

Prevention and Treatment of Intestinal Parasites

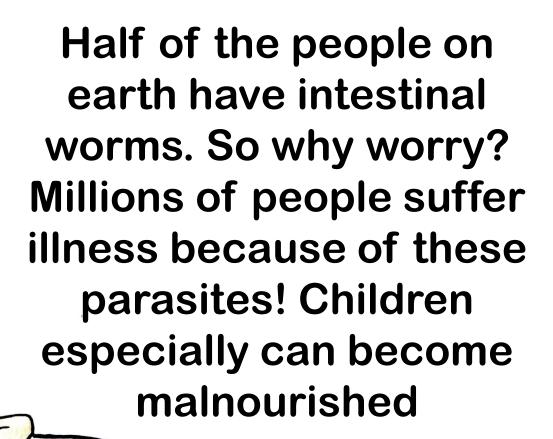


INTESTINAL PARASITES



A Global problem with a local solution





Parasites can eat a third part a child's food.



MALNUTRITION

It is one of the reasons that

Many Children

Get Sick and Die.



SIGNS OF MARASMUS-TYPE MALNUTRITION

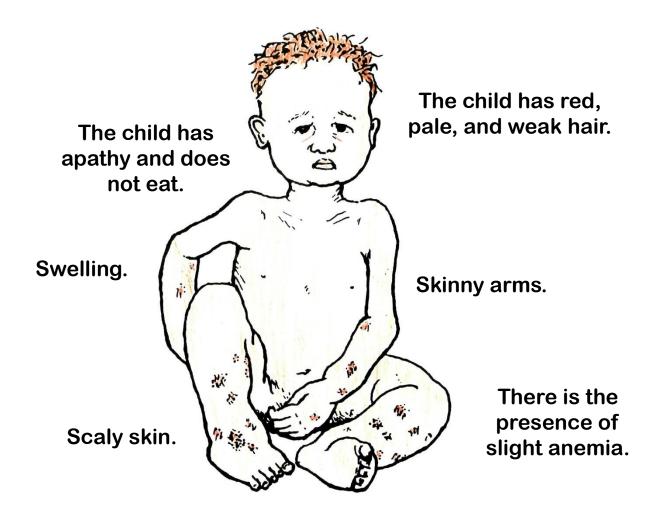


The child has an appetite.

The child doesn't have oil under the skin.



SIGNS OF KWASHIORKOR-TYPE MALNUTRITION







What are some signs that a child may be sick from parasites?

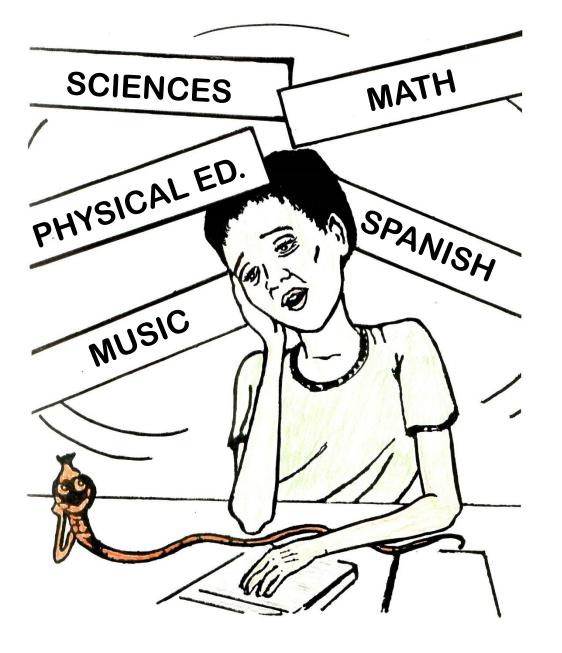
Lack of appetite.





