

# Last steps towards a potential therapy against intestinal worms

## The culmination of 10+ years of research

At the STOP2030 research project, we aim to accelerate the implementation of an innovative treatment against soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infections.

Our **novel drug combination** is a **safe, accessible and affordable** alternative to available treatments that helps overcome current limitations. In this project, our goal is to take the final steps towards the approval of this co-formulation, and assist in the development of the regulatory and supply pathways needed to **support its integration** in disease control plans.

STOP2030 is the result of years of research and work in previous projects and clinical trials. With this final **public-private collaboration** between pharma, clinicians, and advocacy professionals, we aim to provide a solution that reaches communities and complements existing control measures, **driving us closer to disease control.**

## The project in numbers

 **5**  
Countries

 **7**  
Partners

 **3**  
Years

 **3.5** Million €  
Funding

In funding by the EDCTP

**797** Thousand €  
In funding by the Swiss Government

## Our Consortium

An African and European partnership towards disease control



Mundo Sano



## Find out more

 [stop2030.org](http://stop2030.org)    @stop2030project



# On the cusp of an innovative treatment for intestinal worm infections



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### Funded by



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# Intestinal worms, a long story of unmet needs

## Infecting a quarter of the world's population



Soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infections **affect children and adults** in the world's poorest communities. They mostly impact growth and development of children, sometimes causing anaemia and **life threatening complications**.



Beyond their health concerns, these infections cause a **huge disease burden** in affected communities. The massive loss in work and school days due to these diseases **affects the whole country's economy and development**.

## A call for a better treatment

Currently, STH infections are addressed only by **single-drug therapies** using benzimidazoles or ivermectin that have several **limitations** for the control of the disease:



**Not effective against all helminth species:** Two species are not susceptible to treatment by benzimidazoles.



**Risk of emergence of resistance:** Already reported in some species.



**Insufficient to reach elimination objectives:** Set at <2% prevalence of infections in children.

## Health and social impact of STH



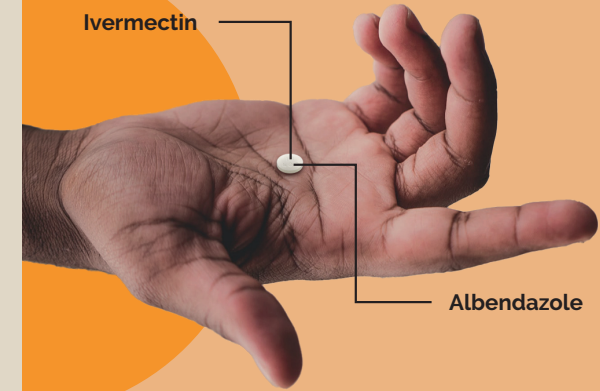
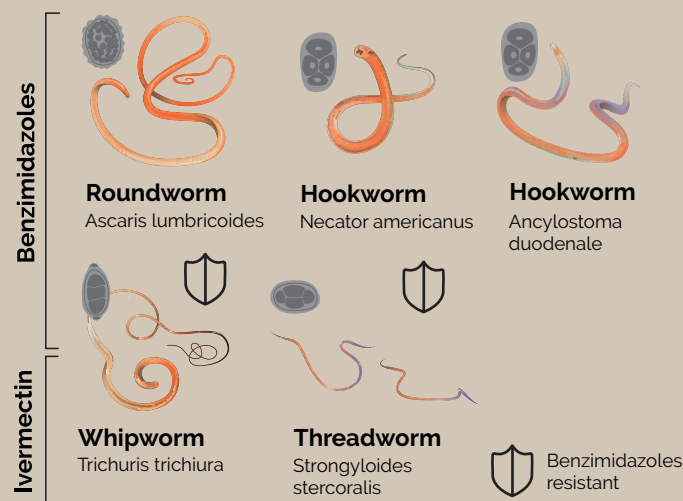
**1.5 Billion**  
People Infected



**1.9 Million**  
Disability adjusted  
life years



## Current therapeutic approach



## Simplifying treatment through combination

### A new approach to reach international objectives

Our **co-formulation is based on two already licensed drugs** that are widely-used as anthelmintics around the world. This combination **overcomes the limitations** of current treatments:



**Effective against all species:** Including Strongyloides stercoralis and Trichuris trichiura



**Minimises the risk of resistances:** By using drugs with different mechanisms of action



**Developed along regulatory and supply pathways:** To foster implementation by health agencies

## Discover our background

Browse through the publications repository of our prior STOP projects.

