

WHO's Strategic Framework for Integrated Control and Management of Skin-related Neglected Tropical Diseases 2021-2030



Ending the neglect to attain the Sustainable Development Goals
A strategic framework for integrated control and management of skin-related neglected tropical diseases

21-30

- Buruli ulcer*
- Cutaneous leishmaniasis*
- Mycetoma, chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses*
- Leprosy (Hansen's disease)*
- Lymphatic filariasis*
- Onchocerciasis*
- Post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis*
- Scabies and other ectoparasitoses*
- Yaws*



Neglected Tropical Diseases

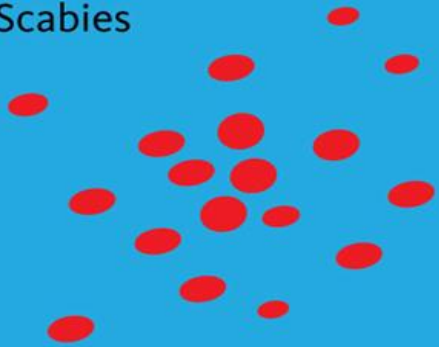
A diverse group of disease conditions that:

- most heavily affect people living **without access to adequate sanitation, basic infrastructure and health services**
 - ✓ People in developed countries don't easily get infected unlike other major communicable diseases (e.g. TB, malaria, HIV/AIDS)
 - ✓ Many NTDs are not fatal
 - ✓ Affected communities are typically poor ones; therefore cannot afford treatment
 - ✓ Development of medicines and diagnostic tools lag behind
 - ✓ Major donors have not been interested for a long time
- Cause important morbidity and mortality, justifying a global response
- Have public health tools and strategies to achieve **broad control, elimination or eradication**

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Ectoparasites

Scabies



Protozoa

Chagas disease

Leishmaniasis

Human African
trypanosomiasis



Viruses

Rabies

Dengue and
chikungunya



Helminths

Taeniasis / Cysticercosis

Echinococcosis

Dracunculiasis

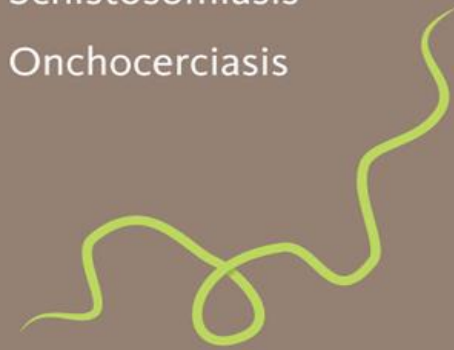
Foodborne trematodiasis

Lymphatic filariasis

Soil-transmitted
helminthiasis

Schistosomiasis

Onchocerciasis



Noncommunicable diseases

Snake bite



Fungi

Mycetoma

Chromoblastomycosis
and other deep
mycoses



Bacteria

Buruli ulcer

Leprosy

Trachoma

Yaws



5 public health strategies for NTDs

Medical interventions for rapid impacts



Disease management & rehabilitation

Preventive chemotherapy (PC)

or mass drug administration (MDA)

Safe drinking-water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)



Environmental interventions for sustained impacts

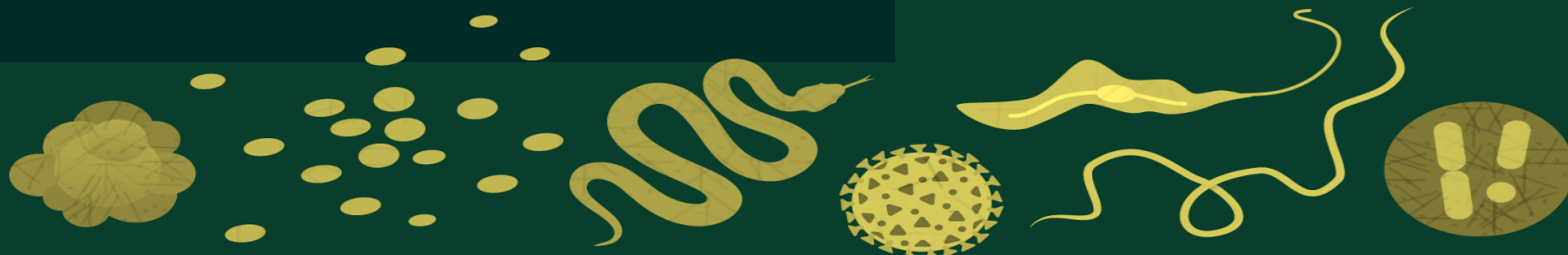
Veterinary public health (VPH)

Vector control (VC)



*Ending the neglect to attain the
Sustainable Development Goals
A road map for neglected tropical
diseases 2021–2030*

Global NTD Roadmap 2021-2030





The road map is:

**a
high-level
strategy**

that will set overall
direction for fight
against NTDs

**an aid
to policy &
advocacy efforts**

that will draw
attention to key
challenges across the
20 diseases

a tool

that will align
efforts across
stakeholder
groups over the
next decade

**a
consultative
approach**

that incorporates
feedback from various
stakeholder groups,
including countries,
donors, partners &
experts

**specific
and measurable
targets,**

overarching,
cross-cutting and
disease-specific which
will contribute towards
reaching the
SDG 3

**a focus
on cross-cutting
approaches**

across NTDs, adjacent
sectors, and health
systems to reduce costs
and increase impact
within the context
of UHC

Facilitates essential shifts

From...

