro Sierra Carrero

Universidad Simon Bolívar, Colombia

Micronutrient deficiency, known as hidden hunger, represents the most common form of malnutrition in the world. The lack of deficiency of vitamin A, iron, zinc and folic acid contribute greatly to the diseases of the world, depriving the body of micronutrients essential for proper growth and development. The objective: to evaluate the effect of supplementation with vitamin A, zinc and vitamin A + zinc in schoolchildren, in the anthropometric nutritional status and serum values. Methodology: After informed consent, the students were grouped randomly into three (3) groups: the group supplemented with vitamin A (VA) (single dose: 100,000 IU, composed of 25 schoolchildren), the group supplemented with Zinc (Zn) by 26 School children who were given liquid zinc sulfate (dose: 12.5 mg) and the group supplemented with VA + Zn by 29 schoolchildren, who received Vitamin A (single dose: 100,000 IU) + Zinc (12.5 mg of zinc sulfate). Result: The students studied before and after the supplementation. The three groups showed an increase in the average values of weight, height and gains in weight and height after supplementation. However, these differences were not significant. In relation to the VA Group, the values of serum zinc showed a statistically significant loss after the intake of vitamin A supplement (DU). In this investigation,

a consumption of deficient adequacy in calories was observed in all the students studied, predominantly the consumption of flours, pastes and sugars. Observing an adequacy of low protein consumption in girls. Conclusion: The impoverishment of the Venezuelan population is one of the most difficult problems facing the country, negatively affecting the consumption of food, especially those of animal origin, which compromises the consumption of proteins of high biological value and micronutrients, generating a deficit nutritional.

Speaker Biography

Carmen Maria Carrero Gonzalez is a specialist in Clinical Nutrition with a PhD in Health Sciences. Universidad del Zulia Venezuela, directed for more than 20 years nutritional recovery units for malnourished children, has more than 30 research studies in child nutrition that have been cited, has been a national speaker (Colombia and International), is a member of the committee editorial of the magazine Nutrition Health, currently belongs to the research group of Nefrologia recognized worldwide and to the group of nursing care in the nutritional area. He is a research professor in Nutrition at Simon Bolivar University and advisor of the master's degree in Food and Nutrition Security of the University of Atlantico Barranquilla Colombia.

e: carmen.carrero@Unisimonbolivar.edu.co

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e-Poster

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Trajectories of major depressive disorder and bipolar disorder in childhood and adolescence

James B McCarthy

ABPP Pace University, USA

Studies confirm increased prevalence rates of depression in adolescents and that suicide remains the second leading cause of death for adolescents in the United States. Major Depressive Disorder and Bipolar Disorder represent complex psychiatric disorders that are characterized by symptoms with some age-related developmental differences and are often accompanied by deficits in cognitive, social and psychological functioning. Even though there has been a steadily increasing awareness of genetic, neurobiological, environmental and social influences that contribute to the unfolding of pediatric mood disorders, questions remain about the developmental trajectories and the most effective psychosocial interventions for Bipolar Disorder and Major Depression in children and adolescents.

Few examinations of the longitudinal outcome of the treatment of severe mood disorders with antidepressant, mood stabilizer or antipsychotic medications have included their combination with family therapy and long-term individual psychotherapy with children and adolescents. Investigations of treatment effectiveness with Bipolar Disorder and comorbidity, cognitive weaknesses, racial or cultural differences or the role of trauma and how these factors may influence the continuance of severe mood disorders from childhood to adolescence to adulthood. Questions also remain about the role of protective factors in preventing the persistence of severe mood disorders

and about which combinations of psychotherapeutic interventions may facilitate positive long-term outcomes in spite of structural and functional brain abnormalities that may be associated with Major Depressive Disorder or Bipolar Disorder in children and youth.

Since pediatric mood disorders should be understood in terms of interacting, multi-dimensional pathways, comprehensive, multimodal treatment should include supportive family treatment and individual psychotherapy as well as the use of psychotropic medication. Research studies on risk factors and variables associated with the onset and the continuation of Major Depressive Disorder and Bipolar Disorder in children and adolescents suggest the importance of coordinated, multimodal treatment.

Speaker Biography

James B McCarthy is a full-time faculty member and the Director of Training, Pace University Doctoral Program in School-Clinical Child Psychology in New York City and Clinical Professor of Psychology, Adelphi University, Garden City, NY. His research interests include severe psychopathology in children and adults, cognitive development and trauma as well as psychotherapy and psychoanalysis. He has published extensively in the professional literature and is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association. His most recent book, "Psychosis in Childhood and Adolescence" is published by Routledge, Taylor & Francis.

e: jmccarthy@pace.edu

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Accepted Abstracts

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Sports-related concussions in children and adolescents

Paul Fogle

University of the Pacific Stockton, USA

Mild traumatic brain injury (concussion) is a relatively new area of concern for many pediatric specialist and neurologists, as well as speech-language pathologists, and physical and occupational therapists. However, concussions have occurred in children and adolescents for as long as they have played sports, fallen out of trees, or had other mild head injuries. Reports of youth concussions spiked by 71% between 2010 to 2015, according to a study of nearly 937,000 health insurance claims gathered by Blue Cross and Blue Shield. Davenport (2017) reported brain changes in high school American football players after one season of play. The incidence and prevalence studies may significantly underestimate the actual numbers of boys and girls with sports-related concussions because many individuals suffering from mild or even moderate TBI to not seek medical services.

