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MINISTRY OF HEALTH-ETHIOPIA

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HEALTHIER CITIZENS FOR PROSPEROUS NATION!

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) Program in Ethiopia

NTD Stakeholders Consultative Meeting

11 October 2019

Addis Ababa

Presentation outline

NTD country overview

Key achievements

Opportunities

Challenges

Discussion points

Country basic facts



- 110 million population
 - 1.1 million sq. km area
 - 83% rural residents
 - 9 regional states and 2 city administrations
 - Diverse population with 80+ ethnic groups
 - Federal government system
- **1.6** health professionals per **1,000** population
 - Physician to population ratio – **1 : 11,121**
 - **247+** hospitals; **3,655** health centers; and **16,527** health pots
- Life Expectancy: Male **66.34** and Female **67.7**
 - Maternal Mortality: **412/100,000**
 - Under five Mortality: **59/1000**
 - Infant Mortality: **41/1000**

Global vs Ethiopia priority NTDs for intervention - 2016-2020

- Mycetoma, chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses

- Onchocerciasis (river blindness)

- Rabies

- Scabies and other ectoparasites

- Schistosomiasis

- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis

- Snakebite envenoming

- Taeniasis/cysticercosis

- Trachoma

- Yaws (Endemic treponematoses)

- Buruli ulcer

- Chagas disease

- Dengue and chikungunya

- Dracunculiasis (Guinea-Worm disease)

- Echinococcosis

- Foodborne trematodiasis

- Human African trypanosomiasis (Sleeping sickness)

- Leishmaniasis

- Leprosy (Hansen's disease)

- Lymphatic filariasis

- Podoconiosis

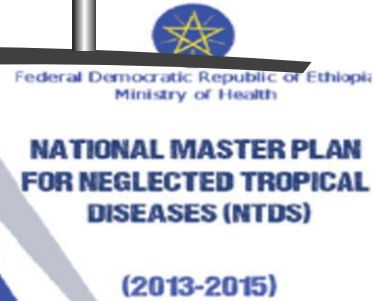


Key strategies

- Community engagement
- Integrated approach
- Preventive chemotherapy
- Innovative and intensified disease management
- Vector control
- WaSH

The Road to NTDs Control and Elimination

2013/14



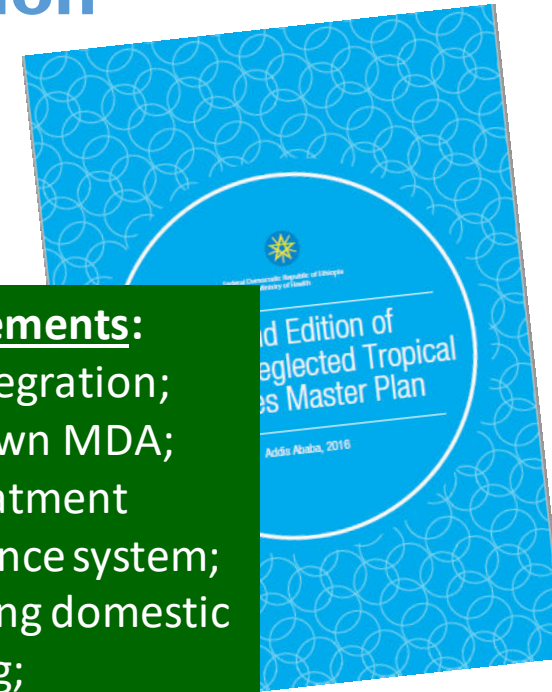
Key achievements:

- Nationwide NTDs mapping;
- Scale-up of MDA;
- Launching of Fast Track TT Initiative;
- Increased country ownership and leadership;
- Stronger NTD Team

2015/16

Key achievements:

- MDA integration;
- Scale down MDA;
- Post-treatment surveillance system;
- Leveraging domestic financing;
- NTD research forum.



Beyond
2020

Beyond 2020 focus:

- PC-NTD integration;
- WASH-NTD coordination;
- NTD program sustainability within the healthcare system;
- Surveillance;
- Hot spot/transmission zone identification and treatment;
- Dossier development;
- Elimination verification.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) Program 2015-2016

Goal

- To reduce the burden of NTDs using innovative, high-quality and cost-effective approaches that lead to the achievement of the set national programme targets

Objectives

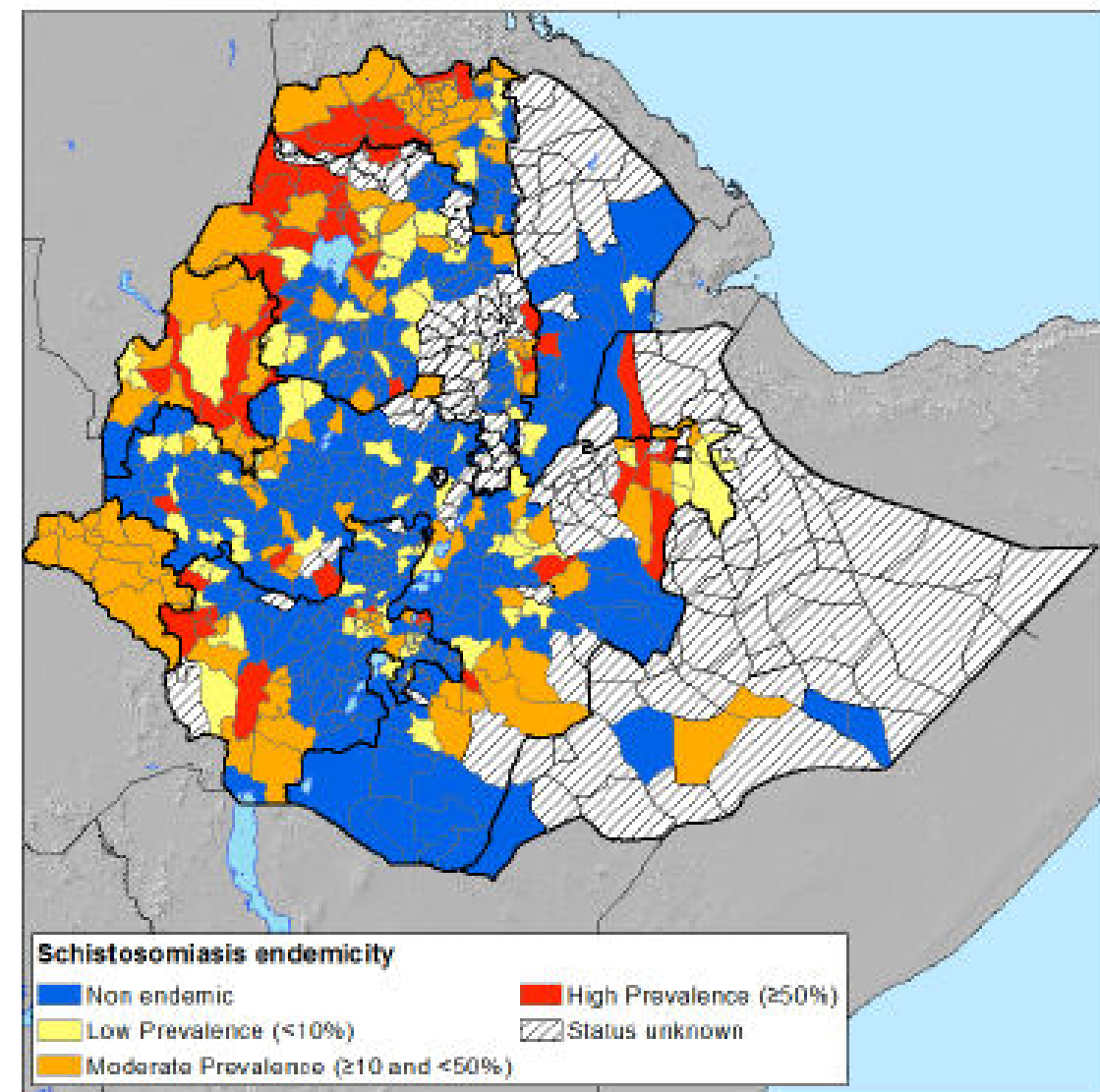
- Strengthening regional government ownership, advocacy, coordination and partnerships;
- Scaling up access to NTD interventions and health system strengthening;
- Enhancing planning for results, resource mobilization and financial sustainability of national NTDs programs;
- Enhancing NTD monitoring and evaluation, surveillance and operational research.



NTD Program Key Progress



Schistosomiasis



- 413 endemic woredas for SCH
 - High: 70
 - Moderate: 153
 - Low: 190
- 38.1M people at risk of SCH infection

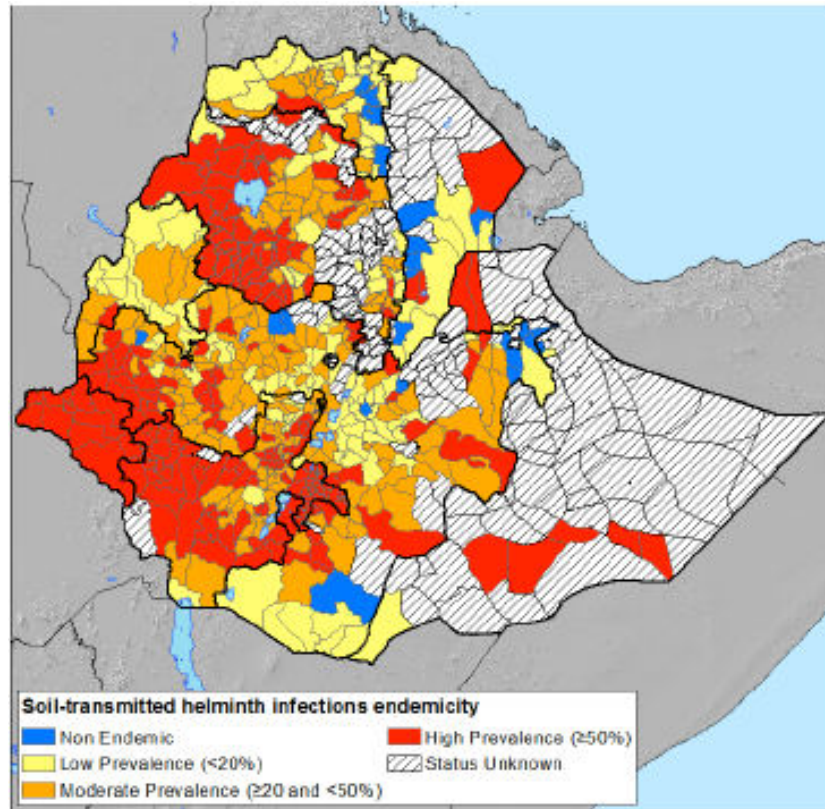
Goal:

Eliminate SCH to a level where it is no longer a public health problem by 2020.

