

Moving towards the elimination of sleeping sickness

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**World Health
Organization**

Gambiense sleeping sickness: re-emerging and soon untreatable?

Simon Van Nieuwenhove¹

Tropical Medicine and International Health
VOLUME 6 NO 5 PP 330-334 MAY 2007

The situation of sleeping sickness in Angola: a calamity

A. Stanghellini^{1,2} and T. Josenando¹

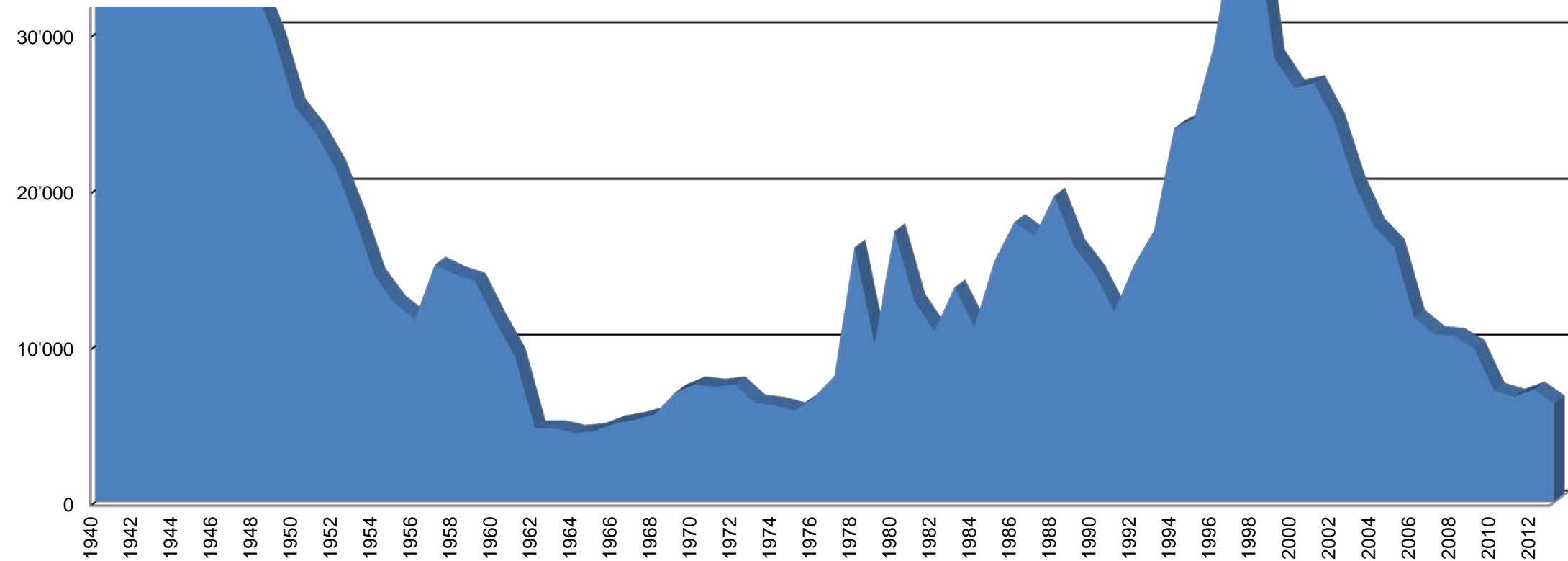
Tropical Medicine and International Health
VOLUME 6 NO 5 PP 342-347 MAY 2007

Re-emergence of epidemic sleeping sickness in southern Sudan

A. Moore¹ and M. Richer²

A burgeoning epidemic of sleeping sickness in Uganda

E.M.Fèvre, K.Picazzi, J.Fyfe, C.Waiswa, M.Odit, P.G.Coleman, S.C.Walubum



Sleeping sickness resurgence in the DRC: the past decade

Simon Van Nieuwenhove¹, Victor Kande Betu-Ku-Mesu², Philemon Mansins Diabakana², Johan Declercq^{2,3} and Constantin Miala Mia Bilenge²

THE LANCET
POLICY AND PEOPLE

Southern Sudan hit by epidemic of sleeping sickness

THE LANCET

In the heart of darkness: sleeping sickness in Zaire

Mosiana Ekwanzala, Jacques Pépin, Nzambi Khonde, Sadi Molisho, Herman Bruneel, Philippe De Wals

Human African trypanosomiasis: an emerging public health crisis

David H Smith*, Jacques Pepin* and August H R Stich†

Cases THA, 1940-2013



UNITING TO COMBAT NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES
Ending the Neglect & Reaching 2020 Goals

LONDON DECLARATION ON NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

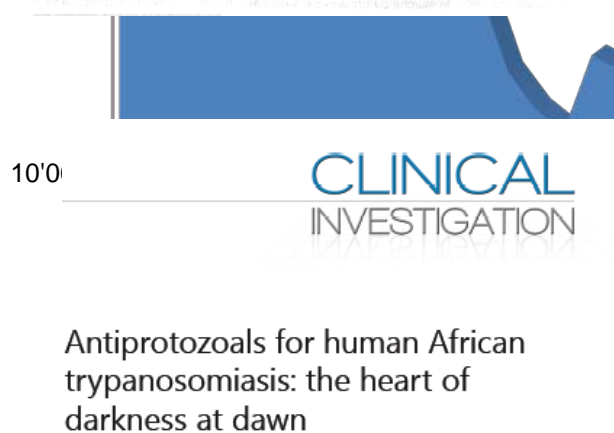


CURRENT NEWS

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



20 Le combat exemplaire contre la maladie du sommeil



Diversity of human African trypanosomiasis epidemiological settings requires fine-tuning control strategies to facilitate disease elimination

CLM - Month 2011

1

Parasitology

Sleeping sickness elimination: are we dreaming?

