

Leprosy Situation in Afghanistan in 2001-2006 7-9 July 2008

Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) National Leprosy Control Program Kabul Afghanistan Prepared by : Dr. Mohammad Salim Rasooli

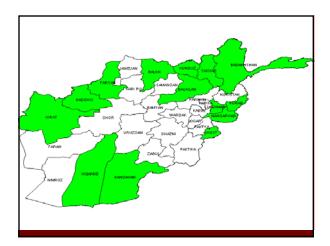
Presentation Outline

- Demography
- Current Leprosy Situation
- Achievements
- Challenges
- The way forward

Demographics

- Afghanistan, 24500000

 inhabitants(CSO),647500 km square, is located on the Southern Asia, bounded by Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, China and Uzbekistan
- 34 provinces with 365 districts
- It is a lower income country
- About 30% of population live in urban area
- The life expectancy is approximately Male 47 and female 45.
- Total adult literacy is about 28%.

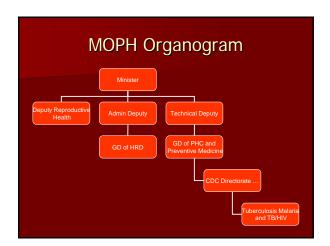


Leprosy Cases Found

- In our country the disease has been found in the following provinces :
- Bamyan province
- Ghor province
- Wardak province
- Ghazni province
- Kabul provinceNoristan province
- Parwan
- Badakhshan
- Daikundi
- Kunar

History of leprosy in Afghanistan

- By German Medical Services organization in 1960
- Leprosy control in Afghanistan was started partially in 1984 by LEPCO.
- The WHO support was started in 1998 where a leprosy clinic was established in Maiwand Hospital to diagnose and treat the cases.



Leprosy Situation in Afg...

- The cumulative number of registered cases in Afghanistan since 2001 to 2007 stands at 231 among those 78% cases were MB and 22% cases were PB.
- We hope that we might have a real survey by cooperation of WHO and find the exact number of all cases in our country:
- To detect cases on time
- To treat the patients properly by (MDT).
- To refer the disable patients to plastic surgery section in (Maiwand Hospital).

Achievements

- Assigning of leprosy focal point in Ministry of Public Health.
- Approval of leprosy proposal (61500 USD in 2007).
- International consultant is under process(since one year).
- One vehicle for leprosy control program will be provided.
- Creating leprosy coordination between leprosy stakeholders

Challenges

- Leprosy training for health care workers is lacking in Afghanistan.
- Only two medical officers have received leprosy training abroad one is now working as a focal point of leprosy in MOPH other one is director of Maiwand Hospital.

Challenges

- Leprosy is a neglected disease in the overall situation which has resulted to in no resources allocated for its control.
- Political instability and security problem.
- Very poor infrastructure which has made accessibility very difficult due to poor communication system and difficult geographical terrain (mountainous and snowy in the winter)

Recommendations

- Coordination and exchange of information should be changed between the MOPH and NGOs with the assistance of WHO.
- With the assistance from WHO, the MOPH should develop a national manual for leprosy case management, collection of data and statistics.
- National training guidelines should be developed for training of the national staff on leprosy control according to WHO guideline.
- NGOs can be of help in providing trainers to conduct the training courses.

Recommendations

- Bring all the leprosy control activities to be under the umbrella of the MOPH.
- Develop a national leprosy guideline.
- Develop a simple reporting and recording system for leprosy control in Afghanistan.
- Integrate leprosy control activities in BPHS
- Encourage community participation in leprosy control through various public by health education activities.
- Prevent development of disability among leprosy patients under treatment.

The way forward

- Training for health staff who are working in
- The following main activities are to be carried out during the period 2006 to 2010:
- 1. Case finding
- 2. Treatment and case holding

The way forward

- 3. leprosy control.
- 4. Health education
- 5. Monitoring and Evaluation
- 6. Disability Prevention
- 7. Rehabilitation

