Risk Factors of Porcine Cysticercosis in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

Rosina Claudia Krecek, Ross University
Hamish Mohammed, University of Trinidad and Tobago
Lynne Margaret Michael, Animal Health Division, Bayer
Peter Schantz, Emory University
Lulama Ntanjana, Veterinary Services Eastern Cape Province
Liesl Morey, Agricultural Research Council
Stephen Rakem Werre, Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine
Arve Lee Willingham, UNICEF/UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases

Journal Title: PLoS ONE
Volume: Volume 7, Number 5
Publisher: Public Library of Science | 2012-05-24, Pages e37718-e37718
Type of Work: Article | Final Publisher PDF
Publisher DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0037718
Permanent URL: https://pid.emory.edu/ark:/25593/s5jwc

Final published version: http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0037718

Copyright information:
© 2012 Krecek et al.
This is an Open Access work distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Accessed October 2, 2020 2:39 PM EDT
Risk Factors of Porcine Cysticercosis in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

Rosina Claudia Krecek1,2*, Hamish Mohammed3, Lynne Margaret Michael4, Peter Mullineaux Schantz5, Lulama Ntanjana6, Liesl Morey7, Stephen Rakem Werre8, Arve Lee Willingham, III9

1 Department of Research, Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine (RUSVM), Basseterre, St. Kitts, West Indies, 2 Department of Zoology, University of Johannesburg, Auckland Park, South Africa, 3 University of Trinidad and Tobago, Arima, Trinidad, 4 Animal Health Division, Bayer Pty Ltd, Isando, South Africa, 5 Department of Global Health, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 6 Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Services Eastern Cape Province, Bhisho, Eastern Cape, South Africa, 7 Biometry Unit, Agricultural Research Council, Silverton, Pretoria, South Africa, 8 Laboratory for Study Design and Statistical Analysis, Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia, United States of America, 9 Stewardship for Research on Infectious Diseases of Poverty (STARP/UNICEF-UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR), Geneva, Switzerland

Abstract

There is a high prevalence of Taenia solium taeniosis/cysticercosis in humans and pigs in the Eastern Cape Province (ECP) of South Africa. The objective of this study was to identify risk factors of porcine cysticercosis in select districts of the ECP. Data were collected in 2003 by interviewing 217 pig producers from the area. Blood samples were collected from 261 of their pigs, which were tested using two enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) for the presence of antibodies to cysticercosis. Frequencies of both owner- and pig-level characteristics were determined. For pig-level analysis, all bivariable and multivariable associations were determined using the surveylogistic procedure of the SAS/STAT® software to accommodate for the intraclass correlation that exists for clusters of pigs within one owner and for clusters of owners within a district. All tests for significance were performed at the \( \alpha = 0.05 \) level, and adjusted odds ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were determined. Among the respondents, 48% of their households lacked a latrine, 98% slaughtered pigs at home, and 99% indicated that meat inspection services were not available. On bivariable analysis, there was a significant association between porcine infection and district \( (p = 0.003) \), breed \( (p = 0.041) \) and the absence of a latrine \( (p = 0.006) \). On multivariable analysis, the absence of a latrine was the only variable significantly associated with porcine infection \( (\text{aOR} = 1.89; \ 95\% \ CI = 1.07, 3.35) \). The increased odds of porcine infection with households lacking a latrine contributes to our understanding of the transmission of this parasite in the ECP. Determining and addressing the risk factors for \( T. \ solium \) infection can potentially lower the very high prevalence in humans and pigs in this endemic area.