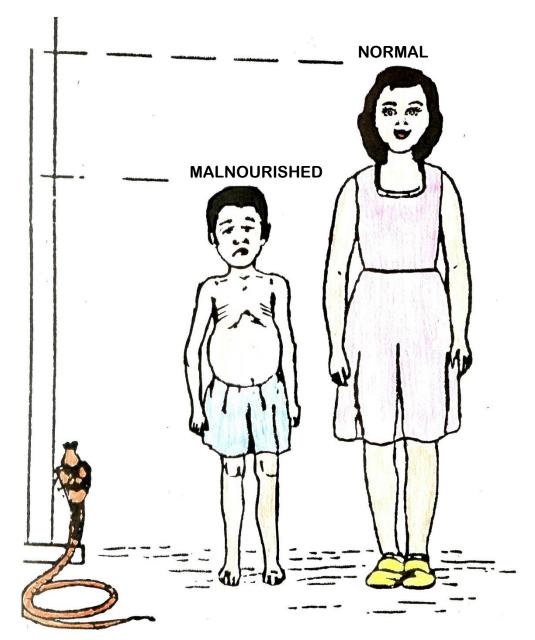
Also, parasites can cause headache and dizziness





Parasites can affect how well a child can learn in school





Some child may be stunted in their growth and physical development





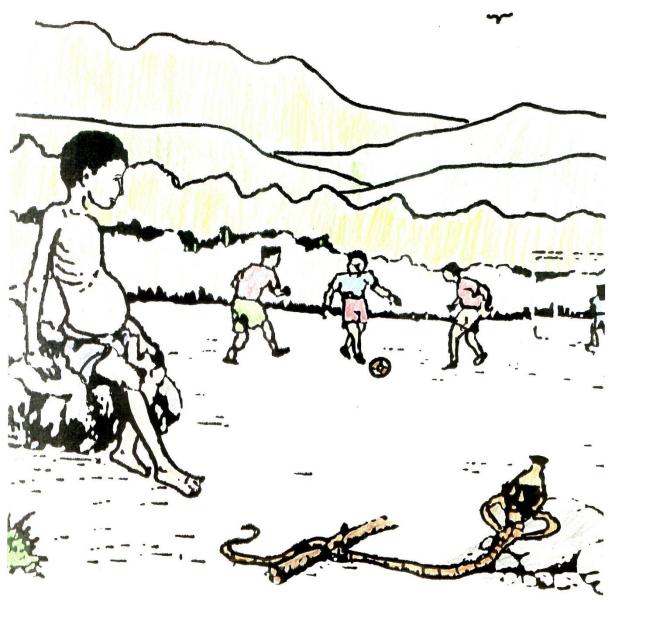
Anal itching,



Diarrhea,

And bloatedness





Children may have anaemia, tiredness, and lack of energy to play or work

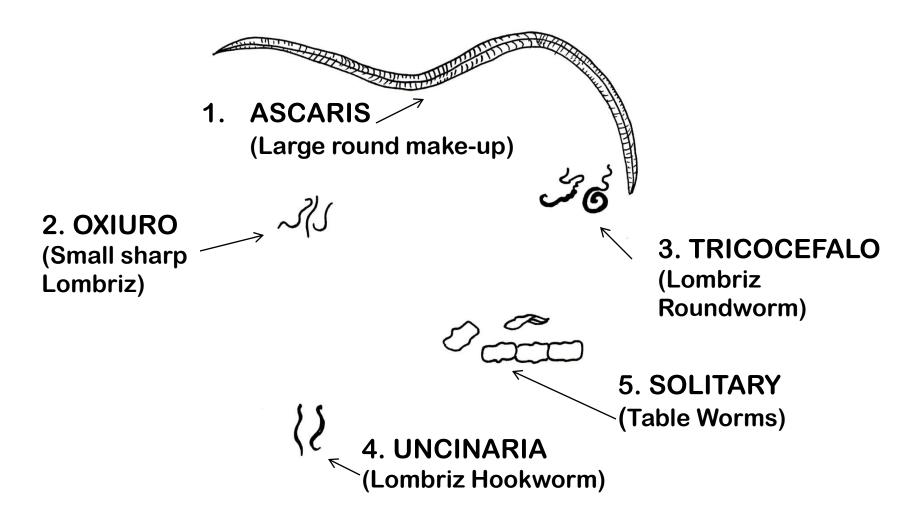




Parasites passing through the lungs can cause cough, bronchitis and pneumonia



WHAT ARE INTESTINAL PARASITES?







