

# Leishmaniasis

# SOUTH SUDAN

**2014**
*Published in July 2016  
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## Country General Information (WHO, 2013)

Total population:	11,296,000	Age group <15/>14 years, %:	42% / 58%
Gender (% F/M):	49.9% / 50.1%	Life expectancy at birth in years (F/M):	57 / 55
GDP (PPP int \$):	2190	Number of 3rd sub-national administrative level divisions, name:	86, County
Income status:	Low		

## Epidemiology

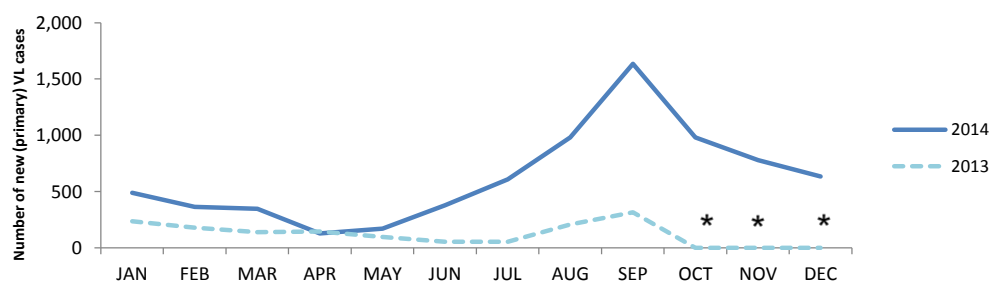
	VL	CL	PKDL	MCL
Endemicity status:	Endemic	Non endemic	Endemic	Non endemic
Number of new cases (incidence):	7472	N/A	53	N/A
Number of relapse cases:	543	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total number of cases:	8015	N/A	53	N/A
Imported cases (n, %):	0 0%	No data	N/A	N/A
Gender distribution (% F):	44%	N/A	No data	N/A
Age group distribution (% <5/5-14/>14):	(23/45/37)	N/A	No data	N/A
Incidence rate (cases/10 000 population in endemic areas):	21.75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Endemic 3rd sub-national administrative level divisions for VL or CL (n)	28	N/A	N/A	N/A
Population at risk <sup>1,a</sup> (% n/total):	30% (3434996 /11911184)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Was there any outbreak?	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Number of new <sup>2</sup> foci:	0	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

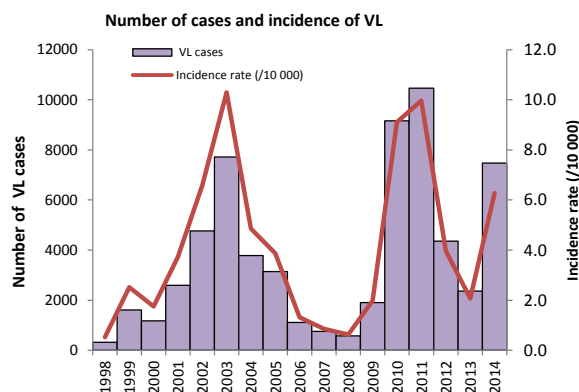
2014	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
VL	490	364	347	129	170	377	609	980	1636	982	778	634
CL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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



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

Not endemic for CL



\* No data available

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

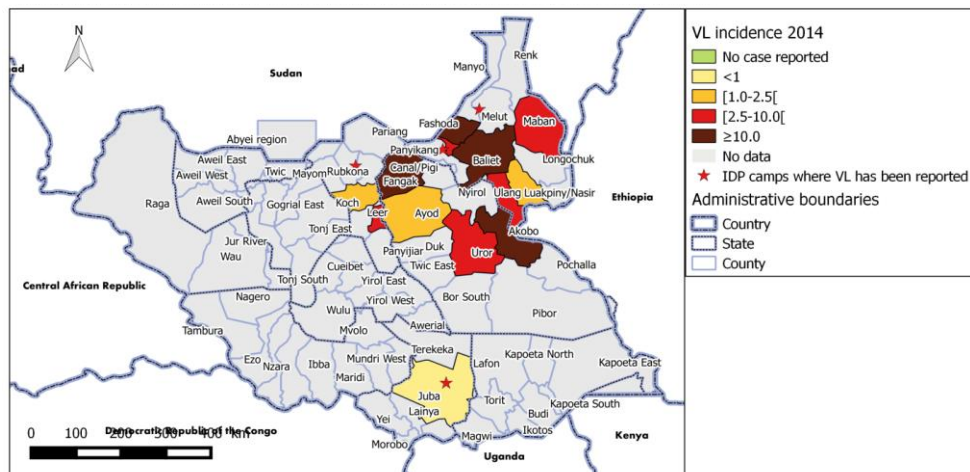
<sup>2</sup> For this reporting period, an area at the 3rd sub-national administrative level reporting cases for the first time ever

<sup>3</sup> Incidence rate at the national level.

<sup>a</sup> Population at risk was provided by the national control programme

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

Not endemic for CL **Incidence of visceral leishmaniasis in South-Sudan in 2014 at county level, per 10 000 population**



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.  
Map production: WHO/HTM/NTD/IDM

### Control and surveillance

Year Leishmaniasis National Control Programme (LNCP) was established:	Not available	Year latest national guidelines were published:	2011
Type of surveillance:	Vertical	Is leishmaniasis notifiable (mandatory reporting)?	Yes
Is there a vector control programme?	No	Is there a reservoir host control programme?	No
Type of insecticide used for IRS:	N/A	Number of leishmaniasis health facilities:	21

### Diagnosis

	VL	CL	PKDL	MCL
Number of people screened actively for:	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of people screened passively for:	8518	N/A	N/A	N/A
VL cases diagnosed by RDT* (% RDT+/total VL cases):	76% (5691/7472)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of positive RDT* (% RDT+/total RDT):	67% (5691/8518)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases diagnosed by direct exam (parasitology) (% slides +/total cases):	3% (271/7472)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of positive slides (% slides +/total slides):	44% (271/611)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases diagnosed clinically (% nb clinical cases/total cases):	No data	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percentage of cases with HIV-VL coinfection:	0% (0/7472)	N/A	No data	N/A

\* These indicators apply only for new (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:	Sodium stibogluconate (SSG), amphotericin B deoxycholate, paromomycin, miltefosine

#### TREATMENT OUTCOME

	VL
Proportion of relapse cases: <sup>3</sup>	7% (543/8015)
Initial cure rate:	69% (5505/8015)
Failure <sup>4</sup> rate:	No data
Case-fatality rate:	2% (146/8015)

<sup>3</sup> A relapse case in this country is defined as:

A patient who returns with symptoms consistent with VL and has positive parasitological test after having successfully been treated with antileishmanial medicines and discharged.

Data source: Ministry of Health, South Sudan  
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<sup>4</sup> A failure case in this country is defined as:

Kala-azar patients who have failed to respond despite taking adequate and appropriate treatment.