Measuring
process

Accountability

to...

**Measuring
impact**

Vertical
programming

Programmatic approaches

**Holistic,
cross-cutting
approaches**

Partner
support &
funding

Programme ownership

**Country
ownership &
domestic funding**



Supported by enablers, e.g. disaggregated data, monitoring and evaluation, capacity-building at all levels



Accelerate programmatic actions

Technical progress, e.g. scientific understanding, effective intervention

Strategy and service delivery, e.g. planning and implementation, access and logistics

Enablers, e.g. advocacy and funding, collaboration and multisectoral action



Intensify cross-cutting approaches

Integrating NTDs on common delivery platforms that combine work on several diseases

Mainstreaming within national health systems to improve the quality of NTD management in the context of universal health coverage

Coordinating with other sectors within and beyond health on NTD-related interventions



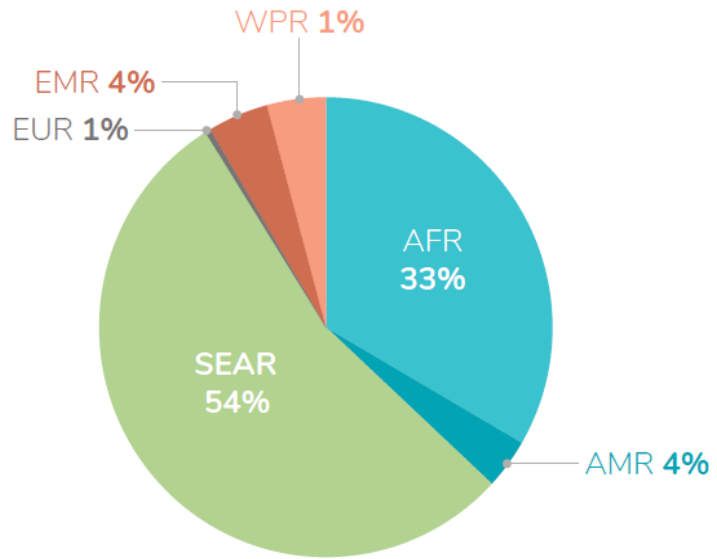
Change operating models and culture to facilitate country ownership

Country ownership at national and subnational levels

Clear stakeholder roles throughout NTD work

Organizational set-ups, operating models and thinking aligned to achieve the 2030 targets

12 NTDs are endemic in the WHO South-East Asia Region



Estimated number of people requiring interventions against NTDs by WHO Region (2021)



The South-East Asia Region

accounts for **more than half** of the global NTD burden, with over 938 million people in the Region requiring interventions against NTDs



59% of the population requiring interventions against lymphatic filariasis (LF) are in the South-East Asia Region



66.5% of the new cases of leprosy are in the Region



56% of children in the Region requires deworming against soil-transmitted helminthiases



A WHO strategic framework for integrated control and management of skin-related neglected tropical diseases

Launched on June 8, 2022

LINK

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240051423>



Rationale of integration of Skin NTDs

Co-endemicity of multiple skin NTDs

Shared clinical characteristics: skin lesions, disabilities, mental health

Shared resources, efficiency and cost-effectiveness

Strengthened disease surveillance and data management

Integrated training and enhanced health care workers' knowledge and skills

Improved coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders

Reduced stigma and discrimination

Heightened advocacy and commitment

Improved visibility of results

Vision



Making it possible for people affected by skin NTDs to receive care at or close to where they live.



Countries urged to adapt strategic framework to address huge unmet needs of skin diseases

13 June 2022 | Departmental news | Geneva | Reading time: 4 min (1014 words)

Related

Focus is not just on skin NTDs.