Citation: Krecek RC, Mohammed H, Michael LM, Schantz PM, Ntanjana L, et al. (2012) Risk Factors of Porcine Cysticercosis in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. PLoS ONE 7(5): e37718. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0037718

Editor: Charles Jonathan Woodrow, Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit, Thailand

Received October 4, 2011; Accepted April 25, 2012; Published May 24, 2012

Copyright: © 2012 Krecek et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Funding: The source of funding for this work was the United States Agency for International Development (South Africa). The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: Ms Lynne Michael was not employed by Bayer at the time that she worked on this study. She was employed afterwards. This does not alter the authors’ adherence to all the PLoS One policies on sharing data and materials. Other authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

* E-mail: tkrecek@rossvet.edu.kn

Introduction

A high prevalence of Taenia solium taeniosis/cysticercosis is reported from some countries in Africa whereas limited or no information is available from others [1–2]. Cysticercosis is a disease caused by infection with the larval stages of pork tapeworm, T. solium. [3]. Humans and pigs acquire cysticercosis by ingesting T. solium eggs. Neurocysticercosis (NCC) in humans occurs when cysts develop within the central nervous system. South Africa has the largest number of pigs (most being raised under commercial conditions) in southern Africa, and human and porcine cysticercosis has been recognized as a problem in the country for many decades [2,4–7]. An extensive national abattoir study in 1937 reported a prevalence of 25% of porcine cysticercosis and an incidence of 10% in the Eastern Cape Province (ECP) of South Africa [1,2]. The number of pigs continues to increase throughout southern Africa [3–7]. Approximately 25% of the pigs in South Africa are free-ranging and are owned by emerging pig producers (i.e. pig owners striving to increase production above subsistence) in resource-poor areas of the country. Additionally, projections for pork consumption in the developing regions of the world for the period 1993–2020 are anticipated to double (39 to 81 million tonnes) compared to a marginal increase in developed regions (38 to 41 million tonnes) [8]. The ECP reported high levels (28–50%) of human juvenile NCC (which occurs in children) and limited current data for porcine cysticercosis [5,9–11]. In 2003, the prevalence of porcine cysticercosis was studied in these same districts by testing 261 pigs [10]. The diagnostic tests used in the study included lingual examination, two enzyme-linked immunosorbent tests (ELISA) and an enzyme immunoelectrotransfer (EITB) test [10]. Previously, when we employed a Bayesian approach to estimate the true prevalence of porcine cysticercosis in the ECP, we found the level to be very high [10]. In this study, using the same dataset, we determine risk factors of porcine cysticercosis, while accounting for the clustering effects of more than one pig belonging to the same owner and of more than one owner in a district.
Materials and Methods

Study design and population

This study was carried out from February to June 2003, in the six veterinary districts of the Alfred Nzo and Oliver R. Tambo Districts of the ECP. These districts included 124 villages and are served by animal health officers (AHO) and state veterinarians. The role of AHOs is to serve specific villages in a district. Therefore they contacted pig owners and invited them to participate in this study. The criteria for owners to be invited to participate in the study were that they were emerging pig producers, would be available during the days that the research team was scheduled to conduct the survey, and that the villages were accessible by road. All owners who agreed to participate were scheduled to meet on specific days with the research team. Details of the numbers of pigs and the village sampling are reported elsewhere [10].

Household questionnaire

Data were collected from a standard hardcopy questionnaire that included 42 questions on household identification, information and respondent details, pig breed (South African hut breed, cross breed or other pure breed), pig management and husbandry, possible transmission factors (e.g. source of drinking water, absence of a latrine or toilet) and awareness of taeniosis/cysticercosis in humans and of cysticercosis in pigs. The questionnaire methodology followed [12–15] and I. Phiiri (personal communication, 2003). The questionnaire underwent pilot testing in the field and then was administered to the pig owners during an interview by an AHO fluent in Xhosa (a local language) and concurrent with examination of the pigs. Due to the high level of illiteracy among villagers, informed verbal consent was obtained from pig owners by the AHOs.

Statistical analysis

Data from the hardcopy questionnaires were entered into Microsoft Excel [16] and then exported to SAS/STAT® software v9.2 [17] for analysis. Frequencies of both owner- and pig-level characteristics were determined. For pig-level analysis, all bivariable and multivariable associations were determined using the surveylogistic procedure.

