

Academic-public health-community partnership for prevention and control of intestinal parasites infection in endemic area using One Health approach: a field observation research

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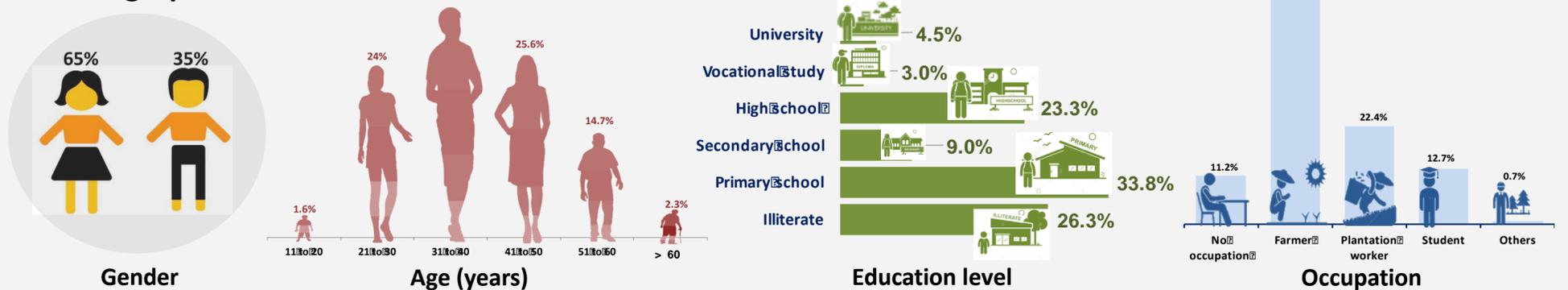
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Challenges	Objectives	Methodology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intestinal parasites are prevalent in low socio-economic tropical regions, especially among immigrant and refugee communities. At Thai-Myanmar border, Tha Song Yang district, Tak Province, has one of the highest intestinal parasites prevalence in Thailand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To utilize One Health approach to explore risk factors of intestinal parasitic infection in endemic area. To constitute problem solving for further strategic planning to reduce disease burden. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human stool sample collection Domestic animal stool sample collection Questionnaires Multi-sectorial brain-storming

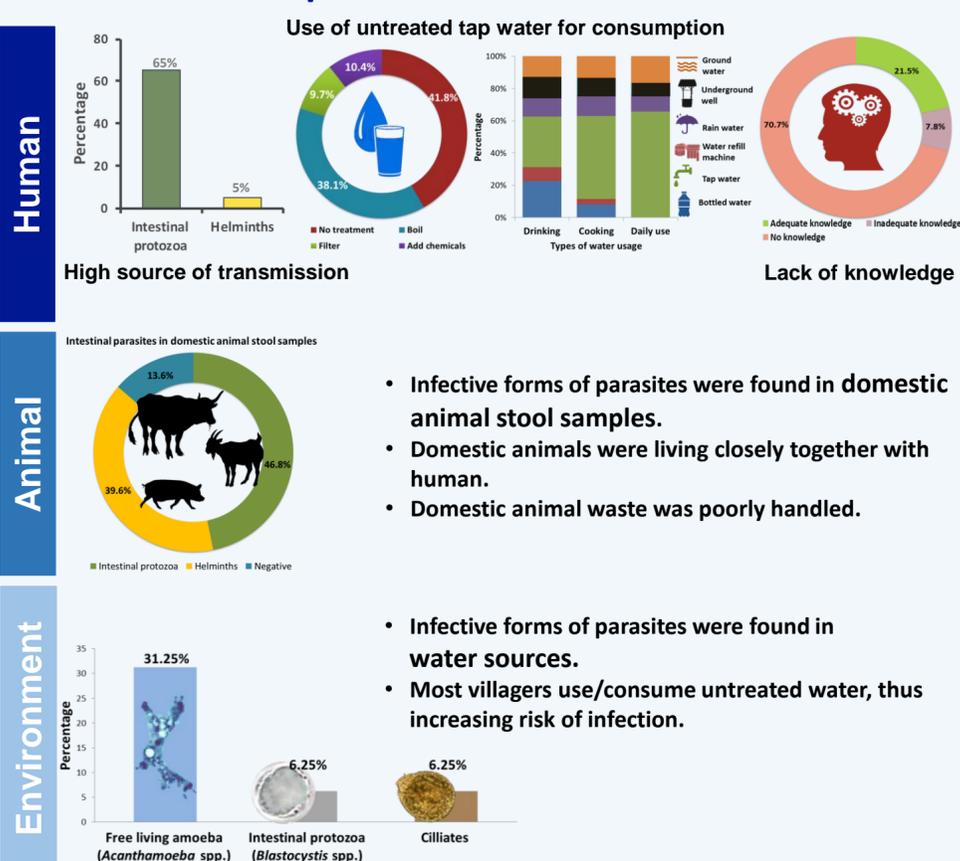


Major Findings

1. Demographic data



2. Risk factors of parasitic infection



3. Problem solving strategies

- Organize training for health volunteers for active case finding and reporting by community participation.
- Organize training for laboratory technicians to accurately diagnose intestinal parasites by simple microscopic techniques.
- Facilitating and mediating multi-sectorial discussion and collaboration for target-specific problem solving solutions.

- Dissemination of knowledge in prevention and control of food water borne diseases from Health volunteers to villagers/community.
- Encouraging community participation in active case finding and reporting.
- Active disease surveillance.
- Coordinating with local authorities to design strategic planning for disease prevention and control.
- Assisting community in improving water system and domestic animal waste management.

Highlights and Lesson Learned

- ⊙ We successfully employed One Health approach to assess risk factors of intestinal parasite infection in endemic area at the Thai-Myanmar border.
- ⊙ We mediated multi-sectorial collaboration and constituted a policy brief to notify Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Public Health for further strategic planning for reducing disease burden.

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