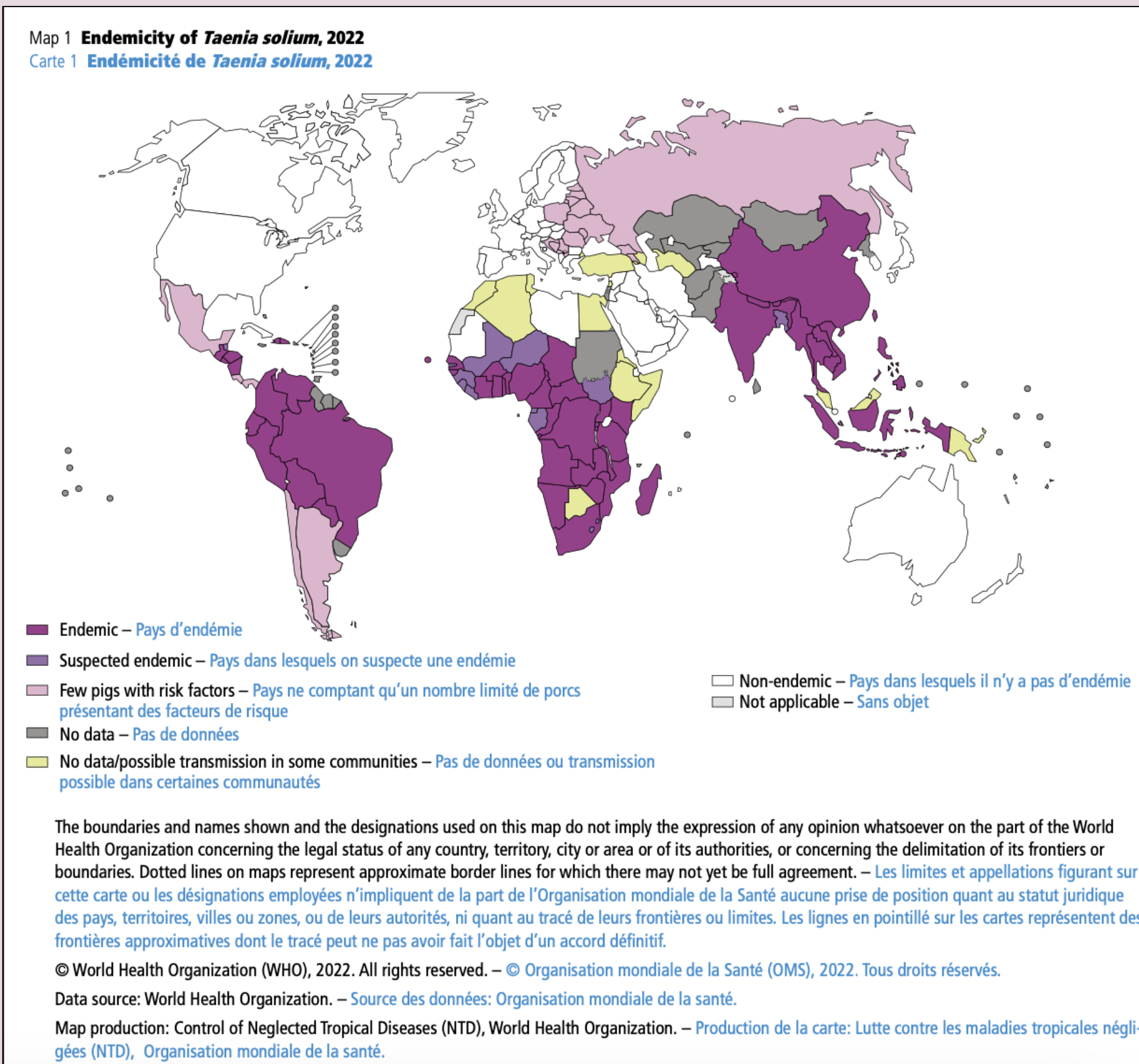
