

Swiss TPH Winter Symposium 2017

Helminth Infection – from Transmission to Control

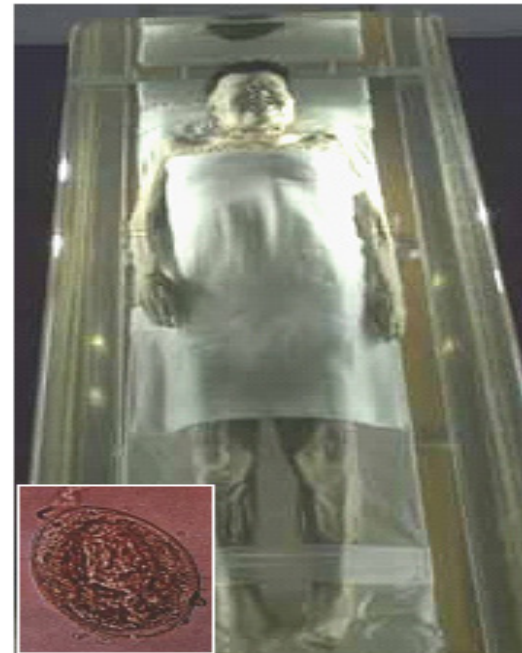
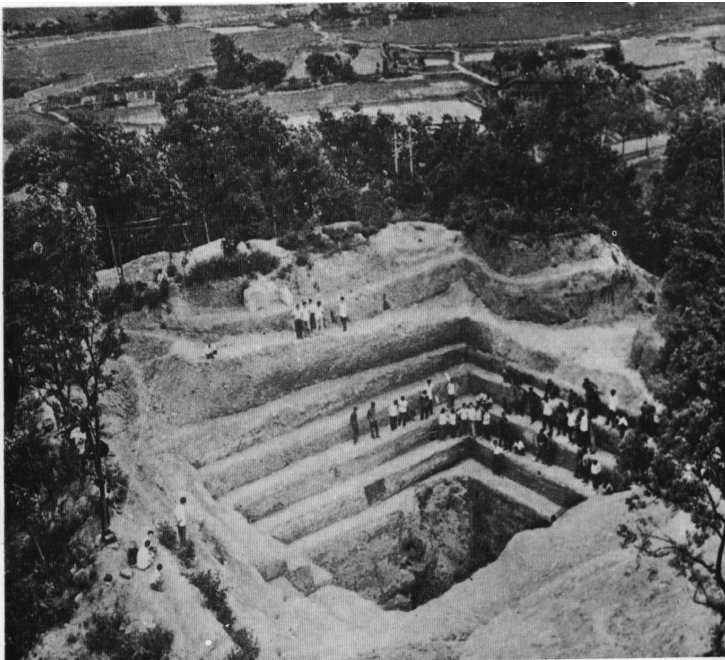
Elimination of *Schistosomiasis japonica* in China: the last mile towards 2025

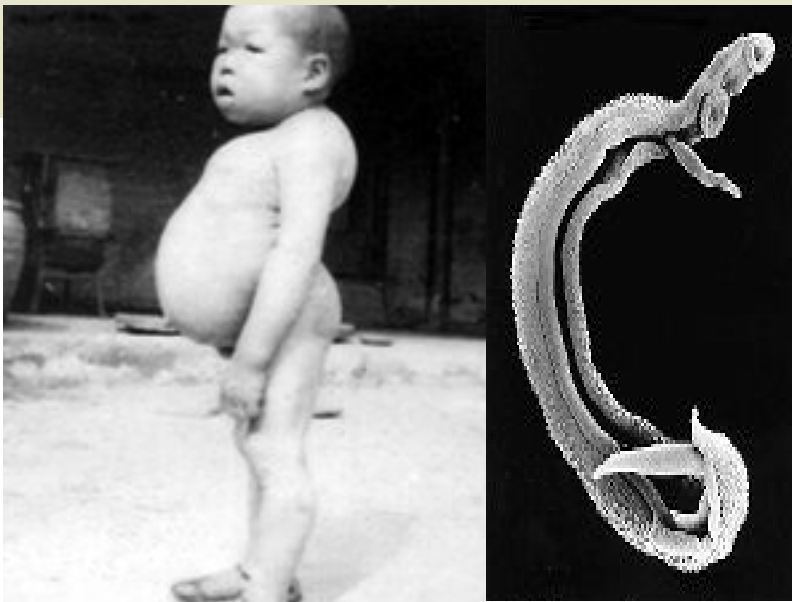
Guojing Yang

- **Burden of the disease**
- **Stages of control efforts**
- **Experiences & Lessons**
- **The way forward**

