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NTDs

NTDs Part 2: Dengue & Chikungunya, Human African Trypanosomiasis and Leprosy

More guidelines, online courses, posters and videos can be found in our NTD TOOLBOX: **https://www.medbox.org/630EFA7ADAD06/toolbox/ntds**

In the first part of the Issues Brief on Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), the importance of the topic was already emphasised. NTDs have a detrimental impact on the health, social life and financial situation of the more than 1.7 billion people affected. The diseases Buruli ulcer, Chagas and leishmaniasis have already been presented. In this subsequent part of the issue brief on the NTD Toolbox you will learn about general strategies, roadmaps, key treatment guidelines, reports, and training material on Dengue & Chikungunya, Human African Trypanosomiasis and Leprosy.

NTD Roadmaps& Strategies

Global report on neglected tropical diseases 2024
World Health Organisation (WHO) (2024)

This document is the second in a series of global reports describing progress towards the 2030 targets set in Ending the neglect to attain the Sustainable Development Goals: a road map for neglected tropical diseases 2021–2030. It describes a wide range of activities, accomplishments and challenges across the portfolio of NTDs and across all six WHO regions. The report presents epidemiological and programmatic data for 2022, which were gathered, compiled and analysed in 2023. In some cases, 2023 data are available and presented; in other cases, less recent information is included, when 2022 data are not available. In addition, it presents the main facts or events that occurred in 2023.

https://www.medbox.org/document/global-report-on-neglected-tropical-diseases-2024
https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/376657/9789240091535-eng.pdf?sequence=1

Global report on neglected tropical diseases 2024: executive summary
World Health Organization WHO (2024)

Three full years have passed since the launch of the roadmap for neglected tropical diseases 2021–2030. Data onprogress begin to provide insights into the prospects ofattaining the 2030 targets.

https://www.medbox.org/document/global-report-on-neglected-tropical-diseases-2024-executive-summary
https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/376808/B09040-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Kigali Declaration on NTDs
Uniting to combat Neglected Tropical Diseases (2023)

Building on the progress of the London Declaration on Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) and putting individuals and communities at the centre of the NTD response, we, the signatories of this declaration, come together to commit to ending NTDs.Available in different languages

https://www.medbox.org/document/kigali-declaration-on-ntds
https://unitingtocombatntds.org/en/the-kigali-declaration/the-declaration/

Dengue & Chikungunya

Dengue and severe dengue
World Health Organization WHO (2022)

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral disease that has rapidly spread to all regions of WHO in recent years. Dengue virus is transmitted by female mosquitoes mainly of the species Aedes aegypti and, to a lesser extent, Ae. albopictus. These mosquitoes are also vectors of chikungunya, yellow fever and Zika viruses. Dengue is widespread throughout the tropics, with local variations in risk influenced by climate parameters as well as social and environmental factors.

https://www.medbox.org/document/dengue-and-severe-dengue
https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/dengue-and-severe-dengue

Guidelines for the Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment of Dengue, Chikungunya, and Zika
Pan American Health Organisation PAHO (2022)

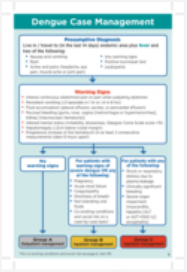
Evidence-based guidelines are one of the most useful tools for improving public health and clinical practice. Their purpose is to formulate interventions based on strong evidence of efficacy, avoid unnecessary risks, use resources efficiently, reduce clinical variability and, in essence, improve health and ensure quality care, which is the purpose of health systems and services. By responding to twelve key questions about the clinical diagnosis and treatment of dengue, chikungunya, and Zika, evidence-based recommendations were formulated for pediatric, youth, adult, older adult, and pregnant patients who are exposed to these diseases or have a suspected or confirmed diagnosis of infection. The purpose of the guidelines is to prevent progression to severe forms of these diseases and the fatal events they may cause. The recommendations are intended for health professionals, including general, resident, and specialist physicians, nursing professionals, and medical and nursing students, who participate in caring for patients with suspected dengue, chikungunya, or Zika.

https://www.medbox.org/document/guidelines-for-the-clinical-diagnosis-and-treatment-of-dengue-chikungunya-and-zika
https://iris.paho.org/bitstream/handle/10665.2/55867/9789275124871_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Dengue Case Management
Centers for disease control and prevention CDC (2024)

Flow Charts

https://www.medbox.org/document/dengue-case-management
https://www.cdc.gov/dengue/media/pdfs/2024/05/20240521_342849-B_PRESS_READY_PocketGuideDCMC_UPDATE.pdf



