



SOIL-TRANSMITTED HELMINTHIASES

Health education & promotion



INTRODUCTION

Soil-transmitted helminth infections are among the most common conditions worldwide and affect the poorest, most disadvantaged communities. It is transmitted by eggs in human feces, contaminates soil in areas with poor sanitation.



SCOPE

More than 1.5 billion people, or 24% of the world's population, are infected. Sub-Saharan Africa, the Americas, China and East Asia have the largest number of cases. About 3.5 million, disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) were monitored. 6.300 deaths were recorded in 2016 from Roundworms, mdwiators, andhokworms.



The background of the slide is a solid light orange color. On the left side, there is a watercolor illustration of several mushrooms in various sizes and colors (brown, tan, and dark brown with white spots). Above the mushrooms, there are several autumn leaves in shades of yellow, orange, and red. A green vine with small leaves is also visible. At the bottom of the slide, there is a decorative border of autumn leaves and a small brown sack with a green plant icon on it.

PREVALENCE

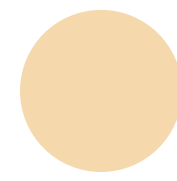
It is spread worldwide with high prevalence rates in tropical and subtropical countries those lack adequate sanitation facilities, inadequate waste disposal systems, lack of safe water supply, and low socioeconomic status.

TRANSMISSION





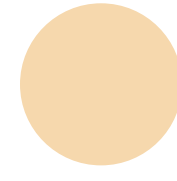
HELMINTH SPECIES



Roundworms



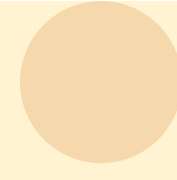
Ascaris lumbricoides



Whipworms



Trichuris Trichiura



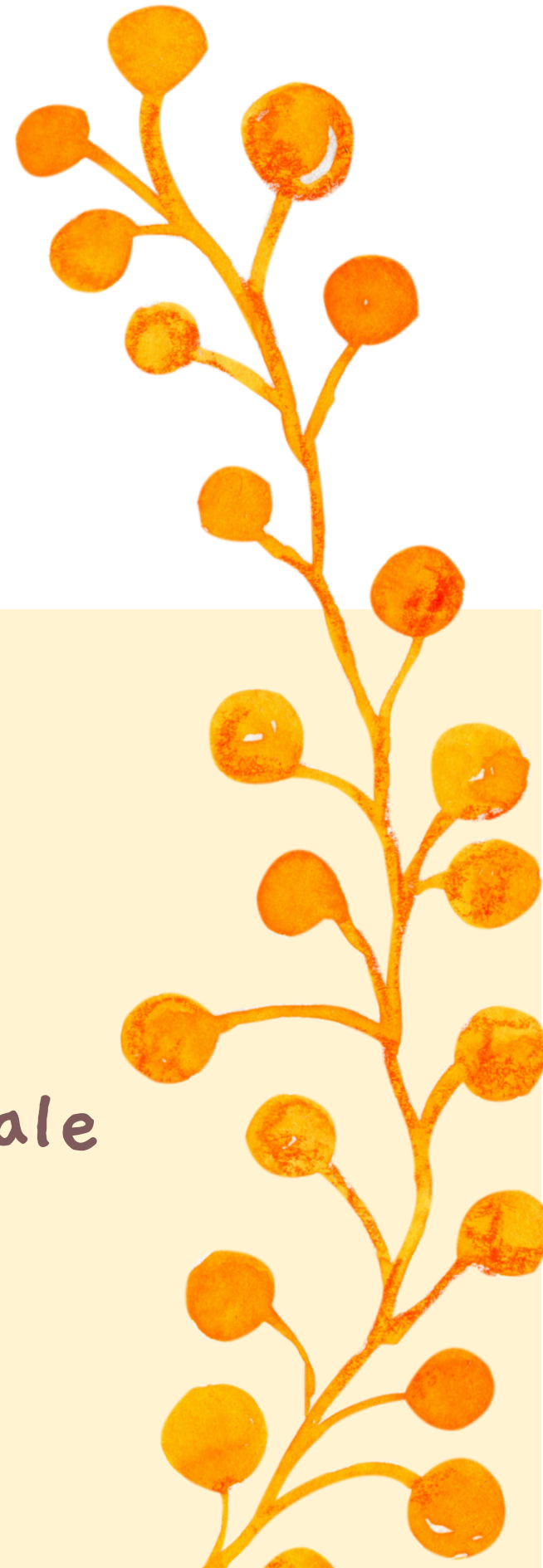
Hookworms



Necator americanus



Fincylostoma duodenale



ASCARIS LUMBRICODES

1. Abdominal discomfort
2. Visible worms
3. Block intestines
4. Bloody sputum
5. Pulmonary infiltration
6. Eosinophils



WHIPWORMS



- 1. Painful bowel movements**
- 2. Mucus, water, and blood**
- 3. Rectal prolapse**
- 4. Anemia**