Vision

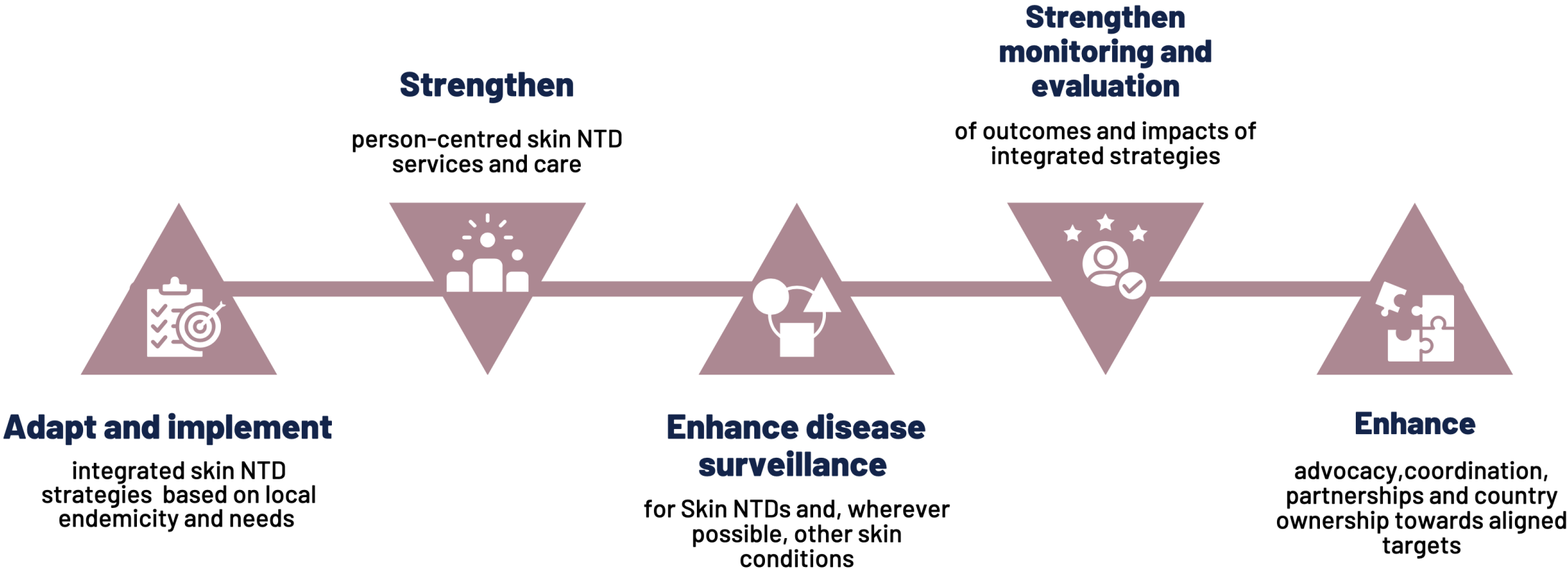
SKIN
HEALTH
FOR ALL



Goal of the Skin NTD Framework

To reduce the morbidity, disability and psychosocial impacts of skin NTDs and other skin conditions through a people-centred integrated approach.

Objectives



Diseases in the skin NTD group



Buruli ulcer



Cutaneous leishmaniasis



Leprosy



Lymphatic filariasis



Mycetoma & other deep mycoses



Onchocerciasis



PKDL



Scabies & other ectoparasites



Yaws

Skin NTDs and 2030 road map targets

	Disease	Road map target^a
1.	Yaws	Eradication
2.	Leprosy (Hansen's disease)	Elimination (interruption of transmission)
3.	Onchocerciasis	Elimination (interruption of transmission)
4.	Lymphatic filariasis (lymphoedema and hydrocele)	Elimination as a public health problem
5.	Buruli ulcer	Control
6.	Cutaneous leishmaniasis	Control
7.	Mycetoma, chromoblastomycosis, and other deep mycoses (including sporotrichosis)	Control
8.	Post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis	Control
9.	Scabies and other ectoparasitoses (including tungiasis)	Control

