Against all odds, Yemen launches its first large-scale treatment campaign against trachoma

8 May 2018 | Geneva | Cairo | Sana’a -- Despite ongoing civil unrest and instability, Yemen’s Trachoma Elimination Programme launched its first large-scale treatment campaign, targeting approximately 450,000 people in areas at high risk for the disease. Trachoma is the world’s leading infectious cause of blindness and Yemen has one of the highest prevalence levels in the Middle East.

“Despite delays, we were able to implement the programme in 6 districts of Ibb and Al Hudaydah governorates, thanks to support from the World Bank, Sightsavers® and medicines donated through the International Trachoma Initiative” said Dr Nevio Zagaria, WHO Representative in Yemen. “The success of this campaign depended on the support of the population and of entire affected communities, as well as partners, through close coordination with other ministries and actors involved in trachoma elimination”.

The campaign, from 2 to 4 May, was conducted by trained health workers and volunteers who also distributed WHO-supplied facial kits, comprising face towel and soap, to encourage hygiene and facial cleanliness.

Yemen completed a series of trachoma surveys under the Global Trachoma Mapping Project from 2013 to 2015, covering 70 districts across the country. The surveys determined that more than 2.7 million people in 30 districts require public health interventions to address transmission of the bacteria that cause trachoma and its associated morbidity.

WHO recommends implementation of the SAFE strategy (surgery, antibiotics, facial cleanliness and environmental improvement) to achieve elimination of the disease as a public health
Against all odds, Yemen launches its first large-scale treatment campaign against trachoma problem.

“The surveys revealed that the prevalence of active trachoma exceeded 10% in several areas of the country, with the highest estimates in Ibb and Al Hudaydah. The 2 governorates were therefore prioritized for the first mass treatment intervention” said Dr Zagaria. “If all goes well and, depending on the security situation, the current campaign will be repeated annually for three years, after which an impact survey needs to be done.”

In an additional 24 districts, the prevalence of active trachoma is above 5%, requiring large-scale antibiotic treatment, supported by awareness and educational campaigns.

**Prevention and treatment**

Trachoma, which affects mainly people living in areas deprived of water and sanitation, puts more than 190 million people at risk across 39 countries. It is also responsible for the blindness or visual impairment of around 1.9 million people worldwide.

The SAFE strategy recommended by WHO to prevent and treat trachoma is guiding international efforts to eliminate the disease as a public health problem. In its earlier stages, trachoma can be treated with oral antibiotics taken once a year, usually for 1–3 years.

Azithromycin is the antibiotic of choice for treatment of trachoma. Pfizer markets azithromycin (Zithromax) and donates it for trachoma elimination through the International Trachoma Initiative.

**Integrated intervention for other neglected tropical diseases**

Yemen has seen success with previous mass treatment interventions for lymphatic filariasis as the country currently awaits validation of their claim to have eliminated the disease as a public health problem.

With the support of WHO and partners including the World Bank and The End Fund, the country is also tackling other neglected tropical diseases through integrated mass treatment campaigns.
using donated medicines.

In April 2018, an integrated large-scale treatment campaign covered 86 districts in 14 governorates of the country, targeting over 4.8 million people for 2 diseases (schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis) and more than 500,000 people for one disease (onchocerciasis).

The campaign was run by more than 6000 teams, comprising 14,000 team leaders and medicine distributors, involving a total of 15 million tablets (albendazole, ivermectin and praziquantel).

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1 Sightsavers are supporting the logistical cost for the first large-scale treatment campaign for the 6 districts: Almeghlaif, Al-moneera, Al-Salief, Al-Zidia, Fra’a Al-Odin and Mothikhira.

2 Trachomatous inflammation—follicular (TF) is defined by the presence of at least five follicles (each at least 0.5 mm in diameter) on the central part of the upper tarsal conjunctiva. TF is most commonly found in preschool-age children.

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