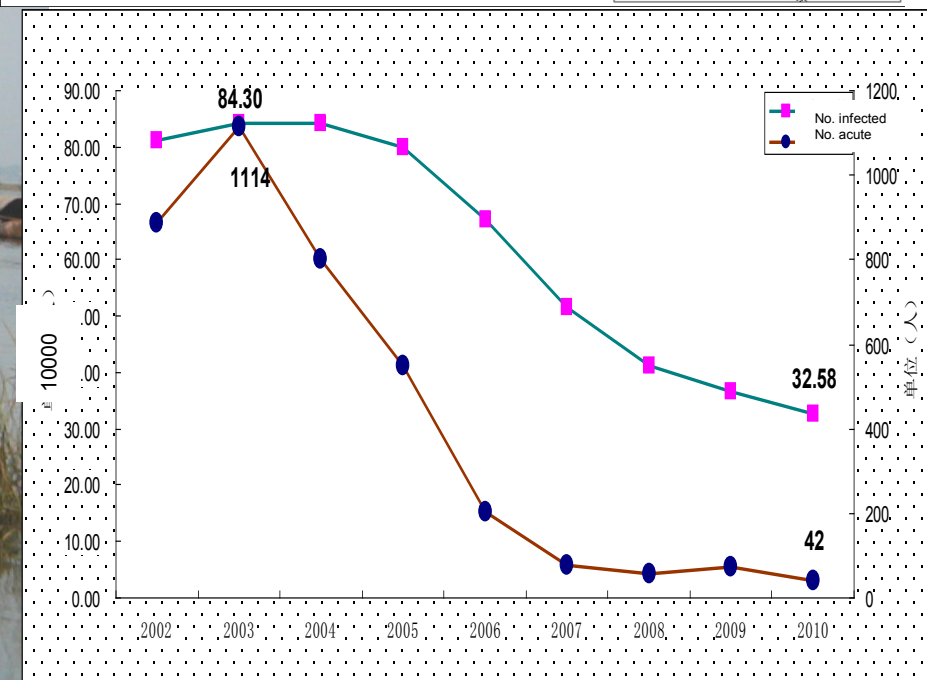
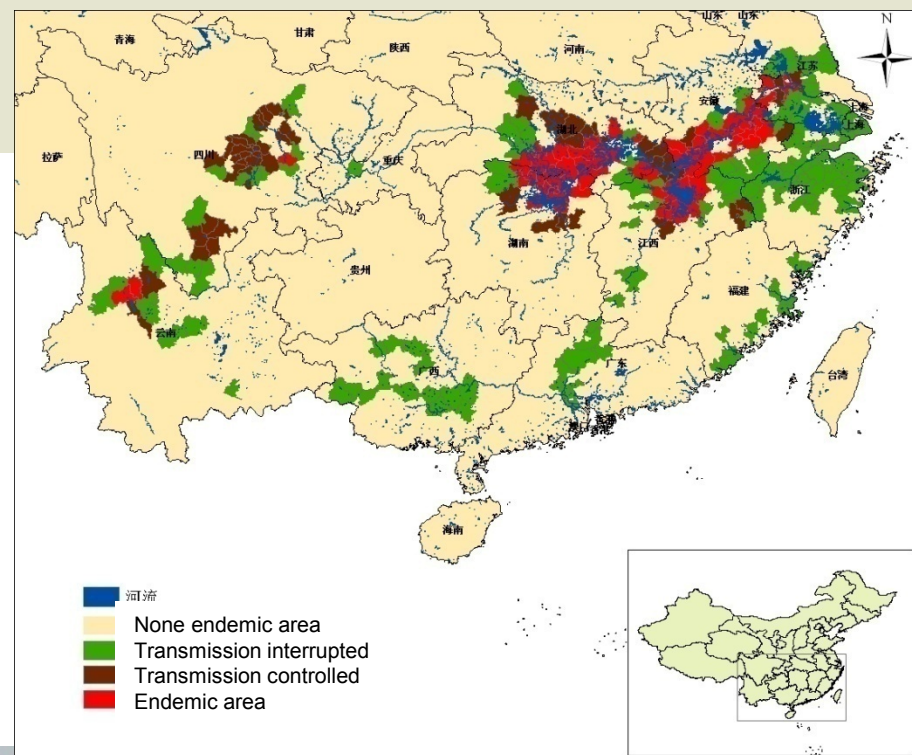
- **Burden of the disease**
- Stages of control efforts
- Experiences & Lessons
- The way forward

- Schistosomiasis japonica has been endemic in P.R. China for more than 2100 years
- Estimated 11.6 million people were infected in 1950s

