Aiming to achieve HAT elimination.
Cases THA, 1940-2013
Towards elimination of human African trypanosomiasis (HAT)

**DNDi Symposium, ASTMH'**

**New Orleans, November 5, 2014**

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**Editorial**

Gambian sleeping sickness: re-emerging and soon un treatable?

Simon Van Neumann

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Sleeping sickness resurgence in the DRC: the past decade

Simon Van Neumann, Victor Kasule Buha-Re-Muna, Philemon Mbidike Djabandu, Johan De Clercq, and Constantine Mwaba Ria, Mitanga

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The situation of sleeping sickness in Angola: a calamity

A. Sandoval and T. Jermann

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Re-emergence of epidemic sleeping sickness in southern Sudan

A. Monen and M. Richter

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A burgeoning epidemic of sleeping sickness in Uganda

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Human African trypanosomiasis: an emerging public health crisis

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

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Southern Sudan hit by epidemic of sleeping sickness

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In the heart of darkness: sleeping sickness in Zaire

Mariona Ekenwag, Jacques Pepin, Noamot Khonde, Sadi Moloko, Herman Bruneel, Philippe De Wals

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Tropical Medicine and International Health

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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.
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  Continued actions will be required to prevent re-establishment of the disease.
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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 
Number of cases reported
Geographical extent of the disease

- g-HAT cases
- Active screening
- no case detected

- g-HAT endemic Countries (reporting)
- g-HAT endemic Countries (no reporting)
- Historically free of g-HAT
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 cases
Gambiense HAT elimination strategy: Methods

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- 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
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Gambiense network

Country Progress Meeting

Development of new tools.

Operational research coordination

Integration of new tools into national and global policies.

Implementation Coordination Group

Ad-hoc country coordination

Rhodesiense network

Country Progress Meeting

Development of new tools and integration into national policies.

Implementation Coordination Group

Ad-hoc country coordination

WHO Network for HAT elimination

Gambiense HAT stakeholders meeting

Scientific Consultative Group

Rhodesiense HAT stakeholders meeting