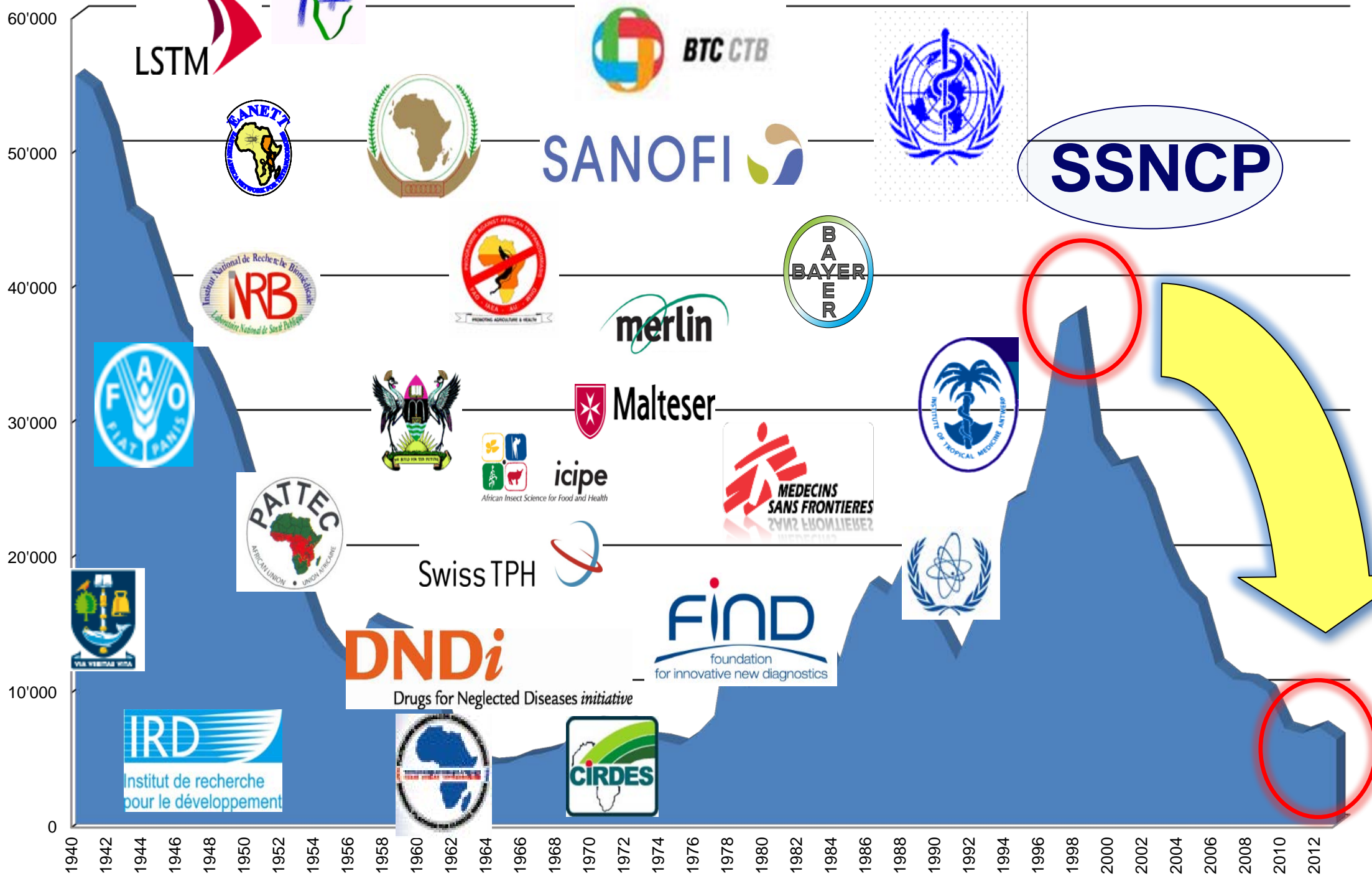
The journey towards elimination of gambiense human African trypanosomiasis: not far, nor easy