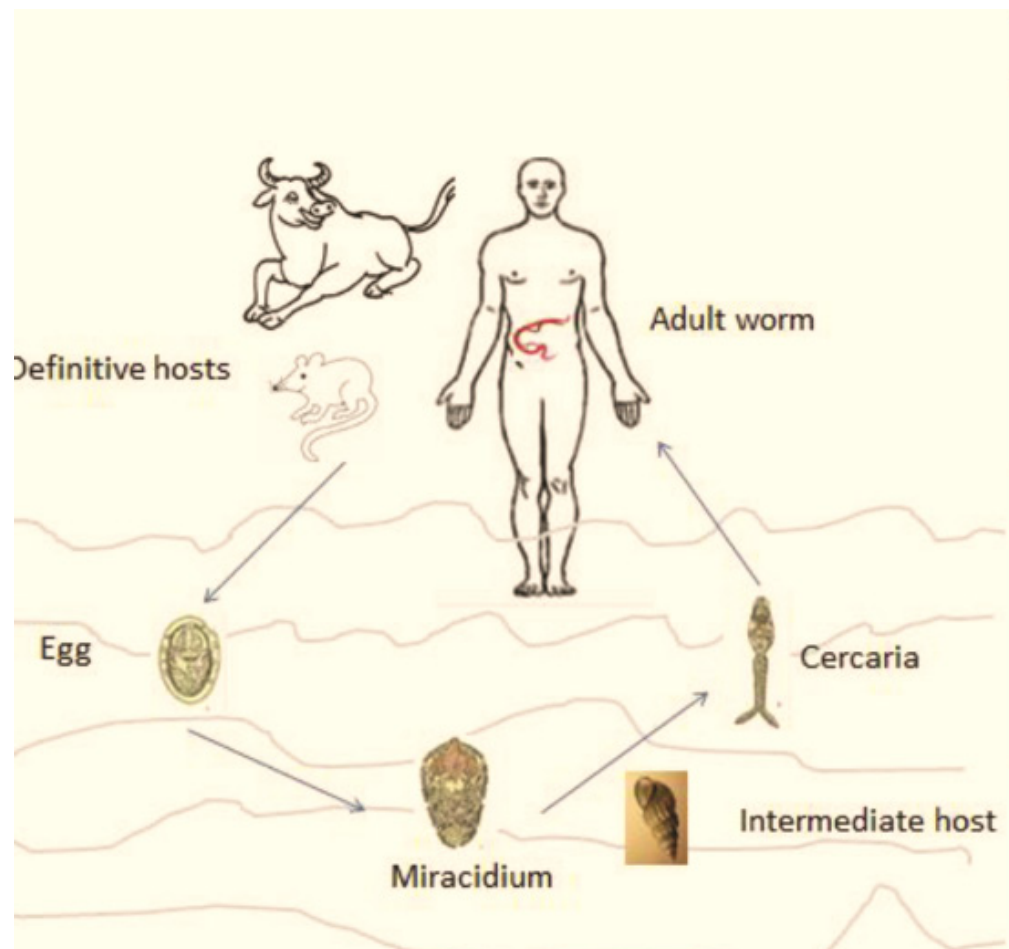




Schistosomiasis japonica



Schistosomiasis japonica progression in human beings



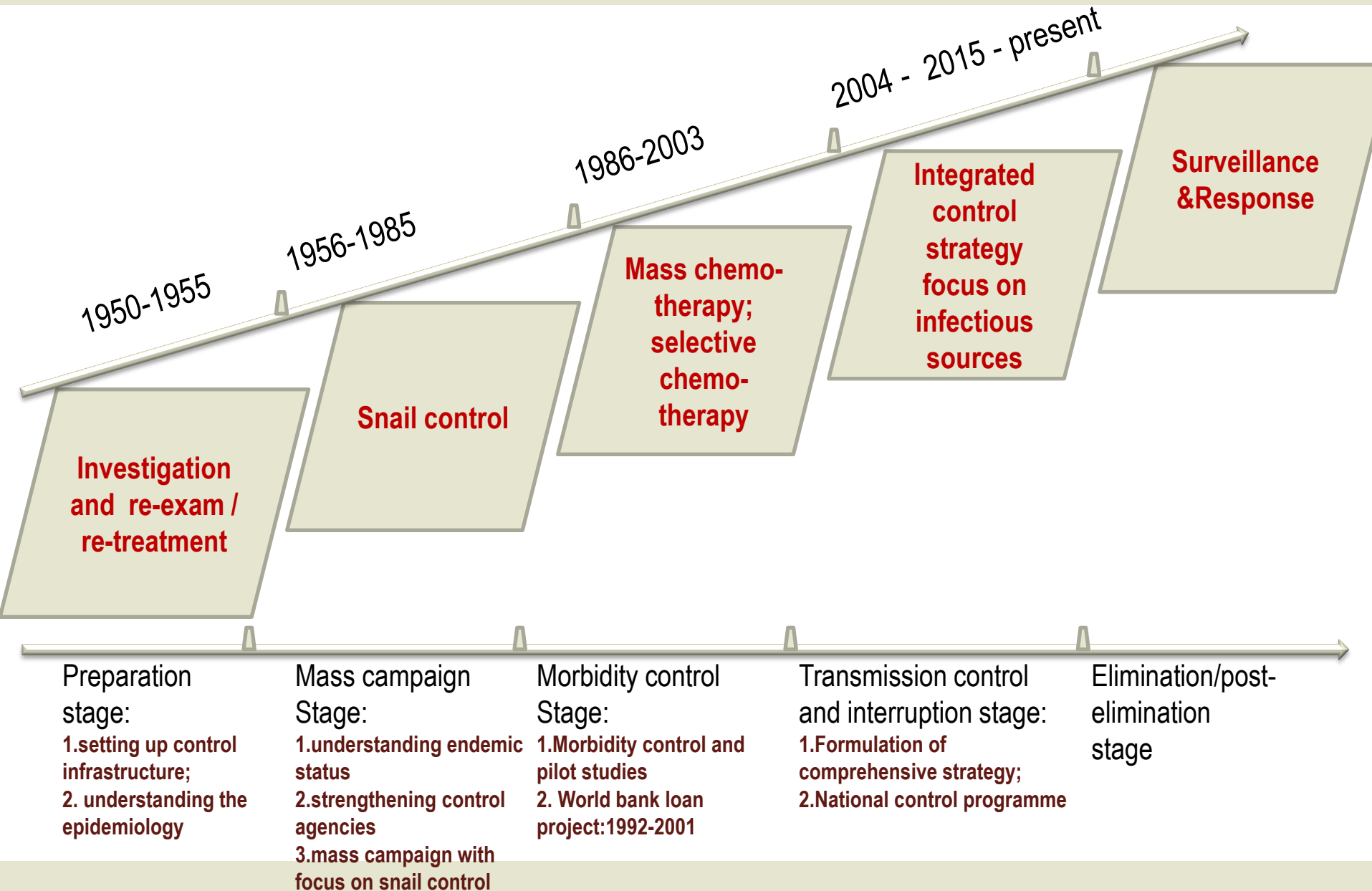
Disease Progression
Acute schistosomiasis Cercarial dermatitis Katayama fever Bloody diarrhea Abdominal pain Portal hypertension Liver cirrhosis
Chronic schistosomiasis No symptoms or Intermittent abdominal pain Diarrhea Rectal bleeding
Advanced schistosomiasis Splenomegaly Ascites Colonic tumoroid proliferation Growth retardation

More severe morbidity than other schistosomiasis

- Burden of the disease
- **Stages of control efforts**
- Experiences & Lessons
- The way forward

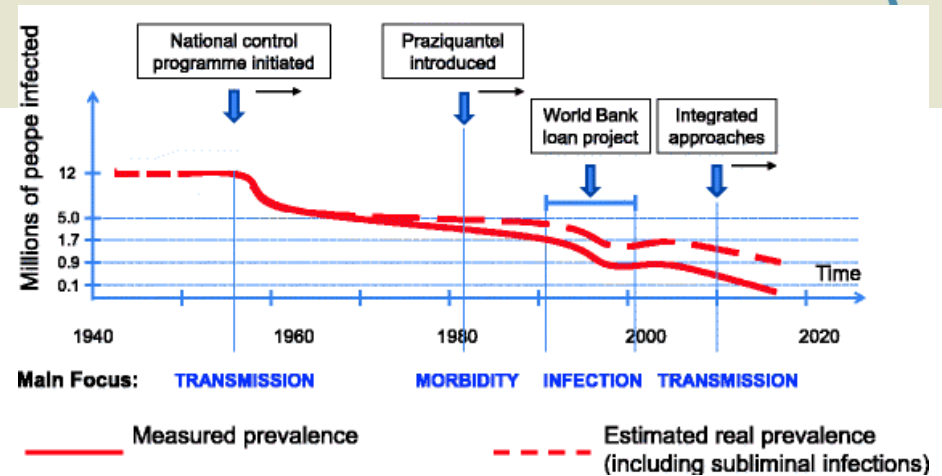
Stages of control efforts

Swiss TPH



Milestone (By end of 2003)