This presentation will discuss several aspects of sports-related concussion, including the neuroanatomical effects

(e.g., tearing, shearing, and twisting of axons and dendrites and destruction of neurons); physical symptoms (e.g., being dazed and dizzy, headaches, nausea, drowsiness, and sleep problems); cognitive effects (e.g., attention, memory, orientation, reasoning, judgment, problem solving, and executive functions); and the behavioral, emotional and social effects (e.g., agitation, aggression, anger, low tolerance for frustration, emotional lability, egocentrism, disinhibition, impulsivity, and decreased social skills). In addition, the risk factors, such as history of concussions and gender of the athlete will be considered. The signs and symptoms of concussion observed by adults and those reported by children and adolescents will be presented. Hospital emergency department treatment practices for concussions will be reviewed. Intervention and management will be an emphasis in this presentation.

e: paulfoglephd@gmail.com

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Direct evidence of viral infection and mitochondrial alterations in the Brain of fetuses at high risk for Schizophrenia


Segundo Mesa Castillo

Psychiatric Hospital of Havana, Cuba

There is increasing evidences that favor the prenatal beginning of schizophrenia. These evidences point toward intra-uterine environmental factors that act specifically during the second pregnancy trimester producing a direct damage of the brain of the fetus [1]. The current available technology doesn't allow observing what is happening at cellular level since the human brain is not exposed to a direct analysis in that stage of the life in subjects at high risk of developing schizophrenia. Methods. In 1977 we began a direct electron microscopic research of the brain of fetuses at high risk from schizophrenic mothers in order to finding differences at cellular level in relation to controls. Results. In these studies we have observed within the nuclei of neurons the presence of complete and incomplete viral particles that reacted in positive form with antibodies to herpes simplex hominis

type I [HSV1] virus, and mitochondria alterations [2]. Conclusion. The importance of these findings can have practical applications in the prevention of the illness keeping in mind its direct relation to the aetiology and physiopathology of schizophrenia. A study of the gametes or the amniotic fluid cells in women at risk of having a schizophrenic offspring is considered. Of being observed the same alterations that those observed previously in the cells of the brain of the studied foetuses, it would intend to these women in risk of having a schizophrenia descendant, previous information of the results, the voluntary medical interruption of the pregnancy or an early anti HSV1 viral treatment as preventive measure of the later development of the illness.

e: segundo@infomed.sld.cu

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Theranostic value of miR-499a seed region variant in Bronchial asthma

Eman A Toraih

Suez Canal University, Egypt

Background: Small non-coding RNAs (microRNAs) have been evolved to master numerous cellular processes. Genetic variants within microRNA seed region might influence microRNA biogenesis and function. The study aimed at determining the role of microRNA-499 (miR-499) gene family polymorphism as a marker for susceptibility and progression of bronchial asthma and to analyse the structural and functional impact of rs3746444 within the seed region.

Methods: Genotyping for 192 participants (96 patients and 96 controls) in the discovery phase and 319 subjects (115 patients and 204 controls) in the replication phase was performed via Real Time-Polymerase Chain Reaction technology. Patients underwent the methacholine challenge test and biochemical analysis. Gene structural and functional analysis, target prediction, annotation clustering, and pathway enrichment analysis were executed. Predicted functional effect of rs37464443 SNP was analysed.

Results: miR-499 gene family is highly implicated in inflammation-related signalling pathways. Rs374644 (A>G) in MIR499A and MIR499B within the seed region could disrupt target genes and create new genes. The G variant was associated with high risk of developing asthma under all genetic association models (G versus A: OR = 3.27, 95% CI = 2.53-4.22; GG versus AA: OR = 9.52, 95% CI = 5.61-16.5; AG versus AA: OR = 2.13, 95% CI = 1.24-3.46; GG + AG versus AA: OR = 4.43, 95% CI = 2.88-6.82). GG genotype was associated with poor pre-bronchodilator FEV1 ($p=0.047$) and the worst bronchodilator response after Salbutamol inhalation, represented in low peaked expiratory flow rate ($p = 0.035$).