Impact of skin NTDs on an individual...multi-dimensional

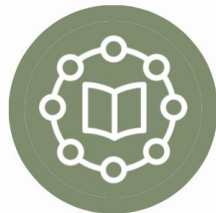
Long-term treatment



Disabilities & deformities



Opportunities lost from education, work & social lives



Stigma & discrimination



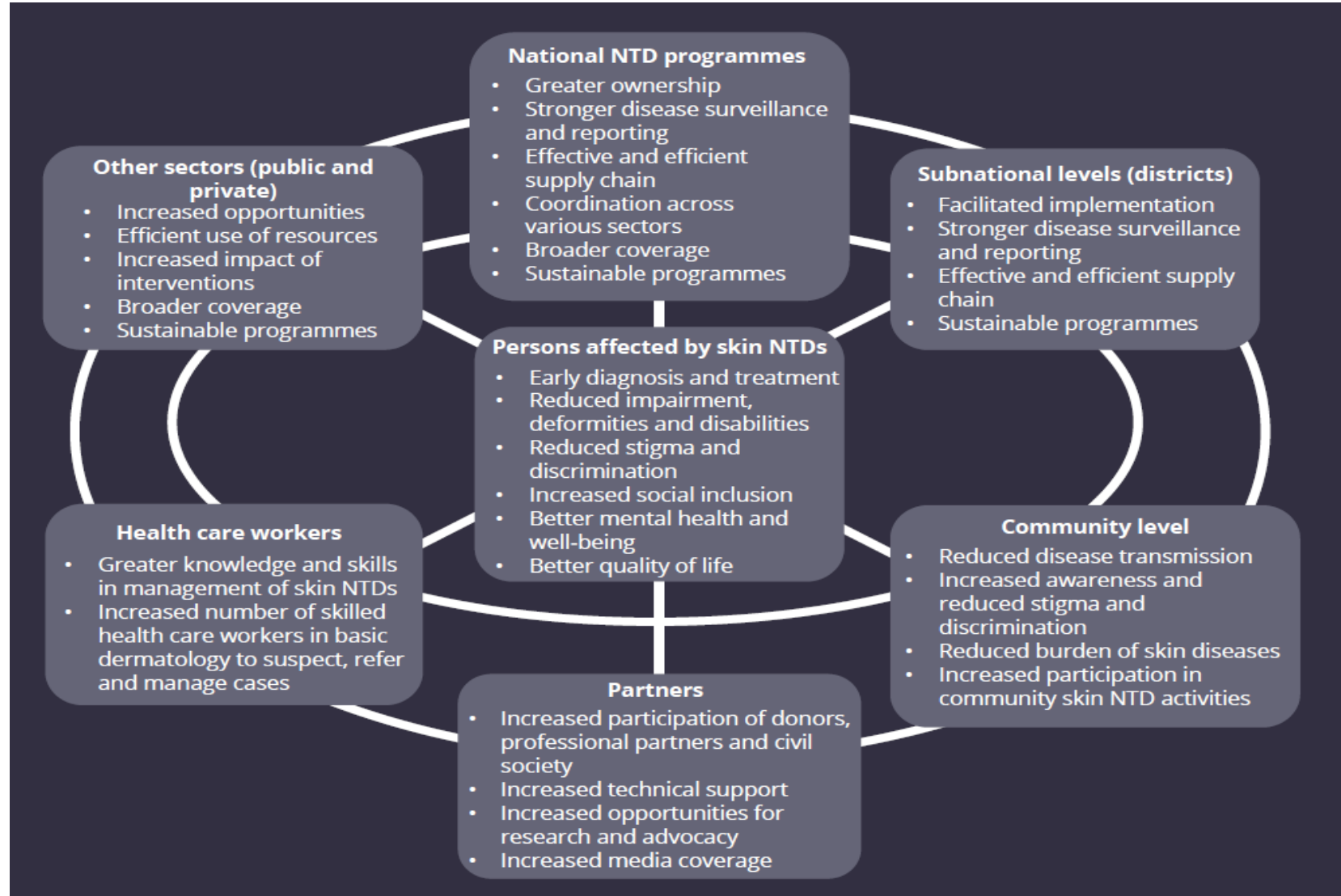
Mental well-being



Impact on families & guardians



Stakeholders involved in skin NTD integration and control





Key cross-cutting areas for skin NTD integration

Social mobilization

Active case detection

Training & capacity building

Referral & support systems

Advocacy

Rehabilitation

Surgery

Clinical & laboratory diagnosis

Supply chain

Integrated planning

Wound & lymphedema management

Mental well-being

Nutrition

Mass drug administration

Surveillance & data management

Self-care

Stigma, inclusion & human rights

One Health

WASH

M&E



Joint leprosy-LF self-care group (Nepal)

