

U.S. GLOBAL HEALTH Initiative



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Neglected and Tropical Diseases

Reduce the prevalence of seven neglected tropical diseases by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected population, contributing to the elimination of onchocerciasis in Latin America, the elimination of lymphatic filariasis globally, the elimination of blinding trachoma, and the elimination of leprosy.

The U.S. Government program for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) began in fiscal year (FY) 2006 with a specific focus on preventive chemotherapy delivered through mass drug administration (MDA) targeting seven of the most prevalent NTDs. These diseases include schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths, commonly known as hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm. More than 1 billion people suffer from NTDs, which cause severe disfigurement, blindness, and disability.

How is the target measured?

- **Number of lymphatic filariasis (LF) endemic districts with prevalence of less than 1 percent:** In order for LF to be eliminated as a public health problem, the transmission of the parasite must be reduced to a level where transmission cannot be sustained. International LF experts concur that a prevalence of less than 1 percent is the critical point. This indicator tracks the number of districts that achieve criteria for stopping MDA for LF.
- **Number of target population no longer at risk for LF:** The number of persons in the target population no longer at risk for LF measures the number of persons living in districts that achieve criteria for stopping MDA for LF. Progress in reducing LF is used as an example of an elimination program for the seven NTDs.
- **Number/percent of target population no longer at risk for blinding trachoma:** The number and percentage of target population no longer at risk for blinding trachoma measures the districts that achieve criteria for stopping MDA for trachoma.
- **Number of NTD treatments delivered through U.S. Government funded program:** This indicator captures each drug dose provided to individuals through the mass drug campaigns. One individual may receive multiple treatments, as per World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. This indicator is intended to show level of effort in the programs.

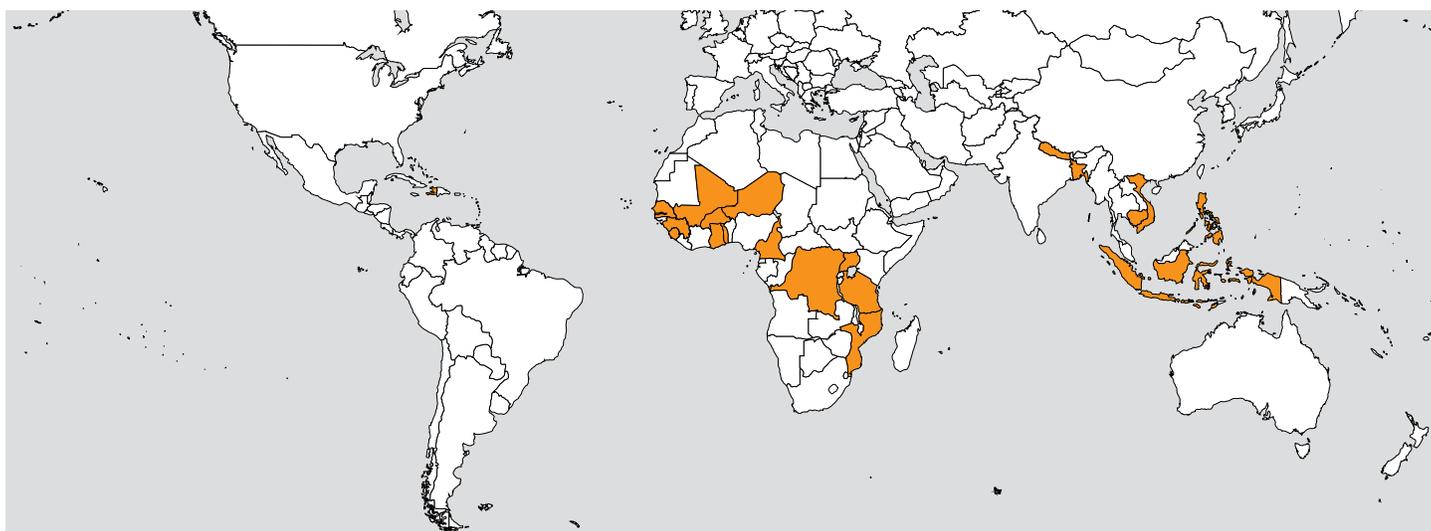
What are the U.S. Government-supported countries?

