

Background:

Schistosomiasis, is a parasitic neglected tropical disease (NTD), and is one of the major global public health concerns especially in the tropical and subtropical regions with 90% of the infections coming from Africa. Thus causes loss of productivity due to disability among a fraction of the world's most disadvantaged population, therefore, causing an estimated 3.3 million disability adjusted life years. For this reason , investigations were done and the prevalence and associated risk factors of intestinal schistosomiasis were determined among school children of age group 6 to 15 years attending in Bugoto primary school Mayuge district Uganda.

Objective:

To determine the prevalence and associated risk factors of intestinal schistosomiasis among school children of age group 6 to 15 years attending in Bugoto primary school Mayuge district Uganda.

Methodology:

A cross sectional study was carried out among the primary school children. A total of 380 randomly sampled study participants provided stool samples for the parasitological examination by the kato_katz technique. Statistical analysis was performed using spss software version 15.

Results:

From 380 pupils examined, 47.9% were found to be infected with intestinal schistosomiasis, with *Schistosoma mansoni* being the most prevalent at 100% where low, moderate and heavy infection intensities were observed ranging from as low as 24 eggs per gram to as high as 8064 eggs per gram.

Conclusion:

Frequent exposure to the lake through playing, carrying out domestic activities like washing clothes and utensils, digging in the swamps and economic activities like fishing and trade in fish, lack of latrines and poor latrine usage are exposing risk factors to acquiring the intestinal schistosomiasis infection.