

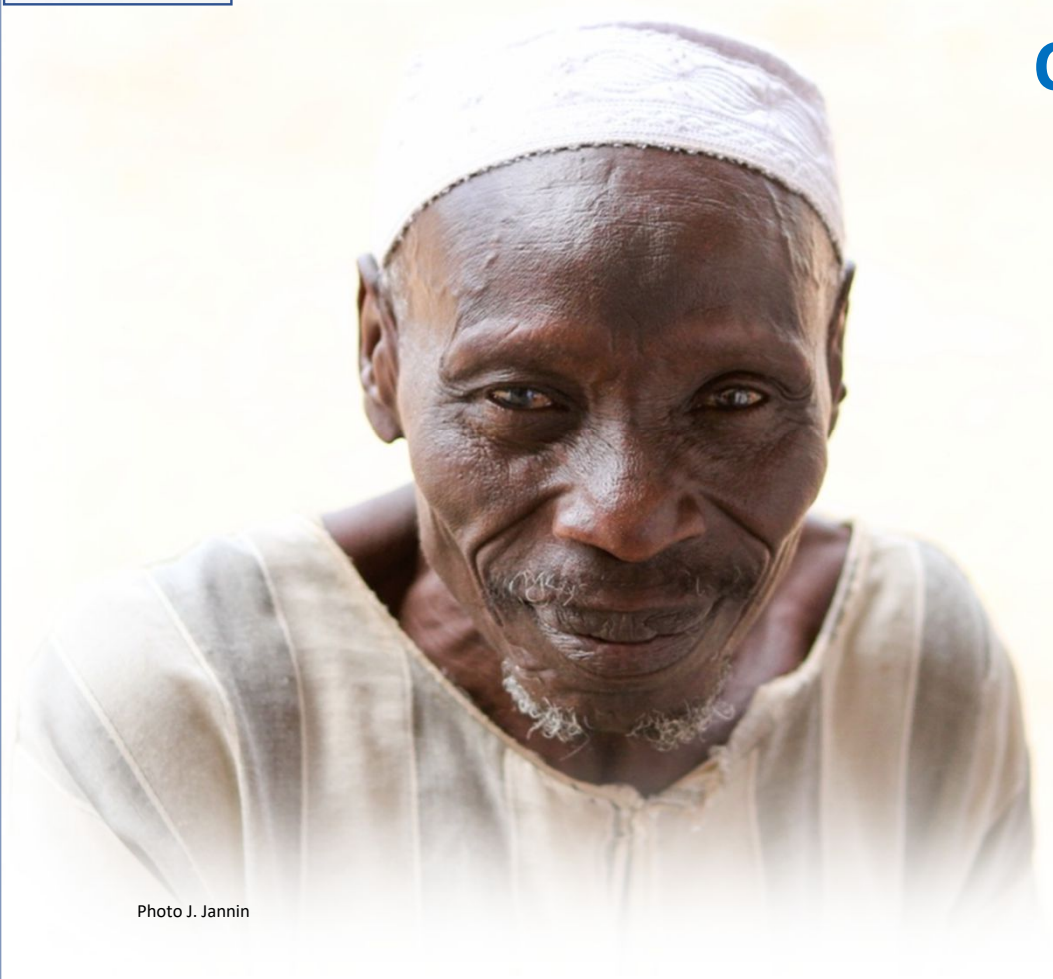


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Contrôle, élimination, éradication : où en est-on dans les MTN ?

