TEMPORARY BREEDING SITES OF *Biomphalaria glabrata* IN AN AREA OF HIGH ENDEMICITY FOR SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RIACHUELO/SE, BRAZIL

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Schistosomiasis mansoni, a chronic or acute infectious parasitic disease caused by *Schistosoma mansoni*, is a neglected tropical disease endemic in various regions of Brazil. This study conducted a malacological survey in temporary breeding sites in the municipality of Riachuelo/SE. The primary objective was to understand the local malacological fauna and evaluate the potential for schistosomiasis transmission during the dry season in the Brazilian Northeast. The collections were carried out at three different points, in the post-rainy and pre-rainy periods, using tweezers and metal shells. The group sent the collected mollusks to the Laboratory of Entomology and Tropical Parasitology (LEPaT) of the Federal University of Sergipe (UFS) for counting, measuring, and preserving containers with non-chlorinated water. The survey revealed the presence of *Biomphalaria glabrata*, *Drepanotrema cimex*, *Physa sp.*, and *Pomacea sp*. In the post-rainy period, 208 mollusks of the species *Biomphalaria glabrata* were collected, of which 43 were dead, with a positivity rate of 11% for *S. mansoni* amid the living mollusks. In contrast, the researchers collected 152 mollusks in the pre-rainy period, of which 52 were dead, presenting a positivity rate of 10% for *S. mansoni* among the live mollusks. The biometric evaluation of live *B. glabrata* mollusks indicated shell diameters ranging from 18 mm to 6 mm. Under laboratory conditions, the authors observed ovogenial capsules 10 days after malacological collections, underlining the mollusk's reproductive potential. The study highlights the significant role of the malacological survey in understanding the different forms of interaction with water collections, including temporary ones that can determine various epidemiological patterns of infection and transmission of schistosomiasis mansoni, especially in places conducive to the proliferation of these mollusks.

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