Case definitions, clinical classification, and disease phases Dengue, Chikungunya, and Zika
World Health Organisation (WHO) (2023)

A person who lives in or has traveled in the previous 14 days to areas with dengue transmission, and presents with acute fever that has typically lasted 2 to 7 days, and two or more of the following clinical manifestations: nausea or vomiting, exanthema, headache or retro-orbital pain, myalgia or arthralgia, petechiae or positive tourniquet test (+), leukopenia, with or without any warning sign or sign of severity. A suspected case is also considered to be any child who resides in or has traveled in the previous 14 days to an area with dengue transmission that presents acute febrile symptoms, usually for 2 to 7 days, without an apparent focus.

https://www.medbox.org/document/case-definitions-clinical-classification-and-disease-phases-dengue-chikungunya-and-zika
https://www.paho.org/en/file/133129/download?token=9pQ6xnvg

Risk communication and community engagement readiness and response toolkit: dengue fever
World Health Organisation (WHO) (2024)

This toolkit is a comprehensive set of practical tools and resources designed to support country-level risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) practitioners, decision-makers, and partners to plan and implement readiness and response activities for dengue fever outbreaks. The toolkit contains: information about dengue fever; RCCE considerations for how to approach key issues during dengue fever outbreaks; tools for understanding the context in which dengue fever outbreaks occur; methods for collecting data to inform strategy development and bring evidence into planning and implementation of activities; guidance to support vector control and prevention activities; case studies; and links to existing RCCE tools and training. It is one of a suite of toolkits on RCCE readiness and response to a range of disease and response areas.

https://www.medbox.org/document/risk-communication-and-community-engagement-readiness-and-response-toolkit-dengue-fever
https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/377740/9789240095274-eng.pdf?sequence=1

Dengue vaccine: WHO position paper May 2024
World Health Organization WHO (2024)

Weekly epidemiological recordRelevé épidémiologique hebdomadaire 3 MAY 2024, 99th YEAR / 3 MAI 2024, 99e ANNÉENo 18, 2024, 99, 203–224The WHO position papers are concerned primarily with the use of vaccines in large-scale vaccination programmes.The position papers are intended for use by national public health officials and managers of immunization programmes.This paper focuses on the second licensed dengue vaccine, TAK-003 (Qdenga, Takeda), along with WHO's position for its use, and provides an update on the first licensed dengue vaccine, CYD-TDV.

https://www.medbox.org/document/dengue-vaccine-who-position-paper-may-2024
https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/376641/WER9918-eng-fre.pdf?sequence=1

Frequently Asked Questions on Chikungunya Fever
World Health Organization - Regional Office for South-East Asia (2013); WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia

Information on Chikungunya Fever

https://www.medbox.org/document/frequently-asked-questions-on-chikungunya-fever
https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/205082/B5045.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Chikungunya - English version
World Health Organization WHO (2024)

Chikungunya was first identified in Tanzania in 1952. Since 2004, there has been a rapid spread of the chikungunya virus, which has been detected in over 60 countries.

https://www.medbox.org/document/chikungunya-english-version
https://www.who.int/health-topics/chikungunya#tab=tab_1

Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Chikungunya Fever - 2009
World Health Organization - Regional Office for South-East Asia (2009)

This guideline for the prevention and control of chikungunya fever(CF) is intended for use by all peripheral health workers in the Region andis based on the strategy outlined above. This document will focus mainlyon preventing, predicting and detecting outbreaks, and after detection,investigating and containing them.

https://www.medbox.org/document/guidelines-for-prevention-and-control-of-chikungunya-fever-2009
https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/205166/B4289.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Human African Trypanosomiasis

Human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness)
World Health Organization WHO (2024)

Human African trypanosomiasis (HAT), or sleeping sickness, is caused by trypanosome parasites that are transmitted by tsetse flies. HAT is found only in sub-Saharan Africa. Two subspecies of Trypanosoma brucei cause disease: T. b. gambiense in West and Central Africa, and T. b. rhodesiense in East Africa.