Conclusions: miR-499 rs3746444 (A>G) polymorphism was associated with asthma susceptibility and bronchodilator response in Egyptian children and adolescents. Further functional analysis is warranted to develop more specific theranostic agents for selecting targeted therapy.

e: emantoraih@gmail.com

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Role of Occupational therapy in Dysphagia management for children with special needs-A behavioural perspective

Joseph Bose H H

PMR Hospital, Kuwait

Eating is the most basic ADL (Activities for Daily Living) necessary for survival from birth until death. Dysphagia is a swallowing disorder that can occur in any stage of swallowing. Occupational therapists are trained to assess and provide intervention in the process of eating. Occupational Therapy (OT) in Dysphagia Management includes assessment which provides performance issues involved in the task of eating (sensory motor, cognitive, behavioural, psycho-social etc) needed for the activity. This helps in the intervention, suggestion of an adaptation, modification or assistive technology device for a client as per the need. Behavioural feeding disorders in infants and children constitute a broad spectrum, ranging from mild issues that do not involve major health threats, to severe issues such as malnutrition and the need for enteral feedings.

Occupational therapist provides training in the skills needed for feeding the child and/or training him or her in compensatory strategies and direct skill building.

The following points would be discussed at the conference:

- General aspects of Assessment and Intervention
- Evidence based practice related to the Latest studies, development and various innovative intervention/ products for children with special needs in dysphagia management.
- Role of OT as a member of the rehabilitation team
- Behaviour aspect of feeding with the latest studies and literature review.

e: hhjosephbose@yahoo.com

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Granulocyte colony stimulating factor in improving outcomes of Neonatal Sepsis: A meta-analysis

Grazielle V, Mary Mae Catherine Y, Kathlyne Anne A S and Maria Isabel Q

Philippine General Hospital, Philippin

Background: Neonatal sepsis complicated with neutropenia increases risk of mortality by 50%. The immature neutrophil production of neonates is often overwhelmed by severe infection. Granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), a naturally occurring cytokine used to support neutrophil recovery during chemotherapy, is a possible treatment that can improve outcomes of neonatal sepsis.

Objectives: To determine the efficacy of G-CSF in decreasing mortality and morbidity in septic neonates.

Methodology: Electronic searches were conducted on online journal databases. Unpublished or ongoing studies were sought in training institutions accredited by the Philippine Pediatric Society. The investigators included randomized control trials using G-CSF on neonates with proven or suspected sepsis.

Results: Twenty-two trials were identified and thirteen were assessed to be eligible for review. The studies had a total of

530 participants, with the largest having 78 subjects. Relative risks (RR), mean differences (MD) and standard mean differences (SMD) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) using the fixed effect model and random effects model were reported in the results. There was a significant decrease in mortality (RR 0.69, 95% CI 0.48 to 0.99) with a greater reduction of mortality rates for preterm neonates, neonates with low birthweight and neonates who had baseline neutropenia. There was no significant reduction of morbidities caused by neonatal sepsis.

Conclusions: There is moderate quality evidence which suggests that G-CSF as an adjunct treatment for neonatal sepsis significantly decreases mortality with greater benefit to preterm neonates, those with low birthweight and those with baseline neutropenia. The studies did not show any benefit in reducing sepsis-related morbidity.

e: z.verzosa@gmail.com

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Appearance validation of the general test for the Evaluation of Development (EVADE) for children and adolescents between 6 and 14 years old

Quezada-Ugalde, Ana María, González-Serrano and Sunny

Escuela de Enfermería, Universidad de Costa Rica

Introduction: The General Test for the Evaluation of Development (EVADE) for children and adolescents between 6 and 14 years old is the only national screening tool that values the children and adolescent's development. This article presents the results obtained after submitting the test, the handbook and the standardized materials to the appearance validation process.

Methodology: An exploratory descriptive study was completed, with a quantitative-qualitative methodology. A sample of 730 girls, boys and adolescents between 6 and 14 years of age was defined for the application of the test; the expert judgment technique was used. The analysis of the data was carried out through a psychometric analysis of the items, and by the triangulation method.

Results: From the 730 participants included, 44.5% were from rural areas (n= 325) and 55.4% from urban areas

(n= 405), by sex, they were valued n=378 (51.7%) girls and n=352 (48.2%) boys. The level of difficulty and the coefficient of discriminative effectiveness for the items were calculated, which together with the experts' findings resulted in 22 modifications of items, and creation of 4 new items at the cognitive and language areas; also, the qualification was changed by areas, therefore the manual was improved, and new materials were created.

