NTDs: update on the progress

Department of Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases
WHO Department of control of Neglected Tropical Diseases

Two main groups of diseases:

- **IDM** (Innovative and Intensified Diseases Management)
  Group of neglected diseases whose control interventions are based on *individual* approach;

- **PCT** (Preventive Chemotherapy and Transmission control)
  Group of neglected diseases whose control interventions are based on *community* approach;
IDM

Strategy:

• Strengthen prevention, control and surveillance.

• Provide wider accessibility to proper diagnosis

• Treatment of positive cases
Human African Trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness)

- Less than 7,000 cases in 2013 (over 25,000 in 2000)
- *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* localized in west and central Africa, accounts for 98% of reported cases (*T. brucei rhodesiense* localized in eastern and southern Africa, accounts for 2% reported cases)

- March 2014: HAT moves from control to elimination phase.
Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL)
- **SEAR** Continuous decline of incidence in the 3 endemic countries in the region (India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh): < 1 case per 10,000 population.
- **AFR** Ambisome and treatment guidelines available for severe VL cases in East Africa.

Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (CL)
- New drug in development

**Inter-regional surveillance** system for Cutaneous Leishmaniasis, VL and Muco-cutaneous Leishmaniasis established for EMRO, EURO and AFRO
• Global estimates for Chagas disease updated

• Design of a computerized information and surveillance system completed;

• Methodology to verify interruption of transfusional transmission and organ transplantation updated

• Increase in case detection and treatment at global level;

• 2011-2012 shortage of benznidazole solved

• Pediatric forms of Nifurtimox and Benznidazole available

Status as of April 2014
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- Combined rifampicin/clarithromycin clinical trial in progress in Benin and Ghana
- WHO and Harvard University started evaluation of mycolactone detection method on human samples
Status as of April 2014

- 2012-2013: integration of programme into general health services has improved case detection. This improvement results in slight increase in new cases
  - 2012: 232,857 cases
  - 2011: 226,626 cases

- WPRO Leprosy eliminated as a public health problem in all but three countries

- July 2013: SEARO Member States adopt *Enhanced Global Strategy* as part of Bangkok Declaration
Morges strategy (total community treatment / total targeted treatment + 3-6 monthly re-survey until zero cases) is effective:

In four countries implementing the strategy:
- coverage >90% was achieved;
- rapid disappearance of lesions instilled confidence in the populations;
- no evidence of drug resistance (azithromycin resistance surveys);

Challenges azithromycin is not donated for yaws and there are no funds for implementation.
Dracunculiasis eradication

- **South Sudan**
  - 2008: 3618
  - 2009: 2733
  - 2010: 1698
  - 2011: 1028
  - 2012: 521
  - 2013: 35

- **Other countries**
  - 2008: 1001
  - 2009: 457
  - 2010: 99
  - 2011: 30
  - 2012: 21
  - 2013: 113

*World Health Organization*
Strategy:

- Community diagnosis
- Preventive chemotherapy for population at risk
- Prevention (health education, wash promotion, vector control)
• Of 73 endemic countries: 59 completed mapping, 56 started MDA, 13 under post-MDA surveillance
  - Diethylcarbamazine donation (Eisai) solved the problems related to procurement of this drug
  - STAG endorsed a provisional strategy to start interventions for LF in loiasis-endemic areas
  - STAG TAS training workshops completed in all regions

Documents
• Handbook of practical entomology for national elimination programmes
• Provisional strategy for interrupting LF transmission in loiasis-endemic countries
• Managing Morbidity and Preventing Disability: an Aide-mémoire for national programme managers
**Status of PC as of April 2014**

**Latin America: OEPA**
- April 2013 - Onchocerciasis elimination in Colombia verified
- 2014 - Verification of elimination in Ecuador planned
- Guatemala and Mexico ongoing post-treatment surveillance after MDA
- Intensified MDA ongoing in cross-border transmission zone between Brazil and Venezuela

**Yemen**
- Urgent need for launching elimination programme to meet 2020 elimination goal

**Africa: APOC**
- 2014 APOC treatment targets: 120 million ONCH and increase LF treatment by 20%
- 2016 Programme for the Elimination of Neglected Diseases in Africa (PENDA), replaces APOC
- 2020 target: 12 out of 31 ONCH endemic countries targeted for elimination.

**Guidelines**
- September 2014: revised guidelines "Verification of Elimination of Human Onchocerciasis – Criteria and Procedures" completed
Status of PC as of April 2014

- EMRO: assessment of interruption of transmission in Morocco and Iran following WHA 65.21
- SEARO: active follow-up of elimination in Indonesia
- AMRO: large scale chemotherapy initiated in Brazil; situation assessment in Suriname and other Caribbean islands including St Lucia
- WPRO: implementation of 2012-2016 Regional Action Plan and Regional Committee Resolution; elimination by 2016 in Cambodia and Lao PDR (Mekong River Basin) and China
- AFRO: China/Africa/WHO collaboration – elimination by 2020 in Zanzibar and potentially Botswana and Namibia
2013

2014

2015

2020

Soli Transmitted Helminthiasis

Status as of April 2014

• 285 million children in need of treatment received anthelminthic for STH in 2012 corresponding to a global coverage of 32.6%

• Medicine donation resulted in an increased number of school-age children treated:
  • from 75 in 2011 to 132 million in 2012

• In contrast, coverage of pre-school-age children continued to decline,
  • after a peak of 37% in 2010, coverage went to 30% in 2011 and to 25% in 2012
  • The decline is due to unavailability of donated medicines for this age-group

• 4 tools prepared and presently field-tested: (i) teachers' manual; (ii) mapping manual; (iii) model to predict prevalence changes during PC implementation; (iv) STH data collection during TAS
Status as of April 2014

- Progressive global expansion of fascioliasis treatment with focus on AMR and WPR
  - 470,000 tablets of triclabendazole donated through WHO for 2014 activities
- Progressive expansion of clonorchiasis, opisthorchiasis and paragonimiasis treatment activities in WPR
  - Challenge: No donation of PZQ in place for clonorchiasis and opisthorchiasis
- Approximately 608,000 individuals treated in 2012
2013

2014

Status as of April 2013

2015

2020

• The disease is now in the NTD portfolio

• A WHO/NTD focal point has been selected and will join the department in April

• It is expected to
  • increase coordination/integration of trachoma elimination activities with the activities for the control of the other NTDs
  • Reinforce the collaboration among the different groups within the NTD community
Most recent report on treatment provided by PC diseases

- **LF** 425 M people treated  
  *(WER 2014 88 389-400)*

- **ONCHO** 98 M people treated  
  *(WER 2013 88 17-28)*

- **TRA** 47 M people treated  
  169 000 surgeries for trichiasis  
  *(WER 2014 88 241-256)*

- **STH** 321 M children treated  
  *(WER 2014 89 133-40)*

- **SCH** 42 M people treated  
  *(WER 2014 89 21-28)*
Thank you