Photo credit : NLR



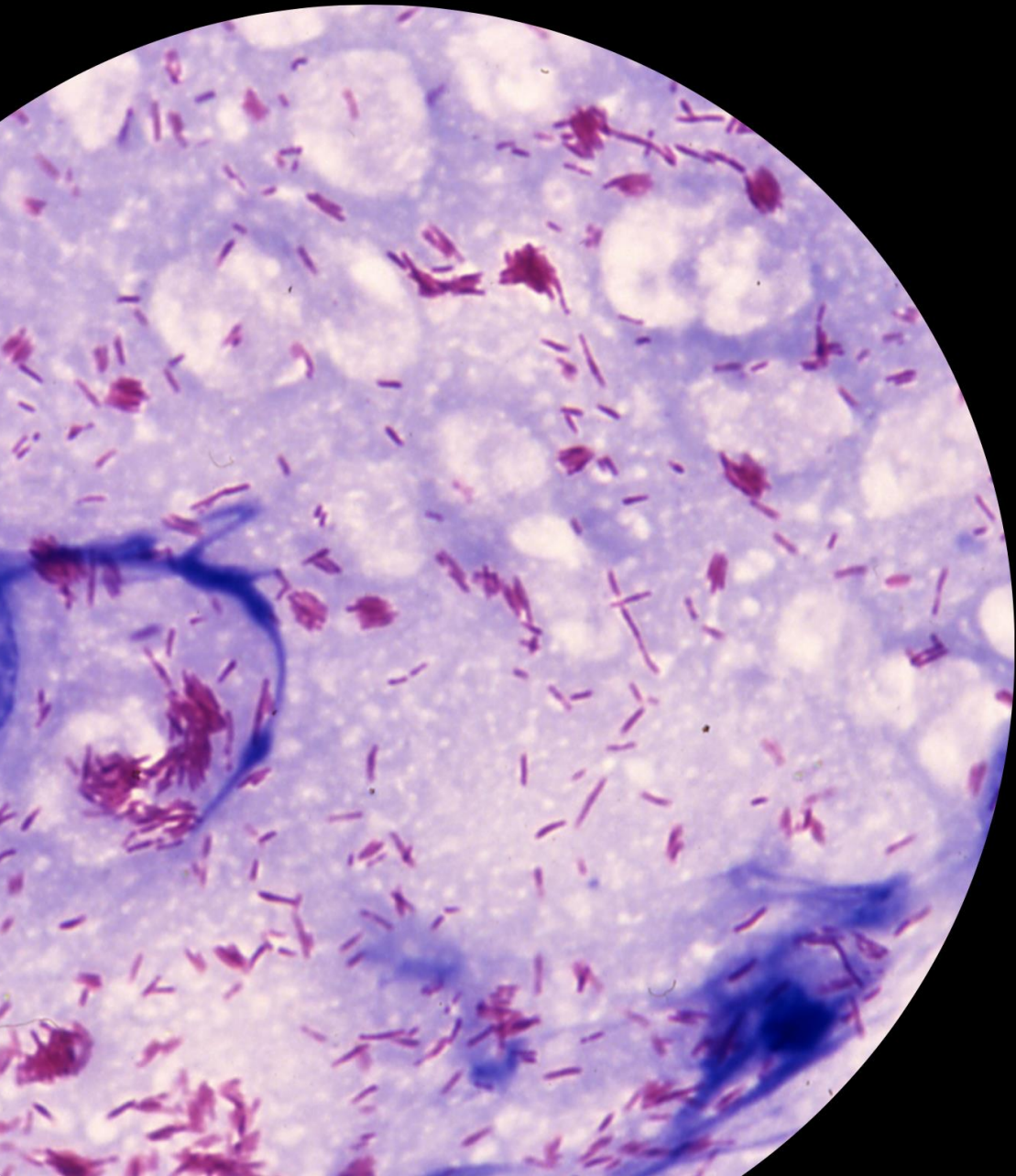
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)



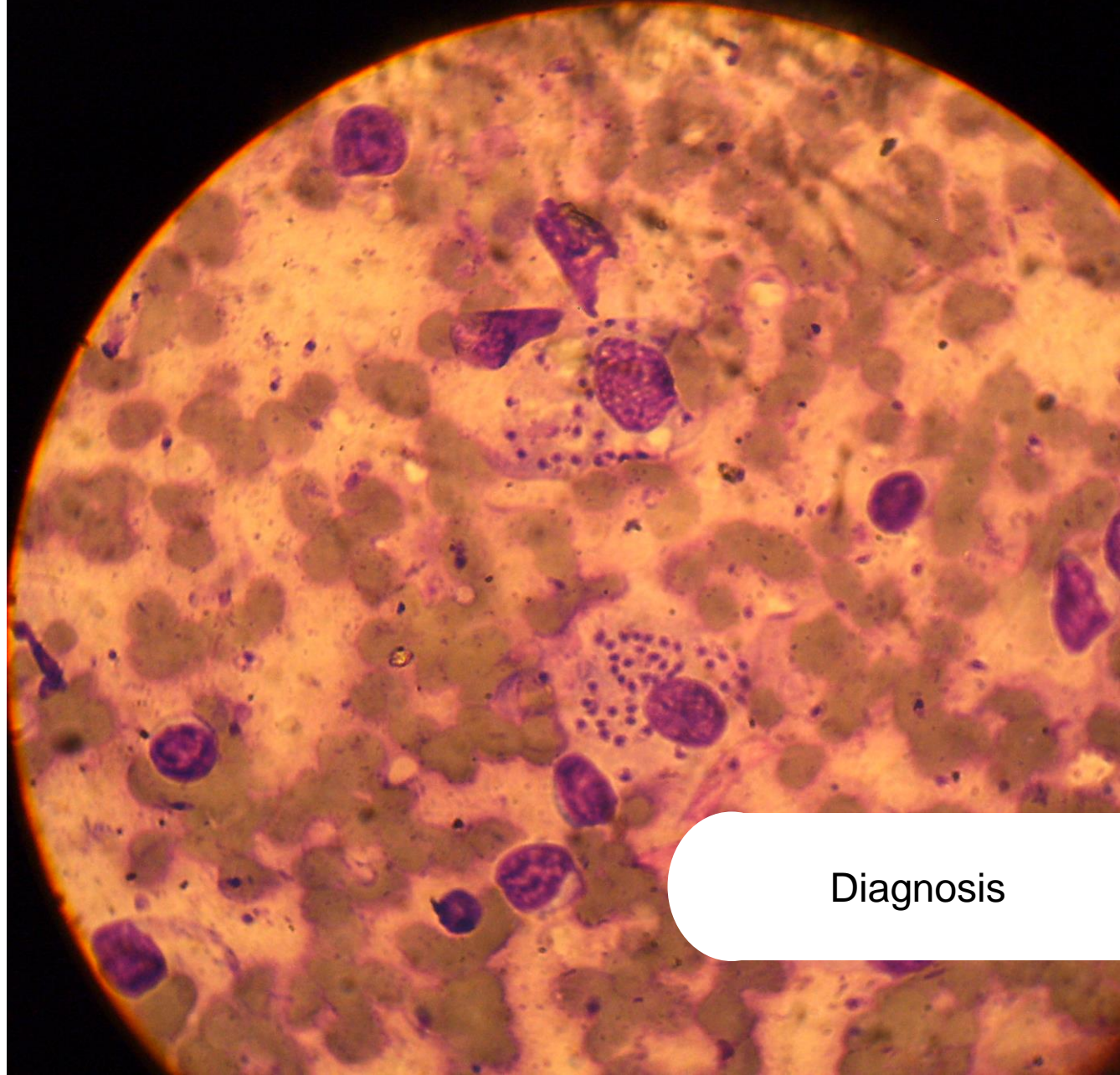
Stigma, inclusion and human rights (Nepal)