J. R. FRANCO^{1*}, P. P. SIMARRO¹, A. DIARRA², J. A. RUIZ-POSTIGO³ and J. G. JANNIN¹



2012

Cases THA, 1940-2013



WHO HAT elimination strategy: Objectives

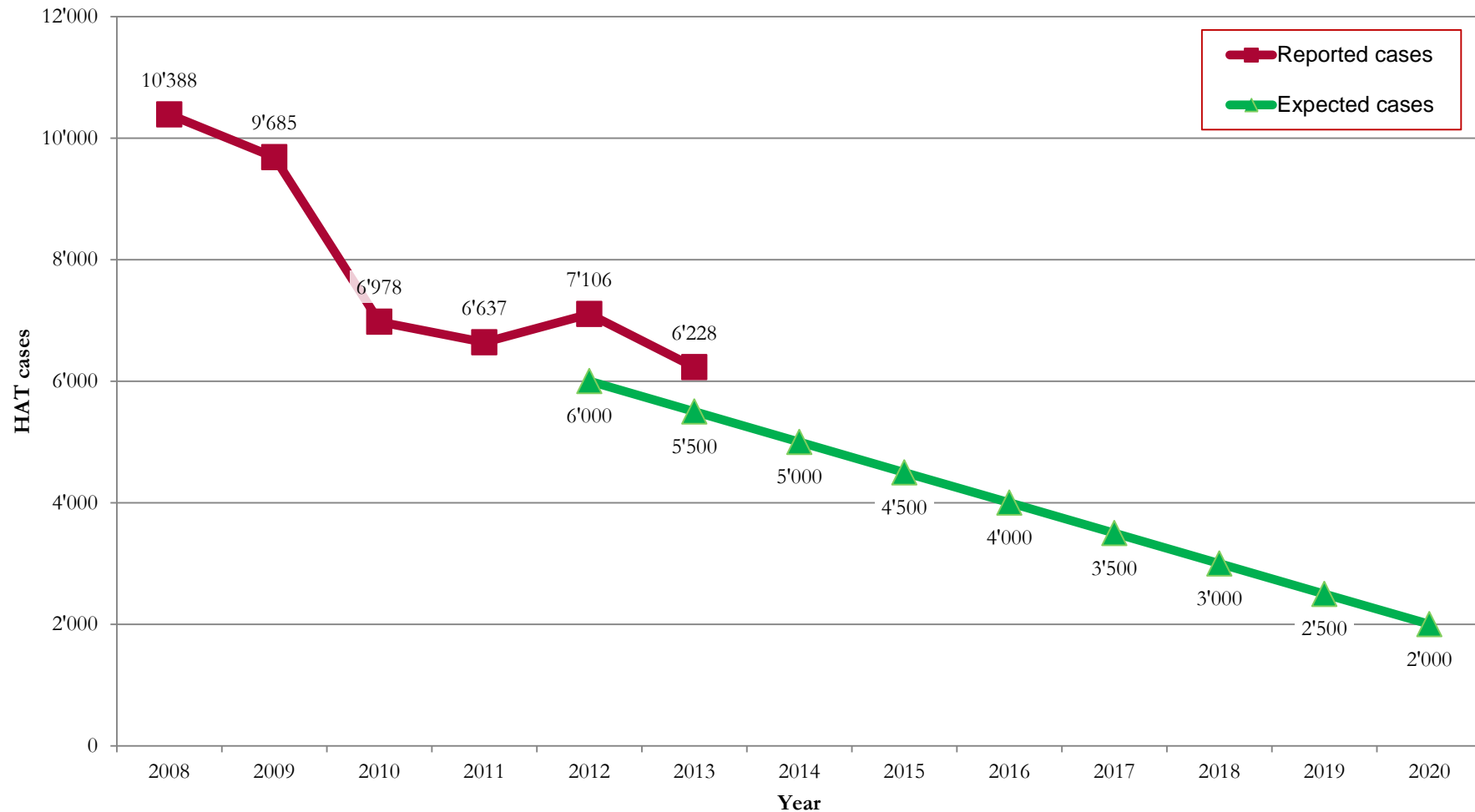
Goal of WHO NTD Roadmap:

“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:

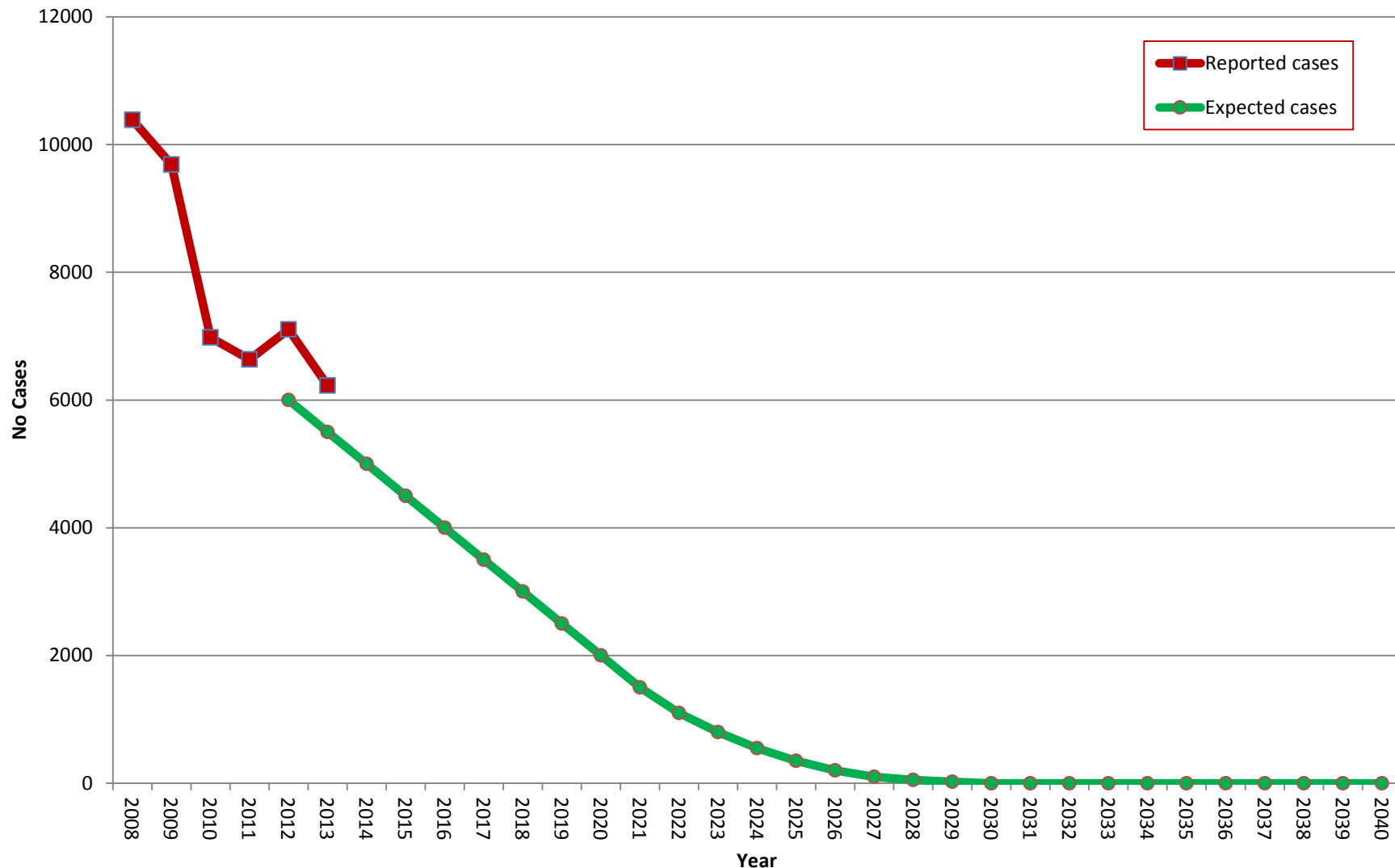
"To interrupt transmission of gambiense HAT" by 2030

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

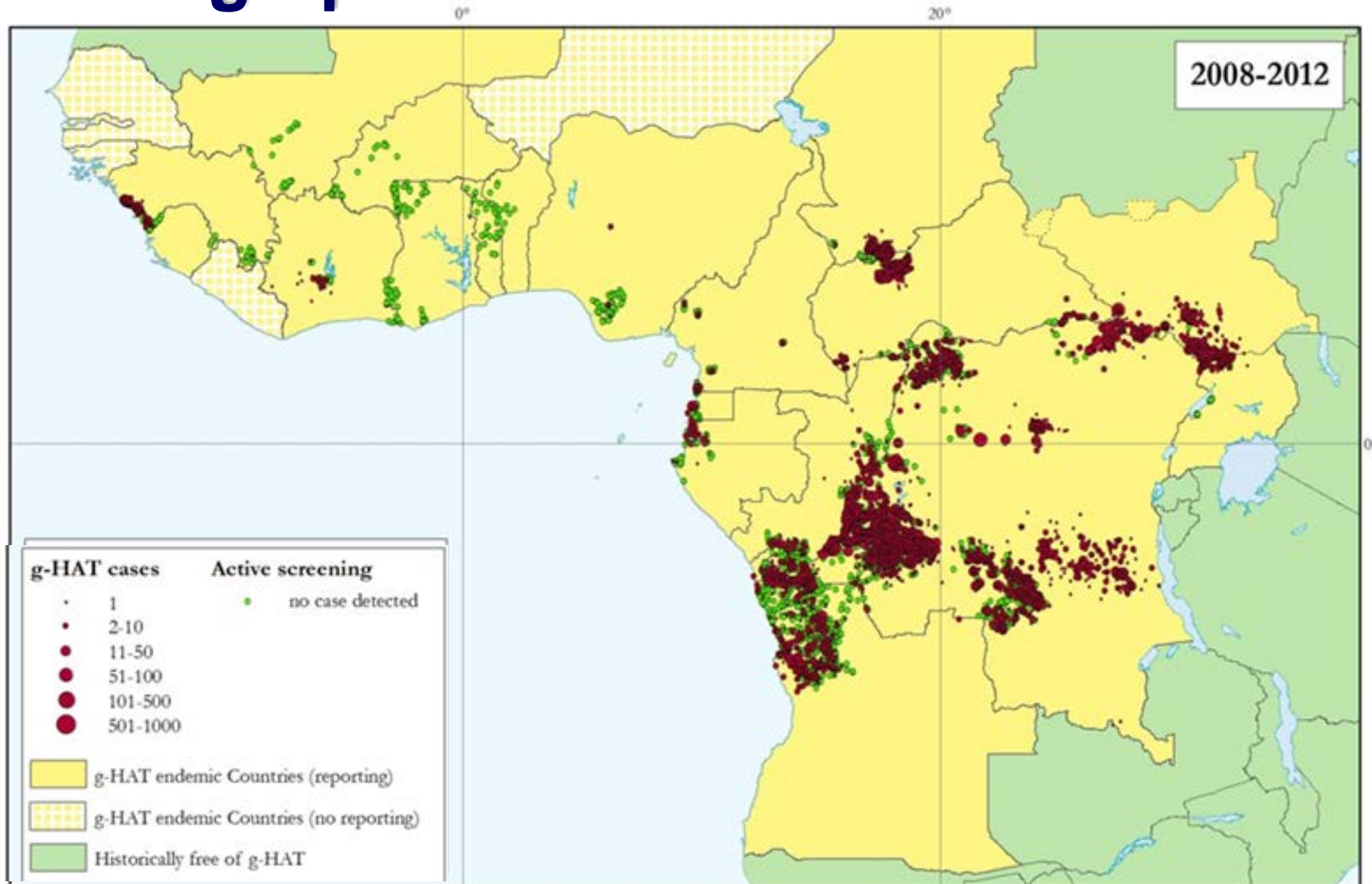
Continued actions will be required to prevent re-establishment of the disease.

