



Abstract #3117

Presentation #1102

Shrinking the Neglected Tropical Disease Map in Tanzania: Lymphatic and Filariasis Trachoma

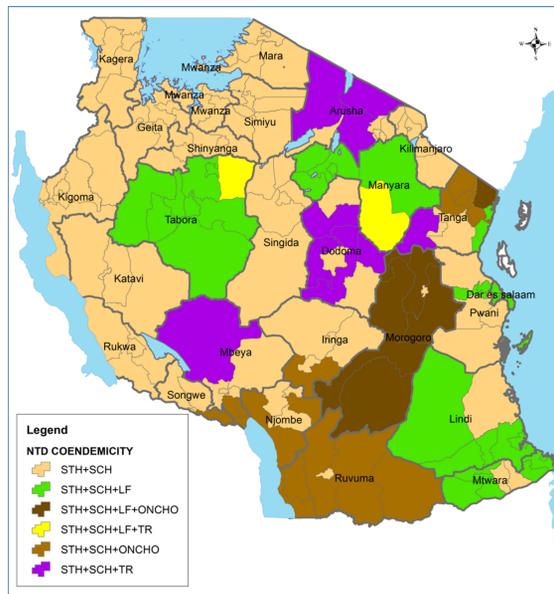
Authors: Upendo Mwingira^{1,2}, Maria Chikawe^{1,2}, Andreas Nshala^{2,3}, Jeremiah M Ngondi⁴, Mathias Kamugisha², Alistidia Simon¹, Sarah Craciunoiu³, Kathryn Crowley⁴ and Mwele Malecela²
Author affiliations: ¹ Tanzania Neglected Tropical Disease Control Program; ² National Institute For Medical Research; ³ IMA World Health; ⁴ RTI International

Introduction

The Tanzania Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) Control Program has made significant progress since its launch in 2009, achieving complete geographic coverage for mass drug administration (MDA) for the 5 preventive chemotherapy (PCT) NTDs. The program has a national goal of elimination of LF and trachoma by 2020.

Methods

The TNTDCP conducted a desk review of program progress and assessment reports to evaluate the achievements of the TZNTDCP activities toward the elimination of lymphatic filariasis and trachoma.



- 1997-2008: 4 Vertical Programmes (NLF), Onchocerciasis (NOCP), National School Health Program (NSHP)
- 2004-2007: Co-implementation of LF & Onchocerciasis MDA in 2 regions.
- 2008: Development of POA for NTDs (integration talks and planning)
- 2009: Implementation of Integrated NTD control approach in 5 regions (36 districts)
- 2011-2013: Scale-up to other 16 regions in 108 districts
- 2015: 100% Geographical Coverage to all districts

Results

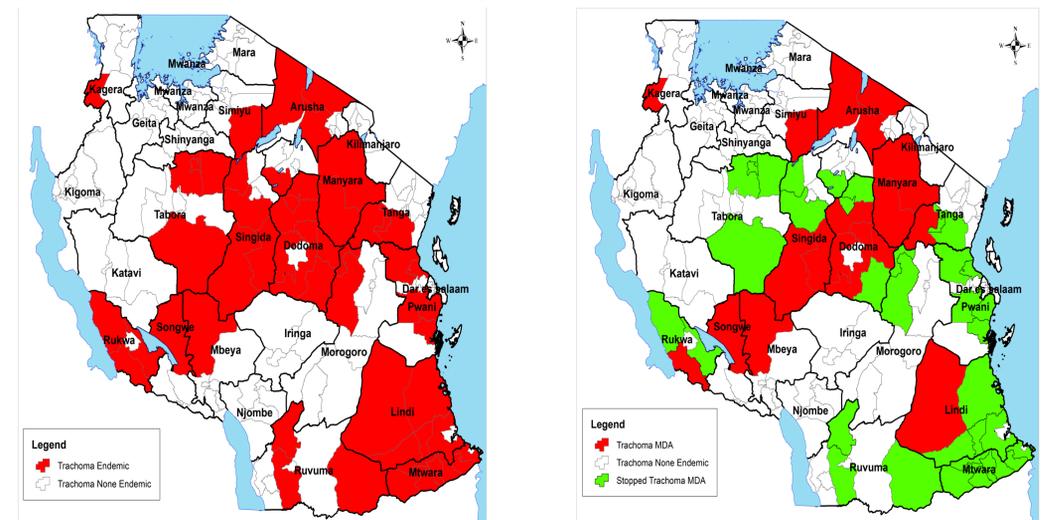
Baseline LF mapping in Tanzania was carried out from 1999 to 2004, and the results showed that LF was endemic in all districts in the country. Mapping data indicated high endemicity in the coastal regions and lower levels further inland. The results of LF transmission assessment surveys (TAS) to date indicate that transmission has stopped, reducing the number of endemic districts from 166 to 103, with LF remapping confirmation in 2015. In 2009, one district met the criteria for stopping MDA, 5 in 2014, 33 additional districts by 2015, and 25 additional in 2016, making a total of 64 districts reaching criteria for stopping MDA. With redistricting in 2017, the number of ever endemic districts changed to 121 with 74 districts meeting the criteria for stopping MDA. In 2017, only 47 districts will continue treatment and 24 of these will be eligible for TAS1 after the MDA.