Photo credit : IDEA International

Leprosy (*M. leprae*)



Leishmaniasis (*Leishmania* sp.)



Diagnosis

Diabetes



Leprosy





Wound care (India)

Photo credit : Schieffelin Institute of Health



Rehabilitation (assistive device) (India)

Photo credit : Schieffelin Institute of Health

SEARO Integrated Skin NTD Toolkit

Objective: To develop a Regional toolkit for skin NTDs to strengthen health system capacity on case detection, diagnosis and response (treatment, case investigation, targeted MDA or referral) of skin NTDs in SEARO countries.



Training booklet



Flipchart



Poster

Training Booklet - Content

- Basics in seeing a patient with skin lesions
- Skin-neglected tropical diseases (skin NTDs)
- Common skin diseases
- Treatment and management
- Wound management
- Prevention & Control



Basics in seeing a patient with skin lesions

How did it start?

How does the skin lesion look like?

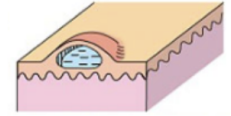
What is the texture?

What is the distribution?

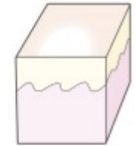
How does it feel?

Types of skin lesions

Blister: a circumscribed that contains fluid. It can be small measuring under 0.5cm(vesicle) or large (bulla).

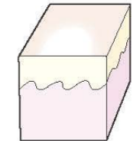
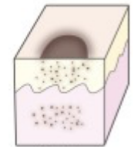


Burrow: raised lines created by bugs and parasites when they tunnel just under the surface of the skin



Changes in skin pigmentation:

- Hyperpigmentation: increased skin color/darkening of the skin
- Hypopigmentation: decreased skin color/lightening of the skin, pale in color
- Depigmentation: absent skin color, white area of skin



Crust: dried serum, blood or pus on the surface of the skin



Erosion / excoriation: superficial loss of skin, abrasion



Lump: elevated skin lesion or something under the skin that elevates it



Symptom-to-diagnosis approach

A 22 year-old male with pale patches on the skin

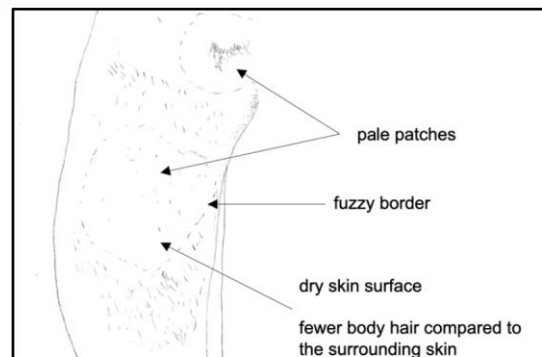


History

A 22-year-old male presented with pale patches on the skin, which gradually are enlarging. The patches are neither painful nor itchy and does not bother him. Not from birth. No other known medical history. He cannot remember when it first started.

Clinical findings

Pale, or hypopigmented, patches are seen on the trunk and below the right knee. Asymmetrical distribution. The border is ill-defined (fuzzy). For the skin lesion on the knees, the skin surface looks dry and there is fewer hair than the surrounding skin. Skin lesions are found to be anesthetic.



Symptom-to-diagnosis approach

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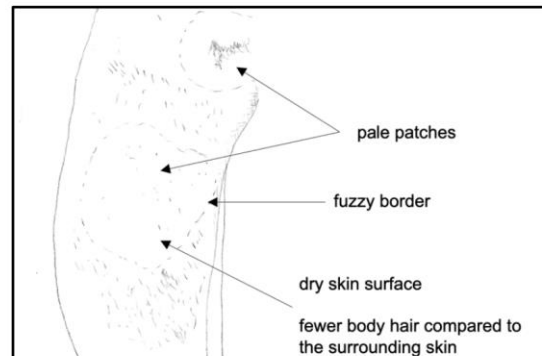


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DIAGNOSIS: Leprosy

What is leprosy?