Target:

Reduce intensity of infection by 65 -90% from the baseline

Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted helminth



- 741 endemic woredas for STH
 - High: 279
 - Moderate: 215
 - Low: 247
- 81 M people at risk of STH

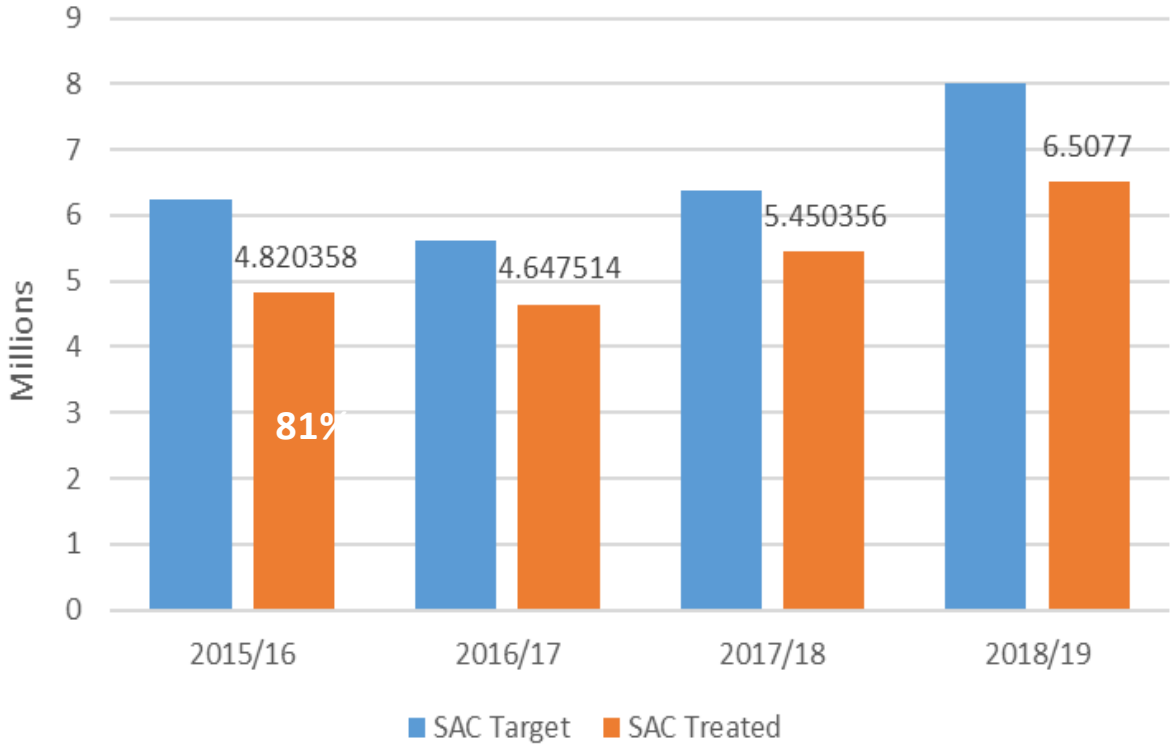
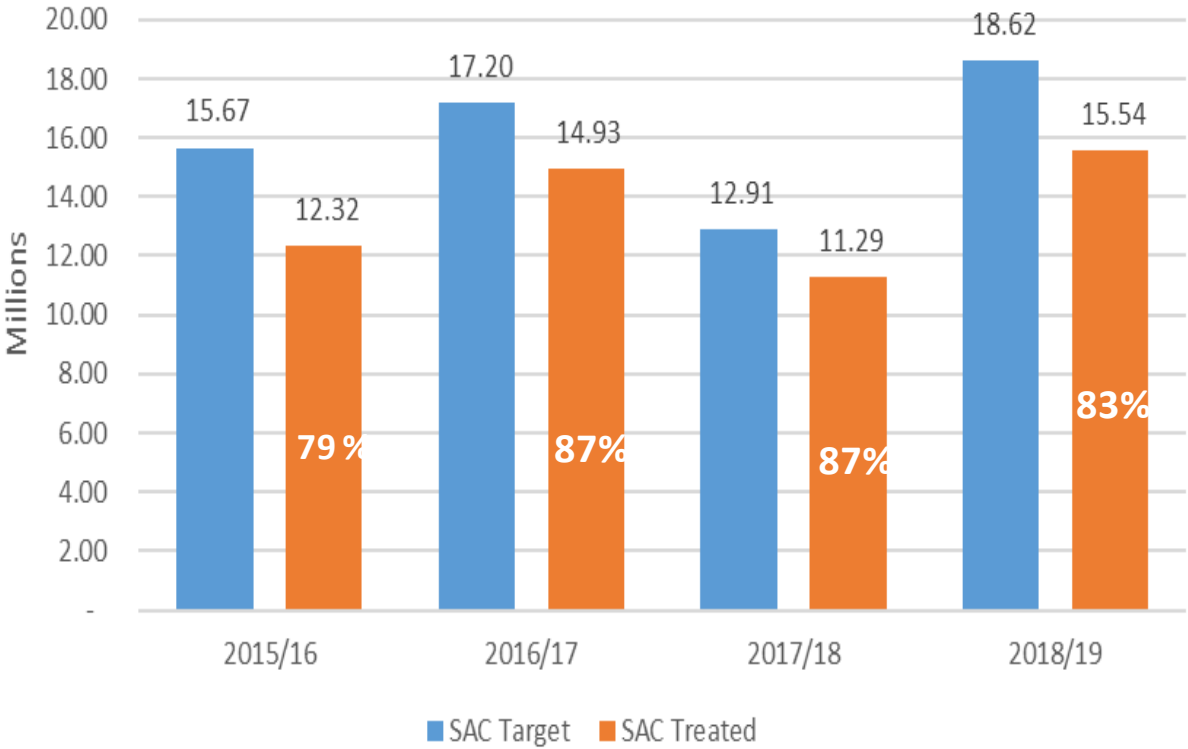
Goal:

Control STH to a level where it is no longer a public health problem by 2020

Target:

Reduce heavy and moderate infection intensity less than 1%

STH and SCH treatment coverage trend 2015/16-2018/19

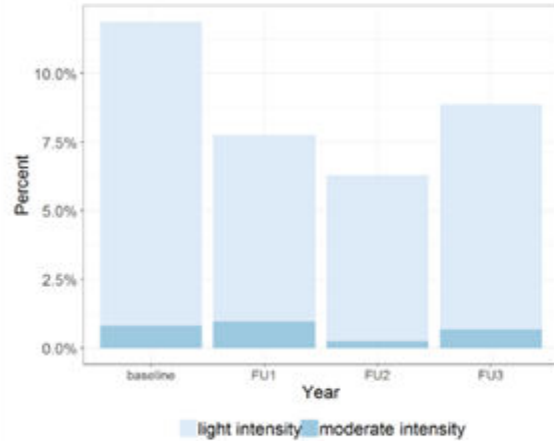


STH Trend 2015/16 to 2018/19

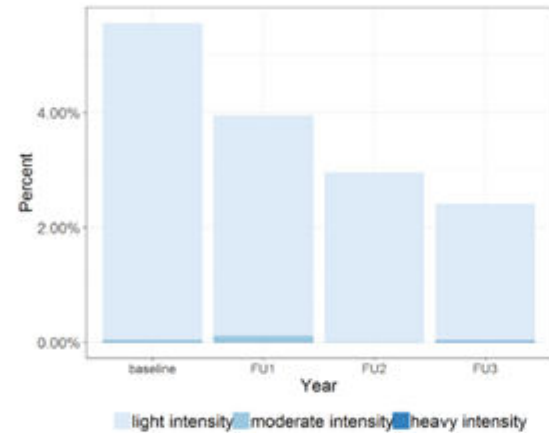
SCH Trend 2015/16 to 2018/19

SCH/STH Progress 2016-2018

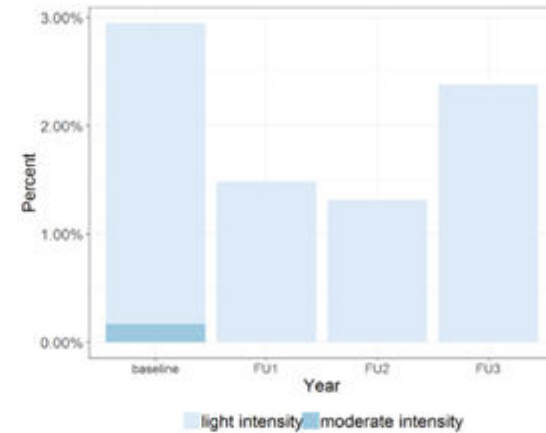
A. lumbricoides infection categories



Hookworm infection categories



T. trichuria infection categories



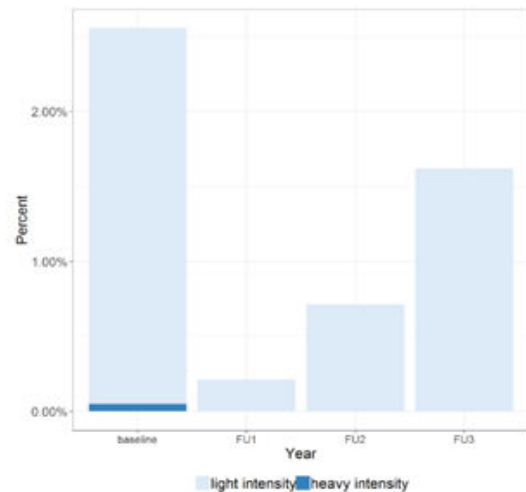
FU3 10367 247 0 2.38 1.90 0

Overall, the prevalence of *A. lumbricoides* reduced from baseline by 25.3% from 11.89% to 8.87% at FU3 ($p < 0.001$). The prevalence of hookworm decreased by 56.7% from 5.57% at baseline to 2.41% at FU3 ($p < 0.001$) and the prevalence of *T. trichuria* decreased by 19.2% from 2.95% at baseline to 2.38% at FU3. This decrease was not significant ($p = 0.088$).

