

Johnson & Johnson



WASH in Schools for Comprehensive Control of Intestinal Worms

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WASH & NTDs

Lack of water and sanitation remains a major cause of transmission of NTDs

Trachoma

- Endemic in 57 countries
- 41 million people infected worldwide
- Leading cause of preventable blindness
- Spread by flies that breed in human feces and feed on discharge on children's faces

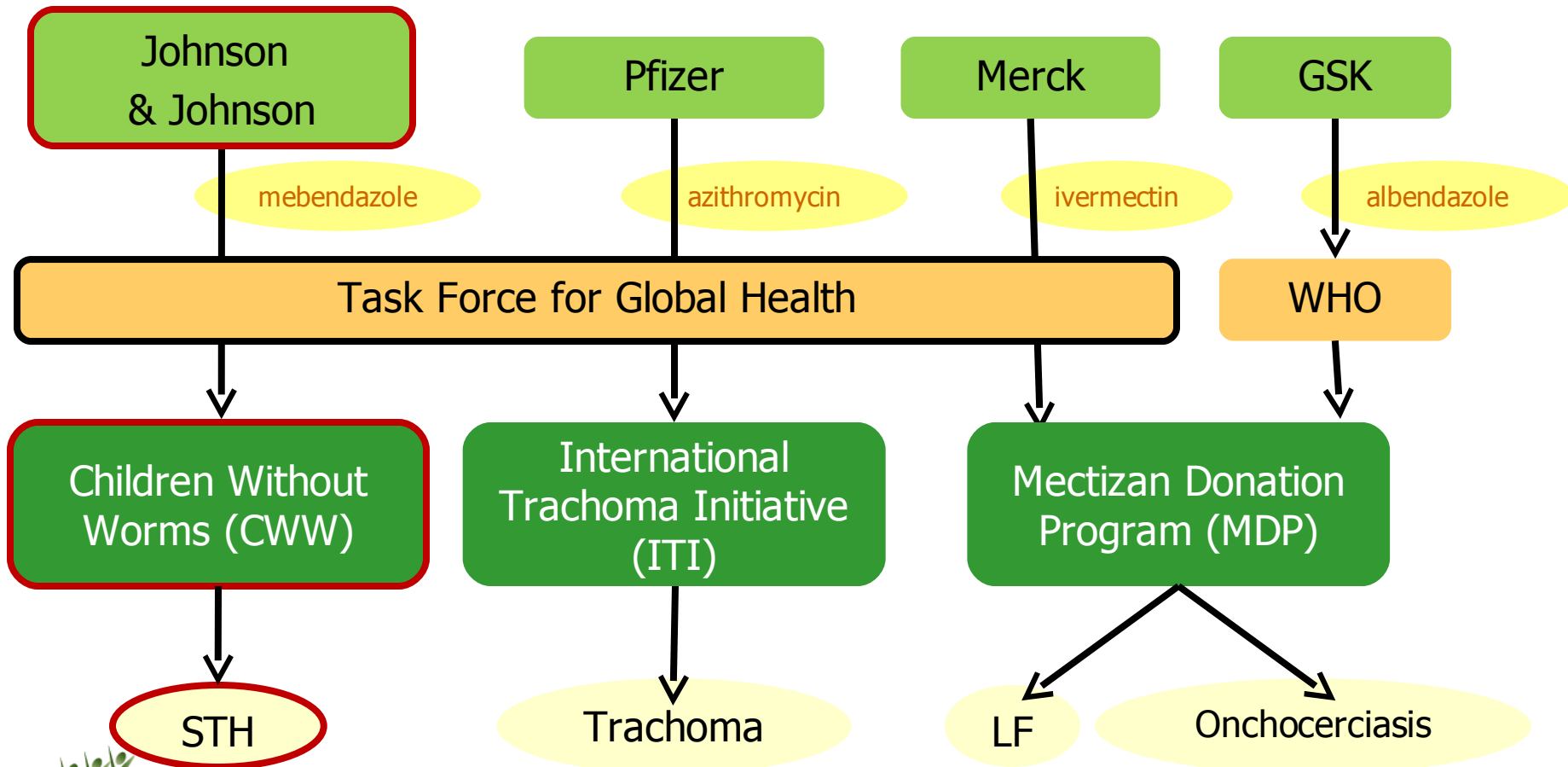
Schistosomiasis

- Found in 74 countries
- 200 million people infected worldwide
- > 600 million at risk of infection
- Associated with renal and bladder dysfunction/ liver and intestinal disease
- Infection occurs when humans enter contaminated water to bathe, wash clothes, fish, etc.
- Transmission cycle perpetuated when infected person urinates or defecates in community water sources

