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Efficacy of various medicines for Giardiasis treatment. A comparative study. Initial results

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iardia lamblia is a common intestinal parasite in the Poland and a frequent cause of diarrheal illness throughout the world. J Despite the recognition of G. Lamblia clinical and epidemiological illness for the last over 50 years, and the millions infected worldwide, there have been few reviews of therapy for this infection and no definitive treatment protocols have been published. In addition, only a few of agents have been used in therapy, and the agents which are available may vary in significantly in efficacy and have adverse effects or be contraindicated in certain clinical situations. Also, growing resistance may play a role in some infections. When evaluating the clinical efficacy of agents used against Giardia, it is difficult to compare studies. They vary as to entry methodology (whether randomization was done and if treatment was blinded or open), population studied (children, adults, symptomatic and/or asymptomatic patients), outcome measures (clinical efficacy and/or stool negativity), and duration of follow-up. Nevertheless, conclusions may be drawn from the studies when viewed as a whole, and statements can be made about the relative efficacy of the agents. This paper will review the efficacy of agents currently used for the treatment of Giardiasis in our medical center. The total of 480 patients with giardiasis were treated with eight of the medicines most commonly used for this infection. All drugs were used in their usual posologic schedules. The cure rates achieved with furazolidone, nifuratelum, metronidazole, nimorazole, ornidazole, tinidazole, nitazoxanide and albendazole were, respectively, 63%, 65%, 65%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 94%, 96% and 96%, while in a control group given no medication stools of only 35% of the patients became negative. Side effects were of minor importance in patients treated with nimorazole, ornidazole, tinidazole, nitazoxanide and albendazole, and were somewhat more frequent and severe in those treated with furazolidone, nifuratelum and metronidazole.

Biography

Wojciech Ozimek is a MD Paediatrician, Independent lecturer, researcher and media expert in parasitic and vector-borne diseases in Warsaw, Masovian District, Poland.

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