



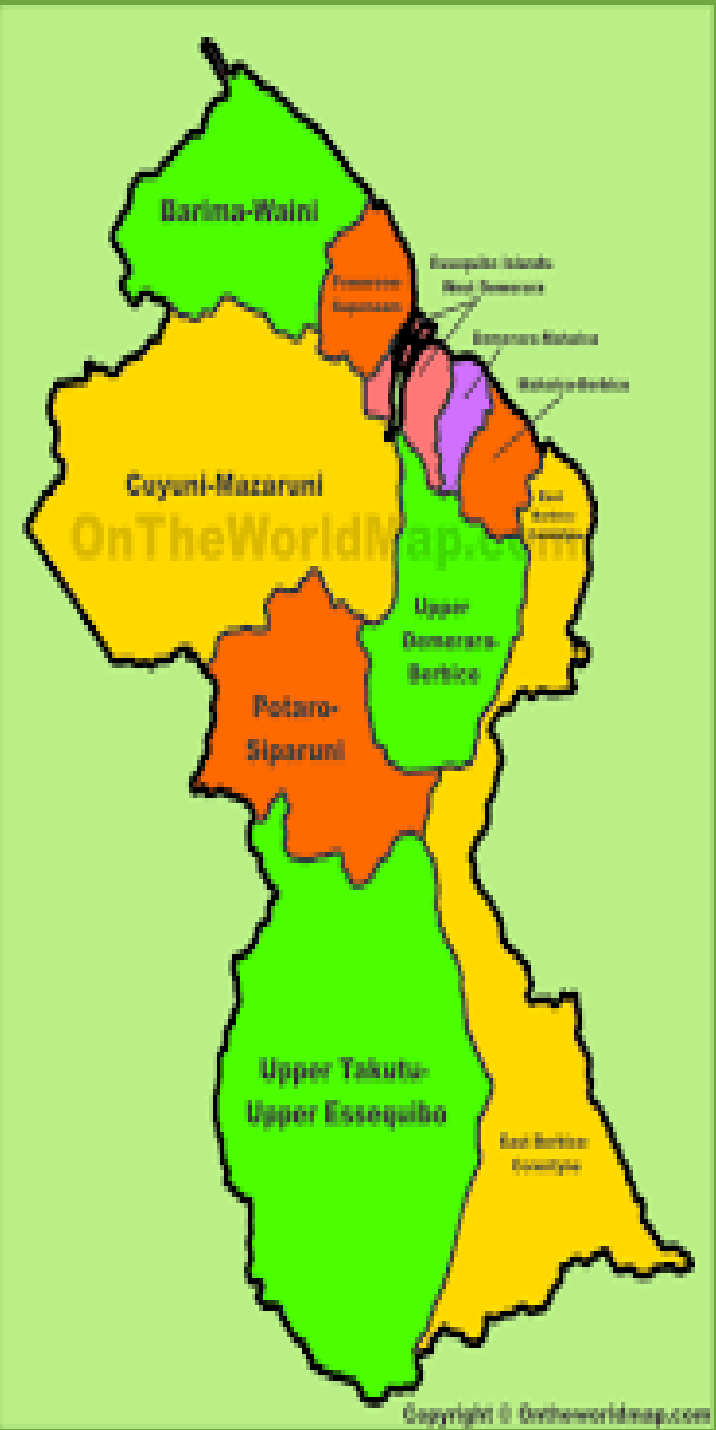
Partnership
To End Malaria

9 February, 2018

The control/elimination of vector-borne diseases: Guyana's perspective (Malaria & LF)

VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES IN GUYANA

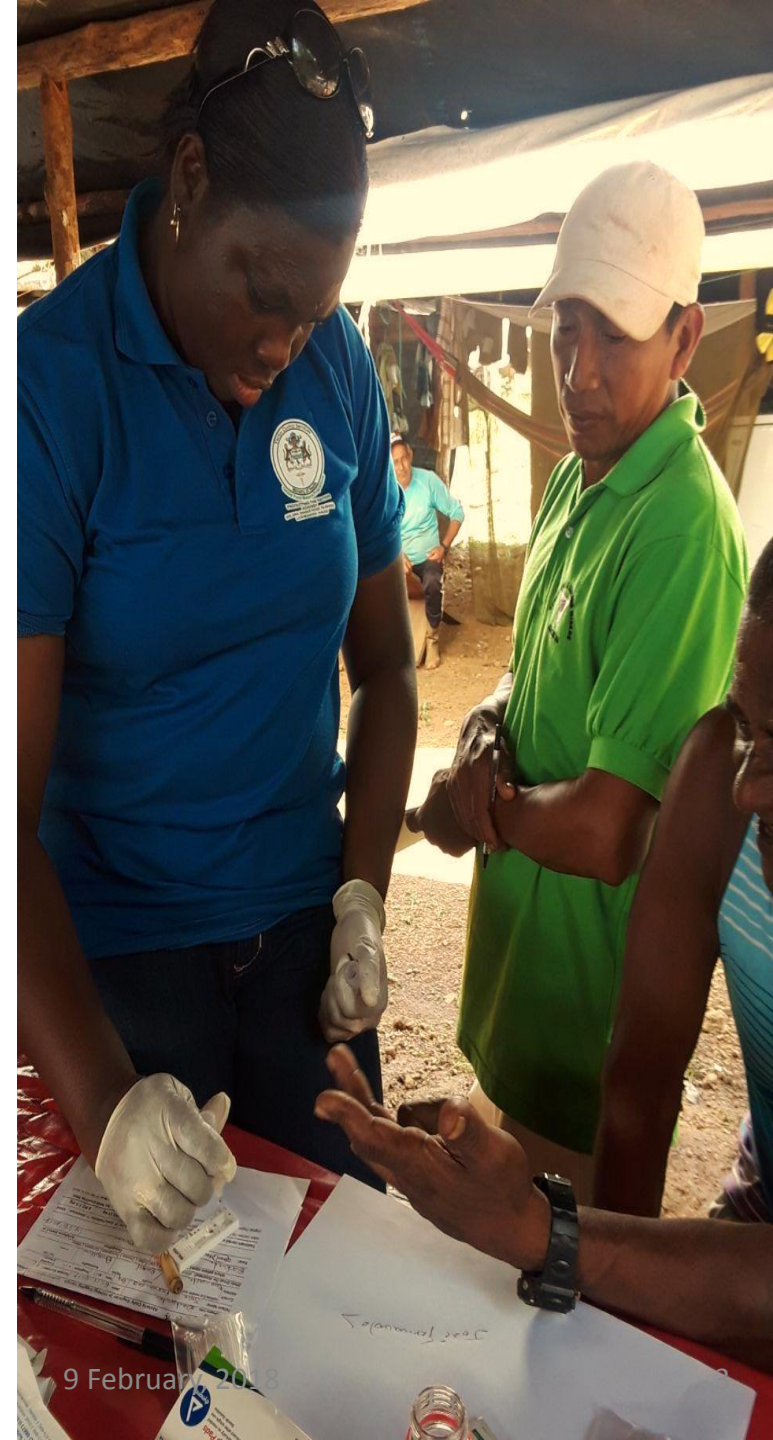
- Disease focus: Malaria; Aedes-borne diseases (Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika); **Neglected Infectious Diseases** (LF, Leishmaniasis, Chagas, **Soil Transmitted Helminths, Leprosy***)
- 750 000 inhabitants; 10 administrative regions; Geographical distribution of vector-borne diseases in Guyana
- Control vs elimination for the different diseases: Malaria vs LF; epidemiology and strategies



MALARIA

Control phase with eyes on elimination

- Estimated 12 000 cases per yr; Pv>Pf>Pmal
- 25% of cases diagnosed in Georgetown; 98% infected in hinterland communities; migration for economic benefit: gold mining and logging.
- TES 2014; Molecular markers: Detection of Pf K13 mutations; 2018 Repeat TES for artemethers-lumefantrine
- Strategies to break transmission: Mass LLIN Distribution (SBCC); community-based approach to case management; improved surveillance and analysis at regional levels
- Research opportunities: Correlation mining & malaria; migration and health; surveillance system; risk perception & behaviour change



LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS

Elimination Phase - MDA

- Guyana is one of 4 countries in the Americas with LF (Brazil, Haiti and DR)
- 9/10 administrative regions are endemic (2001 survey); remapping exercise (2018)
- Strategies focus on the use of DEC + ALB @ Schools, work places, fixed points, homes. Possibility of introduction of Ivermectin
- 2017: Use of TIPAC at all levels; 86% epidemiological coverage; 44% geographical
- Research opportunities: descriptive analyses; remapping survey; surveillance systems

Ministry of Public Health
and
Ministry of Education
Deworming Programme
Mass Drug Administration (MDA)
in Schools

DISSENT FORM

HEALTHY CHILDREN,
GOOD EDUCATION,
**BRIGHT
FUTURE!**