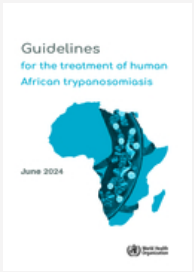
https://www.medbox.org/document/human-african-trypanosomiasis-sleeping-sickness
https://www.who.int/health-topics/human-african-trypanosomiasis#tab=tab_1

The elimination of human African trypanosomiasis: Monitoring progress towards the 2021–2030 WHO road map targets
Franco JR, Priotto G, Paone M, et al. (2024)

PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases 18(4): e0012111. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0012111

https://www.medbox.org/document/the-elimination-of-human-african-trypanosomiasis-monitoring-progress-towards-the-2021-2030-who-road-map-targets
https://journals.plos.org/plosntds/article/citation?id=10.1371/journal.pntd.0012111

Guidelines for the treatment of human African trypanosomiasis
World Health Organization WHO (2024)



The present guidelines incorporate all these changes, leading to a substantial reconfiguration of therapeutic choices for both disease forms.HAT is a serious, life-threatening disease and the efficacy of fexinidazole depends on swallowing the medicine after an appropriate intake of food as well as on completing the full 10-day treatment schedule. Therefore, the recommendations regarding fexinidazole administration are considered key elements that must be carefully followed. When the conditions listed in these guidelines are not met for any individual patient, the alternative available treatments should be prescribed.

https://www.medbox.org/document/guidelines-for-the-treatment-of-human-african-trypanosomiasis
https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/378083/9789240096035-eng.pdf?sequence=1

Fexinidazole for T.b. gambiense (Sleeping Sickness)
Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative DNDi (2022)

DNDi is now striving to make fexinidazole available to the majority of people who have T.b gambiense sleeping sickness. We are supporting a three-year access and pharmacovigilance study that began in 2020 and have so far carried out in-country training of relevant staff in 250 hospitals and health centres in T.b. gambiense-endemic countries; and updated national treatment and pharmacovigilance guidelines in Angola, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, and Chad.

https://www.medbox.org/document/fexinidazole-for-tb-gambiense-sleeping-sickness
https://dndi.org/research-development/portfolio/fexinidazole/

Target product profile for a gambiense human African trypanosomiasis test to identify individuals to receive widened treatment
World Health Organization WHO (2022)

The development of this target product profile (TPP) was led by the WHO Department of Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) following standard WHO guidance for TPP development. In order to identify and prioritize diagnostic needs, a WHO NTD Diagnostics Technical Advisory Group (DTAG) was formed, and different subgroups were created to advise on specific NTDs, including a subgroup working on the human African trypanosomiasis (HAT) diagnostic innovation needs. This group of independent experts included leading scientists, public health officials and endemic-country end-user representatives. Standard WHO Declaration of Interest procedures were followed. A landscape analysis of the available products and of the development pipeline was conducted, and the salient areas with unmet needs were identified.

https://www.medbox.org/document/target-product-profile-for-a-gambiense-human-african-trypanosomiasis-test-to-identify-individuals-to-receive-widened-treatment
https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1414635/retrieve

Vector control and the elimination of gambiense human African trypanosomiasis
World Health Organization WHO (2022)

The main purpose of the meeting was to review tsetse control tools, activities and their contribution to the elimination of gHAT and the monitoring thereof. Seven endemic countries provided reports on recent and ongoing vector control interventions at the national level (Angola, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea and Uganda). Country reports focused on the in situations implementing and supporting vector control activities, the tools and the approaches in use, the coverage of the activities in space and time and their impacts on tsetse populations. Future perspectives for vector control in the respective countries were also discussed, including opportunities and challenges to sustainability.

https://www.medbox.org/document/vector-control-and-the-elimination-of-gambiense-human-african-trypanosomiasis
https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1442577/retrieve

Leprosy

Global leprosy update, 2023: Elimination of leprosy disease is possible – Time to act!
World Health Organisation (WHO) (2024)

English and French.WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RECORD, NO 37, 13 SEPTEMBER 2024, 505-524

https://www.medbox.org/document/global-leprosy-hansen-disease-update-2023-elimination-of-leprosy-disease-is-possible-time-to-act
https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/378895/WER9937-501-521.pdf?sequence=1

Chronic Care for Neglected Infectious Diseases: Leprosy/ Hansen's Disease, Lymphatic Filariasis, Trachoma, and Chagas Disease
Pan American Health Organization PAHO (2021); PAHO, WHO

This manual provides a framework for morbidity management and disability prevention of patients affected by NIDs and gives specific guidance for the proper care of patients suffering from chronic conditions caused by lymphatic filariasis, leprosy, trachoma, and Chagas disease. It is intended to be used mainly by health care workers at the primary health care level, but health workers at more complex and specialized levels may also find it useful.