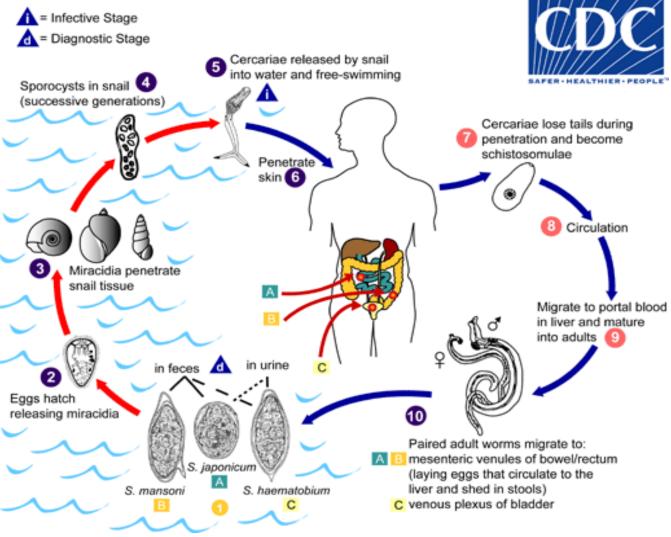
Schistosomiasis

 This is a unique disease with a tendency to be very serious in communities that are in proximity to rivers, lakes, and irrigation systems

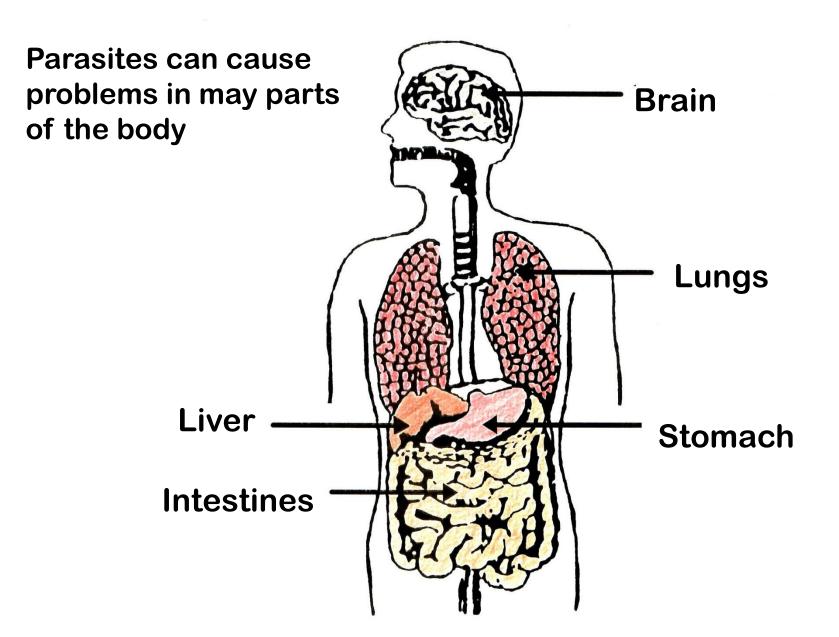




Schistosomiasis Life Cycle



Urine or feces from a person who has Schistosomiasis will contain parasite eggs. As human waste contaminates fresh water, eggs hatch to release MIRACIDIA which enter snails, reproduce twice, then re-enter water as swimming CERCARIAE that penetrate human skin, shed their tails, and circulate in the blood as SCHISTOSOMULAE which go to the liver, mature to adult worms (up to 2 cm) mate, shed eggs into the bloodstream which go to the liver, bowel and bladder, and break through the lining into the urine and stool, to re-enter water.