Countries receive funding based, in part, on an analysis of need (both the severity of the health problem and the number of people affected by the health problem) and the U.S. Government's ability to affect health programs. The criteria is defined as having a prevalence below 10 percent and has been defined based on existing evidence and country experience.

What are the results?

To date, the NTD program has delivered close to 700 million treatments to individuals at risk for NTDs in the 20 countries receiving U.S. Government support, and it is projected that treatment distribution will be down to 150 million in FY 2013. As target countries achieve elimination goals, it is expected that treatments will continue to decline. The program focuses on reaching high coverage of the target populations for 3–7 years with mass treatment in at-risk communities. Once successful control or elimination has been documented, mass drug administration can be stopped or integrated into routine health and education programs according to WHO international guidelines. As a result of scaling up treatment with U.S. Government support, by 2013 it is projected that more than 63 million individuals will be living in communities documented as no longer at risk for lymphatic filariasis. Progress in reducing LF is used as an example of an elimination program for the seven NTDs.

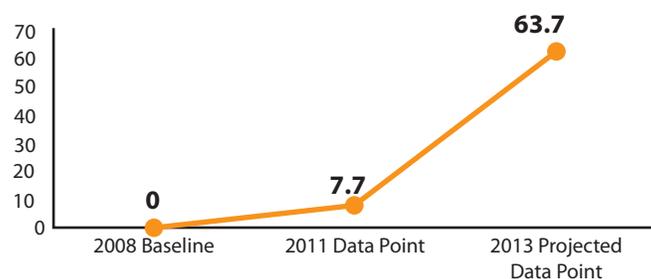
GHI COUNTRY PROGRAMS BY ELEMENT – NEGLECTED AND TROPICAL DISEASES



Africa: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda **East Asia and Pacific:** Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam
South Asia and Central Asia: Bangladesh, Nepal **Western Hemisphere:** Haiti

Onchocerciasis and leprosy are two of the other elimination goals. We do not yet have results for onchocerciasis; however, the U.S. Government recently began supporting the Onchocerciasis Elimination Program in the Americas (OEPA) to hasten the interruption of disease transmission with Mectizan, assist in the completion of a 3-year post treatment surveillance period, and certify the elimination of onchocerciasis in the six endemic countries in the Americas (Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Ecuador, Mexico, and Venezuela). In terms of leprosy, the U.S. Government supports information and advocacy campaigns in leprosy endemic countries, rather than direct programs. Since 1990, the disease prevalence has dropped by 90 percent globally, and leprosy has been eliminated from 119 of 122 countries where the disease was considered a public health problem in 1985. Currently WHO efforts are focused on eliminating leprosy at a national level in the remaining endemic countries and at a sub-national level in those that have reached elimination.

Number of Target Populations No Longer at Risk for Lymphatic Filariasis (millions)



Source: USAID Program Reports, based on U.S. Government Fiscal Year (Oct. 1–Sept. 30).

Indicator	2008 Baseline	2011 Data Point	2013 Projected Data Point
NTDs			
Number of LF endemic districts with prevalence of <1%	0	22	294
Number of target population no longer at risk for Lymphatic Filariasis (millions)	0	7,700,000	63,000,000
Number of target population no longer at risk for blinding trachoma (millions)	3,600,000	27,800,000	39,300,000
Percent of target population no longer at risk for blinding trachoma (millions)	5.0%	38.2%	54.0%

Indicator	2008 Baseline	2009 Data Point	2010 Data Point	2011 Data Point	2013 Projected Data Point
NTDs					
Number of neglected tropical disease treatments delivered through U.S. Government funded programs	130,000,000	160,000,000	208,000,000	198,000,000	150,000,000