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| **Overview:*** 24 human and 13 animal studies, 1 mixed study
* Estimated median sample size = 213.5 [IQR 71-1597]
* Helminths represented: *S. mansoni* (9), *S. japonicum* (5), unspecified *Schistosoma* species (5), mixed STH (7), *S. stercoralis* (5), *F. hepatica* or *Fasciola* species (4), *A. lumbricoides* (1), *O. viverrini* (1) and *S. haematobium* (1)
* Only 10 of 34 studies reported on both baseline and follow-up metabolic syndrome or related parameters (before and after anthelmintic treatment)
* Human studies:

 - 17 cross-sectional, 4 prospective cohorts, 2 randomized clinical trials, 1 combined cross-sectional and interventional study, and 1 mixed human/animal study - Median age: 44.2 years [IQR 36-56.7] - Median percent of women: 49.5% [IQR 41.5-57]* Animal studies:

 - 11 mouse, 3 sheep (including mixed study) - Only 8 clearly reported on distribution of sex with 5 using all male and 3 using all female animals |
| **Study, Year (reference #)** | **Study type (animal model, method of infection/diagnosis)** | **Country** | **Parasite Species** | **Outcome** | **Sample Size** | **Sex (% Female)** | **Age in Years (Mean or Median)** | **Effect of Parasite and Anthelmintic Treatment on Outcome** |
| **Studies examining metabolic syndrome before and after anthelmintic treatment (n=10)** |
|  **Human studies (n=6)** |
| Hays, 2017(57) | Human (serum parasite IgG antibody, stool PCR), prospective cohort | Australia | *S. stercoralis* | BMI, random blood glucose# | 207 | Not reported | Unclear (reports age ranges from < 30 to > 50 years) | BaselineNo difference in BMI or random blood glucose between treated (infected) vs. not treated (uninfected) among those with or without T2DMFollow-upNo effect on BMI or random blood glucose 3 years after infected individuals were treated with ivermectin |
| Muthukumar, 2020(14) | Human (stool microscopy, prospective cohort | Thailand | *O. viverrini* | BMI, WC# | 400 | 60% | Unclear(age≤50: n=219; age≥51: n=181) | BaselineNo difference in BMI, WCFollow-upNo effect on BMI, WC in infected individuals 6 months after PZQ |
| Rajamanickam, 2019(58) | Human (parasite IgG antibody, stool microscopy); prospective cohort | India | *S. stercoralis* | IR and serum glucose# | 118 | 50% vs. 48.3% (infected vs. uninfected) | Median of 46 vs. 45 years (infected vs. uninfected) | BaselineNo difference in random blood glucose, but ↓ insulin level\* in infected group with T2DM vs. uninfected with T2DMFollow-up↑ random blood glucose by 18%\* and ↑ insulin level by 13%\* in infected individuals compared to pretreatment levels (6 months after ivermectin/albendazole) |
| Rajamanickam, 2020(59) | Human (parasite IgG antibody, stool microscopy); prospective cohort | India | *S. stercoralis* | Plasma insulin level, BMI, random blood glucose | 115 | 48.3% vs. 50.9% (infected vs. uninfected) | Median of 36 vs. 39 years (infected vs. uninfected) | Baseline↓ insulin level\*; no difference in BMI or random blood glucose between infected vs. uninfected non-diabetic, obese individualsFollow-up↑ insulin level by 9%\* in infected individuals compared to pretreatment levels (6 months after ivermectin/albendazole) |
| Sanya, 2020(13) | Human (stool microscopy and PCR), cluster-RCT | Uganda | Mixed helminths (*S. mansoni, S. stercoralis, T. trichiura*) | HOMA-IR, fasting blood glucose# | 1898 | 46.5% vs. 47.1% (intensive vs. standard anthelmintic treatment) | 32 vs. 31 years (intensive vs. standard anthelmintic treatment) | BaselineNo difference in HOMA-IR or fasting blood glucoseFollow-up No effect on HOMA-IR or fasting blood glucose in either treatment groups (PZQ/albendazole) |