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20 maladies tropicales négligées

■ Infections helminthiques

- Geo-Helminthes
Ascaris-Trichocephale-Ankylostomiase
- Filariose Lymphatique
- Onchocercose
- Schistosomiase
- Dracunculose (ver de Guinée)
- Cysticercose
- Echinococcose
- Trematodes d'origine alimentaire infections

• Infections bactériennes

- Lèpre
- Trachome
- Ulcère de Buruli
- Tréponematoses Endémiques (Pian)
- Mycetome, Chromoblastomycose et autres mycoses

• Infections à protozoaires

- Leishmanioses
- Trypanosomiase humaine africaine
- Maladie de Chagas

• Infections virales

- Dengue
- Rage

• Liste annexe

- Envenimations
- Gale et ectoparasites



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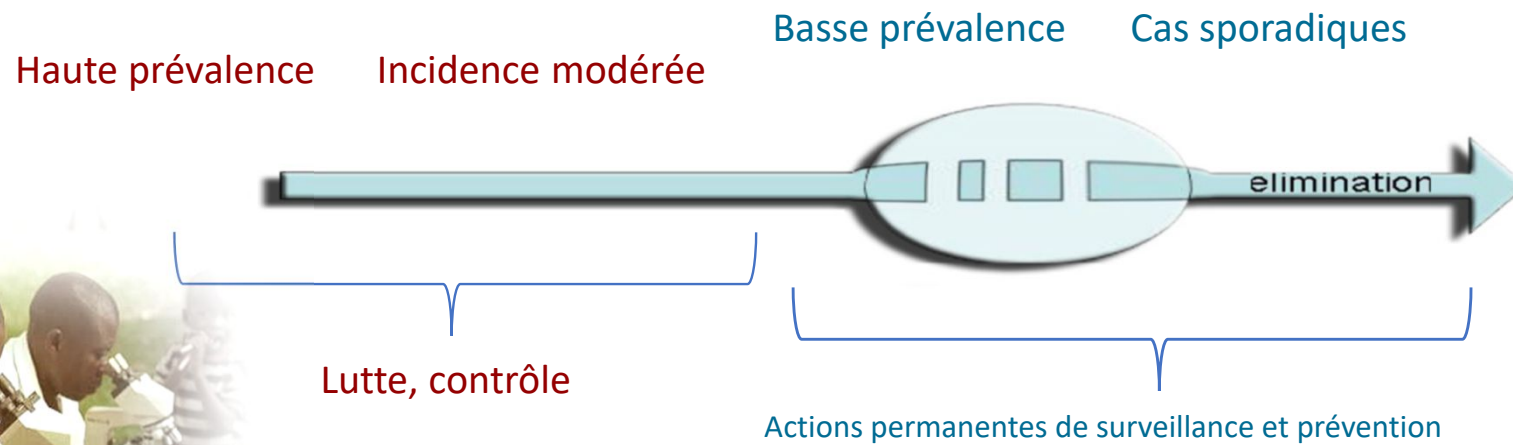
Elimination des MTN

Les maladies tropicales négligées sont **ÉLIMINABLES**

Passage de l'option médicale : ***“Gestion des malades victimes de MTN”***
à l'option de santé publique: ***“Reduction, voire abolition du fardeau des MTN”***

L'élimination des MTN est une décision politique impliquant la mise en oeuvre d'efforts délibérés.

Elimination



Lutte, contrôle, élimination, éradication - *concepts et terminologie*

Contrôle

- Réduction de la prévalence, incidence, morbidité et/ou mortalité à un niveau localement acceptable (potentiellement quantifiable) comme le résultats d'efforts délibérés; des interventions sont typiquement requises pour maintenir cette réduction.
- Un contrôle effectif peut conduire à une réduction de la transmission et du poids de la maladie telle que cette maladie ou ce handicap puisse cesser d'être important pour la santé publique (élimination en termes de santé publique) – (qu'il faut quantifier s'il s'agit d'une cible) ou même à une incidence zéro de cette maladie pouvant conduire à l'élimination.

Élimination

- Réduction à zéro de l'incidence d'une infection causée par un pathogène spécifique dans une zone géographique définie, résultant d'efforts délibérés; des actions permanentes pour prévenir le retour de la transmission peuvent être nécessaires.

Éradication

- Réduction permanente à zéro de l'incidence mondiale d'une infection causée par un pathogène spécifique comme le résultat d'efforts délibérés avec absence de risques de ré-introduction, ne nécessitant pas d'actions supplémentaires. L'éradication nécessite un processus formel de certification.