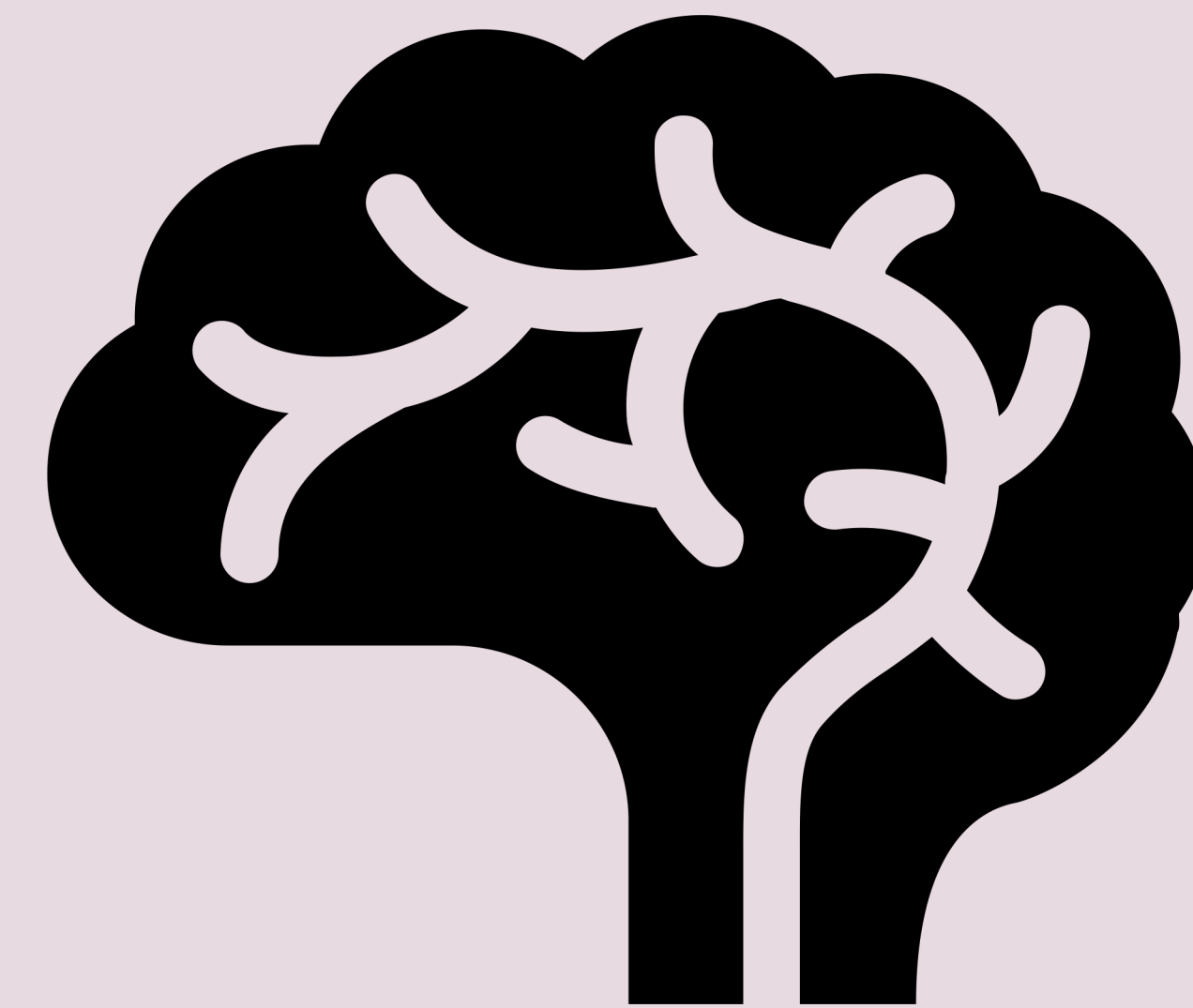