A total of 56 districts were ever trachoma endemic above the treatment threshold (greater than or equal to 10%). Another 4 districts were endemic with prevalence between 5-9.9% at baseline. Trachoma impact surveys (TIS) were carried out in 2009, and then annually since 2012. By the beginning of FY16, 37 districts had reached the stopping MDA criteria for trachoma (<5% TF); five had TF=5-9.9% and were eligible for one additional MDA round; five had TF of ≥10% following TIS (requiring 3 more rounds of MDA), and 8 districts were not yet eligible for TIS. Further TIS were carried out in 2016 and only 18 districts will need Zithromax MDA in 2017.

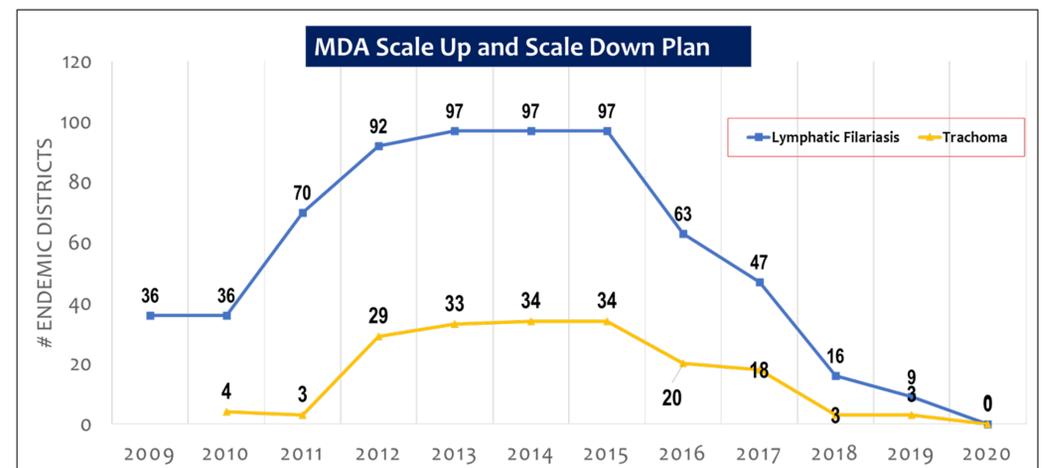
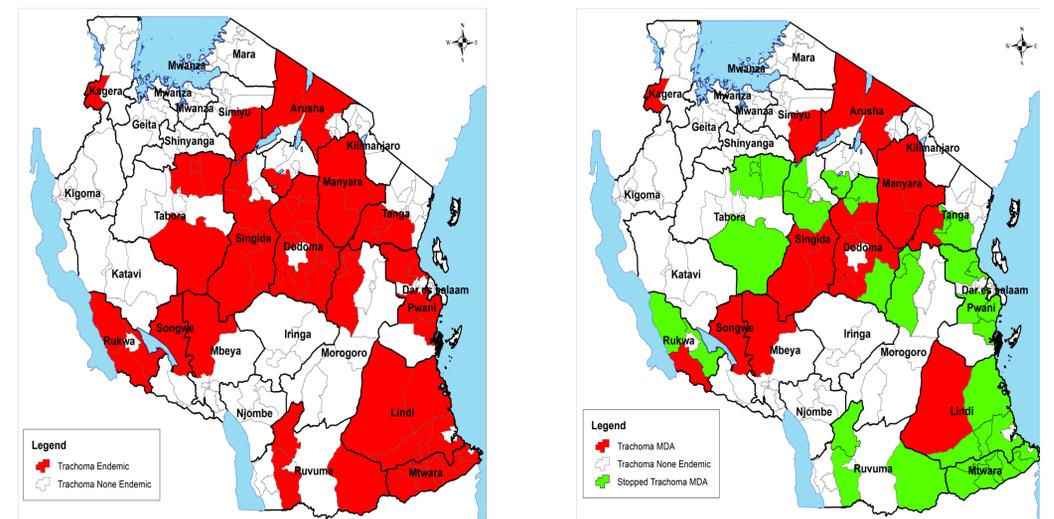
Conclusion

Tanzania is on track to reach its 2020 trachoma and LF elimination targets, in line with WHO goals provided that the program is able to sustain the scale-down trend in MDA and strengthen other disease control and elimination intervention measures.

Status of LF endemicity and MDA



Status of Trachoma endemicity and MDA



Acknowledgements



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