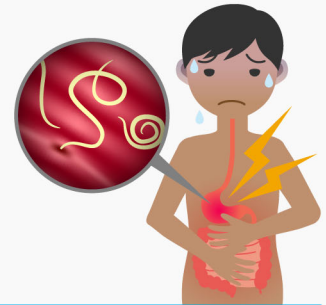


Intestinal parasitic worms (soil-transmitted helminths) are spread through soil, contaminated by human faeces.

Worm infections interfere with children's nutritional uptake and can result in malnourishment, anaemia, and stunted growth.



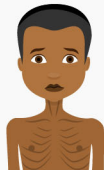
Periodic treatment of at-risk populations reduces the intensity of infection. No individual diagnosis is needed.

Treatment with what?

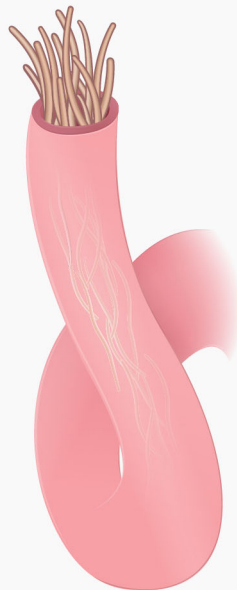


Free deworming medicines such as albendazole or mebendazole

Why treat everyone?



To reduce ill health (malnutrition, anaemia, impaired growth); To prevent others from acquiring severe infection



Who should be treated?



Preschool, school-age children and women of reproductive age

Where can treatment be sought?

Schools and community health centres



Global target: To reach 75% of children in need of treatment by 2020