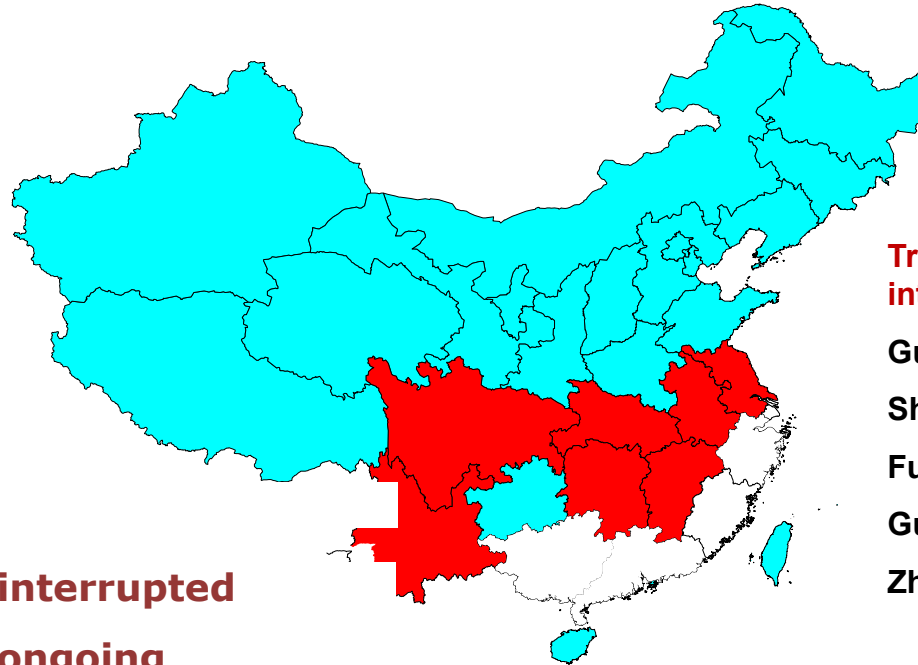
Reduction of schistosome-endemic areas



Transmission Controlled

Guangxi	1972
Guangdong	1974
Shanghai	1975
Fujian	1975
Zhejiang	1987

- Non-endemic
- Transmission interrupted
- Transmission ongoing

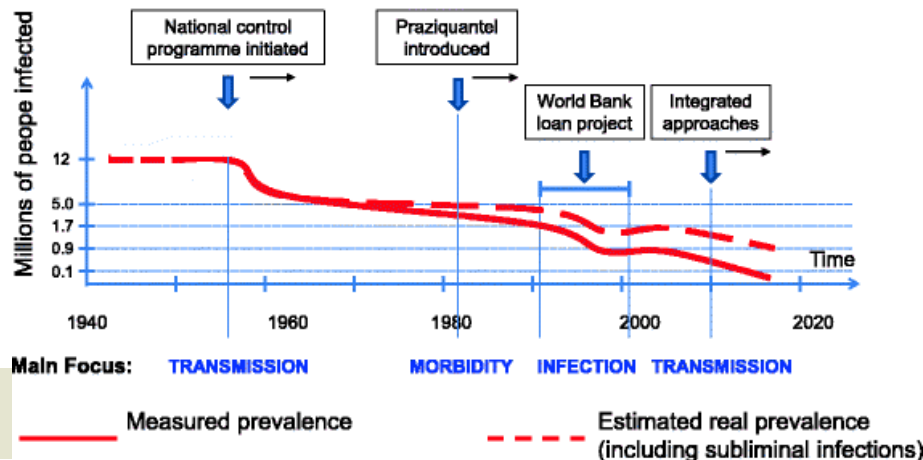
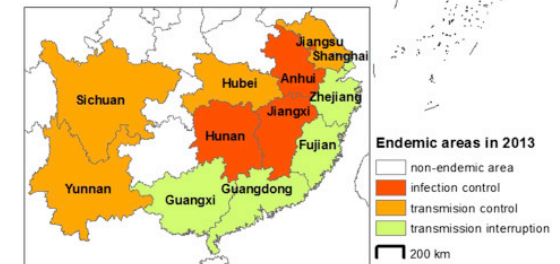
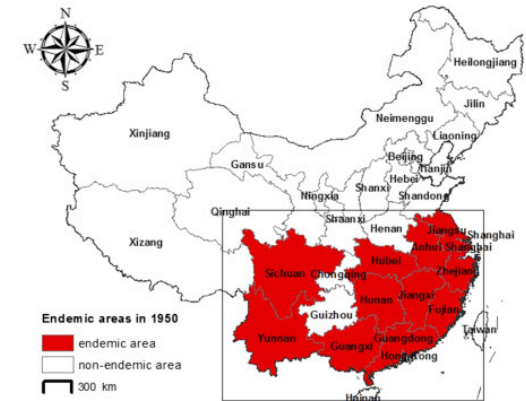


