



# UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

## Legislative Testimony

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Testimony Presented Before the  
Senate Committee on Ways and Means  
April 4, 2018 at 10:30 a.m.

By Carolyn Ma, PharmD, BCOP  
DEAN

UH Hilo - Daniel K. Inouye College of Pharmacy

### HB 474 HD1 SD1 – RELATING TO RAT LUNGWORM DISEASE

Chair Dela Cruz, Vice Chair Keith-Agaran, and members of the committee:

My name is Carolyn Ma, and I am the Dean for the UH Hilo Daniel K. Inouye College of Pharmacy (DKICP). As designated lead for UH Hilo and on behalf of Interim Chancellor Marcia Sakai, the University of Hawai'i at Hilo fully supports this bill that will address the control and treatment of Rat Lung Worm (RLW) Disease. We do, however, respectfully request for amendments to this draft, specifically on page 3, to remove lines 9-11 which reads:

“provided that the appropriation shall be matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis between the State and anticipated sources of funding, including private sources and federal research grants.”

UH Hilo's DKICP has both a basic science researcher and a pharmacy practice (pharmacist) faculty on the RLW Working Group.

A most recent study (in publication) has shown that Hawai'i Island has the highest *Angiostrongylus cantonensis* infection rates in rats (94%) and in mollusks (*Parmarion martensi*, semi-slugs 77%) in the country and the increase in human infection appears linked to the arrival of semi-slugs. A baseline recent study was conducted on Kauai between March-May 2017 and tested for the presence of *Angiostrongylus cantonensis* (Rat Lungworm), of which 17.2% of semi-slugs tested positive. Our basic science researcher has been active in conducting valuable research.

1. Jarvi lab has developed a 'death assay' to distinguish live from dead larvae. Continued study in this area will help complete studies determine how effective commercially available vegetable washes or other solutions are at killing infective RLW larvae.
2. Simulated catchment water systems have been initially conducted to test two different size filters in an attempt to filter out infective larvae. However, tests have shown that larvae can still travel or move around certain size filters. Continued evaluation of the possibility of RLW transmission in water is necessary by conducting laboratory and household catchment studies to optimize maintenance

and treatment design that prevents RLW larvae entering household and agricultural water supplies.

3. A pilot study has been completed to determine if a blood-based test can help to diagnose RLW, rather than the current diagnosed procedure of a spinal tap. Continued study of protein isolates from infected rats will help to evaluate the reliability and validity of such a test.
4. The lab continues to develop ways of reducing larval burdens in rats. Vaccination study was unsuccessful under given conditions. Further study in possibly deworming rats may be a more appropriate strategy.

Our Pharmacy Practice faculty has been working with Dr. John Martell in performing a retrospective chart review to better understand the treatment scheme and outcomes of the 70+ cases of RLW that have occurred in Hawai'i. Funding would help to continue this investigation and further study to determine the most effective medical treatment for the various stages of RLW in humans, domesticated animals and farm livestock.

UH Hilo supports this bill if the passage does not replace or adversely impact priorities as indicated in our University of Hawai'i BOR Approved Supplemental Budget.