Conclusions: The research provides a validated screening test for child and adolescent population, which was included in the Public Policy of integral care for the Costa Rican child population. However, it is recommended subsequent validation processes in order to improve specific areas like motor and socio affective.

e: ana.QUEZADAUGALDE@ucr.ac.cr

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Objective and Structured Clinical Evaluation (OSCE) in Gynaeco-Obstetric and perinatal nursing master's degree: A systematization of the experience

Máster Laura Patricia López Quirós

University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica

Clinical Simulation is a methodology used today to train health care students. Always seeking the professional excellence, the postgraduate nursing in Obstetric, Gynecological and Perinatology students, at the University of Costa Rica, is including Clinical Simulation in its curricula, since 2012, with excellent results. Therefore, its important to emphasize not only in teaching experiences, but evaluating experiences. Actual bibliography describes Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) can be used to evaluate communication, social and psychomotor skills and schematic knowledge, and can be a good indicator to know if the students are prepared to continue to the next and most complex levels.

OSCE experiences are described, not only using, high fidelity manikins, but standardized patients, and multitask learning stations, and it is considered of great relevance the use of clinical step-by-step guidelines.

Technical and social skills and application of all theoretical aspects are highly desirable characteristics in nursing professionals, who must be competent and able to use interpersonal communication in providing nursing care.

e: lauralopez07@gmail.com

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Hypothyroidism and Pregnancy University Hospital Saint Pierre in Brussels: Clinical case study and literature review

Denakpo JL, Nandohou C, Aboubakar M, Idriss D, Glinoyer D and Rosenberg S

Centre Hospitalier Mere Enfant Lagune, Benin

Pregnancy causes significant changes in the thyroid gland and its functions, which can cause hypothyroidism. We report the results of a hypothyroidism treatment and pregnancy in the hospital of Saint Pierre of Brussels. It is a 33 year patient discovered in 2008, during the fourth pregnancy, subclinical hypothyroidism due to autoimmune Hashimoto's thyroiditis. The patient received regular

monitoring for several years. This allowed us to assess the evolution of the different parameters and characteristics of this disease and also its interactions with pregnancy. The perinatal prognosis usually marked by prematurity, intra uterine growth retardation, congenital malformations, perinatal mortality, was good at the last pregnancy.

e: justindenakpo@hotmail.com

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Haematological profile of Sickle cell anaemia and Thalassaemia from central India


B P URADE

Anthropological Survey of India, India

The aim of the present study was to determine the haematological profile of sickle cell anaemia (SCA) and thalassaemia (β -Thal) from Central India. Both SCA and β -Thal are a major public health in the world in general and India in particular where about 42 million sickle cell trait (SCT) and about 3.5 million β -Thal carriers live in India with its predominance in central and southern India. Haematological tests on 2769 premarital children aged 6-14 years comprising of 2224 controls, 438 carriers for SCA and 107 carriers for β -thalassaemia were performed. Low RBC, MCV, Hb, RDW, MCH, and MCHC and high WBC,

MPV, HCT, and platelet dominate the haematological profile among SCT and β -Thal carriers compared to normal children. Slightly higher macrocytic cell morphology of sickle cell anaemia was major concerned. The mean Hb level among the carriers of sickle cell anaemia (12.82 ± 2.11 g/dl) was adequate but for β -Thal (10.89 ± 1.89) it was considerably low. Microcytosis and hypochromia seen by the low mean values of mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular haemoglobin (MCH) in the β -thalassaemia.

e: druradebp@gmail.com

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***Schistosoma mansoni* infection prevalence and associated determinant factors among school children in Mana District, Jimma zone, Oromia region, South west Ethiopia**

Mitiku Bajiro

Jimma University, Ethiopia

Background: Human Schistosomiasis caused by *S. mansoni* is among the chronic neglected tropical parasitic disease. Water bodies harboring intermediate host and infested with infective Cercaria is risk factor for getting infection and contact with it for different domestic Purposes. Objective: The aim of this study was to determine *S. mansoni* infections prevalence and associated determinant factors among School Children in Manna District, Southwest, Ethiopia.

Method: A cross sectional study was conducted among the school children aged between 6-19 years from March to May 2015. For diagnosis of *S. mansoni*, stool sample was obtained from each child and processed using Kato Katz and examined using light microscope. A questionnaire was used to collect Socio-demographic information of the school children participated and risk factors for *S. mansoni* infections in the study area. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 20.0.

Results: The prevalence of *S. mansoni* was found to be 27.6%, which was 28.6% and 26.7 % among male and female, respectively. Majority of infection intensity was low with maximum 1968EPG. Bathing in river/ponds (AOR=0.088, 95% CI, 0.002-0.099, P= 0.039), washing clothes in open water sources (AOR= 0.075, 95% CI, 0.006-0.101, P= 0.002) and crossing rivers on bare foots (AOR= 0.058, 95%CI, 0.05-0.087, P= 0.002) were independent predictors for *S. mansoni* infection (P-value < 0.05).

Conclusion: The school children in the study area were at moderate risk of the morbidity caused by *S.mansoni* (prevalence > 10% and < 50% according to WHO threshold); hence a biannual MDA with PZQ is required.

e: mitikubajiro2008@yahoo.com