

Parasite Prevention and Control

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1. Introduction

- Prevention and control aim to reduce parasite transmission and disease in populations.
- Effective control targets the parasite, the host, and the environment.

2. Breaking the Transmission Cycle

- Interrupt the life cycle by removing intermediate hosts or vectors.
- Safe disposal of human waste prevents soil and water contamination.

3. Personal and Community Measures

- **Hygiene:** handwashing, safe food handling, and wearing footwear.
- **Safe water:** boiling or treating drinking water to remove cysts and eggs.
- Health education to promote protective behaviours.

4. Vector and Environmental Control

- Use of insecticide-treated nets and indoor spraying against mosquitoes.
- Environmental management such as draining stagnant water and snail control.

5. Chemoprophylaxis and Mass Treatment

- Preventive drugs for at-risk groups, such as antimalarials for travellers.
- Mass deworming programmes reduce community worm burdens.

6. Summary

- Parasite control combines hygiene, safe water, vector control, health education, and preventive treatment to break transmission cycles.