

Title: Occurrence of the schistosomiasis in São Vicente municipality, state of São Paulo from 2010 to 2015.

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Schistosomiasis is a parasite disease caused by *Schistosoma mansoni*, having the human body as final host and a snail of the *Biomphalaria* type as an intermediate host. Objective analyses on cases of schistosomiasis in the municipality of São Vicente, state of São Paulo between 2010 and 2015 confirmed by the governmental health office (SEC) and the department of epidemiology (DEVIIEP). The data was classified and analysed taking into account age, sex, race, address, autochthonous and allochthonous cases. There were 44 confirmed cases in the period studied reaching the highest number of diagnosed cases during 2011 - a total of 10 cases (22,7%) and 2012 with 11 cases (25%). The research shows a higher risk in individuals aged 20 to 49 - a total of 27 cases (61,4%), on females - 25 cases (56,8%), on mixed race individuals - 24 cases (54,5%), in high risk of flooding and poor sanitary areas - 18 cases (40,9%) and in unemployed or no job activity declared individuals - 21 cases (47,7%) followed by housewives with 5 cases (11,4%) ; during the illness 27 cases were reported to have been cured and only 1 case reported to have caused the death of the individual, regarding the cases studied the epidemiological classification was 32 allochthonous and only 3 cases were considered autochthonous. The allochthonous cases are a danger to the area which already contains the snail species responsible for spreading the disease and also places where human waste isn't correctly disposed as contaminated human waste carries the eggs cells of the parasite, therefore making a difficult issue for the health authorities to prevent the autochthonous outbreak of the parasitose. The municipality of São Vicente is found in the coastal area of "Baixada Santista" and still home to many boroughs working with a poor sewage system and frequently affected by high tide resulting in floods which in turn are accentuated by heavy rain. This scenery facilitates the occurrence and the continuity of the endemic parasite infection caused by *Schistosoma mansoni*. The current study demonstrate the increase need for investments and preventative measures, as most number of cases of esquistossomose in the area are related to allochthonous cases.

Keywords: *Schistosoma mansoni*, *Biomphalaria*, Epidemiological Surveillance.