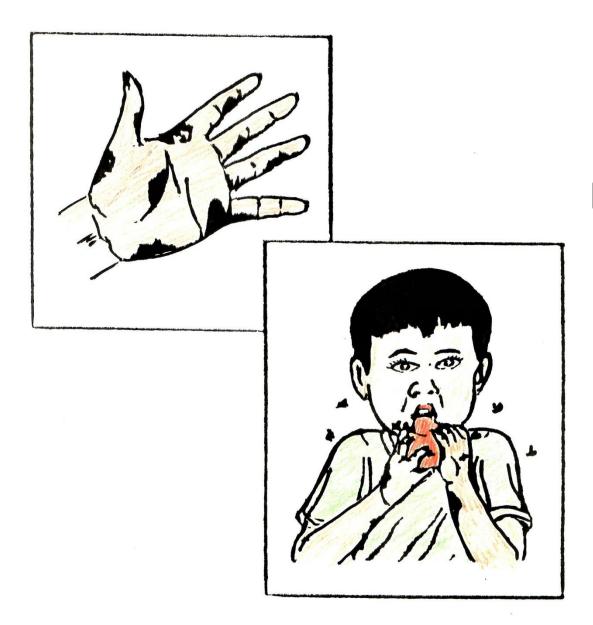
So, why do people get intestinal parasites?

By drinking contaminated water.



By walking barefoot in the dirt.





By eating with unwashed hands.





When people have parasites and other illnesses like diarrhea, they can spread to others by defecating outdoors.





By eating meat that hasn't been wellcooked can also spread another kind of parasite that attacks muscles.



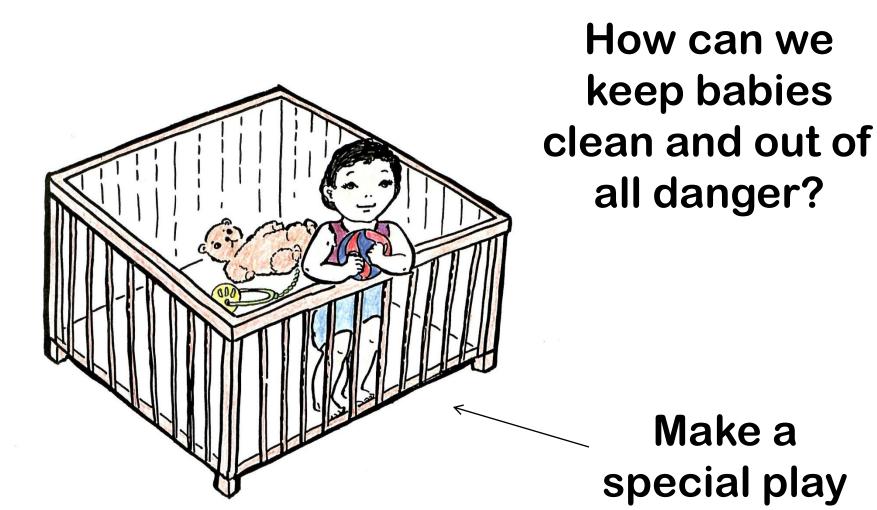
HOW DO WE PREVENT PARASITES?





Wash hands and faces before eating. Supervise and actively feed young children. Do not leave your child alone while eating! Lift the child onto your lap, put food right into their mouths and speak to them lovingly.







area.



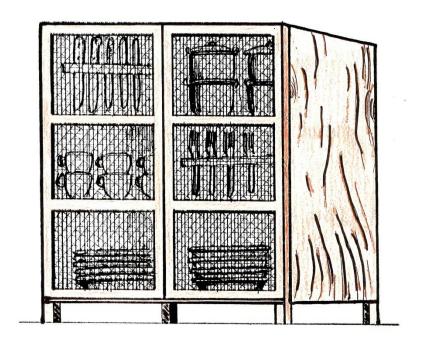
Wash foods, fruits, and vegetables well.