Bivariable models were adjusted for clusters of pigs within owner, while the multivariable model was simultaneously adjusted for clusters of pigs within owner and clusters of owners within district. Porcine infection with cysticercosis was determined using two ELISA tests. B158/B60 Ag-ELISA [18] and HP10 Ag-ELISA [19–20]. The outcome for all analyses was porcine infection, defined as a positive result on either of the two ELISA tests. All variables with a p-value less than or equal to 0.10 on bivariable analysis were considered for inclusion in the final multivariable model, and tests for significant interaction between the terms in this model were performed. All tests for significance were performed at the α = 0.05 level, and both unadjusted and adjusted odds ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were determined.

Ethical approval

The study protocol was approved by the National Department of Agriculture Directorate, South Africa and Animal Ethics Committee of Veterinary Services Eastern Cape Province, Department of Agriculture, ECP, South Africa, village leaders and pig owners. Collection of blood specimens from pigs was performed by a licensed veterinarian according to South African guidelines for animal care.
the true prevalence. We re-ran the model, and it yielded a true prevalence of 56.7% [21].

Both the Bayesian and frequentist methods suggest a very high prevalence of this disease, especially when compared to other prevalence studies, using Ag-ELISA, in Zambia (30–52%) and Tanzania (3–48%) [22–23]. Some limitations to be borne in mind with this study include the lack of accessibility by road to all villages which may have influenced the representativeness of the sample to the target population and, though well validated Ag-ELISA tests were used, there may have been possible underestimation of the overall prevalences. Sensitivities’ estimates for the B158/B60 and the Ag-ELISA tests were 63.3% and 70.4%, respectively [21].

Households lacking a latrine (or toilet) were associated with an 89% increase in the odds of porcine infection, and this contributes to our understanding of the transmission of this parasite in this study area. Our study agrees with those carried out in Zambia and Tanzania where the prevalence of porcine cysticercosis was considerably higher in pigs reared in households lacking latrines [22,23]. In our study this may be explained by the easy access to human feces for the pigs in these areas. Though latrines and toilets were directly observed in the vicinity of homes, they were often a Table 1. Bivariable associations between owner/pig characteristics and cysticercosis1 infection in pigs from Eastern Cape Province (South Africa) (N = 256)2.

| Risk factor                                                                 | Category                     | Infected (n = 146) | Not infected (n = 110) | Crude odds ratio (95% CI)4 p-value |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Veterinary district5                                                       | Umzimukulu                  | 28 (58)           | 20 (42)                | 1.17 (0.53, 2.59 ) 0.691           |
|                                                                               | Maluti                      | 17 (49)           | 18 (51)                | 0.79 (0.34, 1.85 ) 0.590           |
|                                                                               | Tsolo                       | 32 (71)           | 13 (29)                | 2.06 (0.89, 4.78 ) 0.091           |
|                                                                               | Qumbu                       | 29 (73)           | 11 (28)                | 2.21 (0.92, 5.29 ) 0.075           |
|                                                                               | Lusikisiki                   | 9 (29)            | 22 (71)                | 0.34 (0.14, 0.86 ) 0.022           |
|                                                                               | Mt. Frere                    | 31 (54)           | 26 (46)                | Reference                         |
| Breed6                                                                       | Cross bred                  | 18 (40)           | 27 (60)                | 0.42 (0.22, 0.83 ) 0.012           |
|                                                                               | Other                       | 2 (67)            | 1 (33)                 | 1.27 (0.08, 20.97 ) 0.868          |
|                                                                               | Hut pig                     | 123 (61)          | 78 (39)                | Reference                         |
| Latrine7                                                                    | Absent                      | 82 (66)           | 42 (34)                | 2.08 (1.24, 3.49 ) 0.006           |
|                                                                               | Present                     | 63 (48)           | 67 (52)                | Reference                         |
| Husbandry system8                                                          | Confined                    | 23 (56)           | 18 (44)                | 0.95 (0.48, 1.85 ) 0.870           |
|                                                                               | Free-ranging/semi-intensive  | 123 (57)          | 91 (43)                | Reference                         |
| Measles given as a main problem with pig rearing9                           | Yes                         | 57 (52)           | 53 (48)                | 0.67 (0.4 , 1.13 ) 0.131           |
|                                                                               | No                          | 88 (62)           | 55 (38)                | Reference                         |
| Source of drinking water10                                                  | Tap water                   | 27 (54)           | 23 (46)                | 0.86 (0.45 , 1.63 ) 0.635          |
|                                                                               | Natural sources or boreholes| 118 (58)          | 86 (42)                | Reference                         |
| Consumption of pork at home11                                               | Yes                         | 135 (56)          | 104 (44)               | Reference                         |
|                                                                               | No                          | 6 (67)            | 3 (33)                 | 1.54 (0.44 , 5.42 )              |
| Meat inspected by a meat inspector12                                         | Yes                         | 0 (0)             | 0 (0)                  | §                                  |
|                                                                               | No                          | 145 (57)          | 109 (43)               | Reference                         |
| Pigs slaughtered at home13                                                  | Yes                         | 142 (57)          | 109 (43)               | Reference                         |
|                                                                               | No                          | 3 (100)           | 0 (0)                  | §                                  |