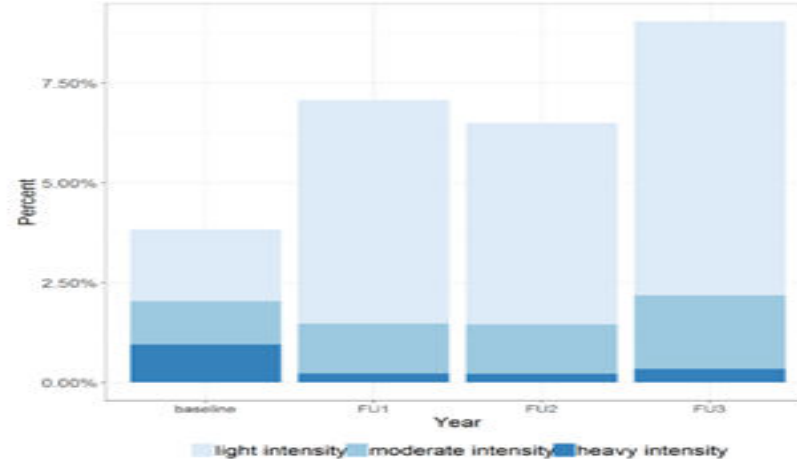
There were no observed cases of heavy infections for both *A. lumbricoides* and *T. trichuria* at FU3 and only 2 individuals out of 10,367 tested were heavily infected for hookworm. These were both in Gomma woreda in Oromiya.

For all three STH's, boys were (slightly) more likely to be infected than girls. This difference was statistically significant for *A. lumbricoides* ($p = 0.001$) and hookworm ($p = 0.050$) but not for *T. trichuria* ($p = 0.306$).

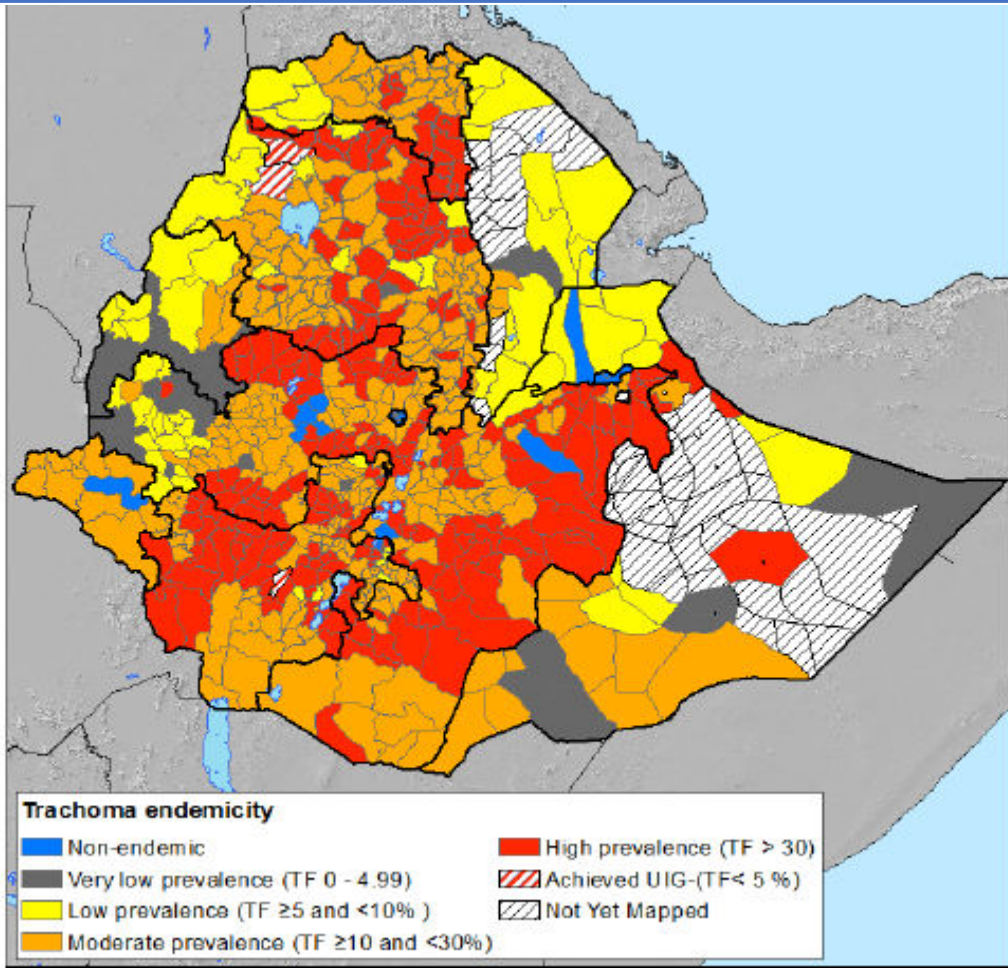
S. haematobium infection categories



S. mansoni infection categories



Trachoma



- Ethiopia carries about 30% of the burden of trachoma in sub-Saharan Africa.
- **Global Trachoma Mapping Project (GTMP) results (2014):**
 - 726 woredas endemic to trachoma; includes refugee camps in Beneshangul-Gumuz and Gambella.
 - 693,037 people required surgery for trachomatous trichiasis (TT).

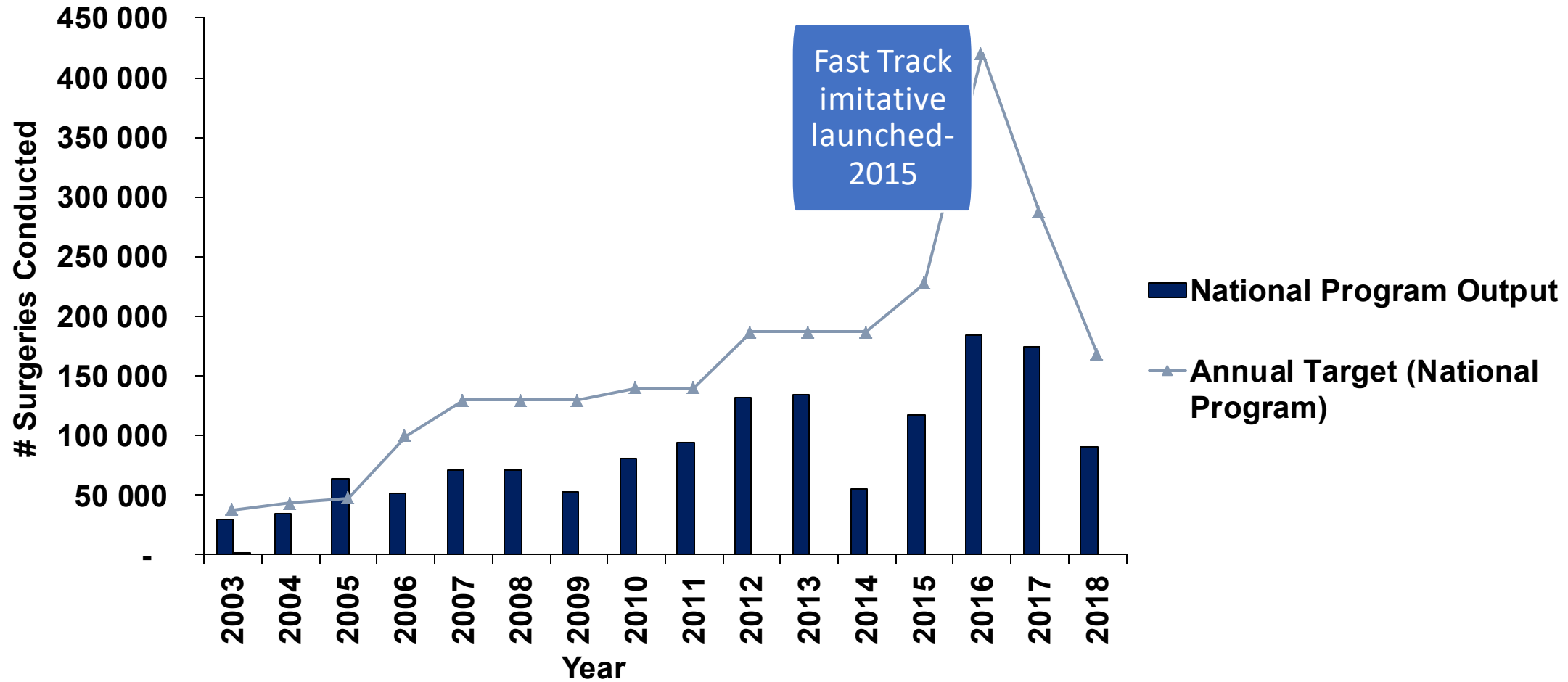
Goal:

Eliminating trachoma by 2020.