Background



Taenia solium is the most important foodborne parasite. Human infection with the metacestode larval stages may lead to the development of **neurocysticercosis**. **Neurocysticercosis** is a leading cause of **acquired epilepsy** in endemic areas.

Epilepsy represents the most common neurological disorder in many parts of in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).

Aims and objectives

The **overall aim** of NeuroSolve is to validate and demonstrate a methodological approach to implement research results into real-world clinical practise. Specifically, the consortium will focus on evaluation and subsequent implementation of two health technologies - an antiparasitic combination treatment and a serological test- that can make a major positive contribution to NCC management.

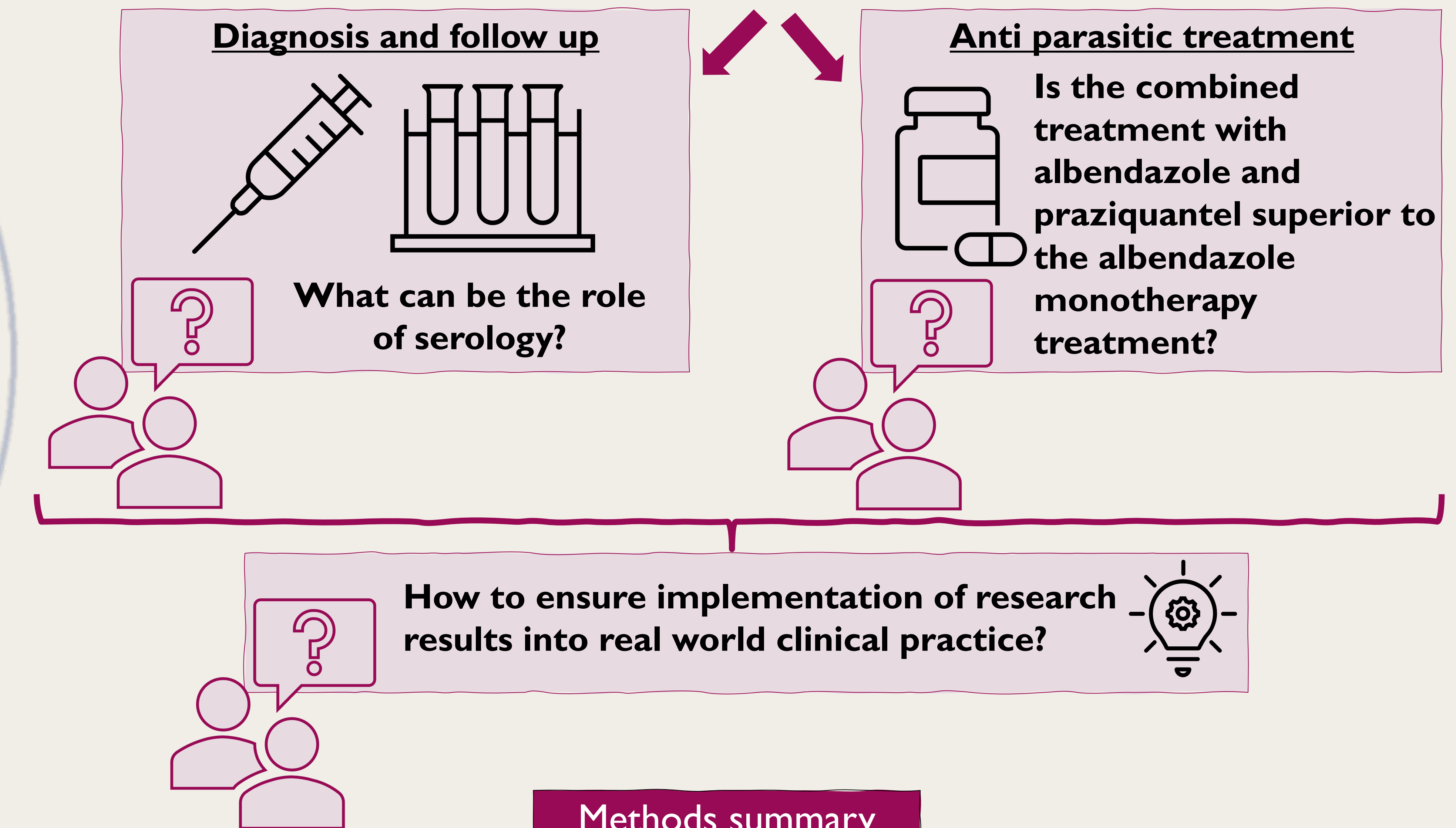
The objectives of NeuroSolve include the:

- Strengthening of clinical and research capacity** related to NCC through training and mentoring of early-career researchers, clinicians and frontline healthcare workers as well as upgrading infrastructure relevant for NCC surveillance and control
- Demonstrating the superiority of the combined treatment on Quality of Life (QoL)** for NCC patients
- Evaluating the potential impact of adopting serological testing on the patient outcomes** and health systems through a simulation study,
- Demonstrating the cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit** of the proposed health technologies,
- Developing and validating an implementation strategy** that addresses identified barriers for uptake using the robust implementation frameworks.
- Enhance research results uptake** into national and international guidelines and health policy through engagement of relevant policy makers throughout the project period and beyond.

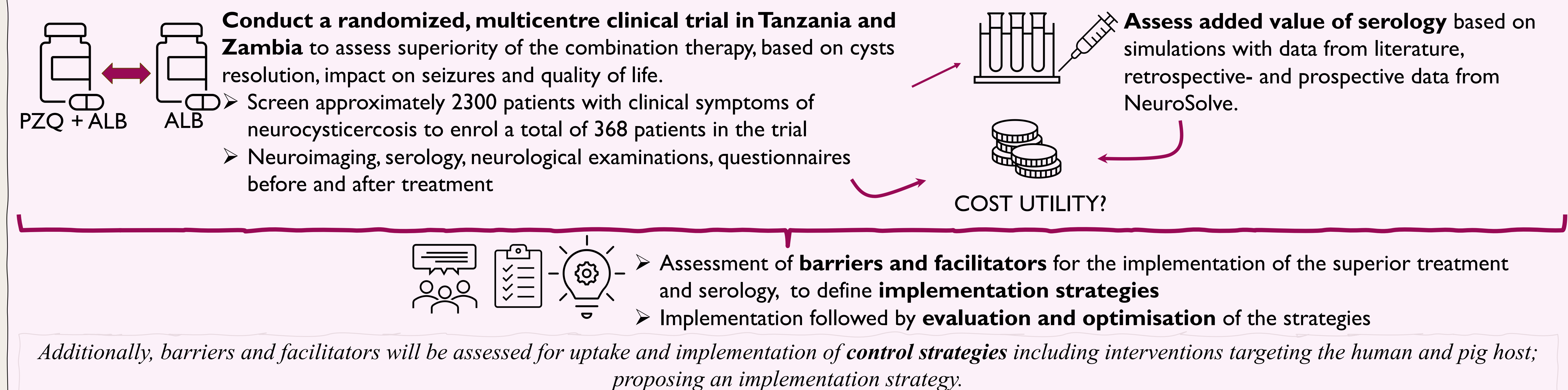


Research questions

Neurocysticercosis patient management in resource poor countries in SSA



Methods summary



If the intended impacts are reached, NeuroSolve will improve health outcomes of NCC patients, provide a blueprint for meaningful implementation research and demonstrate to policy makers how research can strengthen healthcare systems.