

Adult tapeworm, Porcine cysticercosis and Neurocysticercosis

Outcomes

- Northern Uganda confirmed as a *T. solium* hyperendemic area.
- The pork value chain is highly informal, poorly organized and not regulated and risk for *T.solium* infection exist in the various nodes.
- Prevalence of PCC is estimated at 19.2%
- Interventions prioritized by stakeholders include public health and pig husbandry education, Use of toilets, MDA for humans, and the treatment of pigs.

Next steps

- Pilot the identified interventions in a One Health framework
- Build capacity for national and subnational stakeholders to support the interventions
- Support integration of the interventions into existing government programmes to reach other regions.

Partners



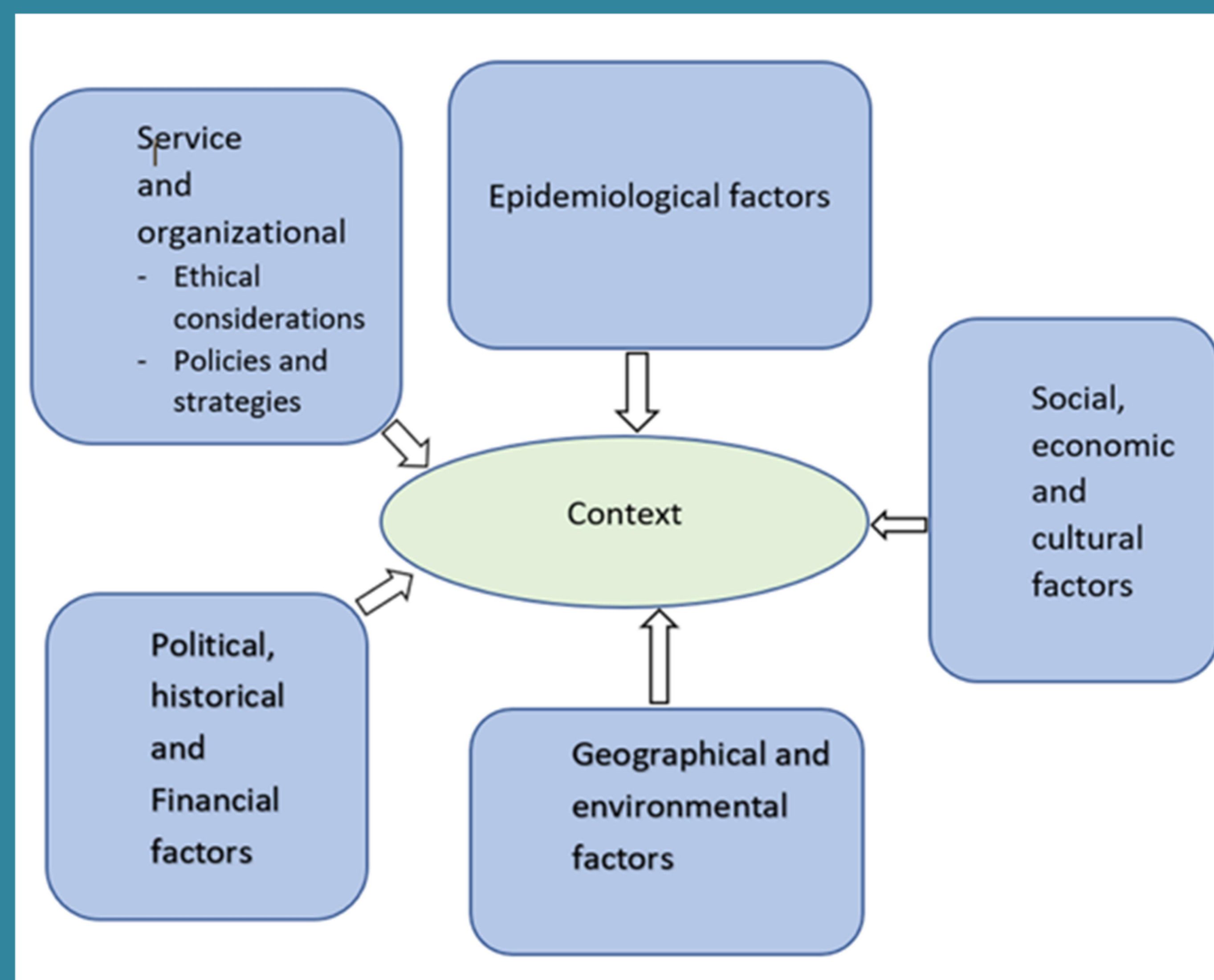
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One Health context for *Taenia solium* control in Northern Uganda