Gambiense HAT elimination: Progression

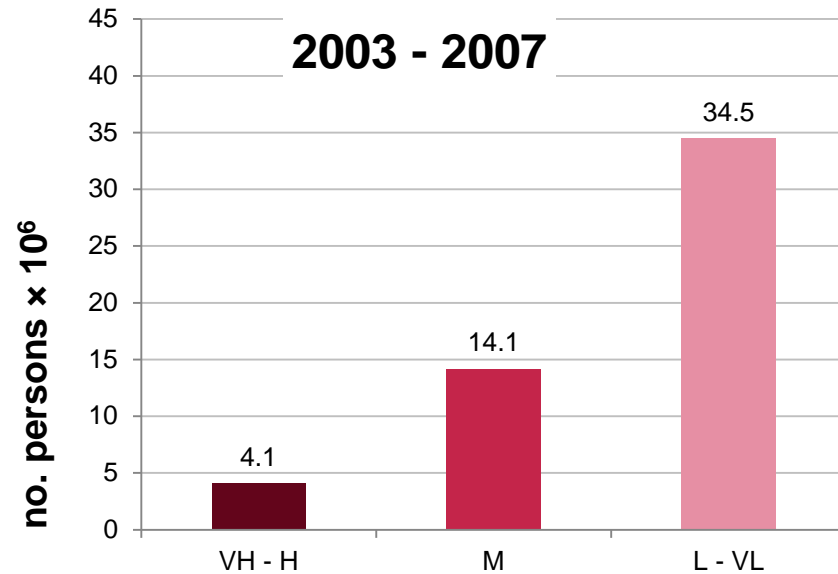
Number of cases reported



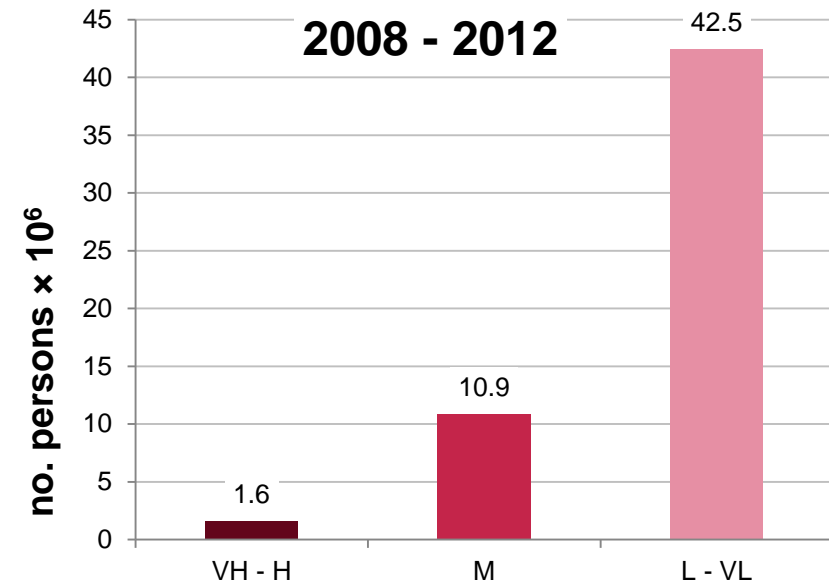
Geographical extent of the disease



Population at risk