HOOKWORMS

1. Gastrointestinal Discomfort
2. Blood loss
3. Anemia



Symptoms

Anemia – Malnutrition

Loss of protein – Diarrhea

Abdominal pain – Weakness

Malaise – Skin irritation – Rectal prolapse

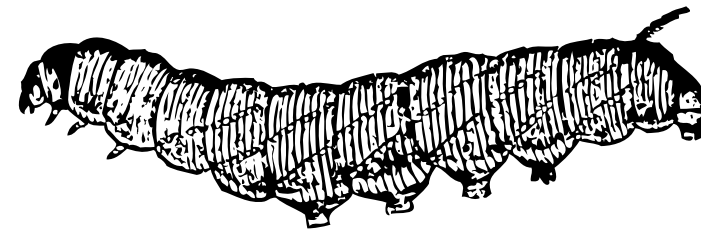
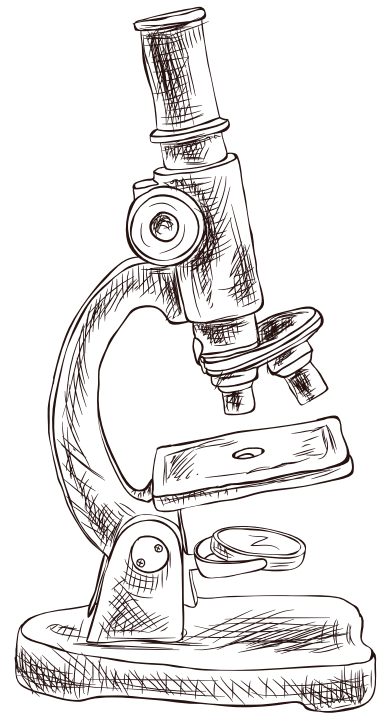
Respiratory symptoms – Bowel obstruction



DIAGNOSIS

Stool microscopy

Identify worm eggs



CASES

- 1 lack of adequate sanitary facilities
- 2 inappropriate waste disposal systems
- 3 Lack of safe water supply
- 4 low socioeconomic status.



RISK FACTOR

1

**Pre-school
children**

2

**Low income
households**

3

**Some
professions**

A watercolor illustration featuring several mushrooms of different sizes and colors (brown, tan, and dark brown with white spots) on the left side. The background is a solid light orange color. At the top left and bottom right, there are clusters of autumn leaves in shades of yellow, orange, and red. A green vine with small leaves is also visible on the left side.

PREVENTION

- Anthelmintic treatment and massive treatment
- health education.
- Sanitation and personal hygiene.
- Vaccines for STH.

ROLE OF HEALTH EDUCATION

Helps improve health, increase awareness of hygiene, change health-related behavior in the population, promote safe disposal of waste and wear shoes, but poverty often hinders the construction of latrines and the purchase of shoes.



TOOL OF THE HEALTH EDUCATION

- Educational materials (posters, flyers, broadcast messages, videos)
- Increasingly promote strategies imported from the private sector for their potential value in crafting and disseminating health-related messages
- With a school kit containing deworming tablets, health education posters, brochures for teachers, games, attractive pictures that give simple messages about how to prevent infection



THE RECOMMENDED DRUGS FOR FOR USE IN PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

- a. Albendazole .
- b. Levamisole .
- c. Mebendazole .
- d. Pyrantel pamoate .



HEALTH PROMOTION




- Supports Johnson & Johnson by expanding access to treatment , accelerating research , development , has donated 200 million doses of STH drugs (pill annually) through 2025
- To close the inequality gap , pave the way to a healthier future for the world's most vulnerable and disadvantaged populations.
- She helped me get treatment
- Create a worm-free kids program
- Training community health workers in disadvantaged communities, helping to build the capacity of local health systems to treat and diagnose intestinal worms



CONCLUSION

Soil-borne diseases are among the most prevalent diseases, especially in neglected or poorer areas due to environmental and cultural factors. Education is very important to help prevent soil-borne diseases, but sometimes education is not enough, but health promotion interventions must be in place to reduce diseases.





REFERENCE

- <https://www.jnj.com/neglected-tropical-diseases/fact-sheet>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3125032/>
- <https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-017-4809-3>
- <https://www.emro.who.int/health-topics/helminthiasis/index.html>
- <https://www.who.int/ar/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/soil-transmitted-helminth-infections>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/sth/index.html>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3125032/>



THANK YOU
FOR LISTENING!

Follow healthy behaviors to protect yourself from diseases