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a chronic skin infection caused by a bacteria called *Mycobacterium (M.) leprae*. Leprosy is curable and treatment in the early stages can prevent disability. Approximately 20,000-25,000 new cases of leprosy are newly reported every year around the world.

How is it diagnosed?

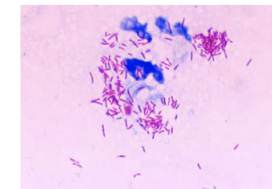
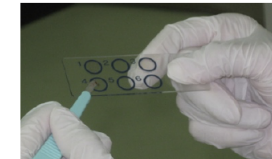
A case of leprosy is diagnosed when an individual has at least one of the three cardinal signs:

- Definite loss of sensation in a pale (hypopigmented) or reddish skin patch
- Thickened or enlarged peripheral nerve with loss of sensation and/or weakness in the muscles supplied by that nerve
- Presence of acid-fast bacilli in a slit-skin smear (SSS)

! Slit-skin smears are positive only in multi-bacillary type, when there are many bacteria in the skin lesions.

What is a slit-skin smear?

Bacteria that can be stained by a staining method called the Ziehl-Neelsen method is known as acid-fast bacilli. *Mycobacterium (M.) leprae*, a causative bacteria in leprosy, is a member of acid-fast bacilli. Body exudates, or skin smears, can be taken from 6 routine sites (both earlobes, elbows, and knees) as well as typical lesions (skin patches, nodules, etc.) of a suspected patient to test for the presence of *M. leprae* under microscope for confirming diagnosis. The Ziehl-Neelsen method is also used for diagnosis of tuberculosis, and the same skills and resources can be applied in diagnosing leprosy.

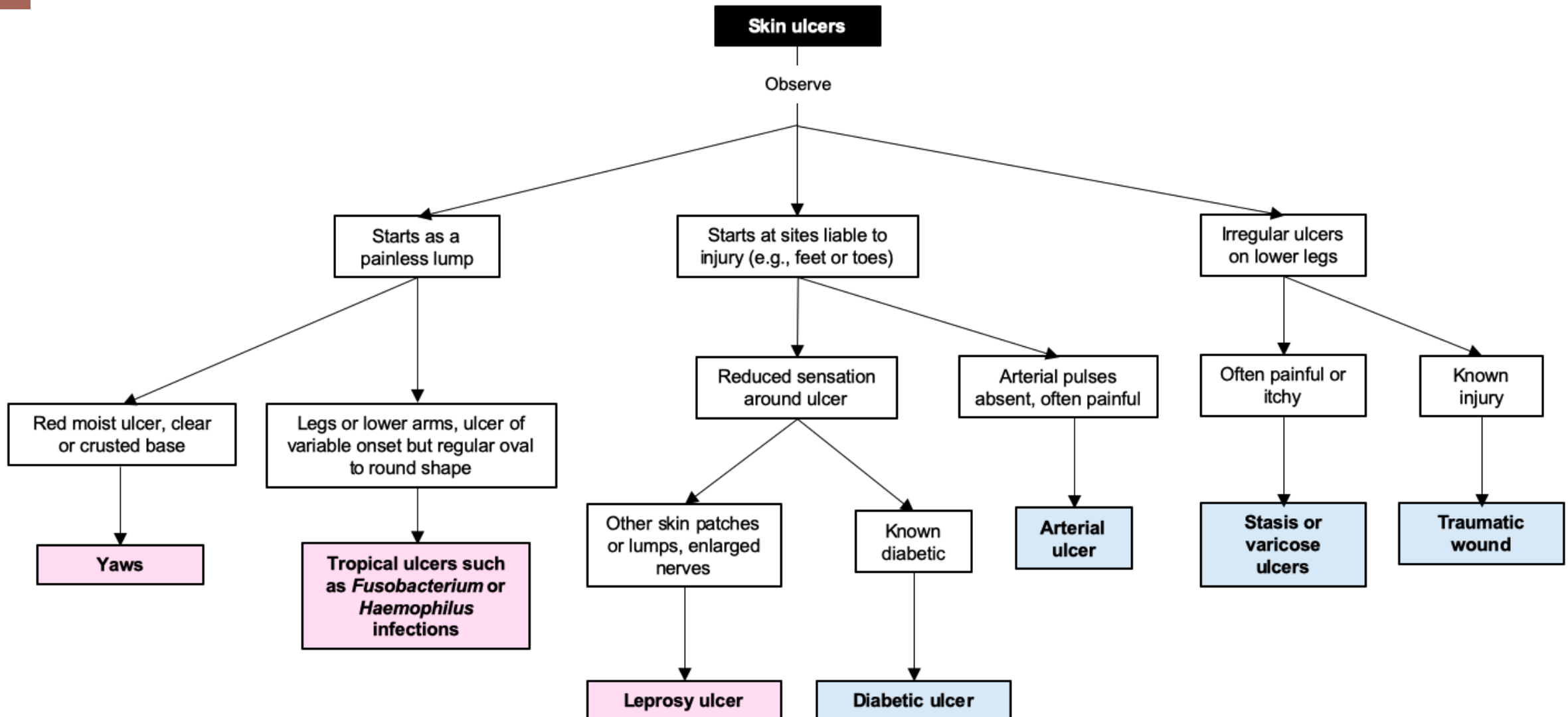


Acid-fast bacilli (stained in red)

