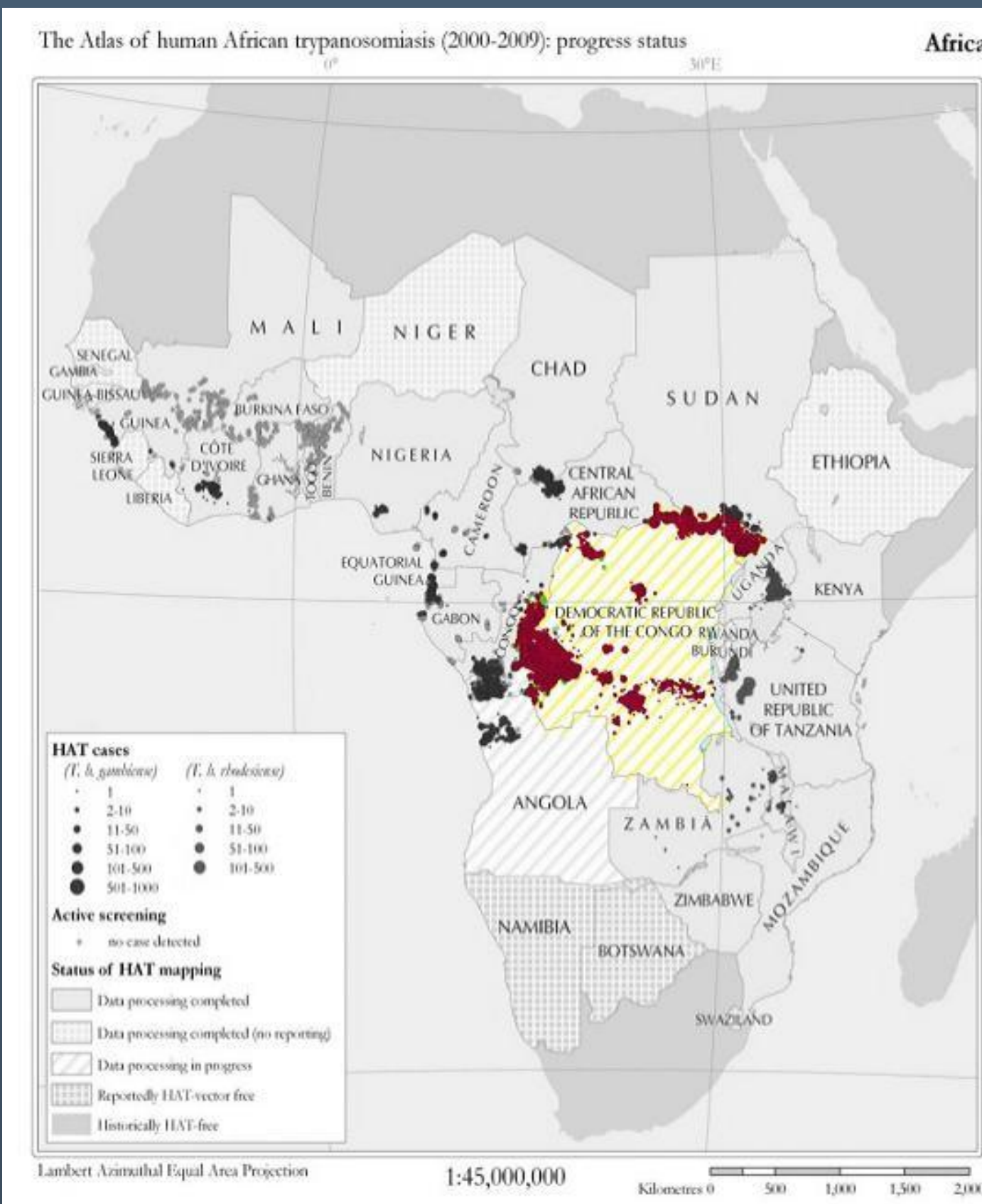


Need:

Effective and uninterrupted treatment of *Visceral Leishmaniasis* in Brazil and *African Trypanosomiasis* in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)



V. Leishmaniasis in Latin America



A. Trypanosomiasis in Africa

	V. Leishmaniasis	A. Trypanosomiasis
What is it?	Disease caused by parasite carried by sand flies	Disease caused by parasite carried by tsetse flies
Incidence	200 million people at risk, 500 000 cases/year	60 million people at risk, ~60 000 cases/year
Location	Brazil is one of the 7 countries that account for >90% of global cases.	DRC had over 70% of all global cases (past 10 years)

V. Leishmaniasis

Treatment:

- Oral Miltefosine
- 100mg/day, 4 weeks, for adults;
- 2.5mg/kg a day, 4 weeks, for children
- Cure rate almost 95%
- US\$125-US\$200 per treatment completion

A. Trypanosomiasis:

1st line:

- IV or IM pentamidine 4mg/kg per day for 10 days
- >90% cure rate; cost is more than US\$100 per treatment completion

2nd line:

- IV melarsopropol 2.3mg/kg daily for 10 consecutive days
- 90%-95% cure rate; more than US\$155 per patient

Approach:

Implementing a modified DOTS protocol that pertains to *Visceral Leishmaniasis* and *African Trypanosomiasis*

What is DOTS?