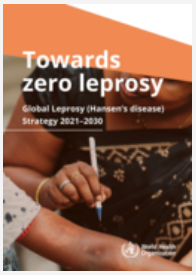
https://www.medbox.org/document/chronic-care-for-neglected-infectious-diseases-leprosy-hansens-disease-lymphatic-filariasis-trachoma-and-chagas-disease
https://iris.paho.org/bitstream/handle/10665.2/53312/9789275122518_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Guidelines for the Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention of Leprosy
World Health Organization WHO (2018)

The Guidelines for the Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention of Leprosy provide state-of-the-art knowledge and evidence on leprosy diagnosis, treatment and prevention based on a public health approach in endemic countries. The target audience of this document includes policy-makers in leprosy or infectious diseases in the ministries of health, nongovernmental organizations, clinicians, pharmaceutical companies, donors and affected persons

https://www.medbox.org/document/guidelines-for-the-diagnosis-treatment-and-prevention-of-leprosy
https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/274127

Towards zero leprosy. Global leprosy (Hansens Disease) strategy 2021–2030
World Health Organization WHO (2021)



The Global Leprosy Strategy 2021–2030 "Towards zero leprosy" was developed through a broad consultative process with all major stakeholders during 2019 and 2020. Valuable inputs were provided by national leprosy programme managers, technical agencies, public health and leprosy experts, funding agencies and persons or members of communities directly affected by leprosy.The Strategy aims to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

https://www.medbox.org/document/towards-zero-leprosy-global-leprosy-hansens-disease-strategy-2021-2030
https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/340774/9789290228509-eng.pdf?sequence=1

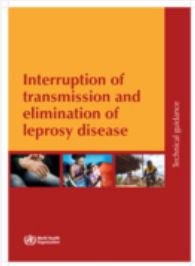
Skin NTDs App
World Health Organisation WHO (2024)

Recognizing neglected tropical diseseases through changes on the skin.App for Android and IOS, free of charge. The App is available in English and French, with plans to explore translations into other languages, such as Portuguese and Spanish, to better serve diverse communities.A patient's skin is the first and most visible structure of the body that a healthcare worker encounters during an examination. It is also highly visible to the patient, and any disease that affects it can be felt and has an impact on personal and social wellbeing. The skin is therefore an important entry point for diagnosis and management. Many human diseases are associated with changes in the skin, ranging from symptoms such as itching to changes in colour, feel and appearance.

https://www.medbox.org/document/skin-ntds-app

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.universaldoctor.skin_ntds

Interruption of transmission and elimination of leprosy disease - Technical guidance
World Health Organisation (WHO) (2023)



This document provides technical guidance on concepts, definitions, indicators, criteria, milestones and tools to assist leprosy programmes in their journey towards the goals of interruption of transmission and elimination of leprosy disease and through the post-elimination period. Importantly, it provides criteria with benchmarks, where possible, for all key aspects of leprosy programmes and services. Not only those related to elimination efforts, but also those related to diagnosis and management of leprosy, leprosy-related disabilities, mental wellbeing, stigma and discrimination and inclusion and participation of persons affected by leprosy. The document emphasises that the elimination of leprosy is a long-term, continuous journey on the one hand, while, on the other, clear milestones can be recognised on the way and programme implementation can be assessed against benchmarks, guiding appropriate action to keep the programme on track.

https://www.medbox.org/document/interruption-of-transmission-and-elimination-of-leprosy-disease-technical-guidance
https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1520612/retrieve

Community-based rehabilitation: CBR guidelines - Supplementary booklet
Kamala Achu, Kathy Al Jubah, Svein Brodtkorb, et al. (2010); WHO

Available in: English, French, Chinese, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Thai, Korean, Tajik, Vietnamese, Uzbekhttp://www.who.int/disabilities/cbr/guidelines/en/

https://www.medbox.org/document/community-based-rehabilitation-cbr-guidelines-supplementary-booklet
https://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241548052_supplement_eng.pdf?ua=1

Disability Inclusive Development Toolkit
Al Ju'beh K (2015); Christoffel Blinden Mission (CBM)

This toolkit is designed as a resource for CBM that can be used in a variety of ways: to support staff induction, team meetings, refresher days and training workshops. It can also be used as a tool for personal reflection and self-study. Tips for those intending to use it as a training resource are shaded differently.

https://www.medbox.org/document/disability-inclusive-development-toolkit
https://www.cbm.org/article/downloads/54741/CBM-DID-TOOLKIT-accessible.pdf