1- not determined, due to cells with zero counts.
2- Analyses were performed using the survey logistic procedure of the SAS/STAT® software to adjust for clusters of pigs within one owner.
3- (%) refers to row percentages.
4- CI = Confidence interval.
5- Type 3 Wald statistic had a p-value of 0.003.
6- Type 3 Wald statistic had a p-value of 0.041. Had missing values for n = 7. Other includes other pure bred breeds.
7- Had missing values for n = 2.
8- Had missing values for n = 1.
9- Had missing values for n = 3. Measles are cysts, from the larvae of Taenia solium, observed in pig meat.
10- Had missing values for n = 2.
11- Had missing values for n = 8.
12- Had missing values for n = 2.
13- Had missing values for n = 2.

Note: no significant associations (p>0.10) were found between porcine infection and owner or household variables (sex, age, education, years of experience managing pigs, keeping pigs for home consumption), or with awareness questions (knowing what cysts in pork were, knowing how pigs acquired tapeworm, knowing how humans were infected with tapeworm or how to recognize infection, or had heard of persons in the village suffering with epilepsy, headache, or madness).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0037718.t001

Risk Factors of Pig Cysticercosis in South Africa

PLoS ONE | www.plosone.org 3 May 2012 | Volume 7 | Issue 5 | e37718
distance of 20–50 m from the house or were not in working order (R.C. Krecek, personal observation). In contrast, in Cameroon there was no association of infection in pigs in households without a latrine when compared to those with a latrine [24]. Another study in Mexico showed that latrines were available in the majority of households (91%) and none of the 33 pigs studied showed cysts in the tongue or antibodies against *T. solium* in western blot assays [25].

It is essential to consider the results of the current study in the context of the socioeconomic characteristics of the study population. Of the nine provinces in South Africa, the ECP continues to be the most challenged in terms of infrastructure. For example, when 2007 provincial and national figures are compared, the ECP reported the highest proportion (40%) of households with no toilets (or latrines) as compared to the provincial and national figures of 25% and 9%, respectively. This province also has the lowest proportion of homes with access to piped water (70% vs 95%). In addition, unemployment is second highest with 25% as compared to the national average of 21%. Levels of unemployment, and the proportion of households without toilets and homes with access to piped water have improved across the country, but little has changed in this province since 2003 [10]. In addition, efforts to improve sanitary conditions throughout other provinces have been successful but there has been very little change in the ECP. This highlights the setting in which the transmission of porcine cysticercosis currently occurs [26].