Transmission interrupted

Guangdong	1985
Shanghai	1985
Fujian	1987
Guangxi	1989
Zhejiang	1995

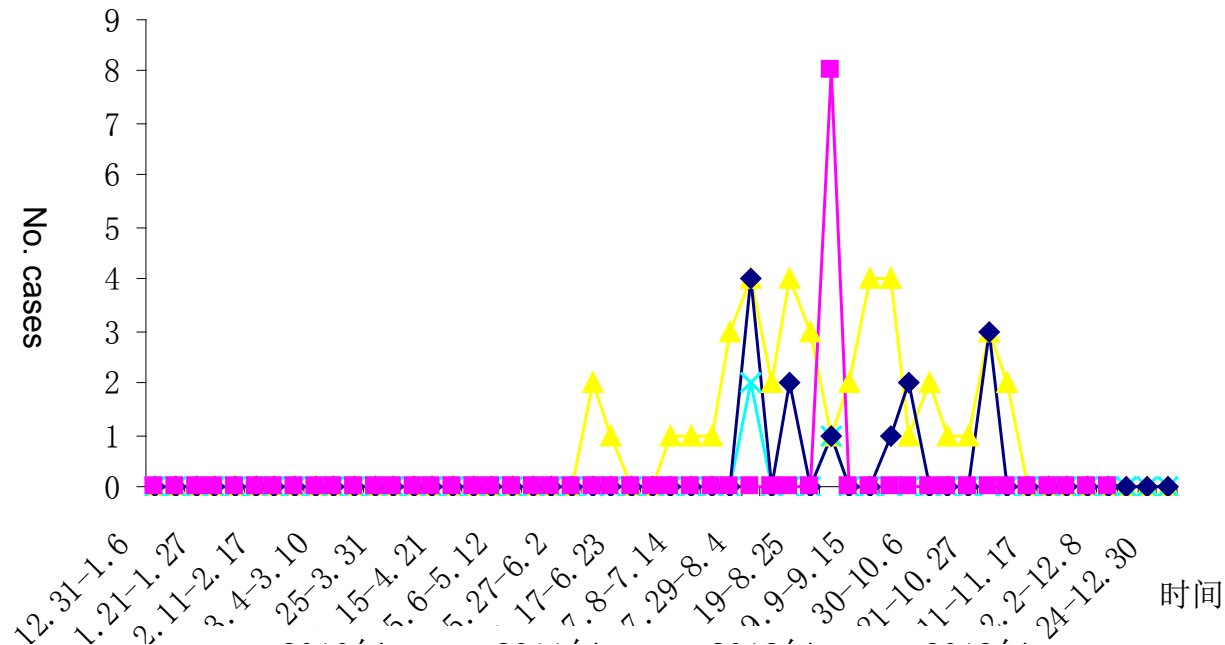
Milestones (By end of 2014)

- The number of cases was decreased from 843 000 cases in 2004 to 115 000 in 2014, with its **86.4%** of reduction rate;
- The infection rate of animals is reduced from 4.49% in 2004 to the 0.25% in 2015, with its reduction rate of **94.4%**;
- In the 5 provinces zero cases has yet been found during last 20 years;
- Among 454 endemic counties, **98.9%** of endemic counties has achieved the goal of transmission control or transmission interruption.



By the end of 2015:

1. zero report on acute schistosomiasis



2. all counties achieve the criteria for **elimination** as public health problem (Prevalence < 1%, at village level)

- Burden of the disease
- Stages of control efforts
- **Experiences & Lessons**
- The way forward

- Strong political will and government commitment
- Scientific control strategies keep the pace with the times
- Vertical control program and sufficient workforce
- Epidemiological survey and surveillance

In 1955, Chairman Mao Zedong issued a slogan:
“Schistosomiasis has to be eliminated”

FAREWELL TO THE GOD OF PLAGUE --- two poems, July 1, 1958

When I read in the Renmin Ribao of June 30, 1958 that schistosomiasis had been wiped out in Yukiang County, thoughts thronged my mind and I could not sleep. In the warm morning breeze next day, as sunlight falls on my window, I look towards the distant southern sky and in my happiness pen the following lines.

I
 So many green streams and blue hills, but to what avail?
 This tiny creature left even Hua To powerless!
 Hundreds of villages choked with weeds, men wasted away;
 Thousands of homes deserted, ghosts chanted mournfully.
 Motionless, by earth I travel eighty thousand li a day,
 Surveying the sky I see a myriad Milky Ways from afar.
 Should the Cowherd ask tidings of the God of Plague?
 Say the same griefs flow down the stream of time.

II
 The spring wind blows from the East, the clouds are white
 Six hundred million people follow the Tao and Shun.
 Crimson rain comes from the South, our will,
 Green mountains are at our wish.
 Gleaming the Five Ridges heaven-high;
 Rock the earth round the Triple
 God of Plague: "Where are you bound?"
 Charges aflame and candle-light illuminate the sky.



Political will / Government commitment

In 1980, President Jiang Zemin, ordered to **“take necessary steps to control schistosomiasis”**



Surveillance system at different endemicity areas/ ecosystems



Beijing Plans Health Care For Everyone

The **Wall Street Journal** is reporting on China's ambitious plan to provide universal health care to all 1.3 billion Chinese citizens by 2020, covering 90 percent of the population within the next two years. Critics of the plan say it does not give detailed information on funding and implementation.

China has unveiled an ambitious plan to achieve universal health care. The plan, released for public debate last week, in broad strokes plans to introduce greater health-care funding and reform the current system leaves out much of the population and forces the rest to pay out-of-pocket expenses.

The proposal was crafted in a year-long process of consultations with groups such as the World Health Organization, the World Bank, management consultancy McKinsey & Co. and a few Chinese university-based public health experts.