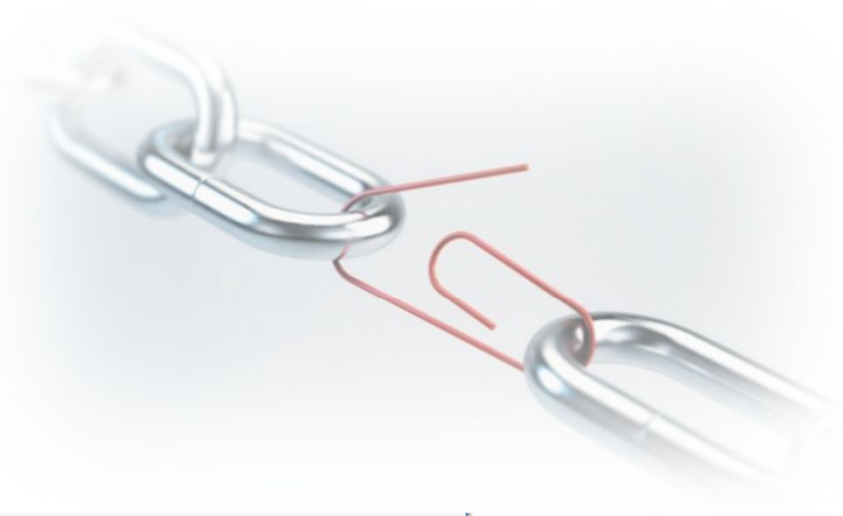
Extinction

- Éradication d'un pathogène spécifique de telle sorte qu'il n'existe plus dans la nature ou dans les laboratoires (et que toute utilisation du pathogène devienne impossible).



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Le chaînon manquant



La durabilité

• Un contrôle effectif peut conduire à une réduction de la transmission et du poids de la maladie telle que cette maladie ou ce handicap puisse cesser d'être important pour la santé publique (élimination en termes de santé publique) – (au'il faut quantifier s'il s'agit d'une cible) ou même à une incidence zéro de cette maladie pouvant conduire à l'élimination.

Elimination

• Réduction à zéro de l'incidence d'une infection causée par un pathogène spécifique dans une zone géographique définie, résultant d'efforts délibérés; des actions permanentes pour prévenir le retour de la transmission peuvent être nécessaires.

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L'élimination des MTN

- Comment maintenir les activités de lutte à un niveau suffisant
- Comment pérenniser les résultats acquis dans un contexte de très faible prévalence
- Comment adapter les stratégies de lutte à chaque contexte d'élimination
- Quels nouveaux outils développer pour assurer et pérenniser l'élimination
- Comment répondre à toutes les questions spécifiques à l'élimination (biologie, épidémiologie, surveillance, etc..)
- Comment convaincre les bailleurs institutionnels et privés de poursuivre leurs efforts

Un succès majeur: La résolution de l'accès aux médicaments

Table 1 Essential medicines donated by pharmaceutical companies through WHO and other mechanisms

Company	Medicine	Commitment	Donation
Bayer	nifurtimox	2014–2019	- Up to 320 000 tablets annually for the treatment of human African trypanosomiasis - Donated through WHO
	nifurtimox	2012–2021	- total of 7 million 750 thousand over a period of five years for the treatment of second-line Chagas disease - Donated through WHO
	suramin	Until November 2020	- Up to 10 000 vials annually for the treatment of human African trypanosomiasis - Donated through WHO
Eisai	diethylcarbamazine citrate (DEC)* (100 mg scored tablets) in combination with albendazole	Seven-year period 2014–2020	- Up to 2.2 billion tablets for use in the preventive chemotherapy of lymphatic filariasis - Donated through WHO
EMS (Brazil)	azithromycin	2018–2022	150 million (500 mg) tablets to support the global eradication of yaws. Medicine will be donated through WHO. Shipment to select countries to start soon.
Gilead Sciences, Inc.	liposomal amphotericin B (lyophilized 50 mg formulation)	2017–2020	- Up to 380 000 vials for the treatment of visceral leishmaniasis in South-East Asia and East Africa - Donated through WHO
GlaxoSmithKline	albendazole* (400 mg tablet)	Since 1997 until the target of global elimination of lymphatic filariasis is achieved	- Up to 600 million tablets annually for use in the preventive chemotherapy of lymphatic filariasis - Donation expanded by 400 million tablets annually for use in the preventive chemotherapy of soil-transmitted