The presence of *T. solium* limits pork production and is a serious threat to public health in this province [9–10]. The current study reports, though the majority of pig owners observe tapeworm infections in humans, they have a very poor understanding of the transmission of this parasite between humans and pigs. There is no access to formal meat inspection or availability of information about transmission, treatment and prevention of these diseases. Though these were not identified as risk factors the statistical analysis reported very high percentages. This is coupled with the high levels of porcine infection and human juvenile cysticercosis throughout the Alfred Nzo and Oliver R. Tambo Districts of ECP [2,4–6]. An overarching goal of the Cysticercosis Working Group of Eastern and Southern Africa is to identify appropriate recommendations for prevention and management in endemic areas of these countries [2,5,10,11]. In addition to the need for improvement of infrastructure is the need to provide appropriate information to communities. Education in combination with other interventions has been shown to have the greatest impact on lowering levels of these diseases [27] with one of the earliest reported examples in a rural community in Mexico [25,27]. A more recent example tested the efficacy of teaching methods in Kenyan farmers to prevent human epilepsy caused by neurocysticercosis [28]. This training enhanced knowledge acquisition and behavior change which are first steps to prevention of this disease. Understanding the risk factors which lead to *T. solium* infection together with applying educational interventions to increase awareness and knowledge of this disease can potentially lower the very high prevalence in humans and pigs in endemic areas such as the ECP.

### Acknowledgments

Mr. D Stockdale and Dr. K Lucas of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission in South Africa, and RUSVM are thanked for support; Dr. L Mrwebi, Dr. R Hyde, Mr. M Lephallo and other staff of the Veterinary Services Eastern Cape Province; the Cysticercosis Working Group of Eastern and Southern Africa for technical inputs to field collections; Mr. TE Krecek of Krecek and Krecek CC, and Mr. B Weaver, Mr. B Ho-Thanh, Mr. M McMllan, Mr. D John- King, J Heller, J Moore and A Hefler of RUSVM for technical assistance; Dr. LJS Harrison, Dr. P Dormy and Dr. N Prat for inputs with the diagnostic test analysis; Ms. MF Smith of the Agricultural Research Council for statistical support; the emerging pig producers who cooperated so willingly throughout this study; and several anonymous reviewers for valuable comments that helped improve previous versions of this manuscript.

### Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: RCK ALW PMS. Performed the experiments: RCK LMM LN LM. Analyzed the data: RCK HM LM SRW. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: RCK LMM SRW. Wrote the paper: RCK HM PMS LM SRW.

