

Contents

Acknowledgements	iv
Abbreviations	v
Preface	vi
Glossary	vii
1. Meeting the challenge	1
2. Situation analysis	3
3. Preventive chemotherapy and its role in the control of helminthiasis	4
3.1 Aim and rationale	4
3.2 Ancillary benefits and advantages of preventive chemotherapy	7
4. WHO-recommended drugs: alone and in combination	10
5. Preventive chemotherapy: best practice	11
5.1 Eligibility and ineligibility for treatment	11
5.2 Safety and adverse reactions	11
5.2.1 Safety of drug combinations for treatment of helminth infections	12
5.2.2 Safety in pregnancy	13
5.3 Drug quality	13
5.4 Programme implementation	13
5.4.1 Drug delivery and incorporation into established and novel programmes	13
5.4.2 Implementation charts – how to intervene	15
5.5 Different age groups and special risk groups in preventive chemotherapy	25
5.5.1 Preschool children (aged 1–5 years)	25
5.5.2 School-age children (aged 6–15 years) and adults (aged >15 years)	25
5.5.3 Adolescent girls, women of reproductive age and pregnant women	26
5.6 Problems caused by concurrent infections	27
6. Measuring and monitoring during preventive chemotherapy	33
6.1 Coverage	33
6.2 Evaluation of impact on morbidity and transmission	33
6.3 Threat of drug resistance and monitoring of drug efficacy	34
Annexes	36
I. Occurrence of lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis and loiasis in countries and territories where preventive chemotherapy interventions may need to be implemented	36
II. Rapid assessment and decision charts for schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis	40
III. Standardized form for recording serious adverse experiences	42
IV. Drug supply, recommended dosages and dose poles	49
V. Coverage forms	51
VI. Disease-specific information	56