		Initial five-year period 2012–2016	- helminthiasis in school-age children - Donated through WHO
Johnson & Johnson	mebendazole* (500 mg tablet)	Initial five-year period 2012–2016	- Up to 200 million tablets annually for the treatment of soil-transmitted helminthiasis in school-age children - Donated through WHO
Merck	praziquantel* (600 mg tablet)	Initial 10-year period 19 April 2007 – 19 April 2017 2017 for an unlimited period	- Up to 200 million tablets annually for the treatment of schistosomiasis in school-age children (notably in Africa) - Since 2017, donation will be scaled up to 250 million tablets annually for the treatment of schistosomiasis - Donated through WHO
Merck Sharp & Dohme (MSD)	ivermectin* (3 mg tablet)	Since 1987 until the elimination of onchocerciasis in WHO's African, Americas and Eastern Mediterranean regions Since 1997 until the elimination of lymphatic filariasis in Yemen and African countries where lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis are co-endemic	- Unlimited supply for the treatment of onchocerciasis and lymphatic filariasis; 7.8 billion tablets donated during the past 29 years; current annual donation is over 791 million tablets - Donated through the Mectizan Donation Program
Novartis	multidrug therapy (rifampicin, clofazimine, dapsone) in blister packs	2000–2020	Unlimited supply for the treatment of leprosy and its complications
	Loose clofazimine in capsules	2000–2020	- Unlimited supply of additional bulk quantities for the treatment of severe erythema nodosum leprosum reactions - Donated through WHO
	triclabendazole	2016–2018	- Up to 600 000 tablets for the treatment of fascioliasis and paragonimiasis - Donated through WHO
Pfizer	azithromycin	1998–2020	- Unlimited quantity for the elimination of trachoma as a public health problem; 500 million doses donated to date - Donated through the International Trachoma Initiative
Sanofi	eflornithine	Until 2020	- Unlimited quantity for the treatment of human African trypanosomiasis - Donated through WHO
	melarsoprol	Until 2020	- Unlimited quantity for the treatment of human African trypanosomiasis - Donated through WHO
	pentamidine	Until 2020	- Unlimited quantity for the treatment of human African trypanosomiasis - Donated through WHO



Création d'un environnement optimal pour l'accès aux médicaments



Photo J. Jannin

- Distribution
- Médicaments de qualité
- Prévision et planification
- Enregistrement
- Autorisation des ministères pour l'utilisation
- Exemption de taxes
- Rapports utilisation et tramage
- Formation
- Stockage et gestion du stock
- Transport
- Accords bilatéraux
- Adéquation avec les politiques nationales
- Pharmaco-épidémiologie
- Collaboration pour la recherche et le développement
- Plateformes d'essais cliniques

Une nouvelle feuille de route 2020 - 2030

Overarching global targets

90%

Percentage reduction in people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

75%

Percentage reduction in disability-adjusted life years related to neglected tropical diseases

100

Number of countries having eliminated at least one neglected tropical disease

2

Number of neglected tropical diseases eradicated

Cross-cutting targets

Integrated approaches



75%

Integrated treatment coverage index for preventive chemotherapy

40

Number of countries that adopt and implement integrated skin neglected tropical disease strategies

75%

Percentage reduction in number of deaths from vector-borne neglected tropical diseases (relative to 2016) – to achieve WHO's global vector control response goal