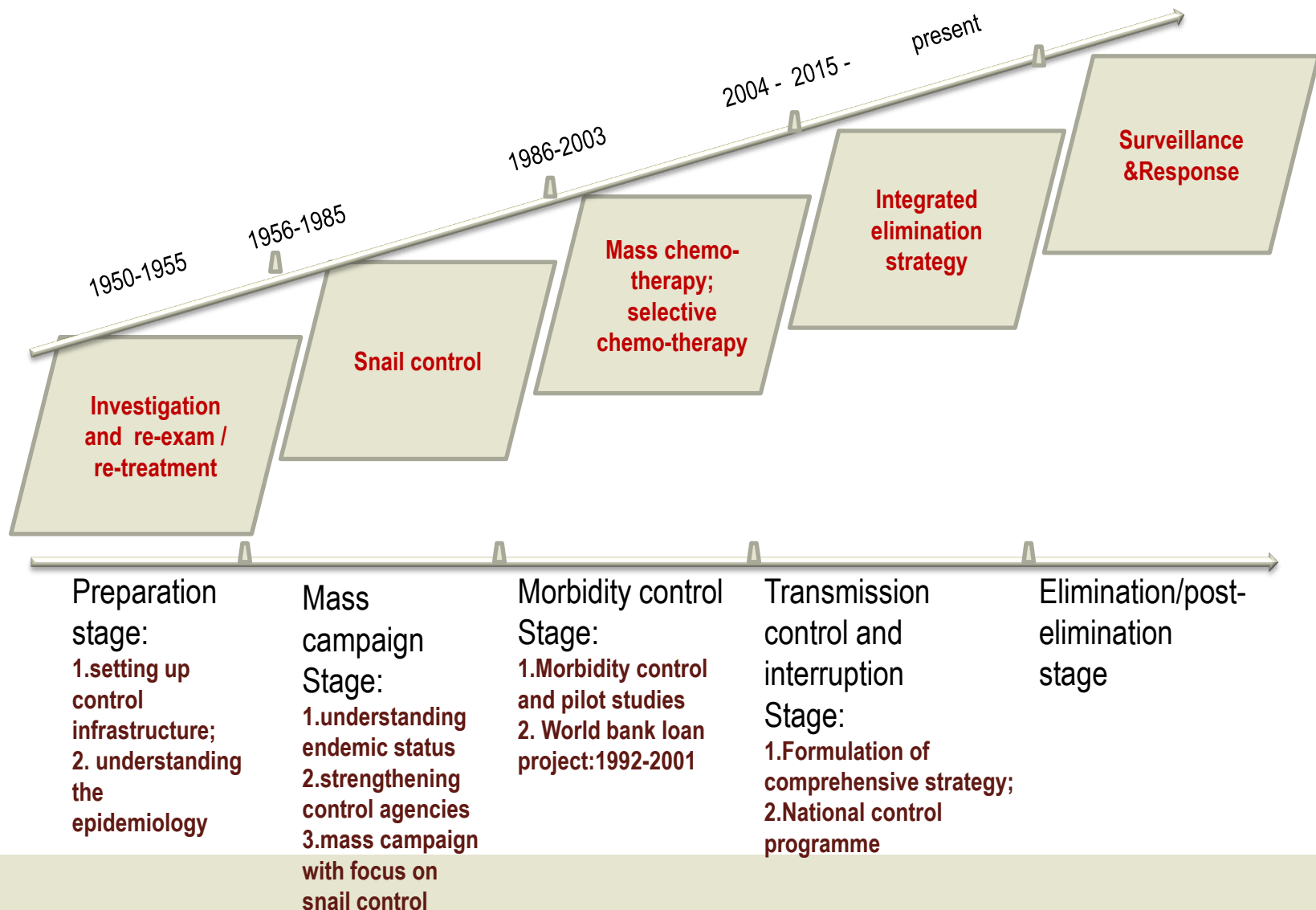


BBC News: China Healthcare Under Spotlight

Chinese Primary Health Care
“Healthy China 2020”

- Strong political will and multi-sectoral collaboration
- **Scientific control strategies keep the pace with the times**
- Vertical control program and sufficient workforce
- Epidemiological survey and surveillance

The control strategies were developed and adapted over time to remain aligned with **epidemiological insights, technological advances and the political environment.**





Morbidity Control: lowered incidence/prevalence of disease (both overt or subtle)

1. Among surveillance population, infection rate $<5\%$

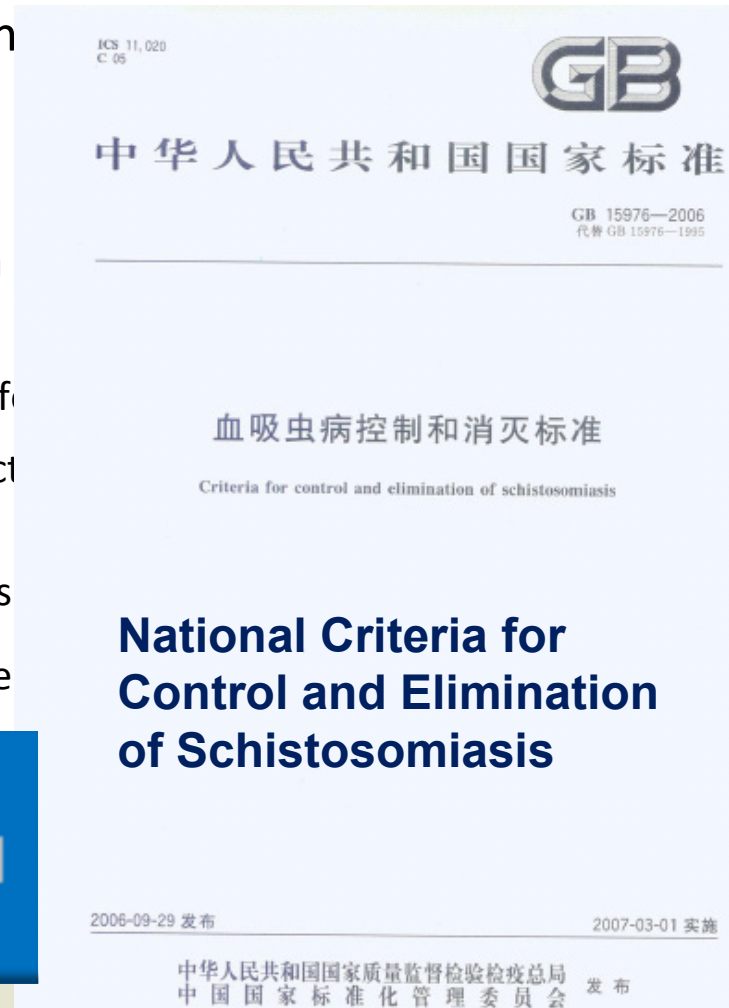
Transmission Control: significantly reduced prevalence of disease, possibly with low level transmission

