

Leishmaniasis

NEPAL

2014

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Country General Information (WHO, 2013)

Total population:	27,797,000	Age group <15/>14 years, %:	35% / 65%
Gender (% F/M):	51.5% / 48.5%	Life expectancy at birth in years (F/M):	67 / 70
GDP (PPP int \$):	2260	Number of 3rd sub-national administrative level divisions, name:	75, District
Income status:	Low		

Epidemiology

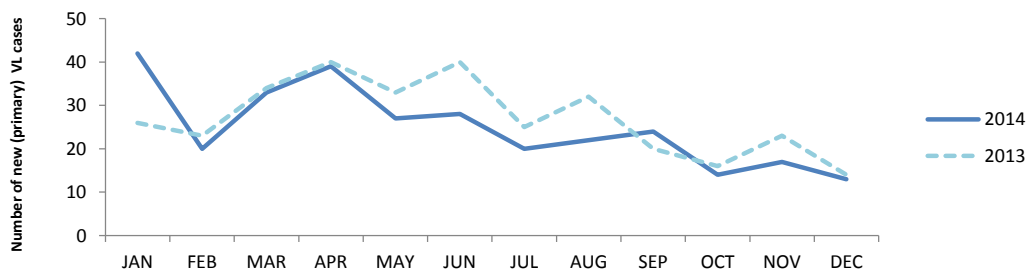
Endemicity status:	VL	CL	PKDL	MCL
	Endemic	Non-endemic	Endemic	Non-endemic
Number of new cases (incidence):	323	N/A	6	N/A
Number of relapse cases:	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total number of cases:	335	N/A	6	N/A
Imported cases (n, %):	24 7%	No data	No data	No data
Gender distribution (% F):	22%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age group distribution (% <5/5-14/>14):	(5/12/42)	N/A	(0/0/100)	N/A
Incidence rate (cases/10 000 population in endemic areas):	0.11	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of endemic 3rd sub-national administrative level divisions (n):	12	0	N/A	N/A
Population at risk ¹ (% n/total):	100% (27723373 /27797000)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Was there any outbreak?	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of new ² foci:	5	0	N/A	N/A

N/A = not applicable VL = visceral leishmaniasis CL = cutaneous leishmaniasis PKDL = post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis MCL = mucocutaneous leishmaniasis

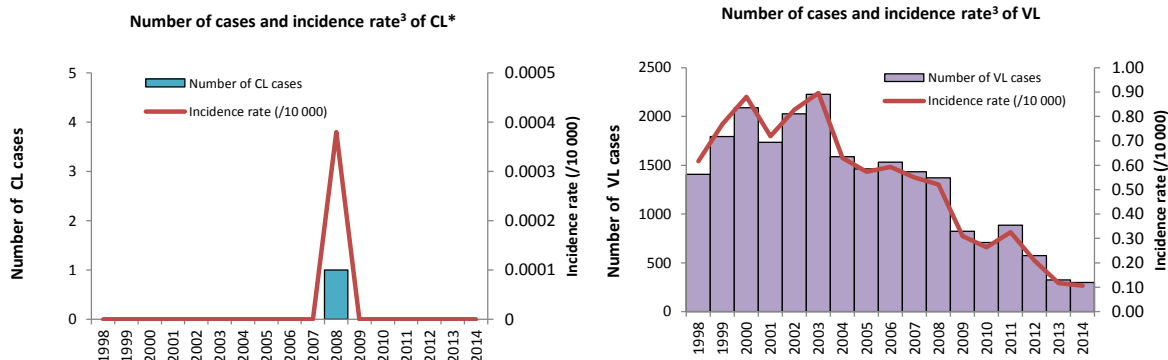
Monthly distribution of new cases January-December

2014	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
VL	42	20	33	39	27	28	20	22	24	14	17	13
CL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of new (primary) VL cases reported by month in 2013 and 2014, Nepal



Incidence rate/10 000 population and number of new CL (left) and new (primary) VL (right) cases from 1998 to 2014



¹ Defined as "Number of people living in 3rd sub-national administrative level endemic areas"

