

medications such as glucocorticoids are needed to reduce arachnoiditis and accompanying vasculitis. Most authorities recommend prolonged courses of antiparasitic drugs as well as shunting when hydrocephalus is present. Methotrexate and, in some cases, tumor necrosis factor inhibitors can be used as steroid-sparing agents in patients requiring prolonged therapy. In patients with diffuse cerebral edema and elevated intracranial pressure due to multiple inflamed lesions, glucocorticoids are the mainstay of therapy, and antiparasitic drugs should be avoided. For ocular and spinal medullary lesions, drug-induced inflammation may cause irreversible damage. Ocular disease should be managed surgically. Recent data suggest that either medical or surgical therapy can be used for spinal disease.

Prevention Measures for the prevention of intestinal *T. solium* infection consist of the application to pork of precautions similar to those described above for beef with regard to *T. saginata* infection. The prevention of cysticercosis involves minimizing the opportunities for ingestion of fecally derived eggs by means of good personal hygiene, effective fecal disposal, and treatment and prevention of human intestinal infections. Optimal eradication programs in endemic areas include mass chemotherapy administered to human and porcine populations and vaccinations of pigs. A vaccine for porcine infection is licensed in India and a few other countries.

■ ECHINOCOCCOSIS

Echinococcosis (also termed hydatidosis) is an infection caused in humans by the larval stage of *Echinococcus granulosus* sensu lato, *E. multilocularis*, or *E. vogeli*. *E. granulosus* sensu lato parasites produce cystic hydatid disease, with unilocular cystic lesions. These infections are prevalent in most areas where livestock is raised in association with dogs. Molecular evidence has demonstrated that *E. granulosus* strains belong to a range of genotypes and several species. Currently, human cystic hydatid disease is caused by organisms formerly termed *E. granulosus* that are now classified as *E. granulosus* sensu stricto (genotypes 1–3), *E. canadensis* (genotypes 6–8 and 10), and *E. ortleppi* (genotype 5). Other species