1. Among surveillance population, infection rate $<1\%$

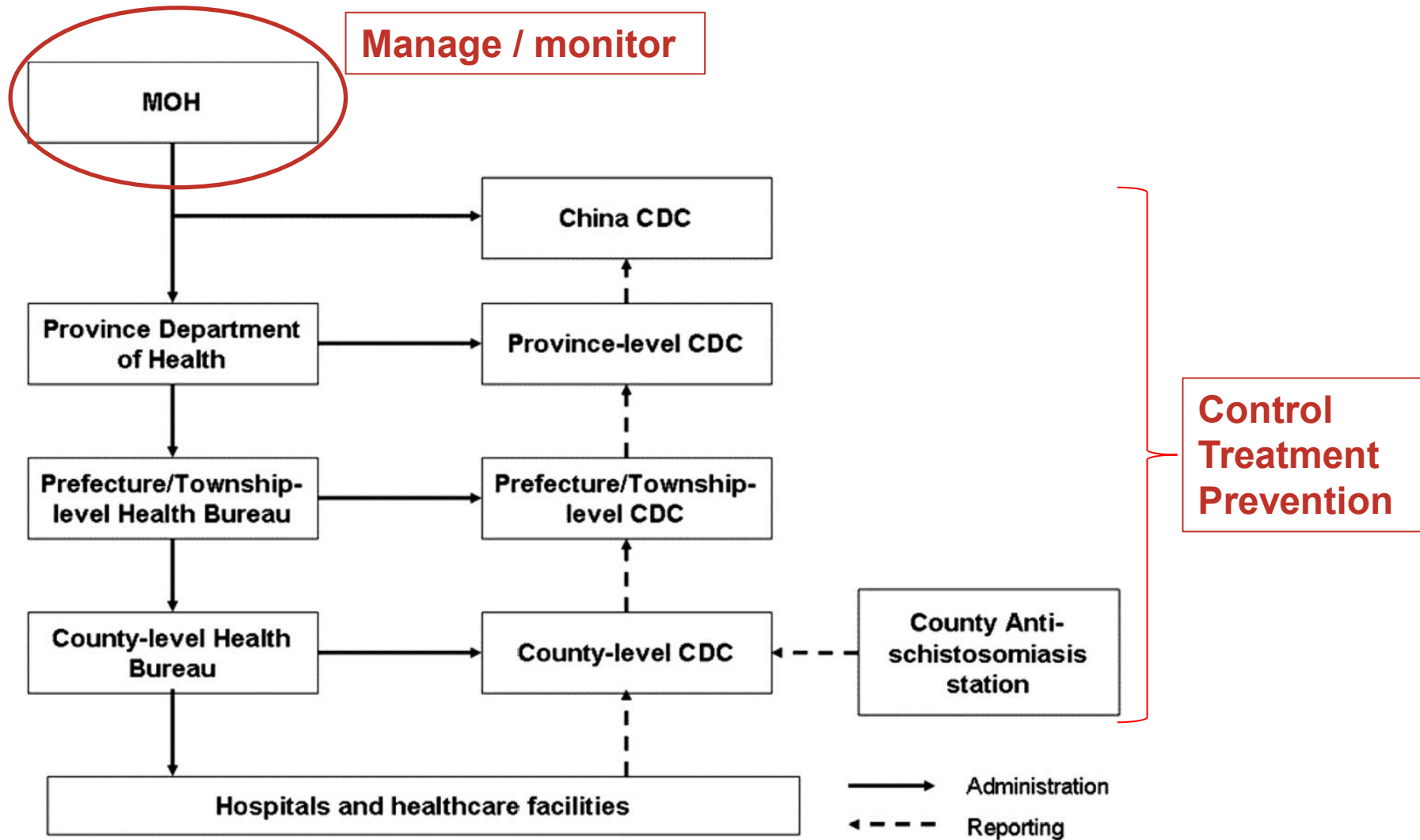
Transmission interruption : zero incidence of infection in a geographical area

1. No human schistosomiasis case with local infection should be found for 5 years;
2. No any schistosomiasis case in domestic animal with local infection for 5 years;
3. No infected Oncomelania snails should be found after careful search for 5 years;
4. The effective, sensitive surveillance system should be available

Criteria for schistosomiasis control and elimination were formulated and modified 6 times



- Strong political will and multi-sectoral collaboration
- Scientific control strategies keep the pace with the times
- **Vertical control program and sufficient workforce**
- Epidemiological survey and surveillance

