the administration of anthelmintic drugs at the stage of intestinal invasion or in the acute phase is crucial for therapy. In addition, because of the predominantly zoonotic importance of infection, the main in many countries have focused on the control or elimination of *Trichinella* from the food chain [4]. Domestic pork and related products remain the most important source of *Trichinella* infection in humans, especially when pigs are raised under free-range or backyard production conditions. the prevention and treatment of humans and animals are all important. In following text, we review new progress in the treatment and prevention of trichinellosis.

Therapies

Anthelmintics

Anthelmintics, primarily albendazole and mebendazole, are the principal drugs for the treatment of trichinellosis. mode of action is inhibition of microtubule polymerization by selectively binding to the β-tubulin monomer of the parasite, with little on binding the tubulin of the mammalian host [7]. recommended dose of albendazole is 400 mg twice daily for 8 to 14 days; for mebendazole, it is 200 to 400 mg three times a day for 3 days, followed by 400 to 500 mg three times a day for 10 days. Both treatment schemes are suitable for adults and children; however, they are contraindicated during pregnancy and are not recommended in children less than 2 years old. Albendazole has a slif h h al=D=D

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(RCB20) and HP-β-CD showed better activity than RCB20 alone

	Salmonella-delivered Ts87 DNA vaccine + rTs87	Oral DNA vaccine + intramuscular boost with rTs87	46% ML reduction;
	DNA vaccine of pVAX1-TsMIF-TsMCD-1-mUb	intramuscular	38% ML reduction
	Phage-displayed Ts87 peptides	Subcutaneous	29% ML reduction
	Salmonella-expressed 30-mer of p43 antigen (ShdA)	Intranasal	62% adult reduction
	Salmonella-expressed 30-mer of p43 antigen (MisL)	Intranasal Salmonella-30mer + boost with intraperitoneal 30mer	Adult and ML reduction
Recombinant proteins and epitopes-peptides vaccine	rTs-APase	Subcutaneous	59% ML reduction; 38% adult reduction
	rTspSP-1.3	Subcutaneous	39% ML reduction
	Phage-displayed rTsp10	Subcutaneous	79% ML reduction; 63% adult reduction
	Salmonella-delivered Ts-cystatin	Oral	Accelerated worm expulsion; worm fecundity decline
	Salmonella-surface-anchored and secreted		

4.