

Djibouti



Schistosomiasis in Djibouti

Since Djibouti's independence from France in 1977, schistosomiasis has only been present at very low levels and has been considered non-endemic since at least 2010 [1]. Historically, incidents of infection likely originated in tourists or refugees from neighboring countries of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia, and small foci of infection have been identified [2,3]. Specifically, tourists having visited Hassan Gari Bira Falls were found infected with intestinal schistosomiasis in 1997 [4]. In this situation control measures were undertaken, however there does not seem to have ever been any national effort to control or eradicate schistosomiasis, likely due to its low prevalence [4]. *Bulinus truncatus* has been identified as a viable intermediate host snail for the transmission of urinary schistosomiasis in Djibouti [5].

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Overview of Djibouti [6]

- » Population in 2015: 828,324
- » Official Languages: French & Arabic
- » Capital: Djibouti
- » Semi-Presidential Republic
- » Percentage of Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water in 2015: 90%
- » Percentage of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation in 2015: 47.4%

References

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