EXAMPLE LESIONS RESEMBLING PB LEPROSY

- Vitiligo
- Superficial fungal infection
- Granuloma annulare

Flowchart



Common skin diseases

- Approximately 30 selected common skin diseases
- Two to three diseases in each page with key points

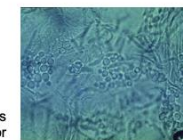
Autoimmune diseases	Melasma
Acne	Pityriasis alba
Abscess	Pityriasis versicolor
Bedbugs	Prurigo
Cellulitis	Psoriasis
Chickenpox	Seborrheic eczema
Contact dermatitis	Shingles
Cutaneous tuberculosis	Skin conditions from diabetes
Drug eruption	Syphilis
Eczema	Tinea capitis
Hand, foot, & mouth disease	Tinea corporis
Herpes	Tinea pedis
Impetigo	Vitiligo
Lice	Xanthoma
	Others



Pityriasis versicolor

KEY POINTS

- Fungal (yeast) infection
- Common in hot, humid climates
- Flaky discolored skin patches
- Most commonly affects the trunk, neck, and/or arms
- Sometimes itchy, but can be asymptomatic
- Non-infectious



Malassezia, fungus that causes pityriasis versicolor



Tinea corporis ('ringworm')

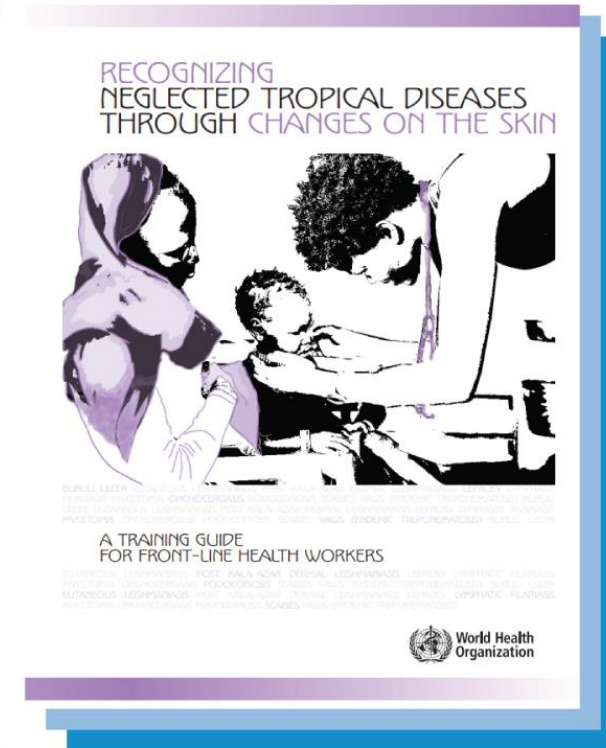
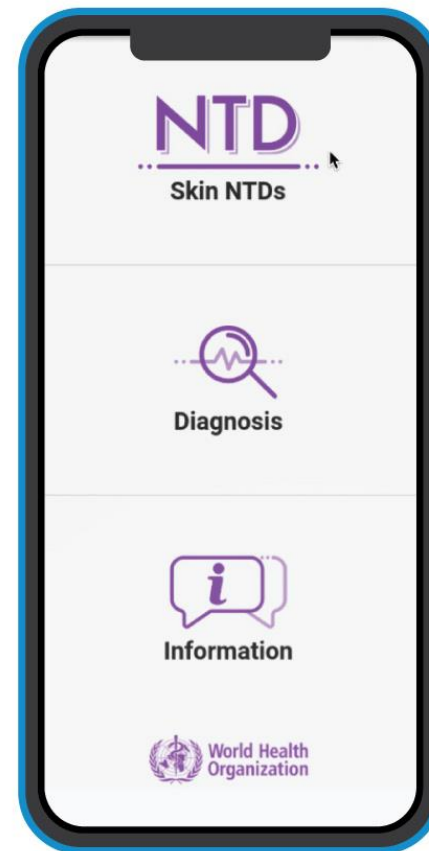
- Fungal (yeast) infection * No worm is involved.
- A scaly ring-shaped area, typically on the buttocks, trunk, arms and legs
- Borders may be slightly raised
- Sometimes itchy, but can be asymptomatic
- Spread by direct skin-to-skin contact with an infected person or animal



Tinea capitis ('ringworm of the scalp')

- Fungal (yeast) infection of the scalp and hair
- Common in children
- Scaly, bald patches on the head, broken hair
- Sizes and numbers may vary
- Sometimes itchy, but can be asymptomatic
- Some cases may result in severe inflammation
- Thick scales covering the sole and/or sides of the feet

Skin NTDs App



THANK YOU