Target:

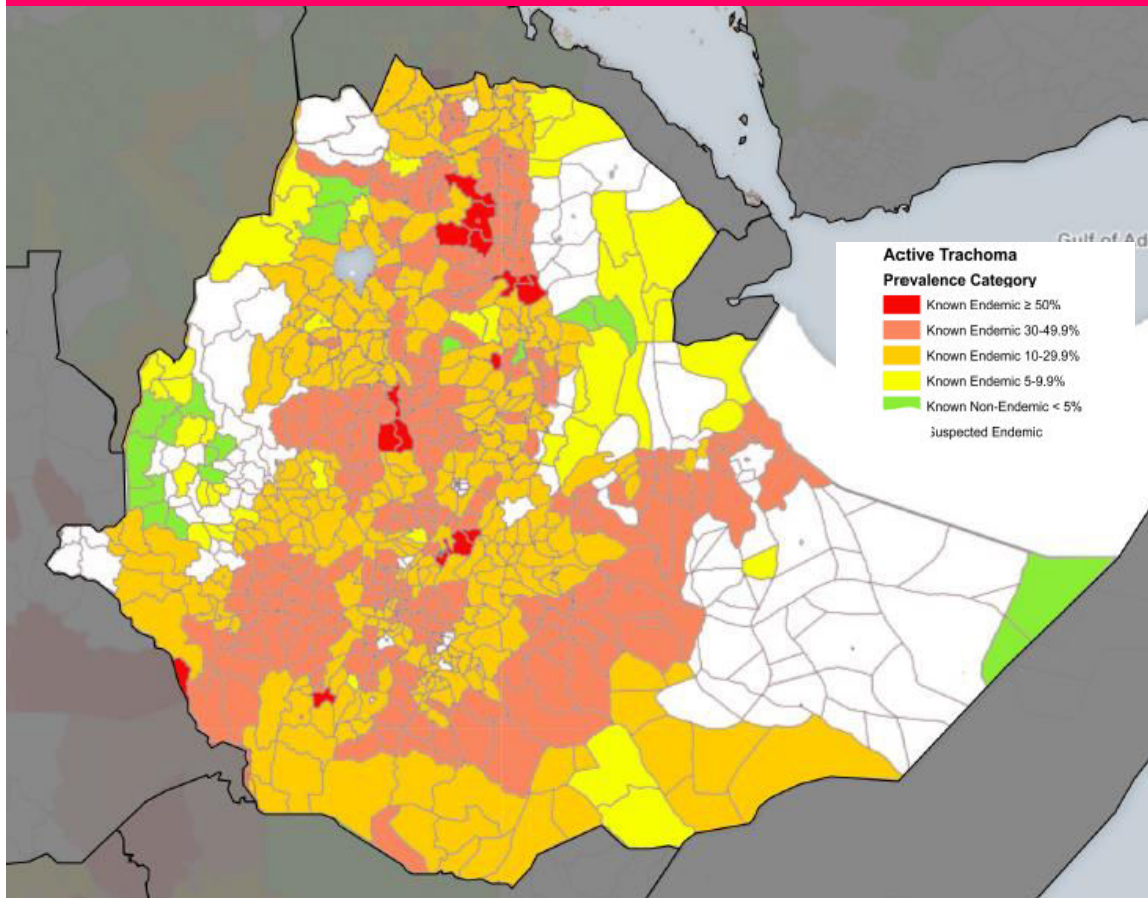
- TF <5% among 1-9 years old children
- TT < 0.2 % among people aged 15 yrs and older or ,0.1% among general population

Trichiasis surgical output, 2001-2018

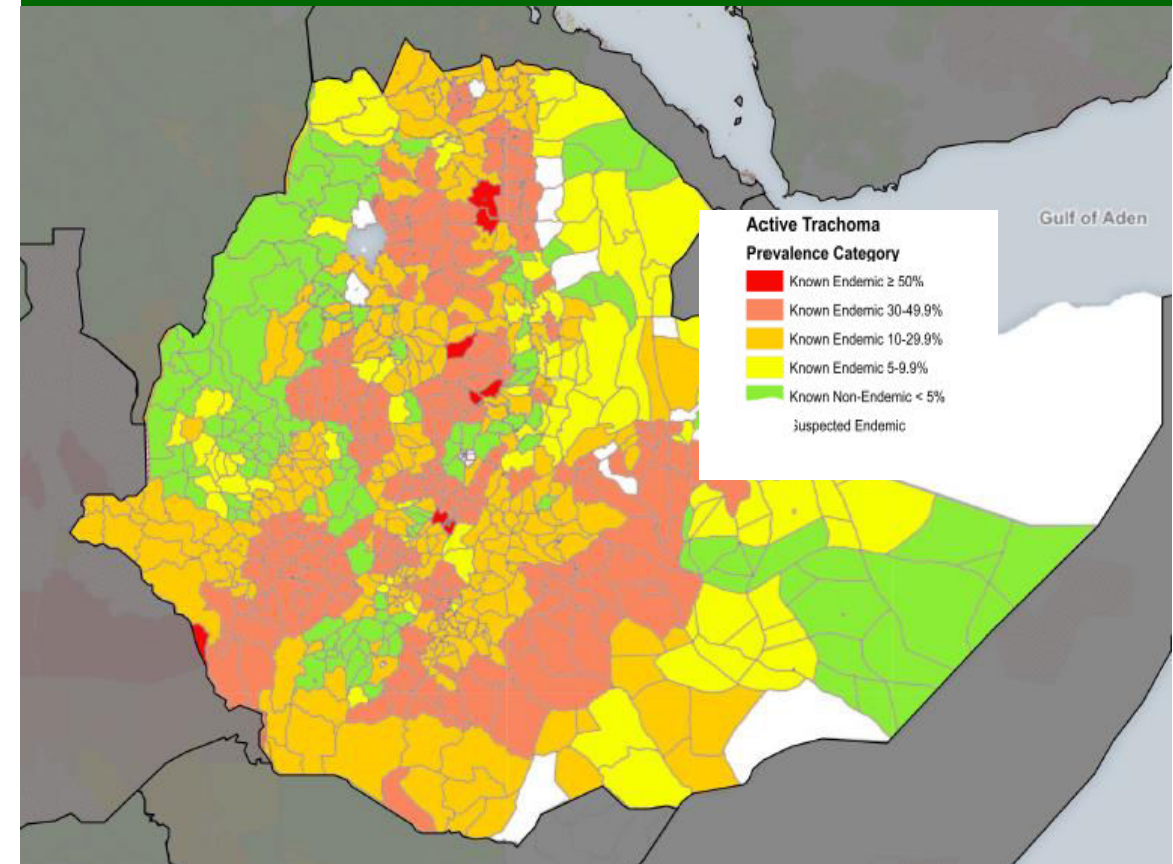


TF prevalence: Children 1-9 years

Baseline at 2013



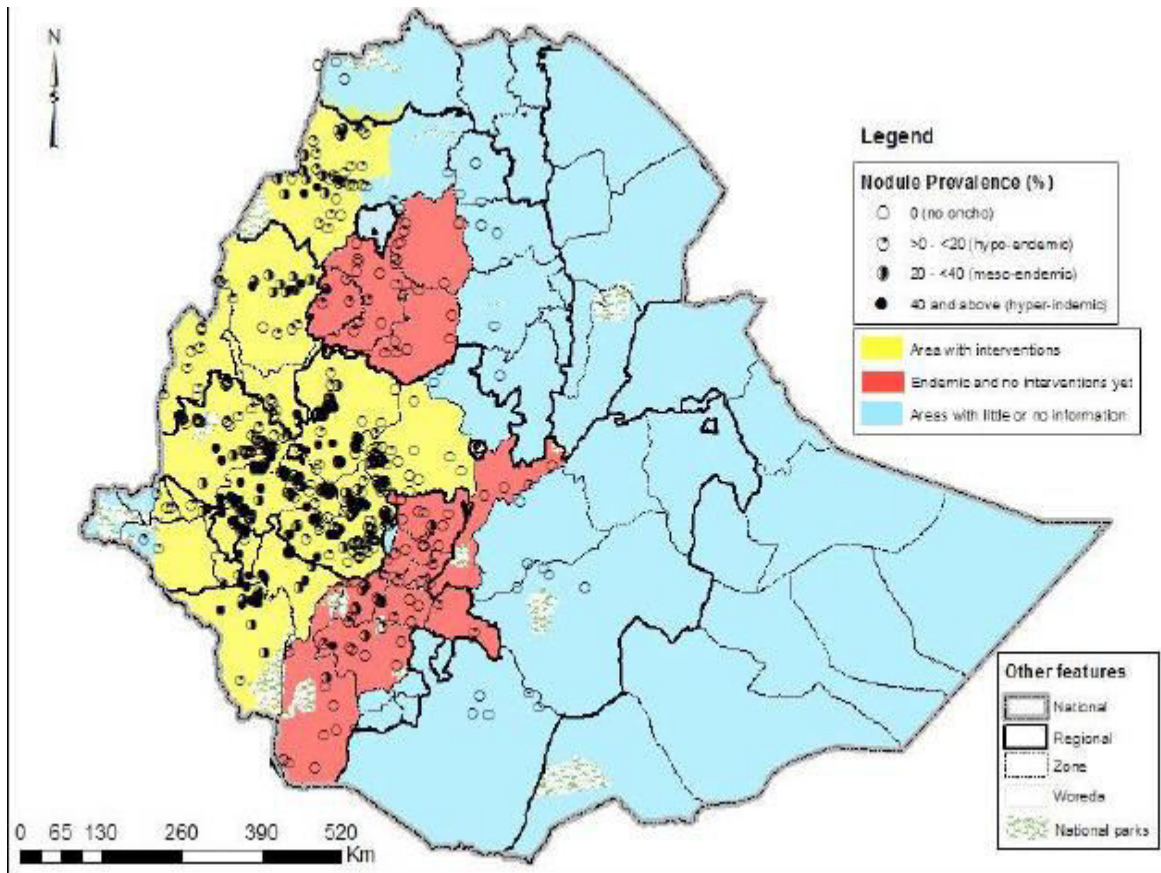
Status at 2018



Progress achieved on Trachoma by region (2015-18)

Regions	Count of District	Sum of Back log 2015	Managed till 2019	Sum of Current to manage	Stopped MDA	TT below 0.2%
Afar	28	3,438	-	2,069		
Amhara	163	334,631	340,532	168,734	46	1
BG	24	4,871	-	3,829	13	
Gambella	20	5,704	-	4,869	4	
Oromia	293	173,834	141,717	54,524	49	22
SNNPR	135	121,659	95,715	52,920	24	12
Somali	88	11,560	-	7,256		
Tigray	40	37,308	33,026	16,727	1	
Grand Total	791	693,087	610,990 (88.1%)	310,912	137	35

Onchocerciasis elimination program in Ethiopia



- 219 endemic woredas;
- 20 million people at risk;
- 160 woredas undergoing epidemiological mapping;
- Oncho elimination Intervention with Ivermectin MDA.