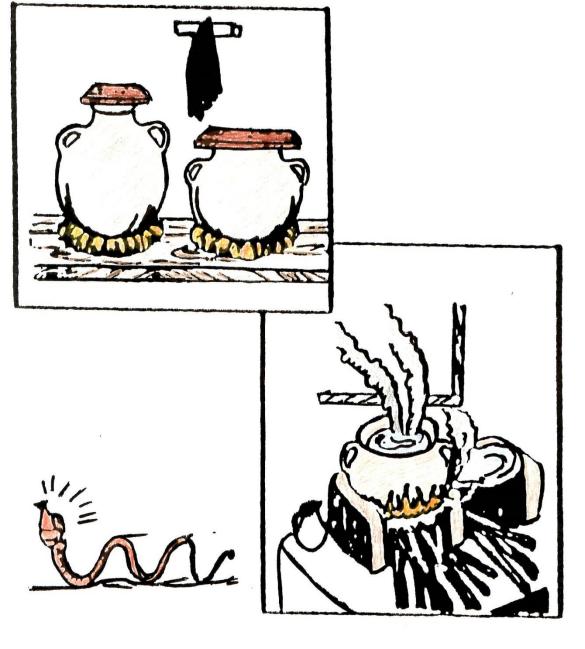


To protect food, it should be covered with a clean cloth or placed in a container with a lid. The same should be done with the utensils with which it is prepared.

Keep the dishes and utensils in a clean and safe place to protect them from flies, mice, cockroaches, and animals.







We must keep the water clean!

Wash the food and make sure it is cooked well:

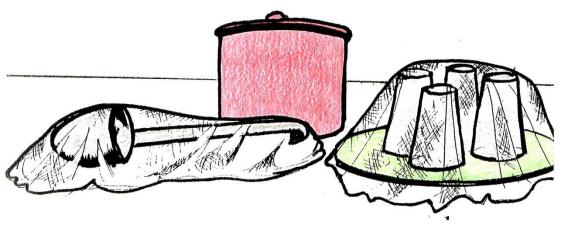
Boil, or Filter and chlorinate your drinking water and water for the kitchen.



The water to drink or prepare the food must be pure and uncontaminated.

To ensure that the water is not contaminated with microbes it should be boiled or filtered and chlorinated.

The container for the boiled water must be kept covered, taking care not to introduce glasses, cups, or hands when using the water.



*See the MAMA PowerPoint on Water Filtration and Chlorination for further information.



Use a bucket with a spigot to store your purified water. Keep it covered.



Now you can fill your cup with pure, filtered and chlorinated water.

See MAMA PowerPoint on filtration and chlorination for home use for further information on using clean water.



Use the latrine



OR bury the feces

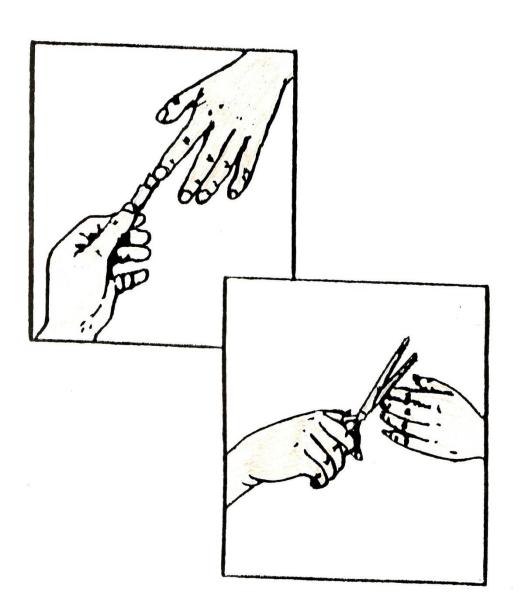


WASH YOUR HANDS:



- a) Before and after preparing food
- b) Before eating
- c) After using the latrine or changing a diaper
- d) After work in the field with earth or animals





Cut your nails each week.





The use of clean clothes and a daily bath...

...are important for personal hygiene and to protect the health.



Wear shoes or flip flops at all times.