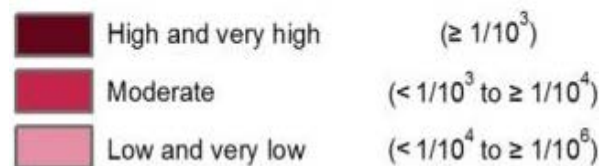
Total: 52.7 million



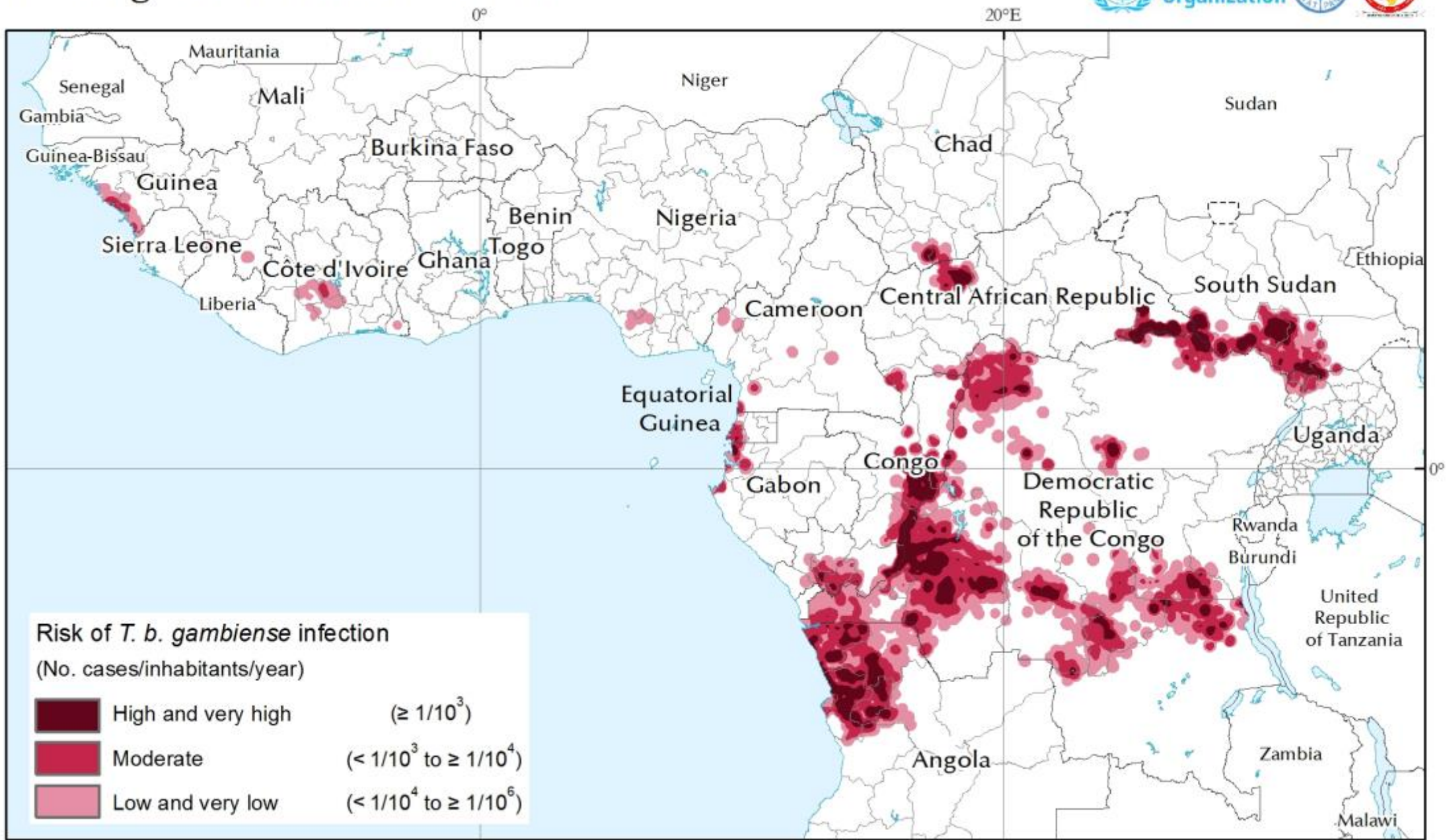
Total: 55.0 million

Risk of *T. b. gambiense* infection

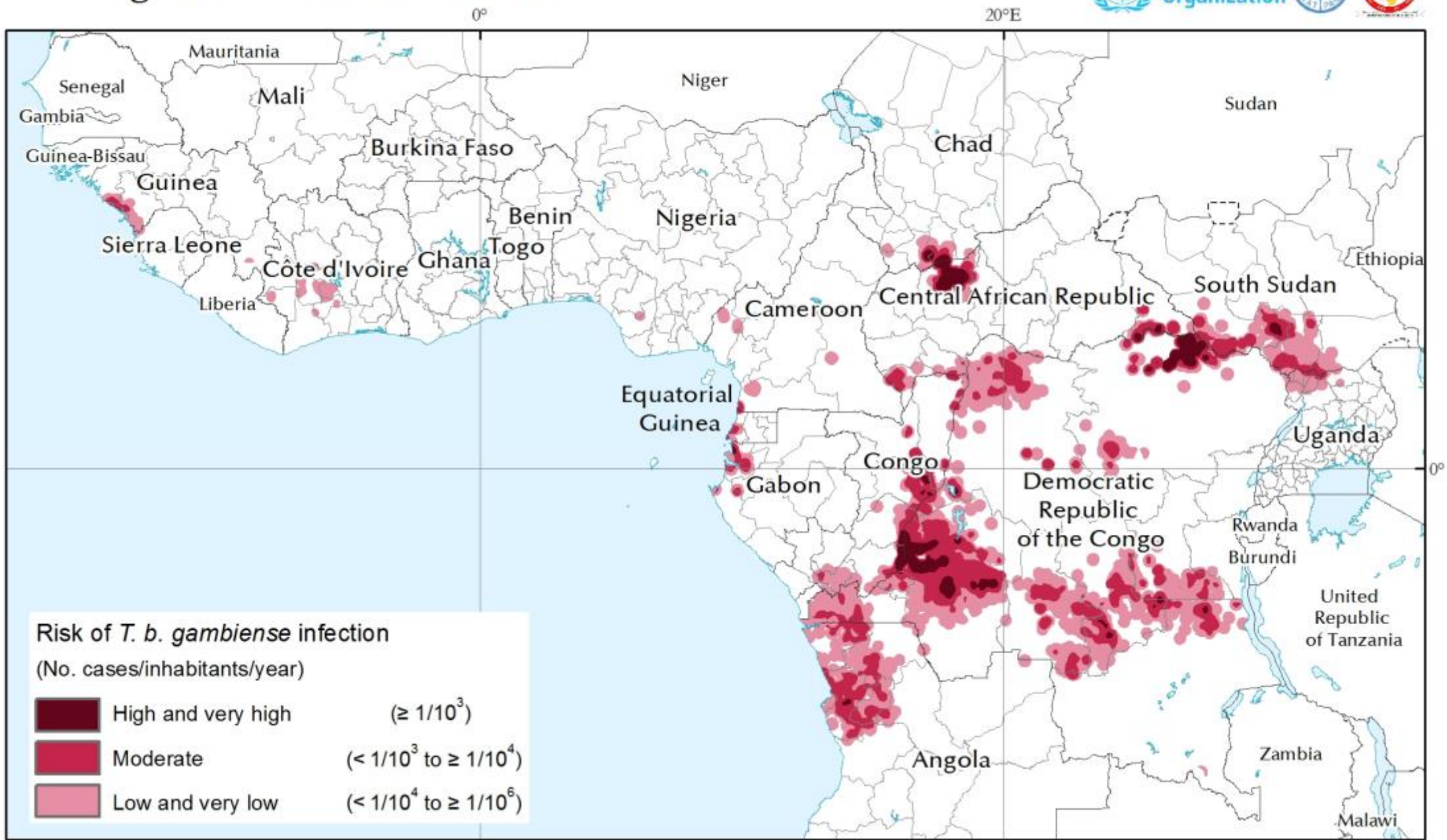
(No. cases/inhabitants/year)