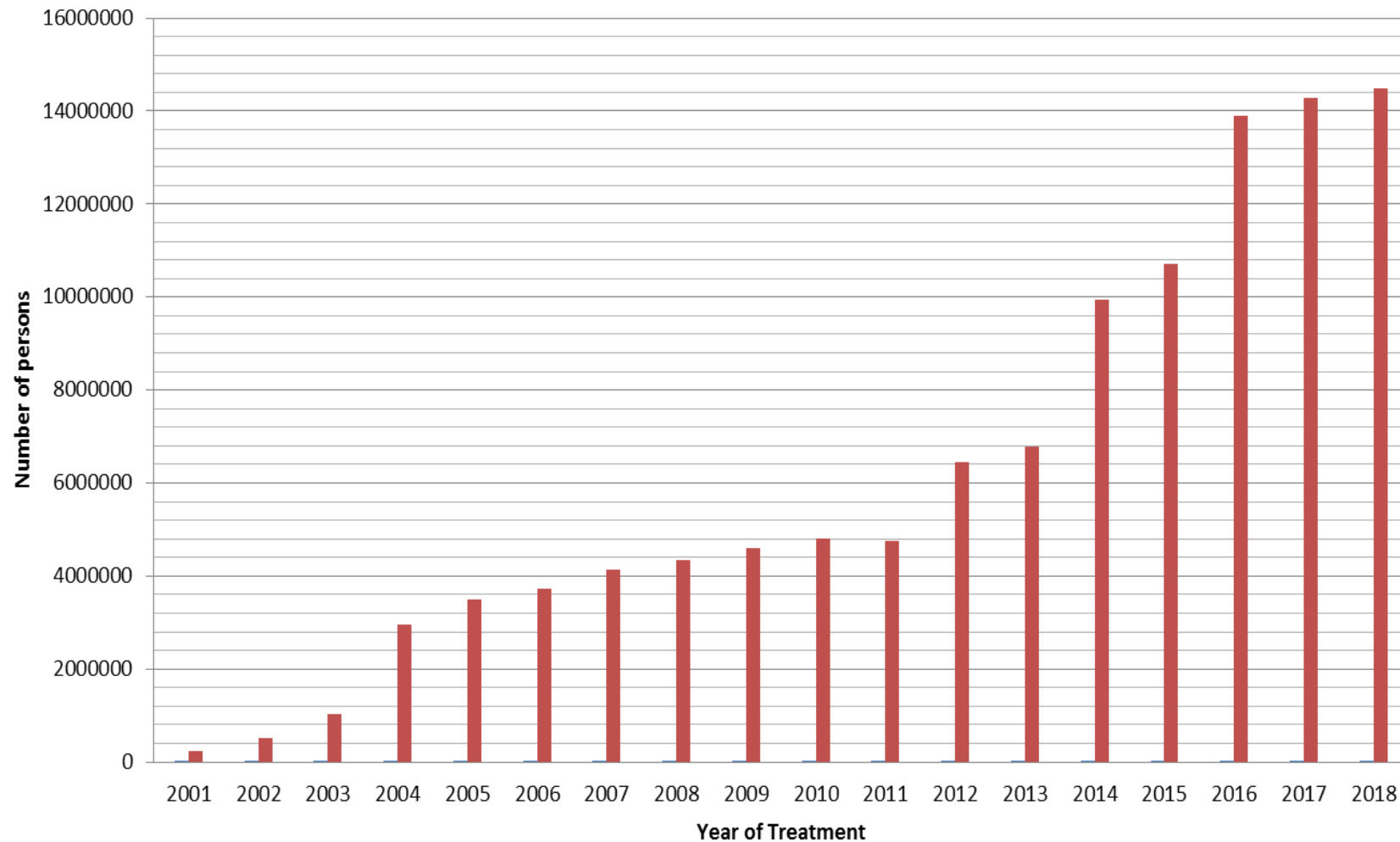
Goal:

Interrupt transmission of onchocerciasis.

Target:

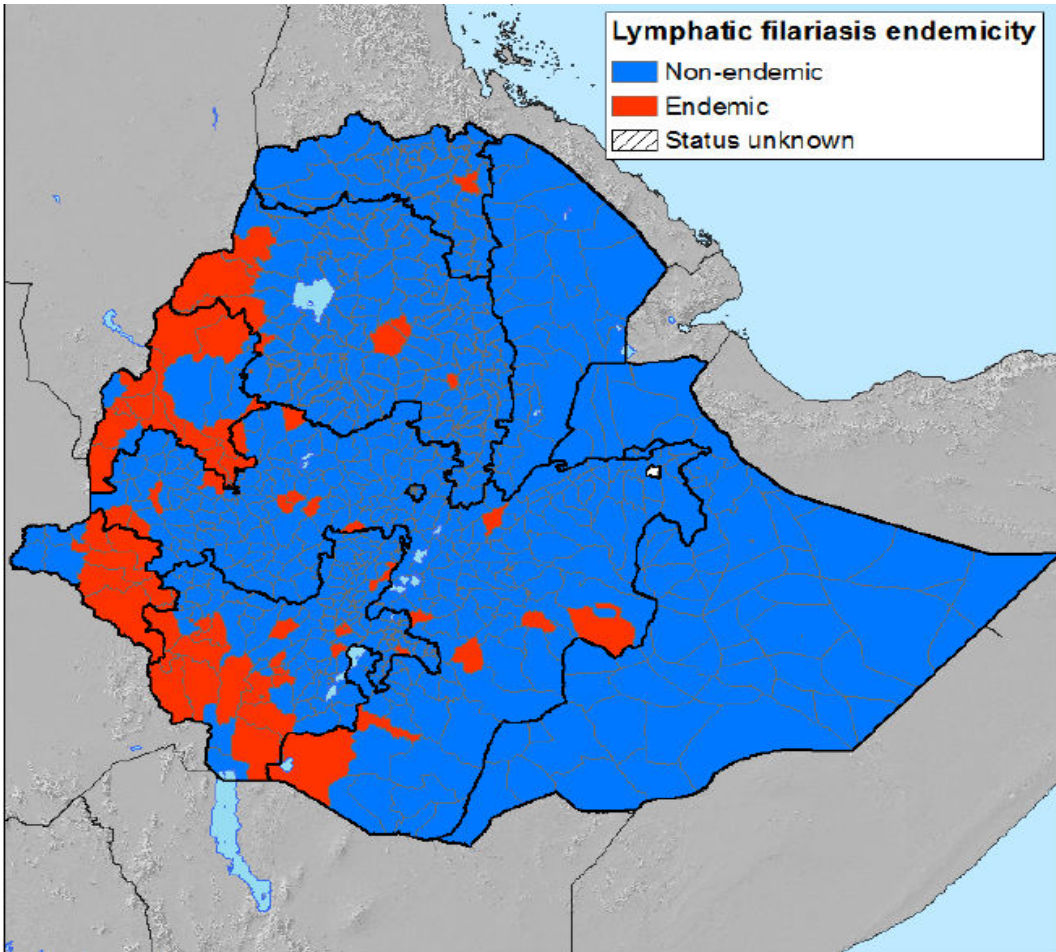
- Reduce and attain exposed children (<10 yrs.) to 0.1%;
- Reduce and attain fly infection at 0.05%.

Onchocerciasis treatment trend, 2001 - 2018



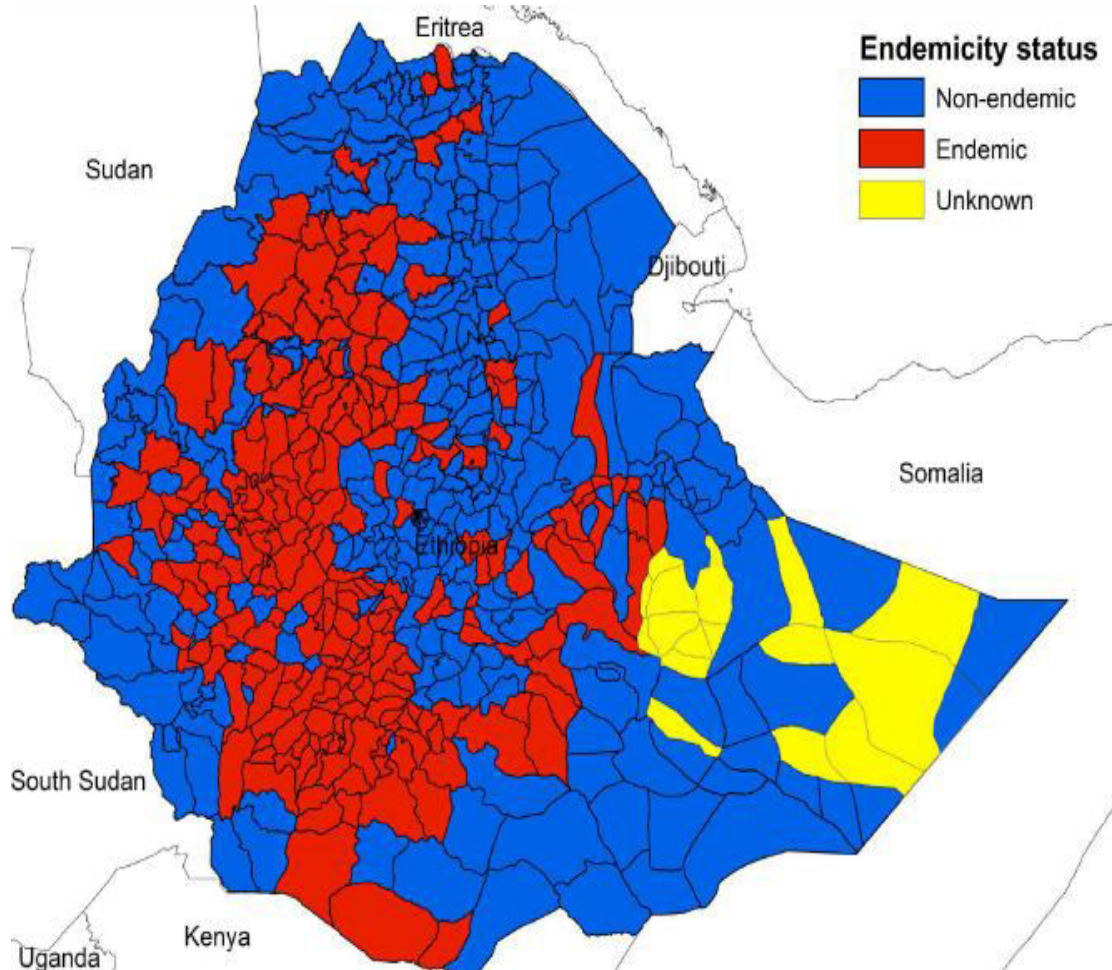
- Stop MDA declared in *Metema* sub-focus (in 8 woredas).
- Nearly 1 million people became free from Onchocerciasis to-date.

