TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMOSIS MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA 2011 -2013

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DURING THE 32nd ISCTRC IN KHARTOUM, SUDAN

Friendship Hall

8TH -12TH SEPTEMBER 2013
INTRODUCTION
Both African Trypanosomoses are endemic

HAT - *T. b. rhodesiense* in 6 regions: Katavi, Kigoma, Rukwa, Mara, Tabora & Kilimanjaro

AAT - is widely spread *T. congolense, T. brucei, T. vivax & T. evansi*

7 *Glossina* species
T & T activities 2011 -2013

- Advocacy, diagnosis & treatment of HAT & AAT

- Tsetse surveys and mapping - 32.8% infestation (dropped from 60%)

- Tsetse control – ITC & Targets

- Research – Tsetse & Trypanosomiasis (TTRI) & National Medical Research (NIMR) - on-going

Training - Medical staff, Livestock Training Institutes (LITI) & community

NetMATT–Tanzania
# REPORTED CASES OF AFRICAN ANIMAL TRYPANOSOMIASIS 2011-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regions</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foci</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>24306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Risk</td>
<td>36752</td>
<td>21807</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAT ADVOCACY 2011 - 2013

OBJECTIVES

To reduce the incidence of HAT in endemic regions

To increase budgetary allocation for HAT activities

To increase the index of suspicious for HAT among heath workers

Mainstream HAT in health training institutions curricula

Integration of HAT in Malaria/TB and HIV/AIDS case finding
ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES 2011 - 2013

- Multisectoral - stakeholders meeting
- AT awareness creation through IEC materials and public media (radio and TV spots)
- Lobbing for inclusion of HAT in training curricula
- Training of H/W to improve their capacity to utilize the available diagnostic tools
- Establishment of two sentinel surveillance sites in HAT endemic regions
## Results: HAT incidences in Tanzania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kigoma</td>
<td>Kigoma R / Kibondo*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabora</td>
<td>Kaliua</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mara</td>
<td>Serengeti</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katavi</td>
<td>Mpanda</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilimanjaro</td>
<td>Same-Mkomazi G.R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Ministry of Health and Social welfare - 2013*
KEY ACHIEVEMENT IN HAT ADVOCACY

130 HW trained on proper diagnosis and management of HAT cases
- 19 H/W in Hydom Mission Hospital,
- 79 in Kilimanjaro regional hospital (KCMC)
- 9 in Bugando and Sekou Toure regional hospital
- 23 H/W in all endemic districts including Tarangire and Serengeti National parks.
Network for Mapping African Trypanomiasis Tanzania (NetMATT-FIND)

Completed inventory, Characterization and mapping of health facilities in HAT endemic areas

A total of 20 treatment centres (in 20 villages) in six regions of Tanzania mainland were assessed

- 11 (55%) had functioning light microscopes
- 8 (40%) health facilities had haematocrit centrifuge machines
- Understaffing was observed in all 20 surveyed health facilities
Health facilities mapped in HAT risk areas
TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS T&Tc

- T&T affects tourism industry for fear of SS: Targets deployment in
  Serengeti, Katavi, Ruaha, Mikumi, Saadani, Tarangire, Mkomazi, Mahale and Saanane National Parks

2011 ..............................................5,966
2012 ..............................................5,187
2013 ..............................................3,692

Residential, campsites, ranger posts, hotels, picnic areas and game view roads.
53,657 Cars sprayed to control tsetse in National parks 2011-2013
The Way forward

The government in collaboration with other stakeholders will strengthen:

- The on going control and research activities in T &T (tsetse and trypanosomosis research, survey and mapping, control, diagnosis and treatment)

- Capacity building for tsetse and trypanosomosis management

- Advocacy and awareness raising on HAT and AAT

- Implementation of 2013 -2017 Strategic plan

- Collaboration with BADEA for project funding for Serengeti ecosystem in the northern & HAT western blocks.
Thank you for your Attention.