* Data only available for 2008

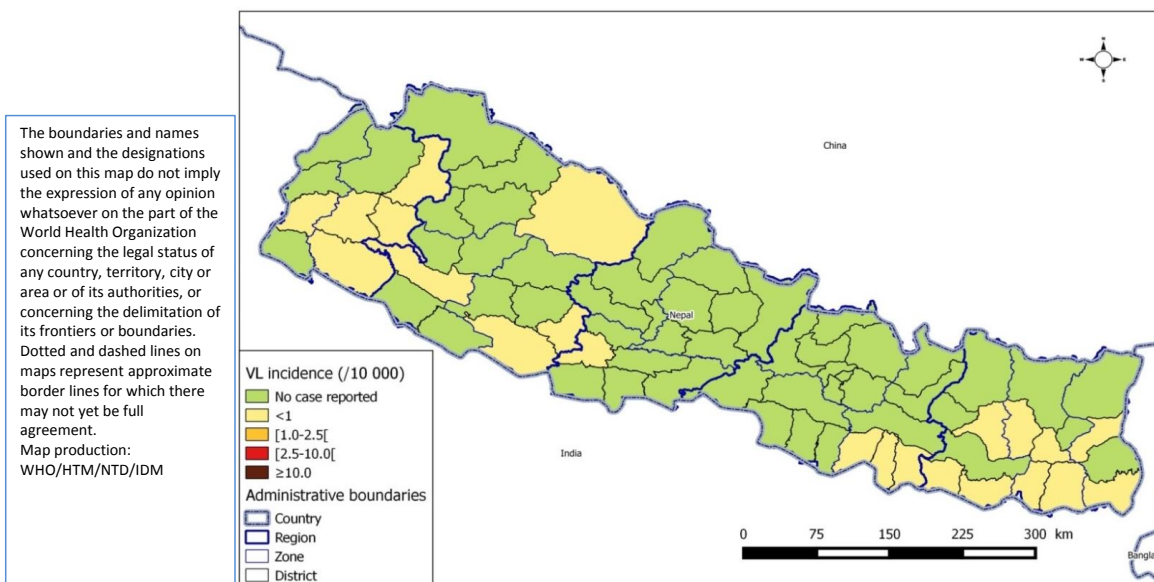
² For this reporting period, an area at the 3rd sub-national administrative level reporting cases for the first time ever

³ Incidence rate at the national level

Distribution of new CL (left) and new (primary) VL (right) cases

Not endemic for CL

Incidence of VL in Nepal in 2014 at district level per 10 000 population



Control and surveillance

Year Leishmaniasis National Control Programme (LNCP) was established:	2005	Year latest national guidelines were published:	2013
Type of surveillance:	Integrated	Is leishmaniasis a notifiable disease (mandatory reporting)?	Yes
Is there a vector control programme?	Yes	Is there a reservoir host control programme?	No
Type of insecticide used for IRS:	Alphacypermethrin	Number of leishmaniasis health facilities:	100

Diagnosis

	VL	CL	PKDL	MCL
Number of people screened actively for:	1071	0	No data	N/A
Number of people screened passively for:	No data	0	No data	N/A
VL cases diagnosed by RDT* (%, # RDT+/total VL cases):	100% (323/323)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of positive RDT* (%, # RDT+/total RDT):	No data	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases diagnosed by direct exam (parasitology) (%, # slides +/total cases):	18% (61/335)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of positive slides (%, # slides +/total slides):	100% (61/61)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases diagnosed clinically (%, # clinical cases/total cases):	0% (0/335)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percentage of cases with HIV-VL coinfection:	1% (2/335)	N/A	0% (0/6)	N/A

* These indicators apply only for primary VL cases

VL = visceral leishmaniasis

CL = cutaneous leishmaniasis

PKDL = post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis

N/A = not applicable

RDT = rapid diagnostic test

HIV = human immunodeficiency virus

MCL = mucocutaneous leishmaniasis

Treatment and medicines

Is treatment provided free of charge in the public sector?	Yes
Antileishmanial medicines included in the national List of Essential Medicines:	Liposomal amphotericin B, amphotericin B deoxydate, paromomycin, miltefosine

TREATMENT OUTCOME

	VL	
Proportion of relapse cases: ³	4%	(12/335)
Initial cure rate:	89%	(299/335)
Failure ⁴ rate:	0.3%	(1/335)
Case-fatality rate:	0.3%	(1/335)

³ A relapse case in this country is defined as:

A case with reappearance of VL symptoms within a period of 6 months after the end of treatment.

⁴ A failure case in this country is defined as:

A case with non-response (signs and symptoms persist or recur) or relapse.

Data source: Ministry of Health, Nepal
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