Multisectoral coordination



100%

Access to at least basic water supply, sanitation and hygiene in areas endemic for neglected tropical diseases – to achieve targets 6.1 and 6.2 of Sustainable Development Goal 6

90%

Share of the population at risk protected against catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure due to neglected tropical diseases – to achieve target 3.8 of Sustainable Development Goal 3

90%

Share of countries with neglected tropical diseases integrated in national health strategies/plans

Universal health coverage



90%

Share of countries including neglected tropical disease interventions in their package of essential services and budgeting for them

90%

Share of countries with guidelines for management of neglected tropical disease-related disabilities within national health systems

Country ownership



90%

Share of countries reporting on all relevant endemic neglected tropical diseases

90%

Share of countries collecting and reporting data on neglected tropical diseases disaggregated by gender



Photo J. Jannin

Une nouvelle feuille de route 2020 - 2030

Impact of integrated approaches on disease-specific targets

Disease	Indicator	2020	2023	2025	2030
TARGETED FOR ERADICATION					
Dracunculiasis	Number of countries certified free of transmission	187 (96%)	189 (97%)	191 (98%)	194 (100%)
Yaws	Number of countries certified free of transmission	1 (1%)	97 (50%)	136 (70%)	194 (100%)
TARGETED FOR ELIMINATION (INTERRUPTION OF TRANSMISSION)					
Human African trypanosomiasis (gambiense)	Number of countries verified for interruption of transmission	0	0	5 (21%)	15 (62%)
Leprosy	Number of countries with zero new autochthonous leprosy cases	50 (26%)	75 (39%)	95 (49%)	120 (62%)
Onchocerciasis	Number of countries verified for interruption of transmission	4 (12%)	5 (13%)	8 (21%)	12 (31%)
TARGETED FOR ELIMINATION AS A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM					
Chagas disease	Number of countries achieving interruption of transmission through the four transmission routes (vectoral, transfusion, transplantation and congenital), with 75% antiparasitic treatment coverage of the target population	0	4 (10%)	10 (24%)	15 (37%)
Human African trypanosomiasis (rhodesiense)	Number of countries validated for elimination as a public health problem (defined as <1 case/10 000 people/year, in each health district of the country averaged over the previous five-year period)	0	2 (15%)	4 (31%)	8 (61%)
Leishmaniasis (visceral)	Number of countries validated for elimination as a public health problem (defined as <1% case fatality rate due to primary visceral leishmaniasis)	0	32 (43%)	56 (75%)	64 (85%)
Lymphatic filariasis	Number of countries validated for elimination as a public health problem (defined as infection sustained below transmission assessment survey thresholds for at least four years after stopping mass drug administration; availability of essential package of care in all areas of known patients)	19 (26%)	23 (32%)	34 (47%)	58 (81%)
Rabies	Number of countries having achieved zero human deaths from rabies	80 (47%)	89 (53%)	113 (67%)	155 (92%)
Schistosomiasis	Number of countries validated for elimination as a public health problem (currently defined as <1% proportion of heavy intensity schistosomiasis infections)	26 (33%)	49 (63%)	69 (88%)	78 (100%)
Soil-transmitted helminthiasis	Number of countries validated for elimination as a public health problem (defined as <2% proportion of soil-transmitted helminth infections of moderate and heavy intensity due to <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> , <i>Trichuris trichuria</i> , <i>Necator americanus</i> and <i>Ancylostoma duodenale</i>)	7 (7%)	60 (60%)	70 (70%)	96 (96%)
Trachoma	Number of countries validated for elimination as a public health problem (defined as (i) a prevalence of trachomatous trichiasis "unknown to the health system" of <0.2% in ≥15-year-olds in each formerly endemic district; (ii) a prevalence of trachomatous inflammation—follicular in children aged 1–9 years of <5% in each formerly endemic district; and (iii) written evidence that the health system is able to identify and manage incident cases of trachomatous trichiasis, using defined strategies, with evidence of appropriate financial resources to implement those strategies)	9 (14%)	28 (44%)	43 (68%)	64 (100%)