Risk of gambiense HAT: 2003-2007

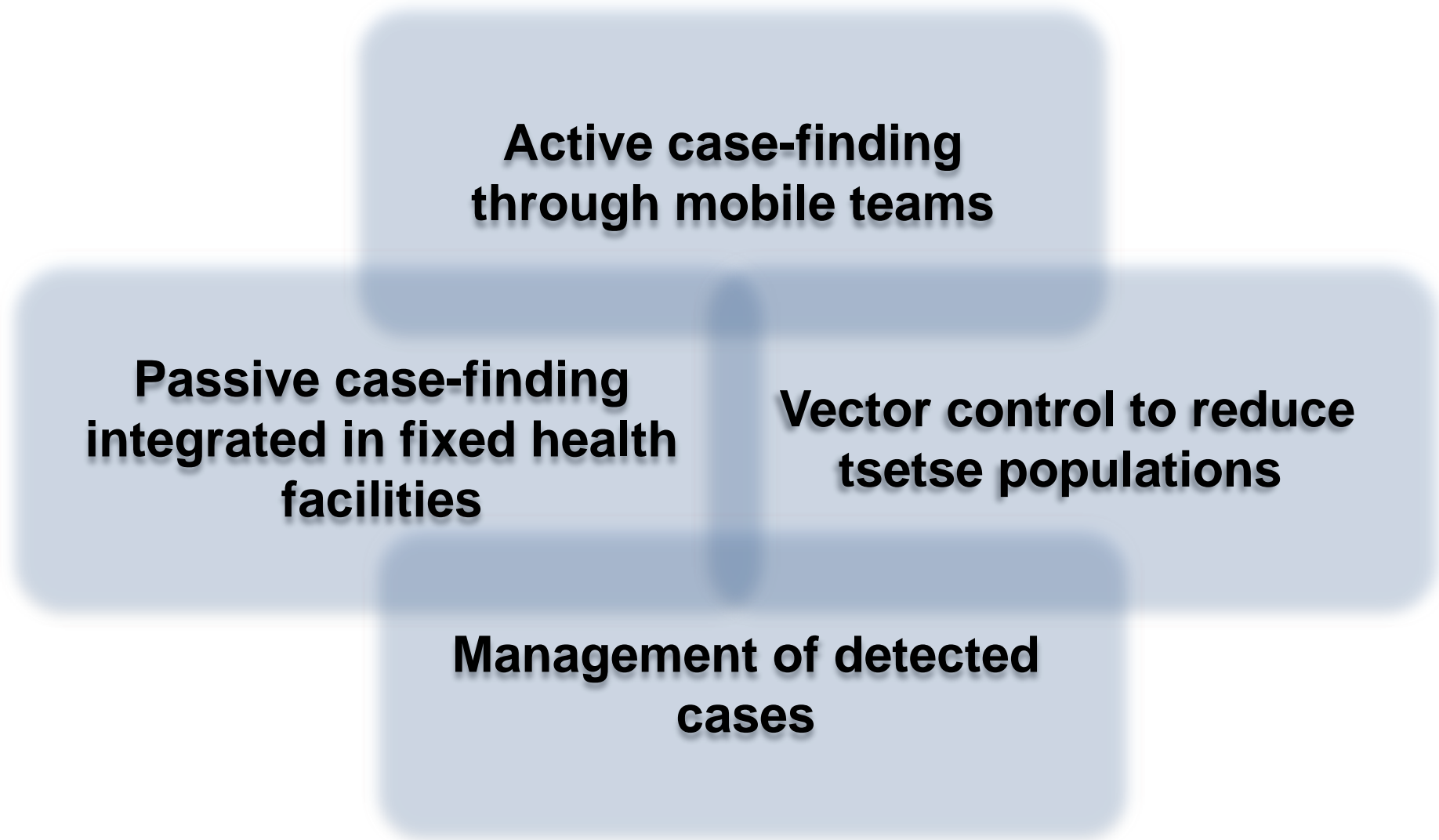


Risk of gambiense HAT: 2008-2012

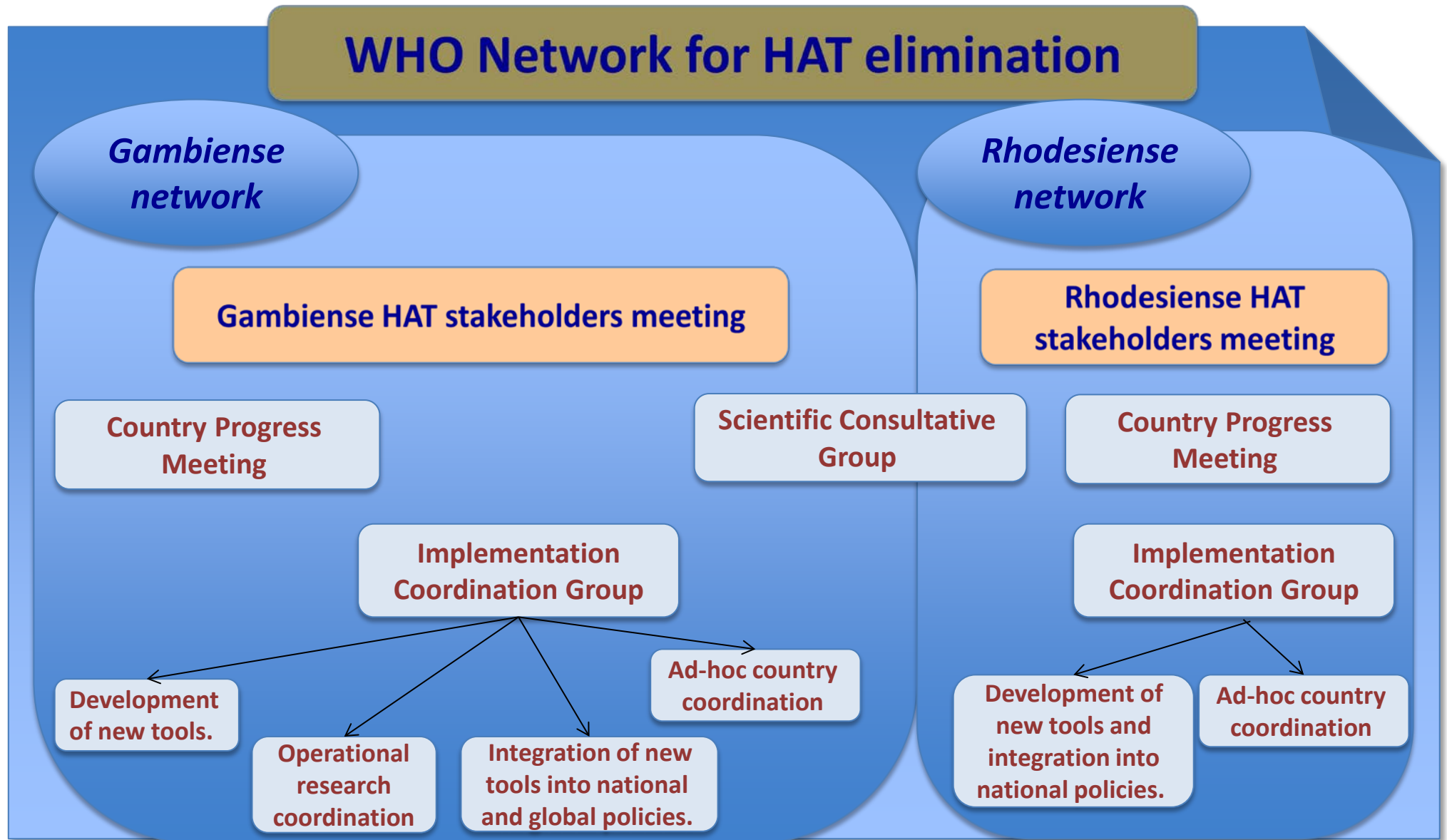


Gambiense HAT elimination strategy: Methods

There are four classical HAT control elements:



WHO Network for HAT elimination



Conclusions

- Much progress has been made in the fight against HAT
- The sustainable elimination of HAT looks like a challenging but feasible objective
- The coordination of the interventions is crucial to reach the proposed objective
- But the road is not easy and the final line of the struggle is not in sight just yet
- The epidemiological situation of HAT is not homogeneous and therefore the strategies have to be adapted to the different scenarios