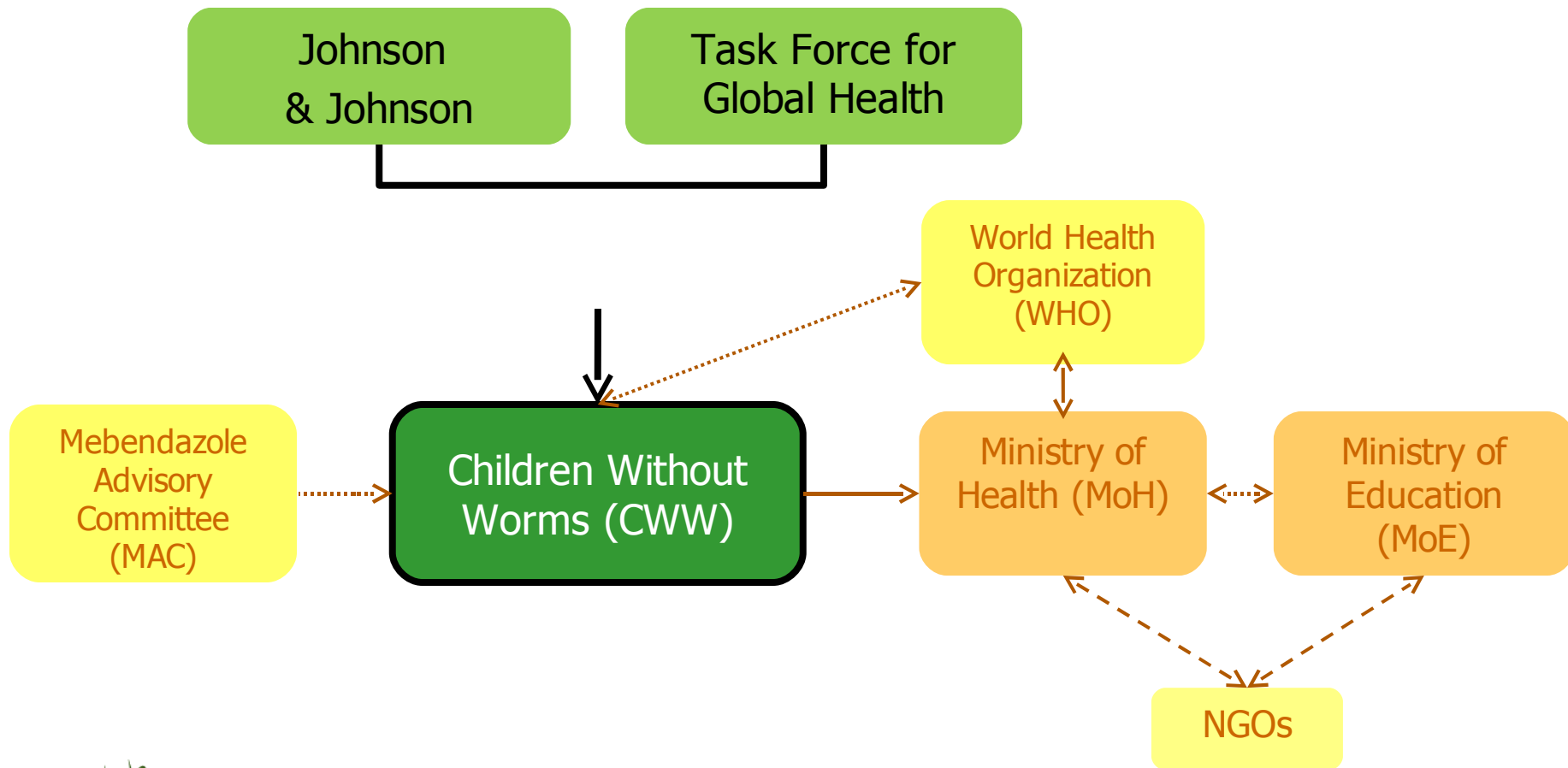
Soil-transmitted Helminthiasis (STH)