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Une nouvelle feuille de route 2020 - 2030

TARGETED FOR CONTROL

Buruli ulcer	Proportion of cases in category III (late stage) at diagnosis	30%	<22%	<18%	<10%
Dengue	Case fatality rate due to dengue	0.80%	0.50%	0.50%	0%
Echinococcosis	Number of countries with intensified control for cystic echinococcosis in hyperendemic areas	1	4	9	17
Foodborne trematodiasis	Number of countries with intensified control in hyperendemic areas	N/A	3 (3%)	6 (7%)	11 (12%)
Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)	Number of countries in which: 85% of all cases are detected and reported, and 95% of reported cases are treated	N/A	44 (51%)	66 (76%)	87 (100%)
Mycetoma, chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses	Number of countries in which mycetoma, chromoblastomycosis, sporotrichosis and/or paracoccidioidomycosis are included in national control programmes and surveillance systems	1	4	8	15
Scabies and other ectoparasitoses	Number of countries having incorporated scabies management in the universal health coverage package of care	0	25 (13%)	50 (26%)	194 (100%)
Snakebite envenoming	Number of countries with incidence of snakebite achieving reduction of mortality by 50%	N/A	39 (30%)	61 (46%)	132 (100%)
Taeniasis/cysticercosis	Number of countries with intensified control in hyperendemic areas	2 (3%)	4 (6%)	9 (14%)	17 (27%)

Photo J. Jannin

Le difficile plaidoyer pour l'acoziborole



Photo P. Robert



Sanofi et DNDi vont développer un médicament unidose innovant, par voie orale, pour le traitement de la maladie du sommeil

Sanofi et DNDi intensifient leur collaboration et co-développent une nouvelle entité chimique : acoziborole. Une fois approuvé, acoziborole, un traitement unidose par voie orale, pourrait être administré au point de diagnostic et changer la donne pour permettre d'éliminer durablement la maladie du sommeil.



Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement

2000 - 2015

8 objectifs, 21 cibles, 60 indicateurs

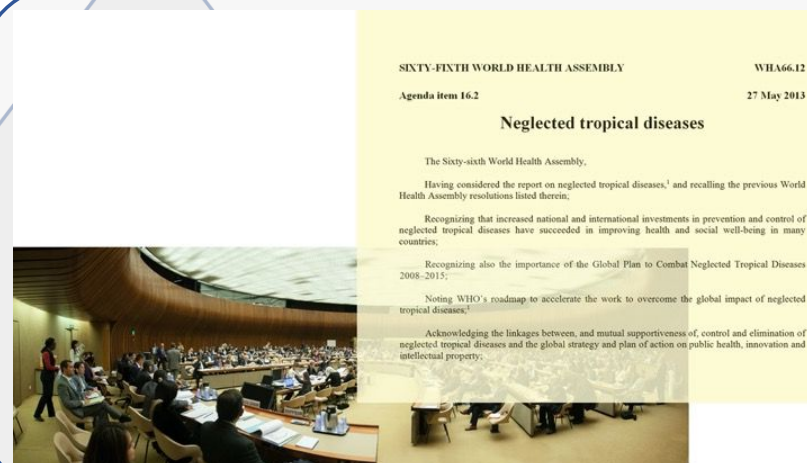
17 objectifs, 169 cibles, 304 indicateurs

2015-2030



3.3 D'ici à 2030, mettre fin à l'épidémie de sida, à la tuberculose, au paludisme et *aux maladies tropicales négligées* et combattre l'hépatite, les maladies transmises par l'eau et autres maladies transmissibles

Les MTNs sur l'agenda mondial



XVIIe Conférence des chefs d'état et de gouvernement des pays ayant le français en partage. Erevan (Arménie) 11-12 octobre 2018