| Tahapary, 2017 (8) | Human (stool microscopy, stool PCR), cluster-RCT | Indonesia | Mixed helminths (*A. lumbricoides, T.* *trichiura, S. stercoralis*) | IR and serum glucose# | 1669 | 60% vs. 61.2% (albendazole treatment vs. placebo) | 42.5 vs. 42.5 years (albendazole treatment vs. placebo) | BaselineNo differences in fasting insulin or glucose levels or in HOMA-IRFollow-up↑ HOMA-IR\*in albendazole group after 52 weeks of follow-up; effect was greater in comparison to subjects without helminth infections at baseline (p = .01 for the interaction between helminth infection status at baseline and post-treatment). |
|  **Animal studies (n=4)** |
| Kozat, 2010(17) | Animal (Akkaraman sheep; stool microscopy) | Turkey | *F. hepatica* | Serum glucose# | 25 | Not reported | 3-5 years | Baseline ↓ glucose\*Follow-up ↑ glucose\* in infected group after treatment with triclabendazole/levamisole but remained lower than controls on day 28 + 56 |
| Luo, 2017(15) | Animal (C57BL/6 and diabetes db mutation of the leptin receptor (Lepr db/db) mice; cercariae and SEA) | China | *S. japonicum* | IR, body weight# | 90 | 0% (appears only male mice were used) | 6 weeks | Baseline↓ body weight\* and IR\* in infected mice; mice exposed to SEA also had ↓ body weight\* and IR\* compared to normal miceFollow-up↓ body weight\* and IR\* vs. control mice but compared to infected mice that were not treated, mice who were treated with PZQ had ↑ weight\* and IR\* at 9 weeks |
| Shaheen, 1989(60) | Animal (cercariae; Swiss albino mice) | Egypt | *S. mansoni* | Blood glucose | Not reported | 0% (only male mice used) | Not reported | Baseline↓ blood glucose\* Follow-up↑ blood glucose\* in infected animals 7 and 14 days after PZQ |
| Yuksek, 2013(16) | Animal (Akkaraman sheep; stool microscopy) | Turkey | *Fasciola* species | Serum glucose# | 30 | Not reported | 1-3 years | Baseline↓ glucose\*Follow-up↑ glucose\* 28 days after infected sheep were treated with triclabendazole/levamisole |
| **Studies examining metabolic syndrome only cross-sectionally (n=28)** |
|  **Human studies (n=18)** |
| Afshan, 2020(20) | Human (Fasciola IgG Enzyme Immunoassay), cross-sectional | Pakistan | *Fasciola* species | Serum glucose# | 100 | Unclear total but 6.6% infection prevalence in females | Unclear (reports age ranges from 10 to 69 years) | No difference in serum glucose |
| Chen, 2013(25) | Human (study-defined PSI criteria), cross-sectional | China | *Schistosoma* species | Metabolic syndrome# | 3913 | 47.1 vs. 61.4% (with PSI vs. without PSI)\* | 70.5 vs. 67.6 years (with PSI vs. without PSI)\* | ↓ prevalence of metabolic syndrome\* (↓ HOMA-IR\*, ↓FBG\*; ↓ BMI\* and WC\*) |
| Dessie, 2020(26) | Human (stool microscopy), cross-sectional | Ethiopia | *S. mansoni* | Serum glucose# | 220 | 50% | 30.9 vs. 31.1 years (infected vs. control) | No difference in glucose |
| Hays, 2015(32) | Human (serum parasite IgG antibody), cross-sectional | Australia | *S. stercoralis* | BMI# | 259 | 59.1% | 43.4 | No difference in BMI  |
| Li, 2016(6) | Human (study defined criteria for hepatosplenic disease + stool microscopy used to exclude active infection; cross-sectional | China | *S. japonicum* | BMI, IR# | 82 | 57% | 73.7 vs. 72.6 (infected vs. controls) | ↑ prevalence of IR\* in those with chronic hepatosplenic *S. japonicum* and normal liver function with portal systemic shuntingNo difference in BMI |
| Mohamed, 2017(56) | Human (stool microscopy to rule out active infection; study-defined PSI criteria), cross-sectional | Egypt | *Schistosoma* species | Metabolic syndrome# | 574 | 27.7% | 56.7 vs, 57.9 (infected vs. uninfected) | ↓ BMI \* and waist circumference\*, and FBG in those with PSI; ↓ prevalence of metabolic syndrome\* (32.7% vs. 42.3%) in those with PSI |