### References

1. World Health Organization. Fifty-Sixth World Health Assembly (2003) Control of Neurocysticercosis. Available: http://apps.who.int/gho/archive/pdf_files/ WHA56/ca3610.pdf. Accessed 2012 May 3.
2. Phiri I, Ngowi H, Afonso S, Matenga E, Boa M, et al. (2003) The emergence of Cysticercosis in Eastern and Southern Africa as a serious agricultural problem and public health risk. Acta Trop 87: 13–23.
3. O’Neal SE, Townes JM, Wilkins PP, Noh JC, Lee D, et al. Seroprevalence of *Taenia solium* antibodies against *Taenia solium* cysticerci among refugees resettled in United States. Emerg Infect Dis, [serial on the Internet] 2012 Mar [date cited], http:// dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1803.1111367.
4. Krecek RC (2003) Third meeting of the Cysticercosis Working Group in Eastern and Southern Africa takes place in Maputo. J Afr Vet Assoc 76: 2–3.
5. Mafjoane NA, Appleton CC, Krecek RC, Michael LM, Willingham AL (2003) The current status of neurocysticercosis in Eastern and Southern Africa. Acta Trop 87: 25–33.
6. Krecek RC, Michael LM, Willingham AL, III, Schantz PM (2004) Questionnaire results from a community-based project on porcine cysticercosis in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Pub Health 35: 271–274.
7. National Department of Agriculture Directorate: Veterinary Services, Livestock Figures, December (2001) Private Bag X138, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa.
8. International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) (2000) Livestock Strategy to 2010: Making the Livestock Revolution work for the poor. ILRI, Nairobi, Kenya.
9. Carabin H, Krecek RC, Cowan LD, Michael L, Foyaca-Sibat H, et al. (2006) Estimation of the cost of *Taenia solium* cysticercosis in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. Trop Med Intl Health 11: 906–916.
10. Krecek RC, Michael LM, Schantz PM, Njiamjja L, Smith MF, et al. (2008) Prevalence of *Taenia solium* cysticercosis in swine from a community-based study
in 21 villages of the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. Vet Parasitol 154: 38–47.
11. Foyaca-Sibat H, Cowan LD, Carabin H, Targonska I, Anwary MA, et al. (2009) Accuracy of Serological Testing for the Diagnosis of Prevalent Neurocysticercosis in Outpatients with Epilepsy, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 3: e562. Doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0000562.
12. Krecek RC, Tobin P (2004) An analysis of opinions from veterinarians in South Africa regarding business management skills. J S Afr Vet Assoc 75: 24–29.
13. Welu D, Krecek RC (2001) Socioeconomic, health and management aspects of working donkeys in Moretele 1, North West Province, South Africa. J S Afr Vet Assoc 72: 37–43.
14. Letsoalo SS, Krecek RC, Botha CAJ, Ngatu X (2000) Animal husbandry in Moretele 1 of North-West Province: implications for veterinary training and research. J S Afr Vet Assoc 71: 92–96.
15. Minnaar WN, Krecek RC, Rajput JI (1999) Helminth parasites of dogs from two resource-limited communities in South Africa. J S Afr Vet Assoc 70: 92–94.
16. Microsoft® Windows® Professional 2002. Microsoft® Excel.
17. SAS Institute Inc, Cary, North Carolina, USA.
18. Dorny P, Vercammen F, Brandt J, Vansteenkiste W, Berkvens D, et al. (2000) Sero-epidemiological study of Taenia saginata cysticercosis in Belgian cattle. Vet Parasitol 88: 43–49.
19. Harrison LJS, Joshua GWP, Wright SH, Parkhouse RME (1989) Specific detection of circulating surface.secreted glycoproteins of viable cysticerci in Taenia saginata cysticercosis. Parasite Immunol 11: 351–370.
20. Harrison LJS, Sewell MMH (1991) The zoontic Taeniae of Africa. In: Parasitic helminths and zooneses in Africa CNL, Macpherson, PS. Craig, eds. London: Unwin Hyman. 281 p.
21. Krecek RC, Michael LM, Schantz PM, Ntanjana L, Smith MF, et al. (2011) Corrigendum to Prevalence of Taenia solium cysticercosis in swine from a community-based study in 21 villages of the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. (Vet Parasitol 154: 38–47). Vet Parasitol 183: 198–200.
22. Sikasaunge CS, Phiri IK, Phiri AM, Dormy P, Sizya S, et al. (2007) Risk factors associated with porcine cysticercosis in selected districts of Eastern and Southern provinces of Zambia. Vet Parasitol 143: 59–66.
23. Ngowi HA, Kassuka AA, Maveda GEM, Boa ME, Carabin H, et al. (2004) Risk factors for the prevalence of porcine cysticercosis in Mbulah District, Tanzania. Vet Parasitol 120: 273–283.
24. Pondja A, Neves L, Mlangwa J, Alfonso S, Faézine J, et al. (2010) Prevalence and risk factors of porcine cysticercosis in Angónia District, Mozambique. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 4: e594. Doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0000594.
25. Vazquez-Flores S, Ballesteros-Rodea G, Flisser A, Schantz PM (2001) Hygiene and restraint of pigs associated with absence of Taenia solium cysticercosis in a rural community of Mexico. Salud Publica de Mexico 43: 574–576.
26. Statistics South Africa (2001) Census 2007. Community Survey 2007. Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001, South Africa. (http://www.statssa.gov.za).
27. Sarti E, Flisser A, Schantz PM, Gleizer M, Loya M, et al. (1997) Development and evaluation of a health education intervention against Taenia solium in a rural community in Mexico. Ann J Trop Med Hyg 56: 127–132.
28. Wohlegemut J, Dewey C, Levy M, Mutua F (2010) Evaluating the efficacy of teaching methods regarding prevention of human epilepsy caused by Taenia solium neurocysticercosis in Western Kenya. Am J Trop Med Hyg 82: 634–642.