Preventive chemotherapy in human helminthiasis



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Coordinated use of anthelminthic drugs in control interventions:

a manual for health professionals and programme managers



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Contents

Ackno	wledgements	. iv
Abbrev	viations	v
Prefac	re challenge	
Glossa	ıry	vii
1. Mee	ting the challenge	1
2. Situ	ation analysis	3
3. Prev	entive chemotherapy and its role in the control of helminthiasis	4
3.1	Aim and rationale	4
	Safety and adverse reactions	
	5.2.1 Safety of drug combinations for treatment of helminth infections	
	5.2.2 Safety in pregnancy	. 13
5.3	Drug quality	. 13
5.4	Programme implementation	
5.5		
	5.5.3 Adolescent girls, women of reproductive age and pregnant women	
5.6	Problems caused by concurrent infections	. 27
6. Mea	suring and monitoring during preventive chemotherapy	33
6.1	Coverage	. 33
	Evaluation of impact on morbidity and transmission	
	Threat of drug resistance and monitoring of drug efficacy	
		36
I.		
.	·	
III. IV.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
IV. V.		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Disease-specific information	
v I .	Diocaso spositio initiation	. 00

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Abbreviations

ALB albendazole

APOC African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control CDTI community-directed treatment with ivermectin

DEC diethylcarbamazine (citrate)

EPI Expanded Programme on Immunization

GLP good laboratory practice
GMP good manufacturing practice

IVM ivermectin LEV levamisole

LF lymphatic filariasis MBD mebendazole

MDA mass drug administration

NGDO nongovernmental development organization

NGO nongovernmental organization

ONCHO onchocerciasis

PPC Partners for Parasite Control

PYR pyrantel PZQ praziquantel

SAE serious adverse experience

SCH schistosomiasis

SCHi intestinal schistosomiasis
SCHu urinary schistosomiasis
STH soil-transmitted helminthiasis

Preface

A first draft of this manual was prepared by the World Health Organization (WHO) in consultation with Professor D.W.T. Crompton, Institute of Biomedical and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Scotland.

After circulation to a number of experts, the draft was revised in the light of their comments and input. It was further reviewed at the Informal Consultation on Preventive Chemotherapy in Human Helminthiasis, which took place at WHO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, on 16–17 March 2006.

Subsequently, WHO staff, in close collaboration with Professor D.W.T. Crompton, who chaired the Informal Consultation, undertook further revision of the manual on the basis of comments and suggestions made by participants. The resulting draft was circulated to all concerned before being finalized for publication.

Glossary

The definitions given below apply to the terms as used in this manual. They may have different meanings in other contexts.

adverse reaction (to a drug)

Noxious and unintended reaction, which occurs at doses normally used in humans for the prophylaxis, diagnosis or treatment of disease, or for the modification of physiological function.

drug distribution channel

The mechanism through which anthelminthic drugs are provided to target communities or population groups.

eligible population

Group of individuals qualified or entitled to receive anthelminthic treatment in preventive chemotherapy interventions. Eligible populations may vary from high-risk groups in targeted treatment interventions to the entire population living in endemic areas in mass drug administration (MDA) interventions. See also *ineligible* population.

haematuria

Presence of red blood cells in the urine.

Macrohaematuria – blood is present in sufficient quantity to be seen by visual inspection of the urine sample (the urine is red or brown in colour).

Microhaematuria – blood is present in insufficient quantity to be visible to the naked eye but is detectable using a reagent strip.

helminthiasis

A general term for any form of disease that accompanies a helminth infection. In most cases the onset and severity of detectable morbidity in a person are related to the number of worms present.

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