Directly Observed Treatment Short course

- WHO recommended program to cure tuberculosis (TB)
- Focuses on patients adhering to treatment
- Minimizes drug resistance
- Huge investment in national healthcare
- Highly efficient and cost-effective
 - Cure rates of more than 85%

DOTS PROCEDURE

SUSTAINED COMMITMENT

- Political & financial commitment

EVALUATION & IMPACT MEASUREMENT

- Recording and reporting system
- System sustainability

DRUG SUPPLY & MANAGEMENT

- Uninterrupted, sustained, and quality assured drug supply
- Drug distribution system
- Drug cost minimization
- Drug use regulation

DIAGNOSIS

- Case detection
- Blood test for AT & VL
- Skin test for VL
- Strengthen laboratory network
- Drug susceptibility tests

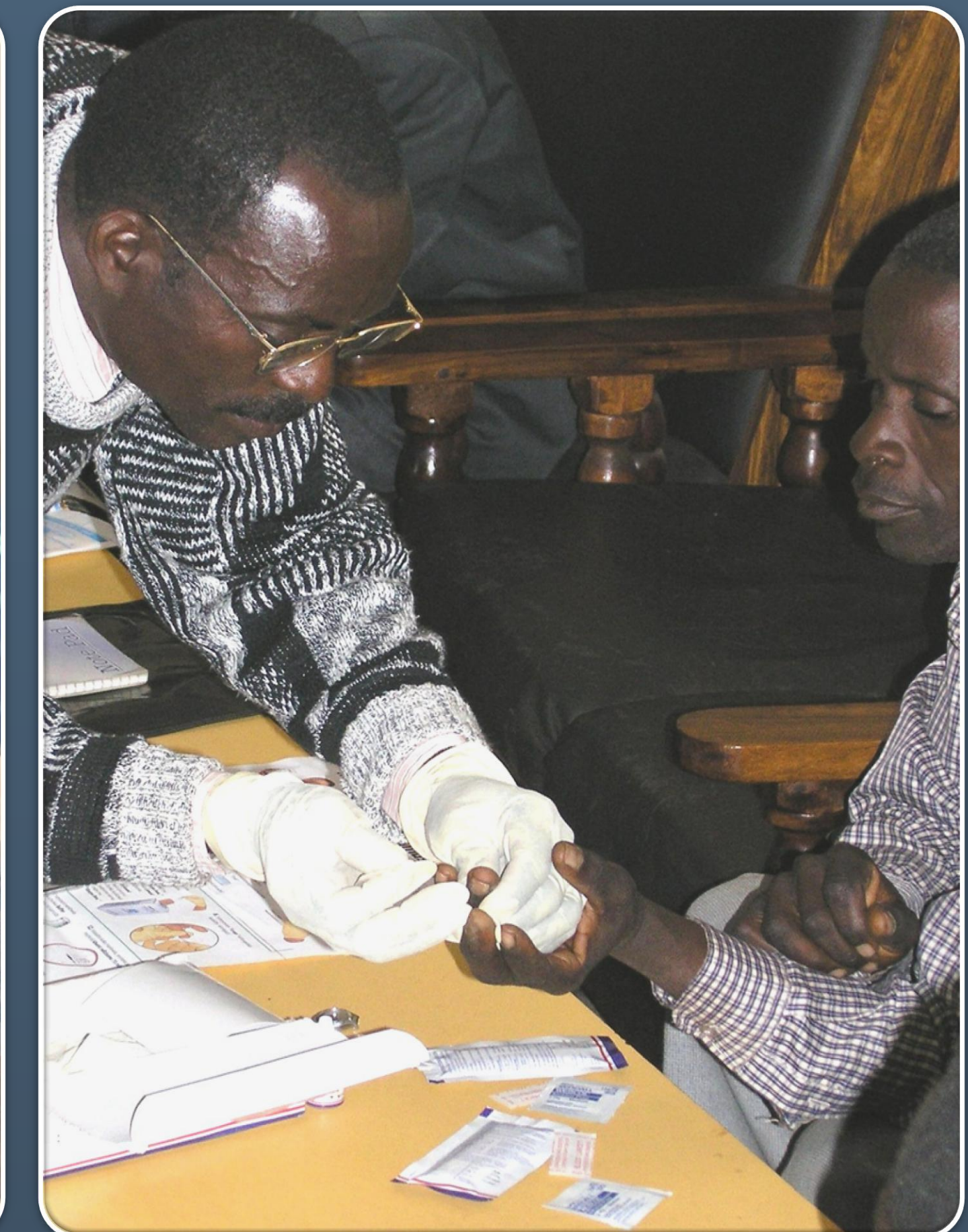
STANDARDIZED TREATMENTS

- Treatment services
- Supervision & patient support
- Improve access to treatment

DOTS	
Pros	Cons
Strengthens healthcare system	Potentially very expensive
Linked with WHO's 1 st Millennium Development Goal (eradicate extreme hunger and poverty)	(Solution: join forces with other stakeholders)
Stimulates economy	Requires significant government commitment
Reduces development of drug resistance	(Solution: work on public-private mix of healthcare providers)
Reduces rate of transmission and occurrence	



A boy with V. Leishmaniasis



Diagnosing A. Trypanosomiasis

Existent DOTS Initiatives

Brazil

- USAID & PAHO/Brazil (Pan American Health Organization)
 - Nurse Supervisor Training Project: it ensures effective timely monitoring, evaluation and implementation of the disease
- Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi) partnered with the Brazilian Ministry of Health
 - Combination therapy to reduce resistance

Democratic Republic of Congo

- USAID: In 2008, funds totaled almost \$4.3 million in DRC
 - Improving drug distributions
 - Training health workers
 - Strengthening lab network and capacity

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