| PrayGod, 2022(69) | Human (stool and urine microscopy), cross-sectional | Tanzania | Mixed helminths (*S. mansoni + haematobium, A. lumbricoides, S. stercoralis, T. trichiura*) | Insulin level and HOMA-IR, beta-cell function, BMI, WC, fat mass | 1718 | 54.8% vs. 59.2% (approx. average of infected vs. uninfected) | 39.5 vs. 40.8 years (approx. average of infected vs. uninfected) | HIV-infected not on ART:↓ HOMA-IR\* and fasting insulin\* only in schistosome-infected people; ↓ fasting insulin\* and HOMA-beta\* in those with STHHIV-uninfected:↓ BMI\* with mixed helminth infection; ↓ WC\* and fat mass\* only in HIV-uninfected people with STH infection, not with schistosome infection; ↑ beta-cell function\* ( ↑ overall insulin secretion index) in people with schistosome infection |
| Sanya, 2020(7) | Human (stool microscopy, stool PCR), cross-sectional | Uganda | Mixed helminths (*S. mansoni, T. trichiura, A. lumbricoides, S. stercoralis*) | Metabolic syndrome# | 2828 | 49% vs. 65% (rural vs. urban survey)\* | 31.5 vs. 29.7 years (rural vs. urban survey)\* | No differences in FBG or HOMA-IR (↓ mean FBG\* and HOMA-IR\* in urban residents, but current helminth infection did not explain for these differences) |
| Shen, 2014(43) | Human (study-defined PSI criteria), cross-sectional | China | *Schistosoma* species | Metabolic syndrome# | 1942 | With PSI: 11.6%Without PSI: 20.1% | 65.7 vs. 64.9 years (men with PSI vs. without PSI)64.4 vs. 65.4 years (women with PSI vs. without PSI) | ↓ prevalence of hyperglycemia (29.96% vs 41.34%), obesity (8.37% vs 16.43%), and abdominal obesity (24.30% vs 41.78%) in men with PSI vs. controls (all, p<0.001)—not seen in women↓ BMI\* in both men and women; ↓ WC\* only in men and ↓ FBG\* only in women |
| Shen, 2015(42) | Human (study-defined PSI criteria + stool microscopy used to exclude active infection), cross-sectional | China | *Schistosoma* species | Metabolic syndrome# | 1597 | 0% (only men enrolled) | 65.7 vs. 64.9 years (with PSI vs. without PSI) | ↓ prevalence of metabolic syndrome (p<0.001) and its components including central obesity (p<0.001) (BMI and WC) in men with PSI vs. controls |
| Tahapary, 2018(45) | Human (stool PCR), cross-sectional and interventional study (exposure to a HFD) | Indonesia | Mixed helminths (*N. americanus, A. duodenale, A. lumbricoides, T. trichiura, S. stercoralis*) | IR, WC, and serum glucose# | 154 | 0% (only men enrolled) | 44.5 vs. 39.3 (rural vs. urban) | No difference(↓ IR\* and ↓ WC \* in infected or uninfected individuals living in rural area vs. uninfected urban individual) |
| Talukder, 2022(68) | Human (parasite IgG antibody), cross-sectional | Australia | *S. stercoralis* | BMI# | 536 | 55.1% vs. 54.2% (infected vs. uninfected) | 40.4 vs. 38.0 (infected vs. uninfected) | No difference in BMI |
| Wiria, 2013(47) | Human (stool microscopy with stool PCR), cross-sectional | Indonesia | Mixed helminths (*T. trichiura, A. lumbricoides, N. americanus, A. duodenale, S. stercoralis*) | BMI and WHR# | 675 | 62.3% vs. 65.9% (infected vs. uninfected) | 45.0 vs. 44.8 years (infected vs. uninfected) | ↓ BMI\* (mean difference -0.66, 95%CI [-1.26,- 0.06], p=0.031), WHR\* (-0.01, [-0.02, -0.00], p=0.011 |
| Wiria, 2015(65) | Human (stool microscopy with stool PCR), cross-sectional | Indonesia | Mixed helminths (*T. trichiura, A. lumbricoides, N. americanus, A. duodenale, S. stercoralis)* | BMI and HOMA-IR# | 646 | 62.0% vs. 66.2% (infected vs. uninfected) | 45.2 vs. 44.4 years (infected vs. uninfected) | ↓ BMI (23.2 vs 22.5 kg/m2)\* and HOMA-IR (0.97 vs 0.81)\* |
| Wolde, 2019(48) | Human (stool microscopy), cross-sectional | Ethiopia | *S. mansoni* | BMI and FBG# | 181 | *S. mansoni* positive (endemic): 41.5%*S. mansoni* negative (endemic): 49.4%*S. mansoni* negative (non-endemic): 29.5% | *S. mansoni* positive (endemic): 44.2*S. mansoni* negative (endemic): 39.9*S. mansoni* negative (non-endemic): 28.1 | ↓ BMI\* and FBG \* |