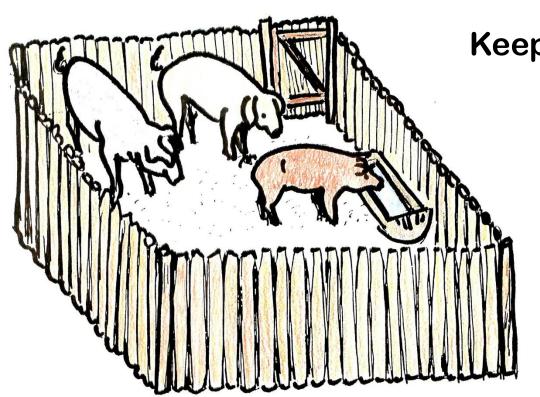
Cover the garbage.

Burn it or bury it.









Keep animals out of the house.

Build enclosed shelters for the animals.



Albendazole

400mg Chewable Tablets

International Norms for Treatment of Intestinal Parasites in Community Deworming Campaigns Given with Megadose Vitamin A Capsules

| Deworning Campaigns div | ch with Megadose vitainin A capsules | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Infants under 1 year | No treatment with Albendazole | |
| Children 1-2 years | 200mg (1/2 tablet) | |
| (12-24months) | (Crushed and suspended in water) | |
| | 400mg (1 tablet) | |
| Children over 2 years and Adults | (Crushed and suspended in water up to age 3, or as long as needed) | |
| Pregnant Woman? | Safe in pregnancy after the first 3 months | |

Always follow the guidelines of your Ministry of Health!



| Schistosomiasis Treatment Dosing by Height Praziquantel 600 mg Tablets | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| Height in cm | Number of Tablets | Total Dose |
| 60-84 | 1/2 | 300 mg |
| 84-99 | 3/4 | 450 mg |
| 99-110 | 1 | 600 mg |
| 110-125 | 11/2 | 900 mg |
| 125-138 | 2 | 1200 mg |
| 138-150 | 2½ | 1500 mg |
| 150-156 | 3 | 1800 mg |
| 156-160 | 31/2 | 2100 mg |

For young children, tablets can easily be crushed and mixed with flavoured juice to make them more palatable and easily swallowed.

Give one extra tablet of Praziquantel 600mg to overweight or obese adults.

4

41/2

5

2400 mg

2700 mg

3000 mg

Ref: Schistosomiasis in African infants and preschool children: let them now be treated! Trends in Parasitology, April 2013, Vol 29, No. 4 p 197-204 Corresponding author J. Russel Stothard, Parasitology Dept, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine jrstoth@liv.ac.uk (For Pediatric dosing)

Dosing of Praziquantel by Height in Sub-Saharan African Adults Am J Trop Med Hyg. 2014 Apr 2; 90(4): 634–637 (For Adult height modification. Also, recommendation to give extra Praziquantel 600mg to overweight and obese adults

Chart created by PB - MAMA Project 28March2019



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164-178

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FIGHTING THE PARASITES

In a community where there is a lot of parasitic disease, it is very reasonable to de-worm collectively every six months. It is practical and safe to use a treatment with an Albendazole 400 mg tablet in one shot for adults and children (between 1-2 years of age it is 200 mg – $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet). Do not use during pregnancy before the first three months. It may be used during lactation. Always respect the guidelines of your Ministry of Health



Adverse effects: Sometimes it causes diarrhea and stomach pain. If the child is very full of parasites, Piperazine can be taken at the same time as Albendazole, to prevent the parasites from coming out through the mouth or nose.



COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Each community can carry out activities to work together with the community leaders, health officials, schools, and other groups. These activities can help:

- Evaluate your community your resources and your problems
- •Take a census of the population of your village
- Observe the growth of the children to know how many are healthy and how many are malnourished and what is the degree of malnutrition
- Have seminars, trainings, and orientations
- •Learn from the elderly: for example, to recognize edible wild plants to improve the diet of the malnourished children
- •Facilitate and promote campaigns of environmental Hygiene, deworming, and distribution of Vitamin A.

