Mikono Safi: Reducing Helminthic Infections Through Handwashing in Tanzania

Integrating sustainable hygiene behaviour change with deworming to control soil transmitted helminths in schools in Kagera, Tanzania.

The situation

25% of school children in Kagera have soil transmitted helminths (STH)

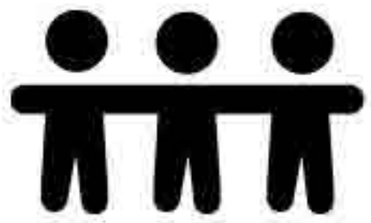
What we want to know

How effective is a school-based behaviour change intervention in changing handwashing behaviour to reduce infections?

Research: Phase 1

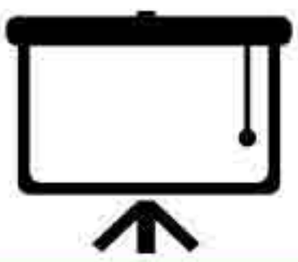
Formative research

Design intervention



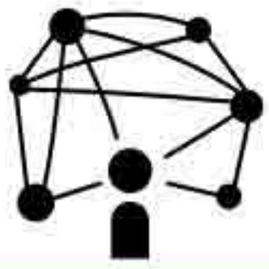
What we'll measure

1. Effect of intervention on STH infection
2. Prevalence of infection after deworming
3. Self-reported hand-washing behaviour
4. Prevalence of worm eggs retrieved from hands
5. Prevalence of hookworm infection



Research: Phase 2

Cluster RCT:
7 primary schools receiving intervention and 7 acting as a control



Outputs

Information on efficacy, acceptability & sustainability of intervention;
Protocol for subsequent trial

Relevance

Positive results could lead to rolling out the intervention in other schools in NW Tanzania

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