Access to Visceral Leishmaniasis treatment in East Africa: WHO perspective

Dr José A. Ruiz-Postigo
Global Leishmaniasis Control Programme
Geneva, Switzerland
Outline

- Current situation
- Perspectives for 2019
- 2020 and beyond
- Not just about procurement: EML
Current situation

- WHO is procuring SSG-PM for Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan with funds from DFID through the KalaCORE project.

- WHO procures SSG-PM for Djibouti, Kenya and Somalia with funds received from Gilead Sciences.

- WHO has expanded the donation of AmBisome to Somalia and Uganda in agreement with Gilead.
Perspectives for 2019

- WHO expects to supply Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan for the whole 2019 with the funds from DFID (KalaCORE project until March-2019)

- Rest of East Africa remains the same assuming that Gilead will approve the third year instalment
2020 and beyond

Possible scenarios for **SSG-PM**:

1) **WHO continues** to receive financial support from DFID and is able to procure on behalf of Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan: 😊

2) **Other organizations** receive financial support from DFID to take over procurement from WHO in ETH-SSD-SUD: 😊

3) **No donor** is interested in supporting procurement in ETH-SSD-SUD on behalf of MOHs: 😞
Possible scenarios for *AmBisome*:

1) **WHO continues** to receive AmBisome through the donation programme: 😊

2) **Other organizations** receive funds to procure AmBisome: 😊

3) **No support** to donate/procure AmBisome on behalf of MoHs: 😞
Not just about procurement: EML

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/273826/EML-20-eng.pdf?ua=1

Essential medicines and health products

WHO Model Lists of Essential Medicines

The WHO Model Lists of Essential Medicines has been updated every two years since 1977.

The current versions are the 20\textsuperscript{th} WHO Essential Medicines List (EML) and the 6\textsuperscript{th} WHO Essential Medicines List for Children (EMLc) updated in March 2017.

The 2017 Expert Committee on the Selection and Use of Essential Medicines

### 6.5.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Formulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amphotericin B</td>
<td>Powder for injection: 50 mg in vial (as sodium deoxycholate or liposomal complex).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miltefosine</td>
<td>Solid oral dosage form: 10 mg; 50 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paromomycin</td>
<td>Solution for intramuscular injection: 750 mg of paromomycin base (as the sulfate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium stibogluconate or meglumine antimoniate</td>
<td>Injection: 100 mg/ mL, 1 vial = 30 mL or 30%, equivalent to approximately 8.1% antimony (pentavalent) in 5- mL ampoule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.4.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Formulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pentamidine isethionate</td>
<td>inj (PFR) 200mg deep IM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium stibogluconate</td>
<td>inj 100mg/mL antimony IV/IM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AI.404 Antileishmania Medicines**

1. **Amphotericin B**
   - Lozenges, 10mg
   - Liposomal Injection, 10mg/ml, 50mg/vial
   - Oral suspension, 100mg/ml
   - Powder for injection, 50mg/vial

2. **Hexadecyl- Phosphocholine**
   - Capsule, 10mg, 50mg

3. **Pentamidine isethionate**
   - Powder for Injection, 200mg, 300mg/vial

4. **Paromomycin**
   - Capsule, 250mg
   - Injection, 375mg/ml, (Sulfate)
   - 2ml/ampoule

5. **Sodium Stibogluconate**
   - Injection, 100mg/ml

[Link](http://www.who.int/selection_medicines/country_lists/en/)
# Not just about procurement: EML (cont.)

## 6.5.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.5.2.1</td>
<td>Amphotericin B</td>
<td>PFI</td>
<td>50mg vial (as sodium deoxycholate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5.2.2</td>
<td>Paromomycin&lt;sup&gt;92&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Injection solution (IM)</td>
<td>375mg base/mL (as sulphate) (2mL amp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5.2.3</td>
<td>Sodium stibogluconate&lt;sup&gt;93&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>100mg/mL (100mL vial)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

http://www.who.int/selection_medicines/country_lists/en/

### Kenya

- **Amphotericin B**
  - Powder for injection, 50 mg in vial

### Sudan

- **Amphotericin B**
  - Powder for injection, 200 mg, 300 mg (isotonic) in vial
- **Pentamidine**
  - Powder for injection, 33%, equivalent to approx. 10% antimony
- **Sodium stibogluconate**
  - Injection, 33%, equivalent to approx. 10% antimony, in 30-ml vial
About Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health is a government body set up with the mandate of stewardship and leadership of the health sector. The Ministry of Health is responsible for policy review and development, supervision of health sector activities, formulation and dialogue with health development partners, strategic planning, setting standards and quality assurance, resource mobilization, advising other Ministries, departments and agencies on health-related matters, and ensuring quality, health equity, and fairness in contribution towards the cost of health care.

**Our Vision** is to have a healthy and productive population that contributes to socio-economic growth and national development.

**Our Mission** is to provide the highest possible level of health services to all people in Uganda through delivery of promotive, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative health services at all levels.

Our role as the Ministry of Health also includes; mobilization of resources such as human resources, health infrastructure, medicines and other health supplies, health data and information. The Ministry of health handles capacity development and technical support supervision, provision of nationally coordinated services including health emergency preparedness and response, epidemic prevention and control, coordination of health research,
Thank You