*Schistosoma haematobium* soluble egg antigen (SEA) secreted in urine can be assayed to determine egg tissue load and hence morbidity in infected individuals. A cohort of 158 infected children aged 4–18 years was followed-up for 33 days pre and post treatment with a single dose of praziquantel. There was a significant difference in the prevalence of *S. haematobium* between males and females (*P* < 0.05). There were also significant differences in egg counts between age group ≤5 years compared with 6–8 years, 9–11 years and 12–14 years, and age group ≥15 years compared with 6–8 years, 9–11 years and 12–14 years (*P* < 0.05). Comparison of SEA among age groups indicated a significant difference between age group ≤5 years compared with 9–11 years, 12–14 years and ≥15 years, and age group ≥15 years compared with 9–11 years and 12–14 years (*P* < 0.05). There was a statistically significant correlation between levels of SEA and egg output (*r*² = 0.961, *P* = 0.010). These results are useful in the development of a SEA-based dipstick assay for field diagnosis of urinary schistosomiasis.