The control/elimination of vector-borne diseases: Guyana’s perspective (Malaria & LF)
VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES IN GUYANA

- Disease focus: Malaria; Aedes-borne diseases (Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika); Neglected Infectious Diseases (LF, Leishmaniasis, Chagas, Soil Transmitted Helminths, Leprosy*)
- 750,000 inhabitants; 10 administrative regions; Geographical distribution of vector-borne diseases in Guyana
- Control vs elimination for the different diseases: Malaria vs LF; epidemiology and strategies
MALARIA
Control phase with eyes on elimination

- Estimated 12,000 cases per yr; \(Pv > Pf > P\text{mal}\)
- 25% of cases diagnosed in Georgetown; 98% infected in hinterland communities; migration for economic benefit: gold mining and logging.
- TES 2014; Molecular markers: Detection of Pf K13 mutations; 2018 Repeat TES for artemethers-lumefantrine
- Strategies to break transmission: Mass LLIN Distribution (SBCC); community-based approach to case management; improved surveillance and analysis at regional levels
- Research opportunities: Correlation mining & malaria; migration and health; surveillance system; risk perception & behaviour change
LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS
Elimination Phase - MDA

• Guyana is one of 4 countries in the Americas with LF (Brazil, Haiti and DR)
• 9/10 administrative regions are endemic (2001 survey); remapping exercise (2018)
• Strategies focus on the use of DEC + ALB @ Schools, work places, fixed points, homes. Possibility of introduction of Ivermectin
• 2017: Use of TIPAC at all levels; 86% epidemiological coverage; 44% geographical
• Research opportunities: descriptive analyses; remapping survey; surveillance systems