Lymphatic Filariasis



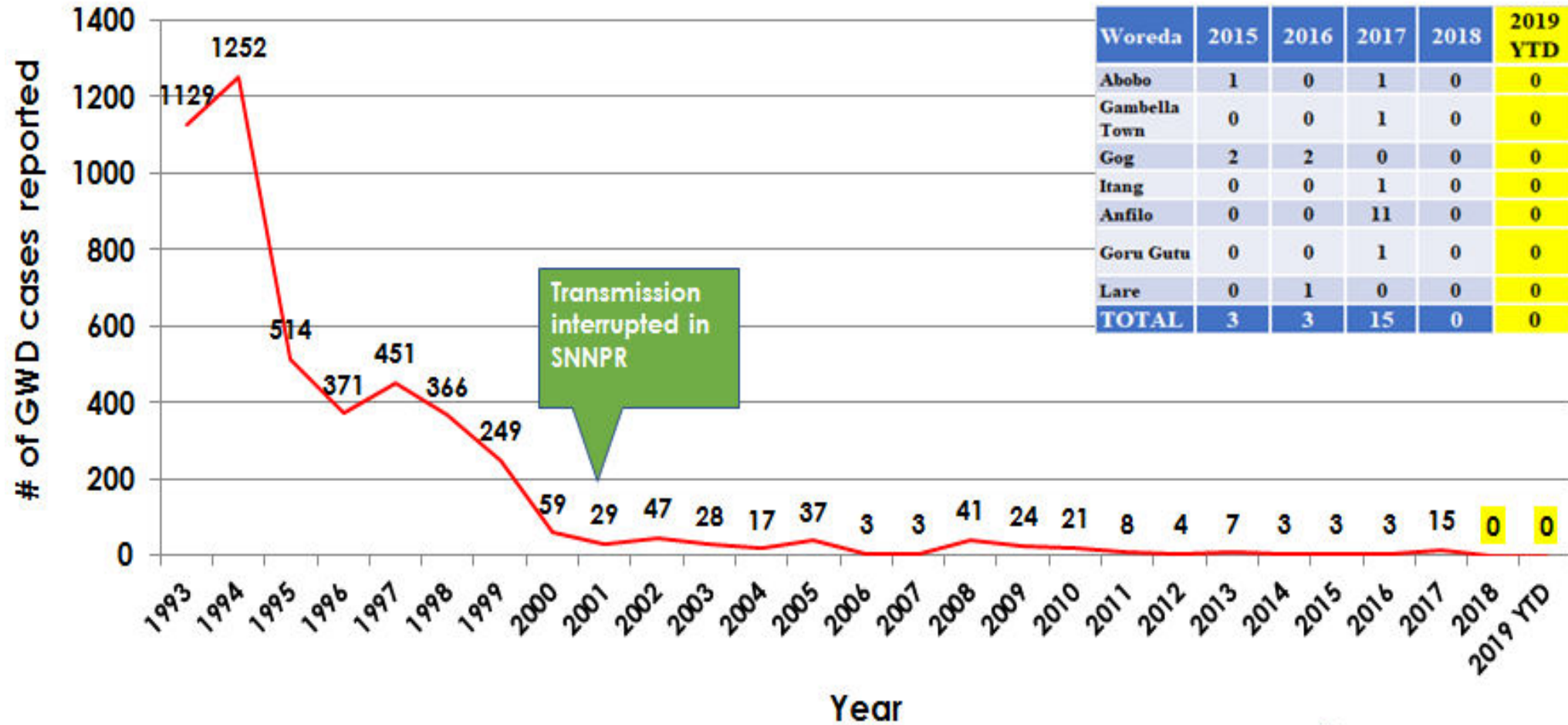
- National epidemiological mapping was completed
- In 2016 MDA was initiated in all 70 districts of the country.
- After 5 rounds of MDA 18(25.7%) districts are on stop MDA and targeted for disease elimination.
- All primary, secondary and tertiary hospitals providing hydrocele surgery
- 2,832 hydrocele cases were operated

Podoconiosis

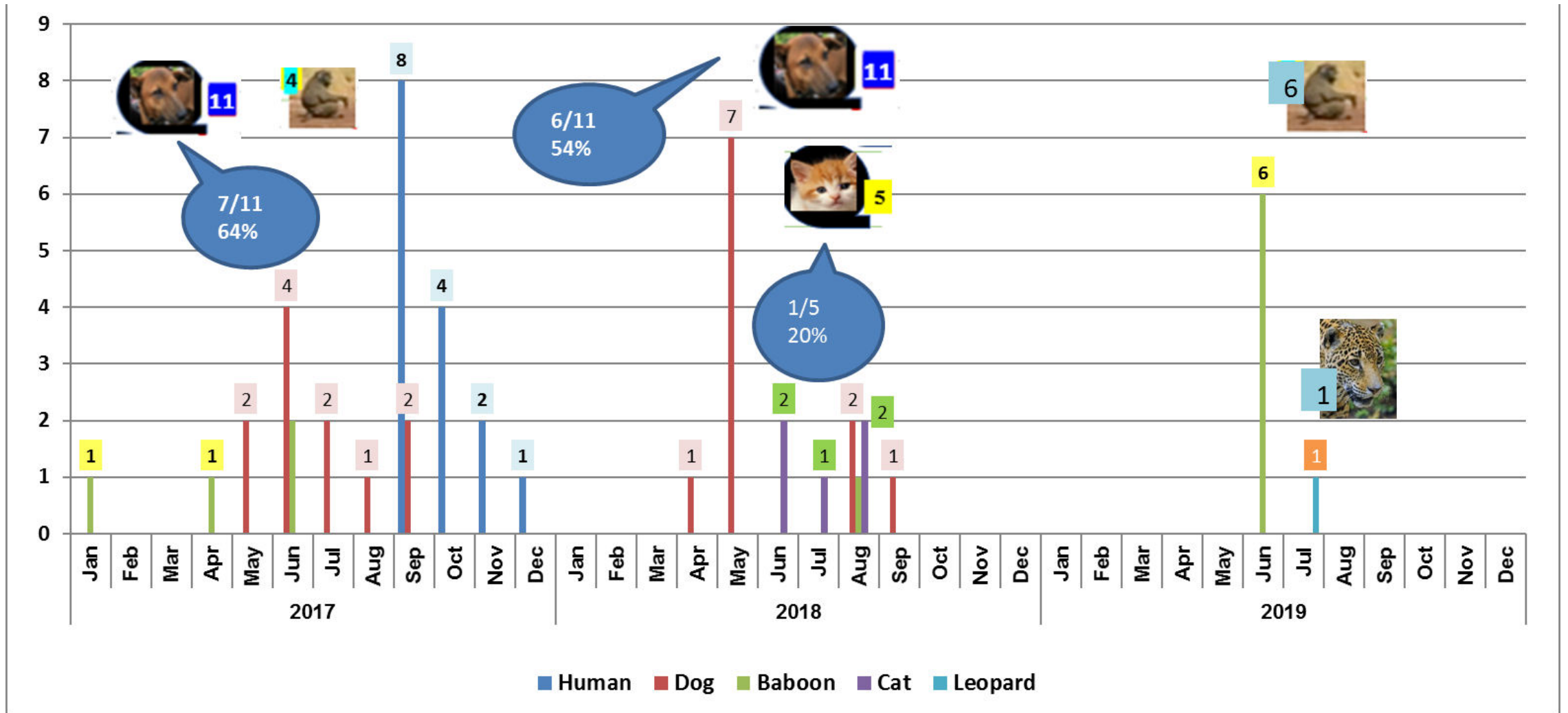


- National epidemiological mapping were completed and 345 districts were identified as endemic for podoconiosis.
- In 2018/19 MMDP service expansion for 301 districts of the country.
- 67,588 lymphedema cases were managed.

