

Publication

A rapid appraisal of factors influencing praziquantel treatment compliance in two communities endemic for schistosomiasis in Côte d'Ivoire

JournalArticle (Originalarbeit in einer wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift)

ID 4486371

Author(s) Coulibaly, Jean T.; Ouattara, Mamadou; Barda, Beatrice; Utzinger, Jürg; N'Goran, Eliézer K.; Keiser, Jennifer

Author(s) at UniBasel Coulibaly, Jean ; Barda, Beatrice ; Utzinger, Jürg ; Keiser, Jennifer ; Year 2018

Title A rapid appraisal of factors influencing praziquantel treatment compliance in two communities endemic for schistosomiasis in Côte d'Ivoire

Journal Tropical medicine and infectious disease

Volume 3

Number 2

Pages / Article-Number 69

Over the past decade, a significant reduction in the prevalence of schistosomiasis has been achieved, partially explained by the large-scale administration of praziguantel. Yet, the burden of schistosomiasis remains considerable, and factors influencing intervention coverage are important. This study aimed to deepen the understanding of low treatment coverage rates observed in two schistosomiasis-endemic villages in Côte d'Ivoire. The research was conducted in August 2015, in Moronou and Bigouin, two villages of Côte d'Ivoire that are endemic for; Schistosoma haematobium; and; S. mansoni; , respectively. After completion of a clinical trial, standard praziquantel treatment (single 40 mg/kg oral dose) was offered to all village inhabitants by community health workers using a house-to-house approach. Factors influencing treatment coverage were determined by a questionnaire survey, randomly selecting 405 individuals. The overall treatment coverage rate was only 47.6% (2730/5733) with considerable intervillage heterogeneity (27.7% in Bigouin (302/1091) versus 52.3% in Moronou (2428/4642)). Among the 200 individuals interviewed in Moronou, 50.0% were administered praziguantel, while only 19.5% of the 205 individuals interviewed in Bigouin received praziquantel. The main reasons for low treatment coverage were work-related (agricultural activities), the bitter taste of praziquantel and previous experiences with adverse events. The most suitable period for treatment campaigns was reported to be the dry season. More than three-quarter of the interviewees who had taken praziquantel (overall, 116/140; Moronou, 84/100; Bigouin, 32/40) declared that they would not participate in future treatments (; p; <0.001). In order to enhance praziquantel treatment coverage, careful consideration should be given to attitudes and practices, such as prior or perceived adverse events and taste of praziguantel, and appropriate timing, harmonized with agricultural activities. Without such understanding, breaking the transmission of schistosomiasis remains a distant goal.

Publisher Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute

ISSN/ISBN 2414-6366

edoc-URL https://edoc.unibas.ch/65727/

Full Text on edoc Available;

Digital Object Identifier DOI 10.3390/tropicalmed3020069

PubMed ID http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30274465

ISI-Number MEDLINE:30274465

Document type (ISI) Journal Article