- Taenia solium* infections are neglected and is a leading cause of late onset epilepsy; causes 170,000 DALYs and 75 m USD loss in Uganda
- National and *subnational T. solium* control interventions are lacking.
- The understanding of the context is important to support codesign of interventions



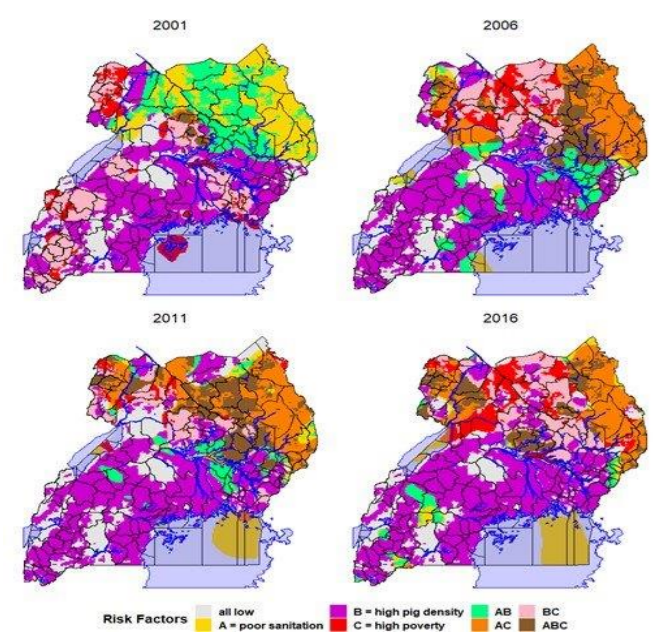
Different components of context (Ngwili et al., 2021)

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The challenge

- The neglected zoonotic tapeworm, the pork tapeworm causes three diseases; Taeniasis and Neurocysticercosis in humans, and Porcine cysticercosis in pigs.
- Biomedically, the parasite is eradicable, and control toolkit is available, but the tapeworm remains uncontrolled.
- There is lack of an understanding of the site-specific context including the applicability and acceptability of One Health approach

Our innovative approach



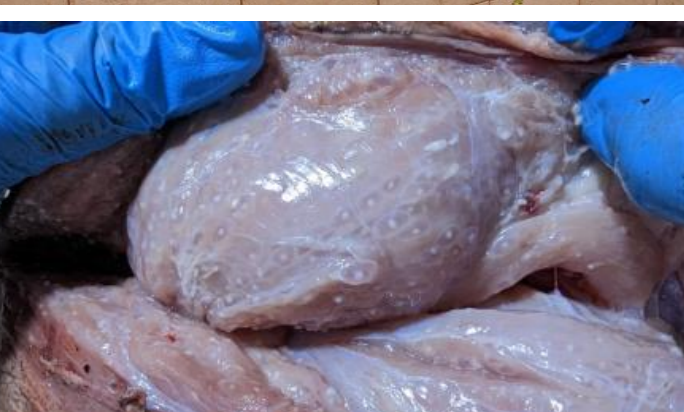
Geospatial mapping

Geospatial risk maps, based on sanitation, poverty indicators, and pig density, highlighted the area as a potential hyperendemic foci.



Value chain analysis Qualitative studies

The value chain actors are not organized and are largely informal. Pigs are left to roam for many reasons, including cleaning the environs of dirt, especially faeces.



Epidemiological studies

The prevalence of PCC is estimated at 19.2%. Risk factors include open defecation, free-ranging pigs, and potentially contaminated water sources.



Co-creation of interventions

Interventions have been codesigned by stakeholders using the System Dynamics Modelling (Group Model Building) Workshops.