Trend of Guinea worm disease cases, 1993 - 2019 (n=4684)

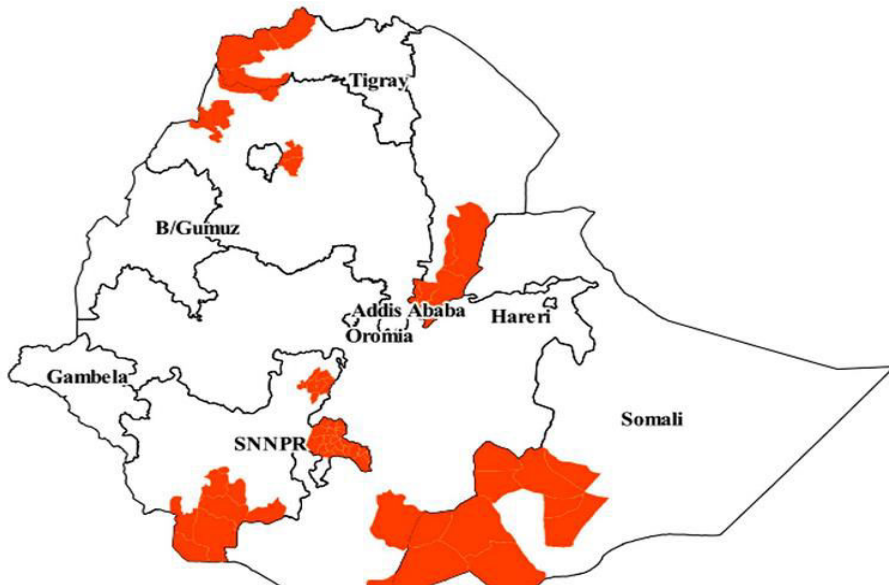


Human and animal GWD infections by month, 2017-2019 YTD



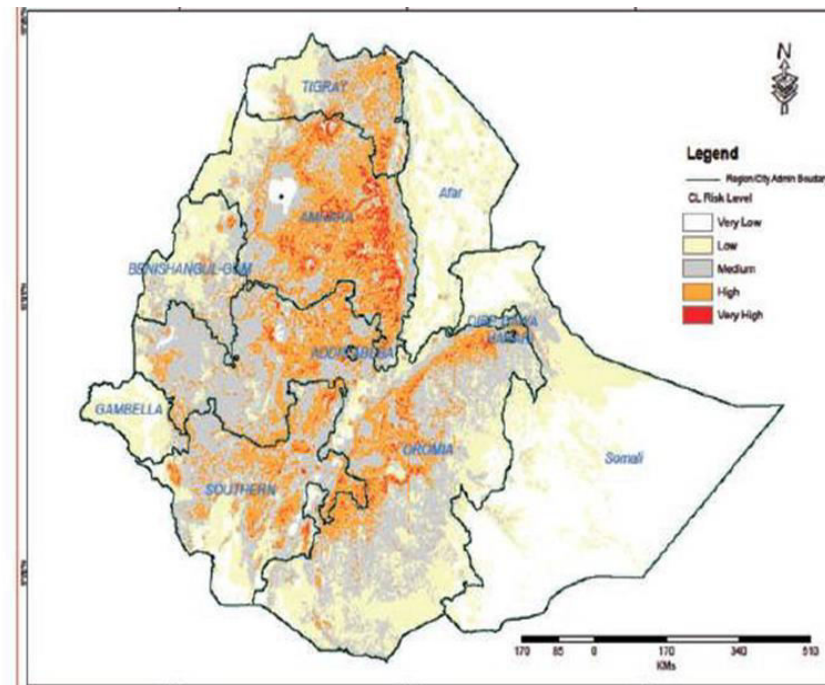
Leishmaniasis

Visceral leishmaniasis risk map



- 2.9 million people at risk
- Annual incidence: 2500-4000 cases.

Cutaneous leishmaniasis risk map



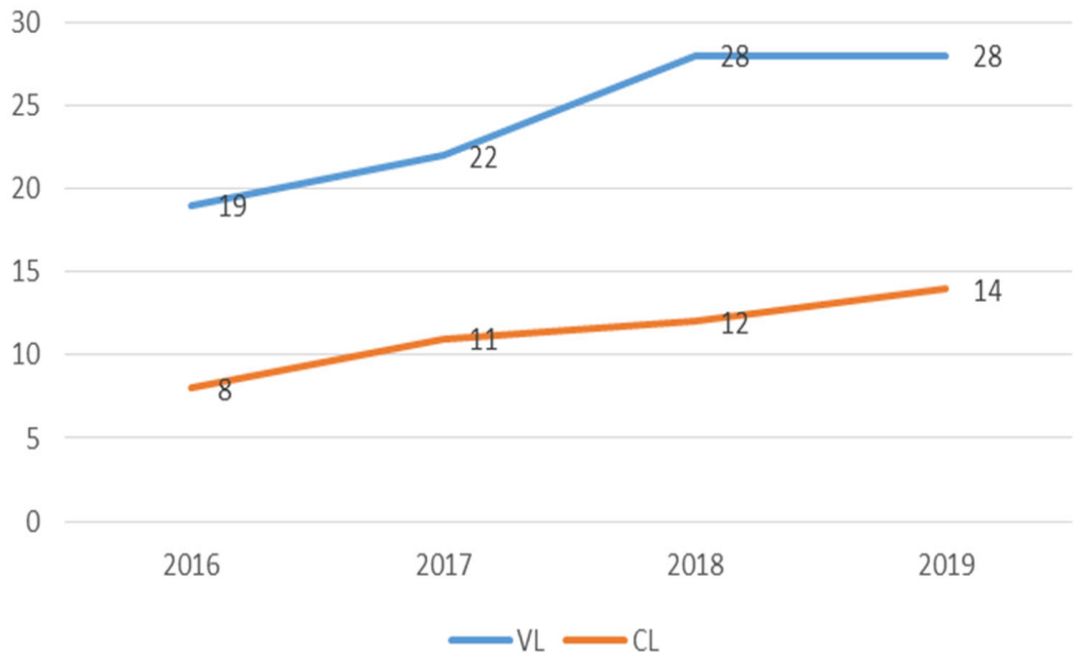
- 30 million people at risk
- Annual incidence: 20,000-50,000

Goal:
Control Leishmaniasis by 2020.

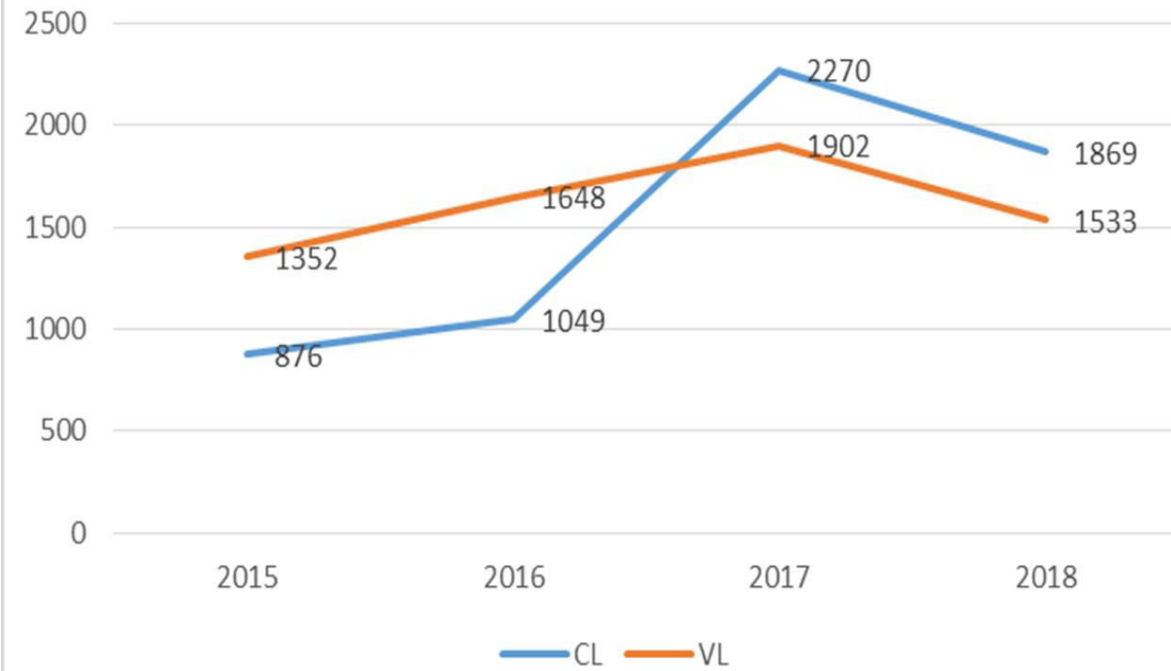
- Maintain case fatality rate by VL at 3%;
- Scale CL management.

Treatment centre expansion and case management trend

Treatment facilities Expansion



Trends for Case management



VL case fatality rate 1.7%

Scabies

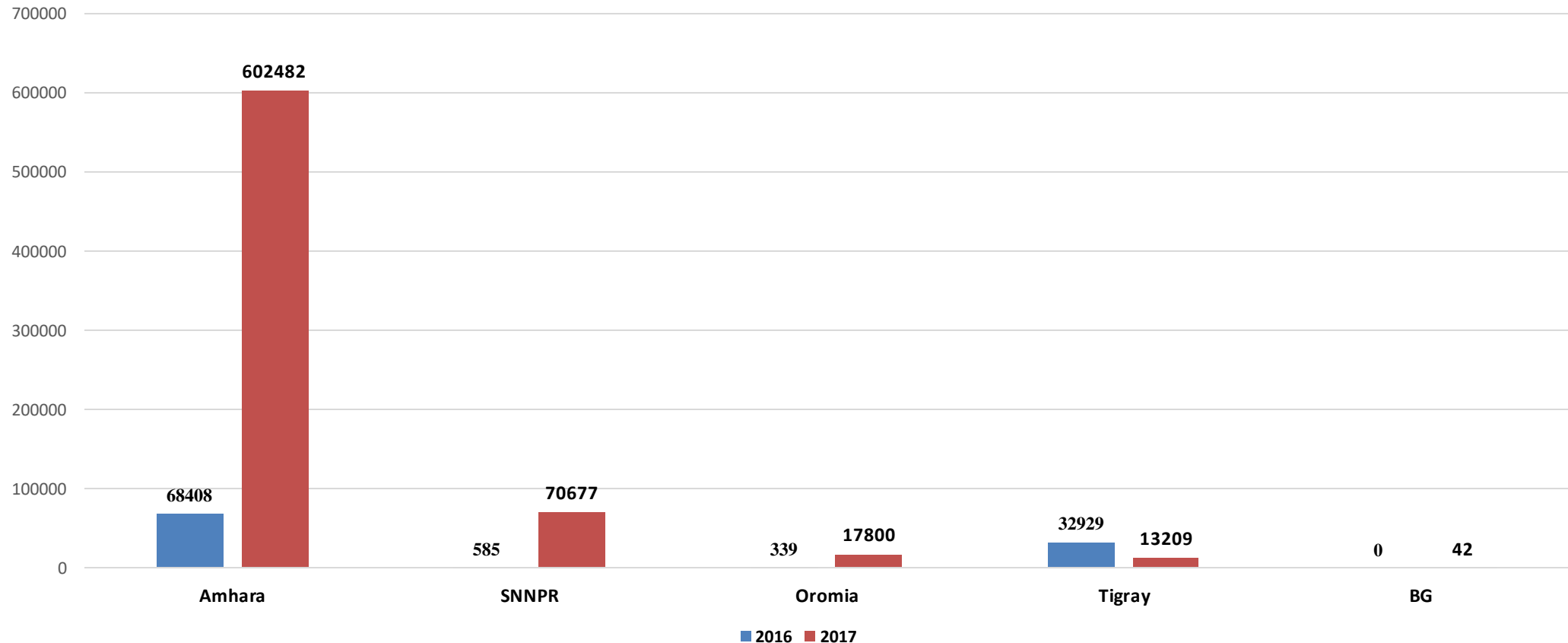
- 379,000 confirmed cases of scabies in 2015;
- Mean prevalence: 35.3% (0.2 - 60.7%) in 68 scabies affected woredas in Amhara region.

