

International cooperation research concerning water-borne diseases in relocated people and the development of related risk management techniques.

Project leader:

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Partners:

NCMPE; National Institute of Public Health; Institut de la Francophonie Medecine Tropicale

Description of the project and objectives:

Improving the health condition of hill tribe people is essential for Lao P.D.R. to achieve its Millennium Development Goals. The research goal is to gain a clear understanding of the state of water-borne diseases that are frequently contracted by the people who have been relocated, as well as develop risk management techniques in relation to counter-measures. The research covered the following diseases : diarrheal diseases including cholera ; amebiasis ; filariasis ; trematodiasis ; and malaria.

Results:

The collaborative study demonstrated that the different

infestation figures of human intestinal parasites between mountain and lowland areas along the Mekong in Lao PDR. Liver fluke infections were still high in the Capital and through out the country. Furthermore, age, literacy, the use rate of the safe drinking water, and the ethnic tribe ratio were found to be risk factors by analyzing parasites rates and health survey data of the inhabitants relocated from mountain areas. Moreover, the risk-management technique practicalities were shown by developing the risk maps through out the country.



Publications: