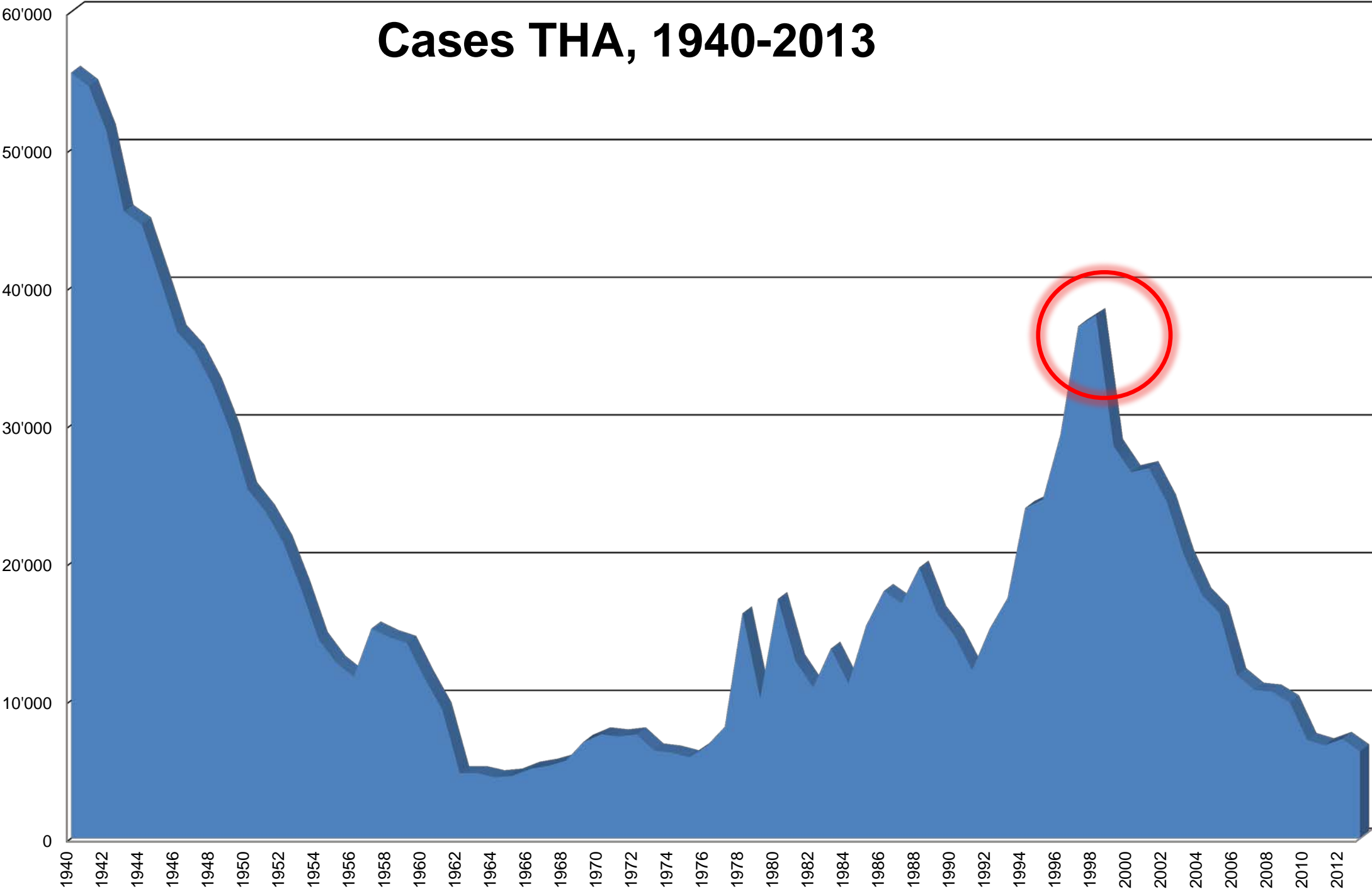


**Aiming to achieve HAT elimination.**



**World Health  
Organization**

# Cases THA, 1940-2013



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THE LANCET

POLICY AND PEOPLE

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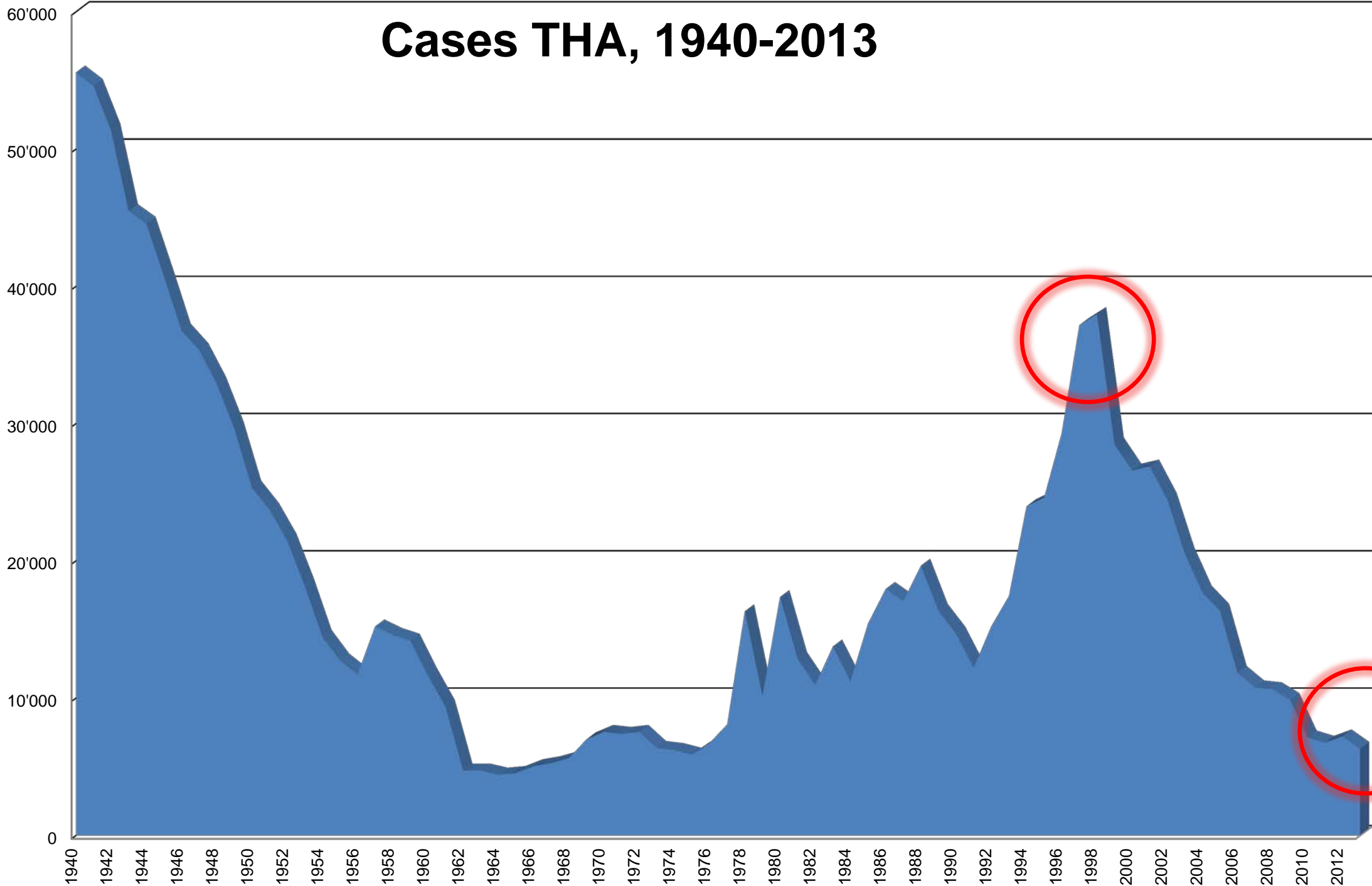
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### CURRENT NEWS

23 February 2011 PloS Neglected Tropical Diseases /WHO  
Elimination of sleeping sickness possible

The journey towards elimination of gambiense human African trypanosomiasis: not far, nor easy

J. R. FRANCO<sup>1\*</sup>, P. P. SIMARRO<sup>1</sup>, A. DIARRA<sup>2</sup>, J. A. RUIZ-POSTIGO<sup>3</sup> and J. G. JANNIN<sup>1</sup>



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Editorial

Sleeping Sickness Elimination in Sight: Time to Celebrate and Reflect, but Not Relax

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PLOS MEDICINE

Neglected Diseases

Eliminating Human African Trypanosomiasis: Where Do We Stand and What Comes Next?

Pere P. Simarro\*, Jean Jannin, Pierre Cattand

### Priorities for the Elimination of Sleeping Sickness

Susan C. Welburn and Ian Maudlin



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QOL1 - March 2011

| 1 |

Parasitology

Sleeping sickness elimination: are we dreaming?



BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation



BTC CTB



SSNCP



SANOFI

Swiss TPH



FIND foundation for innovative new diagnostics



DNDi Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative



IRD Institut de recherche pour le développement

# WHO HAT elimination strategy: Objectives

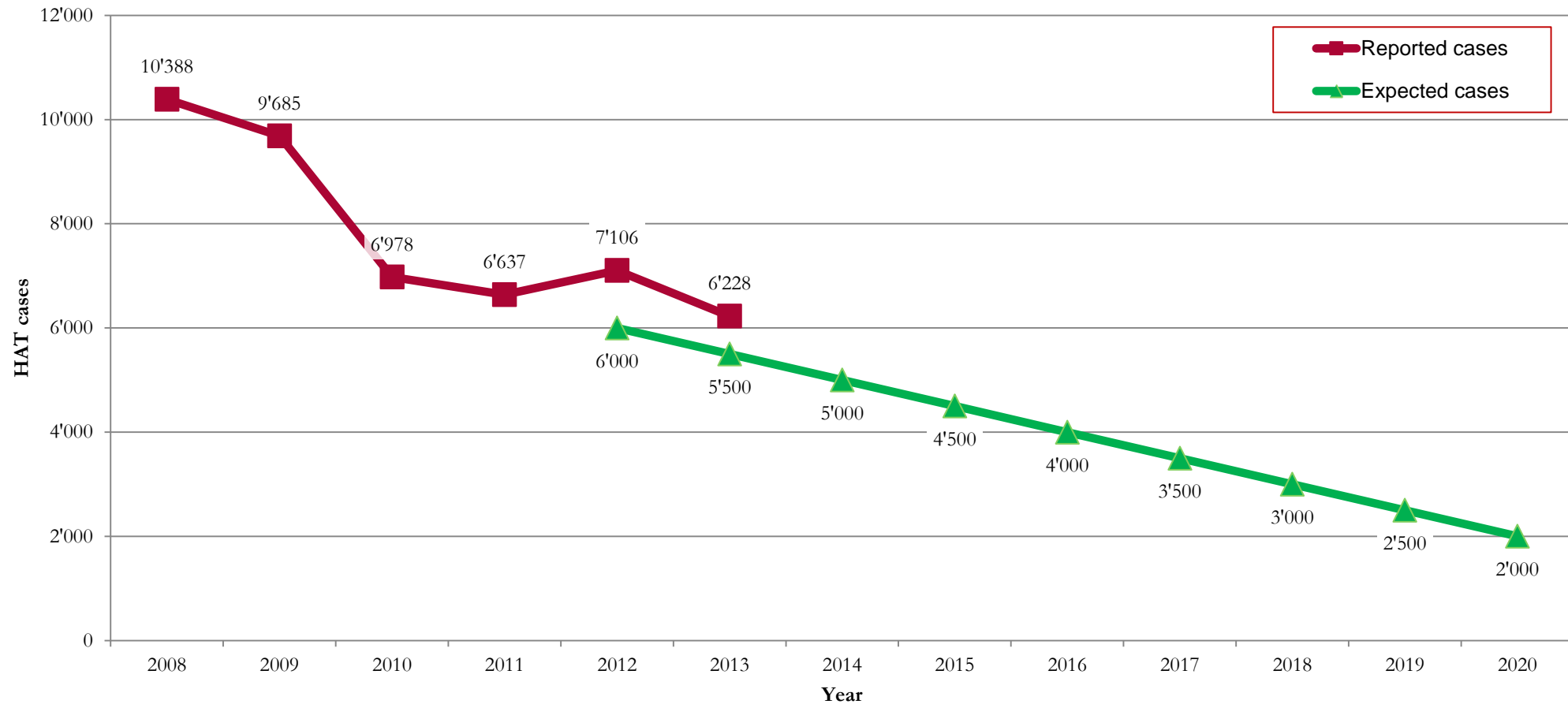
## Goal of WHO NTD Roadmap:

“To eliminate gambiense HAT as a public health problem” by 2020.

This is an intermediate step, defined as <1 new case in 10,000 inhabitants in at least 90% of foci, with < 2,000 cases reported annually at continental level.

# Gambiense HAT elimination: Progression

## Number of cases reported





# WHO HAT elimination strategy: Objectives

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## Final goal of WHO and DEC and according to NTD STAG recommendations:

"To interrupt transmission of gambiense HAT" by 2030

This is a sustainable final step, defined as reduction to zero of the incidence of infection caused by gambiense HAT in endemic countries

Continued actions will be required to prevent re-establishment of the disease.

# WHO HAT elimination strategy: Objectives

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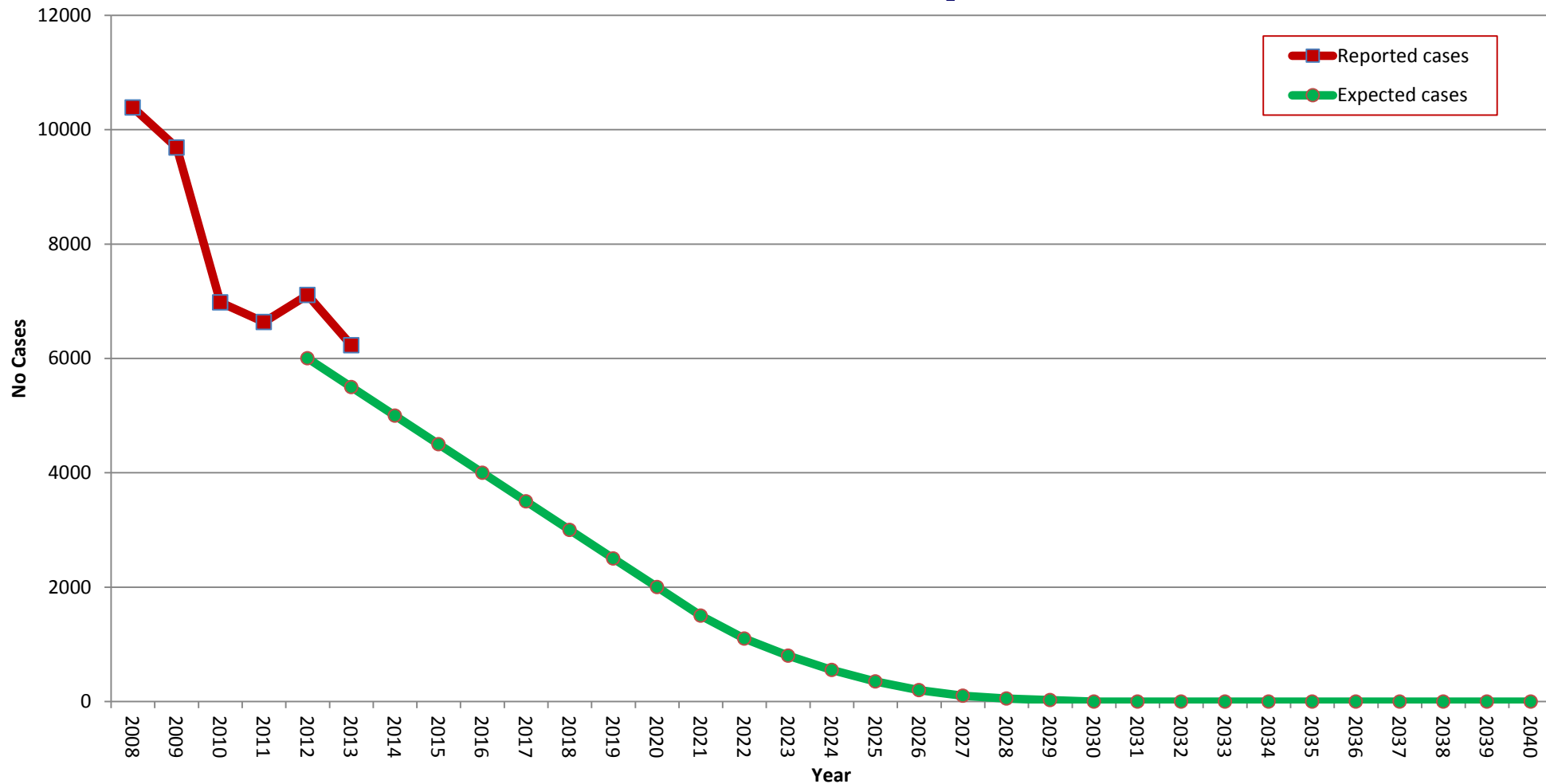
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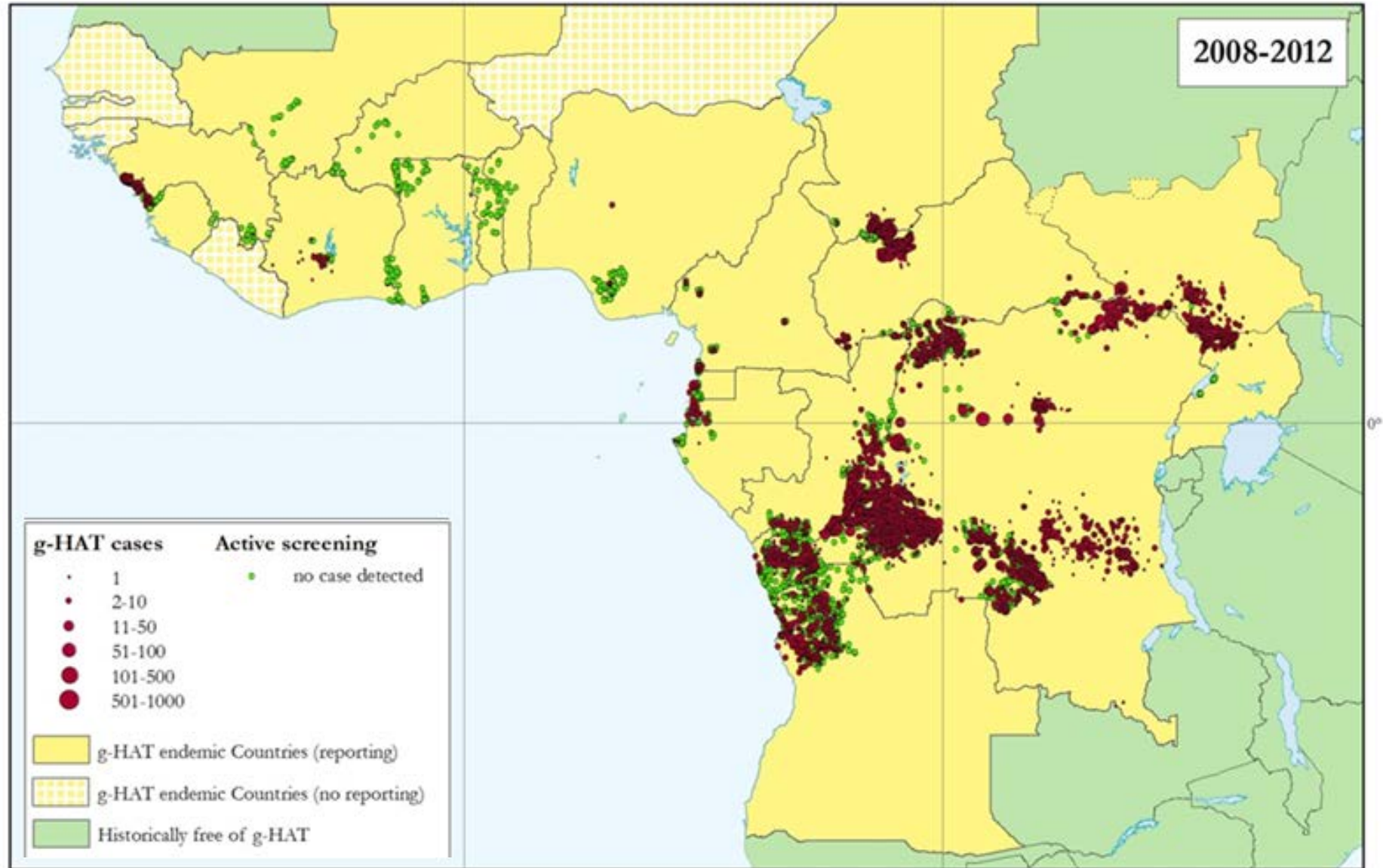
Being a zoonosis, the elimination of rhodesiense HAT as the total interruption of transmission of rhodesiense HAT is not feasible at this time.

# Gambiense HAT elimination: Progression

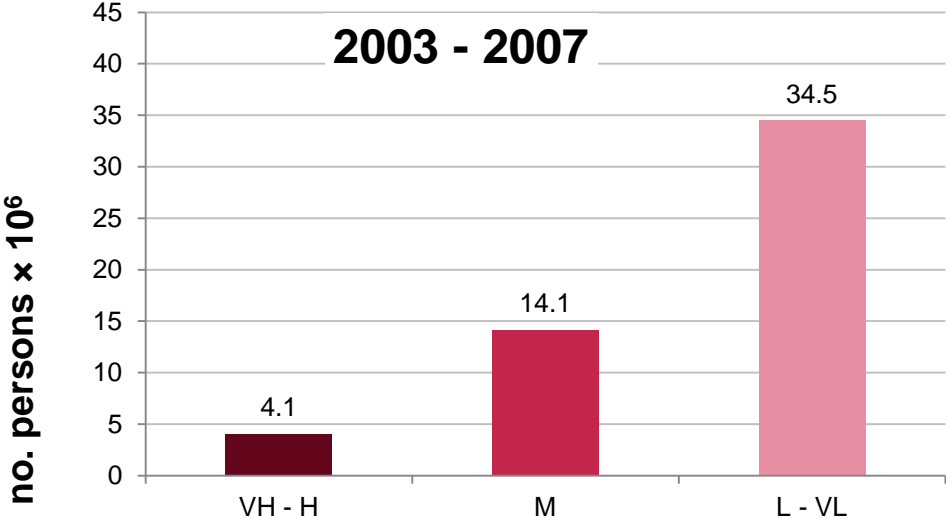
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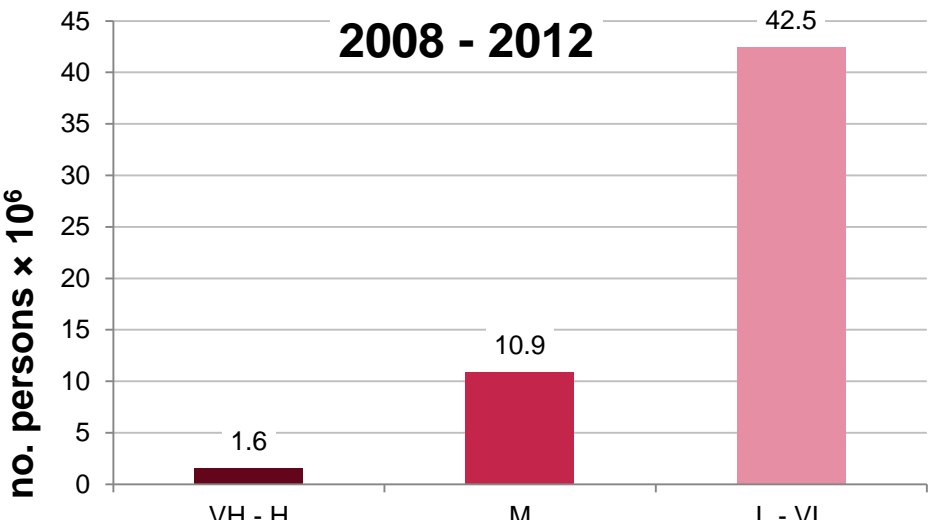
# Geographical extent of the disease



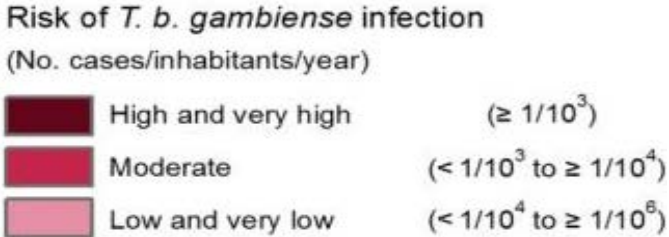
# Population at risk



Total: 52.7 million



Total: 55.0 million



# Gambiense HAT elimination strategy: Methods

There are four classical HAT control elements:

**Active case-finding through  
mobile teams**

**Passive case-finding  
integrated in fixed health  
facilities**

**Vector control to reduce  
tsetse populations**

**Management of detected  
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# Gambiense HAT elimination strategy: Methods

There are four classical HAT control elements:

- Active case-finding through mobile teams,
- Passive case-finding integrated in fixed health facilities,
- Vector control to reduce tsetse populations,
- Management of detected cases.

The strategy has to be flexible and dynamic enough to be adapted to:

- the disease progress
- the changes affecting the local health services.
- The social changes in the population
- the new tools and the results of the researchers



# WHO Network for HAT elimination

