Neurocysticercosis (*Taenia solium* Infection)

# Feasibility and Strategy of Eradication

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#### Immunoblots



### Global Emergence of *Taenia solium*



Clinical manifestations of cysticercosis in humans



### World Distribution of Taenia solium



### Ecologic settings conducive to *Taenia solium* transmission



### La Neurocisticercosis es "un testimonio al sub-dessarollo" H.M. Canelas, 1962





## Seropositive persons often clustered in households in association with taenia carriers



Prevalence of Human and Porcine Cysticercosis Infection and Human Taeniasis in 8 Villages in the Central Sierra of Peru.



#### Calculation of Disease Burden Associated with Neurocysticercosis in Peru

Variable	Calculated value (s)			
Population of Peru (1993)	22,704,204			
Population in area of endemicity	10,449,649			
Population aged > 15 years in areas of endemicity	6,269,789			
Estimated range of cysticercosis seroprevalence, %	6	8	10	
No. of seropositive persons aged > 15 years	376,187	501,583	626,979	
with NCC-associated seizure disorders	18,809	25,079	31,349	
with other clinical manifestations of NCC	4702	6370	7837	
Total with symptomatic NCC	23,512	31,349	39,186	

Source: Bern et al., 1999

#### Neurocysticercosis in the U. S. A. is Primarily an Imported Disease



Current husbandry practices for pigs in the U.S. are not conducive to transmission of *Taenia solium* 

### Clinical and Epidemiologic Experiences with Neurocysticercosis in Non-Endemic Countries

- Imported Disease –In Los Angeles Co., epidemic of diagnoses began in the the 1970s
- Introduced infection/disease
  - Cluster of "endemic" cases in Brooklyn community
  - Continuous isolated cases





Schantz et al., 1994

#### Driving force of continuing emergence of neurocysticercosis in North America is Hispanic immigration



During decade 1991-2000, Hispanic population in USA increased by 58% to 35.3 million.

### Eradicability of *Taenia solium* Infection

- The International Task Force for Disease Eradication (1992) determined that *Taenia solium* was potentially eradicable based on the following considerations:
  - Life cycle requires humans as definitive hosts
  - Tapeworm infections in humans are the only source of infection for pigs, the natural intermediate host
  - Swineherds can be managed
  - No reservoirs of infection exist in wildlife.

#### Eradicability of *Taenia solium* Infection

• However, *T solium* has not been eliminated from any region by a designed program and no national programs are yet in place.

Strategies for Intervention

Cook meat Control slaughter Meat inspection

Cysticercus





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Adult Worm

Mass taeniacidal treatment

**Improve sanitation** 

in Small Intestine

> Restrain pigs Vaccinate pigs\* Treat pigs\*

Egg

#### TAENIA SOLIUM LIFE CYCLE

#### **Proposed Control Measures**

- Improved living conditions
- Control of pig slaughter
- Health education
- Mass taeniacidal Rx of humans
- Mass cysticercicidal treatment of pigs
- Vaccination of pigs

Effectiveness of Intervention Combining Taeniacidal Treatment in humans and Cysticercicidal Treatment of Pigs in Hyperendemic Villages in Peruvian Highlands

#### • Interventions

- Mass treatment of pigs
  - Two rounds of oxfendazole (30 mg/kg)
- Mass treatment of humans
  - One round of praziquantel (5mg/kg)
- Effect
  - Reduced prevalence and incidence of cysticercosis in pigs, however, the magnitude of the effect was lower than expected.

Garcia H and the Cysticercosis Working Group in Peru, 2002



 Categorized as 'potentially eradicable' – International Task Force for Disease Eradication (1993)
 Operational research to define optimal strategy

• Developing political/social constituencies

• World Health Assembly 2002

**Questions?** 

Prevalence and Morbidity Caused by Neurocysticercosis in Latin America

• Seizures

Peru-24-39 thousand cases
Latin America- 400 thousand cases

Some assumptions:

-Nearly 10% of people will be infected by the time they reach adulthood

-1 in 200 will develop seizures

Source: Bern et al. 1999

Prevalence of Human and Porcine Cysticercosis Infection and Human Taeniasis in 8 Villages in the Central Sierra of Peru.



### Prevalence Estimates of *Taenia solium* Cysticercosis and Taeniasis in People and Pigs in Latin American Communities

Country	Community	Sample Size	Prevalence Cysticercosis (Immunoblot) (%)	Prevalence Taeniasis (%)	Prevalence Cysticercosis in pigs (%)
Mexico	Angahuan	1552	10.8	0.3	4
	Xoxocotla	1005	4.9	0.2	7
Guatemala	Quesada	862	11	1	4
	El Jocote	955	20	2.8	14
Bolivia	"rural community"	159	22.6	n.d.	39
Ecuador	San Pablo del Lago	118	10.4	n.d.	8
Peru	Lima (urban)	250	0	n.d.	0
	Maceda	371	8	0.3	43
	Churusapa	134	7	n.d.	49
	Haparquilla	108	13	n.d.	46
	Monterredonda	489	16	n.d.	13
	Quilcas		18	n.d.	60-70
	Saylla	99	24	8.6	36

From: Schantz, Wilkins and Tsang, 1998

### Cysticercosis/Taeniasis: Elimination Strategy

- Interrupt transmission
  - health/sanitary education
  - modernize swine husbandry
  - mass-treat populational foci of infection
- Surveillance
  - identify infected populations
- Operational research
  - explore alternative elimination approaches



Praziquantel for taeniasis can provoke neurologic symptoms in patients with occult neurocysticercosis

12 y.o. girl developed severe headaches persisting for 10 days after receiving praziquantel (5mg/kg). MRI revealed 7 intracerebral cysticerci.



#### Neurocysticercosis in the U. S. A. is Primarily an Imported Disease

- Published clinical reports through 1986 totaling >900 cases documented that >90% of patients were born outside of U.S. (most frequently in Mexico)
  - only 15 cases were diagnosed in patients born in the U.S. with no foreign travel history to countries with endemic *T. solium* infection.



Current husbandry practices for pigs in the U.S. are not conducive to transmission of *Taenia solium* 

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#### Criteria for Assessing Eradicability of Diseases

#### **Political Will/Popular Support**

- Perceived burden of disease
- Expected cost of eradication
- Synergy of eradication efforts with other interventions
- Necessity for eradication rather than control



ERADICATION OF Taenia solium INFECTIONS IN EUROPE DUE TO: (Pawlowski, 1987)

> improvement in general sanitation improvement in economy status change into in-door husbandry rigorous meat inspection

#### NONE OF THESE FACTORS OPERATIVE IN THE ENDEMIC COUNTRIES NOW





### Pig Population in Eastern & Southern Africa 1961 - 2000\*



\*excludes South Africa

**Hispanic Population in the United States** 1990 total population: 249 million 22.4 million Hispanics 9% of total population 2000 total population: 281 million 9 35.3 million Hispanics 12.5% of total population 1990 to 2000 Hispanic change: 13.0 million 58% increase since 1990