[Wendemagegn Enbiale et al, 2018]

- 704,210+ cases reported from 180 woredas in 5 regions in 2017/18.



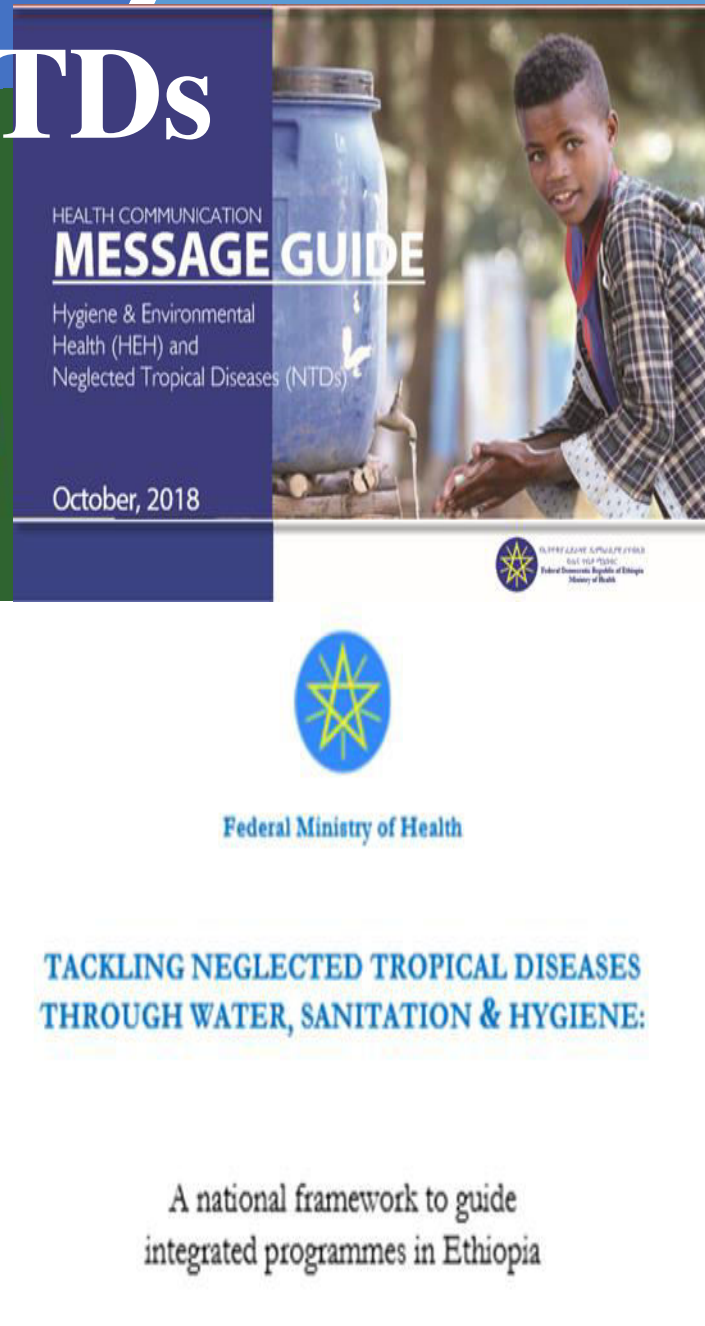
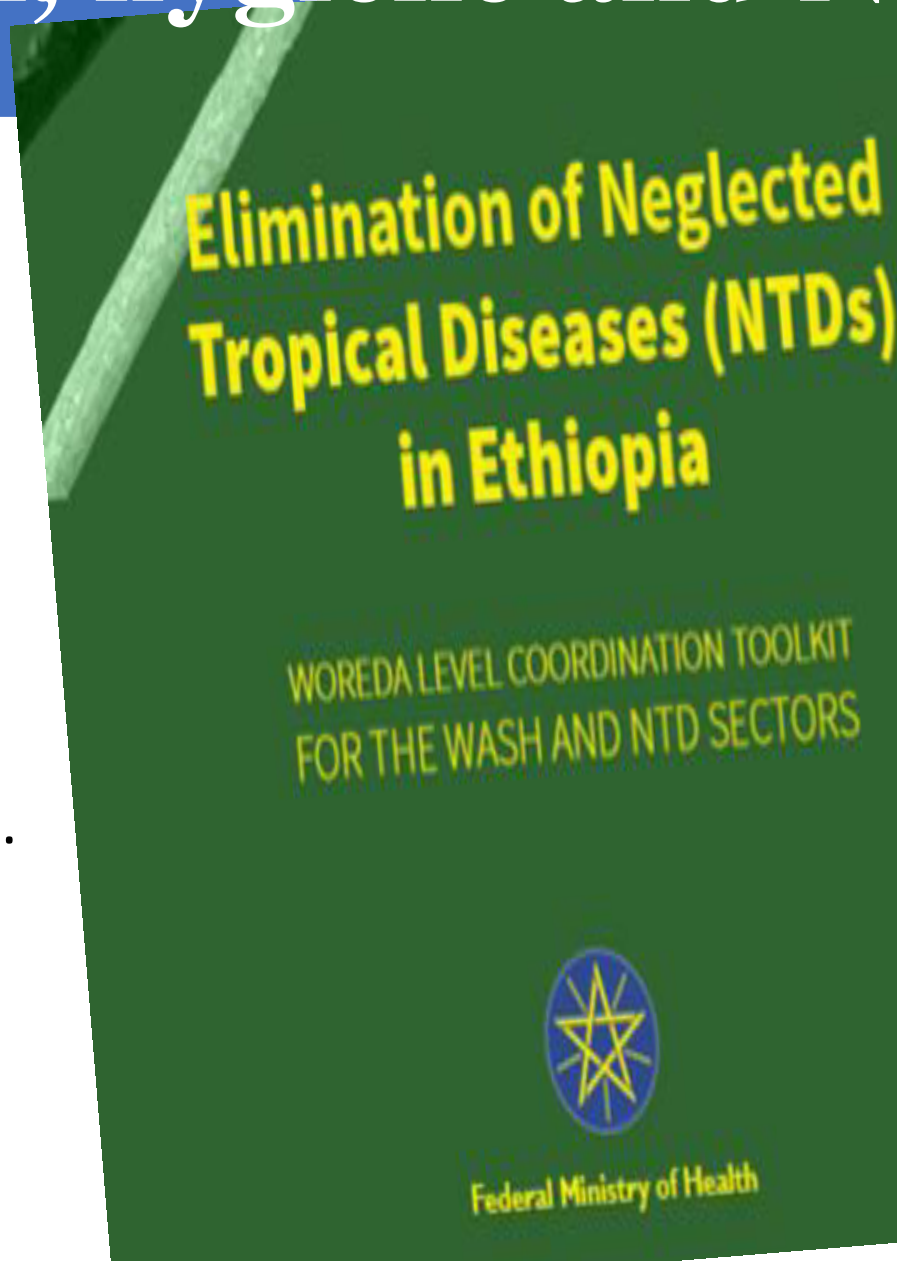
Scabies cases reported by region, 2016-2017



- Annual years of health life lost due to scabies in Ethiopia is 36 per 100,000 which is high when compared with other sub-Saharan African countries.
- Children are most affected population group.


Water, sanitation, hygiene and NTDs

- Established National WASH and NTD technical working group.
- Established Regional WASH-NTD technical working groups.



NTD Monitoring and Evaluation

Includes 9 NTD indicators and 25 data elements



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FDRE Ministry of Health - Health Management Information System

Region

Woreda & Zone

Health Center

Health Post

Data collected in Routine DHIS2

- All MDAs
- Case management
- Drug stock

Data Import

Includes 200+ NTD indicators



Ethiopia NTD Database
National NTD DHIS2 data base

WHO and other partners

Disease Specific Survey

Opportunities

- HSTP - current and next cycle
- National NTD Master Plan and technical guidelines
- Strong primary health care system
- Current health system reform including revision of the national health policy
- School health policy and strategy
- One WASH national program
- Strong partnership

Challenges

- Resource intensive house-to-house visits to find TT cases '*unknown to the health system*';
- Inadequate WASH integration and coordination to complement and sustain gains from MDA;
- Population movement across investment corridors and cross-borders;
- Lack of scientific evidence on human – animal interface in Guinea worm transmission;
- Insufficient scientific evidence for Cutaneous leishmaniasis control program;
- Absence of Global comprehensive guidelines to inform scabies control interventions;

Amesegenalehu!

Thank you!



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Discussion points

1. Experiences and innovative approaches to enhancing cost-effectiveness of NTD interventions.
2. How to expedite the 2020 goal for NTDs, e.g Trachoma, Onco
3. Scope of engagement for partners towards realizing effective WASH-NTD integration.
4. Addressing NTD issues in investment Corridors hard to reach areas and Universal health coverage.
5. District transformation plan on the context of NTDs