- 1.2 billion people at risk of infection
- 800 million are children < 15 years old
- Inhibit absorption of nutrients, leading to stunted growth, impaired cognitive ability.
- Helminth eggs released into the soil through infected feces. Cycle of infection continues when others ingest contaminated foods or do not wash hands prior to eating

Public-Private Partnerships for NTD Control



Multisectoral Collaboration for STH Control



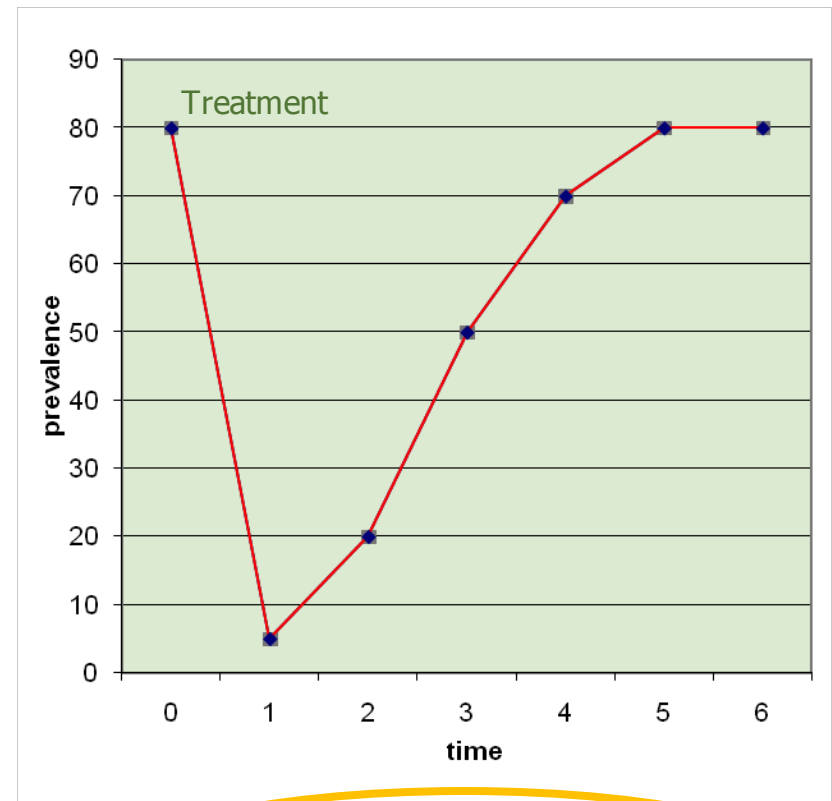
Deworming Alone is NOT SUFFICIENT

- Regular Mass Deworming

- Easy to administer
- Inexpensive
- Safe
- Effectively reduces intensity and prevalence of infection

- **BUT** concerns re:

- Cost
- Mass treatment fatigue
- Risk of drug resistance
- Sustainability



Infection



Treatment



Re-infection

Call for Comprehensive Control of STH

WASHED



Water

Promotes:

- washing hands after defecation and before eating
- washing/boiling vegetables prior to consumption

Sanitation

Reduces contamination of soil with feces containing helminth eggs by increasing access to sanitary latrines to discourage and decrease open-defecation and unsafe disposal of feces

Hygiene Education

Promotes hygienic practices such as hand washing, wearing shoes, cooking vegetables, proper use of latrines to reduce risk of infection

Deworming

- Keeps the intensity of infection below the threshold that can cause disease
- Cures acute symptoms
- May also reverse the negative effects of chronic infections on nutrition, growth, and children's school performance (WHO, 1996a)

Expansion of Partnerships for Comprehensive STH Control

Ministry of Water/
Environment

- Set policies that mandate all schools to include latrines and hand washing facilities
- Join school health taskforce

NGOs

- Prioritize areas of high STH (NTD) prevalence for WASH interventions
- Use deworming days as platform for messaging

Private Sector

- Sponsor local school WASH programs
- Provide building materials at affordable prices/free

Academia

- Monitor impact of WASH interventions on NTDs
- Identify best practices

Thank You



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