| Zaman, 2018(21) | Human (parasite IgG antibody), cross-sectional | Pakistan | *A. lumbricoides* | Serum glucose# | 356 | 47% | 22.3 years | No difference in glucose |
| Zinsou, 2020(52) | Human (urine microscopy), cross-sectional | Gabon | *S. haematobium* | HOMA-IR and serum and glucose | 71 | 51.3% vs. 56.2%. (infected vs. uninfected) | 34.5 vs. 35.7 years (infected vs. uninfected) | No difference in HOMA-IR or glucose |
| Zou, 2021(53) | Human (study-defined PSI criteria), cross-sectional | China | *Schistosoma* species | BMI# | 2867 | 20.7% vs. 20.3% (PSI vs. without PSI) | 68.5 vs. 68.0 years (PSI vs. without PSI) | No difference in BMI |
|  **Animal studies (n=9)** |
| Cortes-Selva, 2018(61) | Animal (C57BL/6 and ApoE-deficient mice; cercariae) | United States | *S. mansoni* | Glucose tolerance# | Unclear | Unclear, but possibly only male mice used | Unclear, possibly 6 weeks of age | ↑ (improved) glucose tolerance\* among infected mice fed normal or high-fat chow |
| Filomeno, 2020(30) | Animal (C57BL/6 mice; cercariae) | Brazil | *S. mansoni* | Glucose tolerance# | 33 | 0% (only male mice used) | Not reported | ↑ (improved) glucose tolerance\* |
| Hussaarts, 2015(62) | Animal (SEA and cercariae; C57BL/6J mice) | The Netherlands | *S. mansoni* | IR and body weight | Unclear | 0% (only male mice used) | 8-10 weeks | ↓ body weight\* and IR\* |
| Lira, 2019 (37) | Animal (BALB/c mice; cercariae) | Brazil | *S. mansoni* | Serum glucose, body weight# | 40 | 100% (only female mice used) | Not reported | ↓ serum glucose\*; ↓ body weight\* in the last two weeks before euthanasia |
| Phiri, 2007(63) | Animal (Scottish Blackface and Suffolk cross sheep; metacercariae) | Unclear, possibly Scotland | *Fasciola* species | Serum glucose and weight gain | 28 | Not reported | Approximately 11-18 months | ↓ weight\* between 6-8 and 11 weeks post infection (wpi) in infected sheep; ↓ serum glucose \* from 6 wpi to the end of the experiment in *F.* *hepatica*-infected sheep and from 9-11 wpi in *F. gigantica*-infected sheep |
| Saule, 2005(66) | Animal (C57BL/6 mice; cercariae) | France | *S. mansoni* | Glucose and insulin tolerance test | Unclear | 100% (only female mice used) | 7 weeks | ↓ glucose tolerance\* and ↑ insulinemia\* from day 7 to day 21  |
| Tang, 2019(70) | Animal (C57BL/6 and Leprdb/db mice; SEA) | China | *S. japonicum* | IR and serum glucose  | 24 | Not reported | 6 weeks | ↓ IR\* and glucose levels\* in mice treated with SEA |
| Thabet, 2008(67) | Animal (Swiss albino mice; cercariae) | Egypt | *S. mansoni* | IR and serum glucose | 55 | Not reported | Not reported | No difference in serum insulin or glucose between infected and uninfected diabetic mice; ↓ serum insulin level\* and ↑ glucose\* in infected diabetic mice vs. control |
| Yang, 2021(51) | Animal (ApoE-deficient C57BL/6 mice; parasite recombinant enzyme, rSj-Cys) | China | *S. japonicum* | Body weight# | 24 | 0% (only male mice used) | 7-8 weeks old | ↓ body weight\* + kidney weight in mice fed HFD receiving rSj-Cys vs. mice fed HFD not receiving rSj-Cys |
|  **Mixed studies (n=1)** |
| Duan, 2018(28) | Mixed animal (C57BL/6 and ob/ob mice; cercariae) and human (chronic schistosomiasis; unclear method of diagnosis) | China | *S. japonicum* | Glucose tolerance, serum glucose, and BMI# | 2183 (human); unclear sample size of mice | Humans: 24.3% vs. 25.1% (infected vs. controls)Mice—100% (only female mice used) | 51.7 vs. 49.5 years (human infected patients vs. controls)10-12 weeks (mice) | Humans: ↓ BMI\* and serum glucose\*Mice: ↑ (improved) glucose tolerance\* and ↓ body weight\* |