

Having held technical discussions on the problem of ankylostomiasis and its control in the Region;

Recognizing that ankylostomiasis is a major health problem and is one of the most important parasitic diseases in this Region;

Noting that social environment is a major consideration in the maintenance of its endemicity;

Fully aware that the disease constitutes an important bio-social problem which needs further expansion of our efforts if a complete solution is to be found,

1. URGES Member States to approach the problem on the broad lines of human ecology, integrating control measures into the national economic development plans for raising living standards;
2. EMPHASIZES the need for survey of the basic factors involved in the epidemiology of the disease, the management of sanitation, and the production of effective and safe remedies for campaign treatment of ankylostomiasis;
3. STRESSES the desirability of a team approach as an integral part of all ankylostomiasis control programmes, in settling the various factors responsible for the spread of the disease, whether social, agricultural, sanitary, industrial (especially mining), or nutritional;
4. RECOMMENDS that pilot projects with well-defined objectives be developed as part of country-wide programmes to test new schemes and to seek new solutions on a reasonable scale;
5. RECOMMENDS that the development of evaluation and organizational procedure, and of objective yardsticks for measuring progress, should receive high priority amongst the studies made at WHO-assisted pilot projects;
6. RECOMMENDS that in countries where ankylostomiasis constitutes a public health problem, inter-departmental co-ordination committees or councils consisting of representatives of public health, municipal or rural sanitation, agriculture, industries, community development departments as well as educational, administrative and local government authorities and any other relevant authorities, be established to deal with the problem.

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