Soil-transmitted Helminthiasis (STH)

1. Adult worms produce eggs that are passed in faeces. Human faeces may contaminate soil, food, crops or drinking water with eggs where sanitation is poor.

2. Some STH eggs hatch in the soil producing larvae that penetrate skin.

3. Hookworm larvae enter the body through the bloodstream.

4. Hookworm larvae can penetrate animals, following a similar cycle as humans.

5. These eggs then enter the body through ingesting contaminated, unwashed food: *Ascaris* (roundworm) & *Trichuris* (whipworm).

6. Some STH eggs remain unhatched in the soil until being ingested.

**INTERVENTIONS**

- **Deworming:** Prevents new worms from growing in the body.
- **Sanitation:** Prevents contamination of environment with faeces.
- **Hygiene Education:** Prevents contamination of environment with faeces and water contact.
- **Clean water:** Prevents people collecting water from fresh water sources.