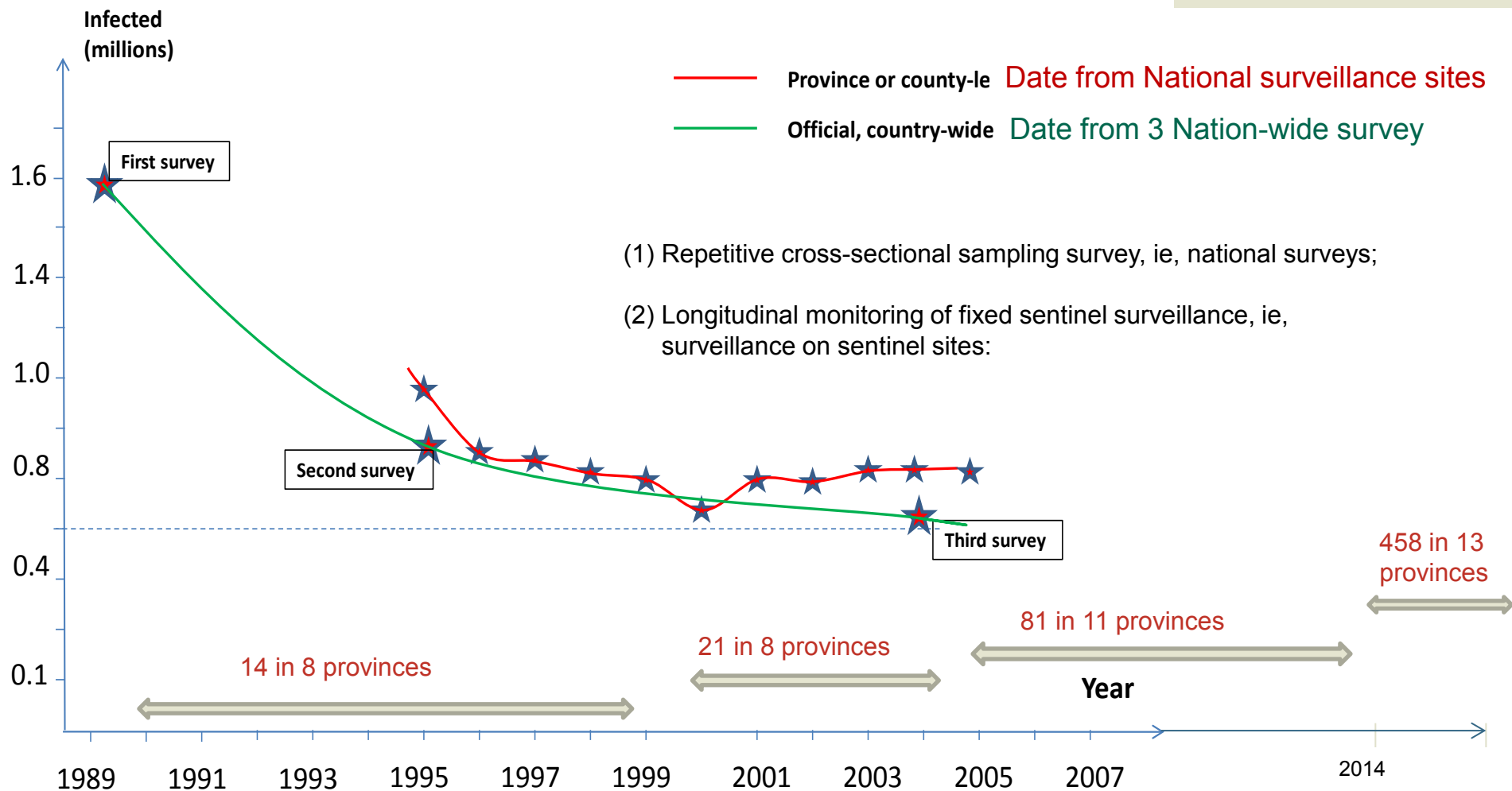


By 2011, 365 agencies for schistosomiasis control existed in 7 provinces.

- Strong political will and multi-sectoral collaboration
- Scientific control strategies keep the pace with the times
- Vertical control program and sufficient workforce
- Epidemiological survey and surveillance

Number of people infected with *S. japonicum* in PR China

Swiss TPH



Data extracted from surveillance sites

Role of the Surveillance in Schistosomiasis Elimination

Surveillance Response System

WEB GIS

Case Detection System

With Ref Lab Network



Case Reporting System

With data analysis

Forecast and Risk Assessment System

(implemented at national level)

Response System

(Implemented at county level)

Sensitive and Effective S&R System

- Burden of the disease
- Stages of control efforts
- Experiences & Lessons
- **The way forward**

Challenges

- **Extensive and complicated snail habitats:** 3.6-3.8 billion m²; >96% marshland and lake regions;
- **Management of different sources of infection:** migrate population, >40 mammals bovine/goat/rodents...;
- **Unbalanced implementation of integrated strategy:** large funds are not available in poor areas (centrally planned, locally implemented);
- **Unavailability of sensitive diagnostic tools:** under-estimated the real infection rate using traditional way;
- **Weak surveillance and response system:** simple monitored contents, insensitive indicators, obsolete technologies...



- **Chinese government top agenda**
- **One of 6 most important diseases targeted for control or elimination for the next decade.**

Strategic Working Plan (new milestones)

All counties will achieve the criteria of the transmission interruption by 2020

All counties will achieve the certification of schistosomiasis elimination by 2025

Opportunities

SWISS Tropical and Public Health Institute

Sch
Inst

Ass

**Monitoring and
Evaluation (M&E)**

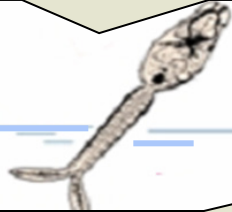


Better management Tools :
Surveillance and
Forecasting, mobile case
management etc.

**Elimination of
infectious sources**



New Diagnostics : Products and
equipment for parasite detection both
in human & animals (incl. snail)
sensitive enough and standardized



New Drugs//vaccine : Anti-
schistosome targets and
biology of parasitism

**Modeling, to provide
evidence to the decision
makers**

Platform : building information platform with various databases

Preface

Elimination of Schistosomiasis japonica in The People's Republic of China: The Last Leg

S.-Z. Li^{*,§,¶}, J. Utzinger^{||,#}, R. Bergquist^{**}, X.-N. Zhou^{*,§,¶}

^{*}National Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Shanghai, The People's Republic of China

[§]Key Laboratory of Parasite and Vector Biology, Ministry of Health, Shanghai, The People's Republic of China

[¶]WHO Collaborating Center for Tropical Diseases, Shanghai, The People's Republic of China

^{||}Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland

[#]Basel Universities, Basel, Switzerland

^{**}Geospatial Health, University of Naples Federico II, Naples, Italy

Towards the Elimination of Schistosomiasis japonica through Control of the Disease in Domestic Animals in The People's Republic of China: A Tale of over 60 Years

Z.-G. Cao^{*,§}, Y.-E. Zhao^{*,1}, A. Lee Willingham[¶], T.-P. Wang^{§,||,1}

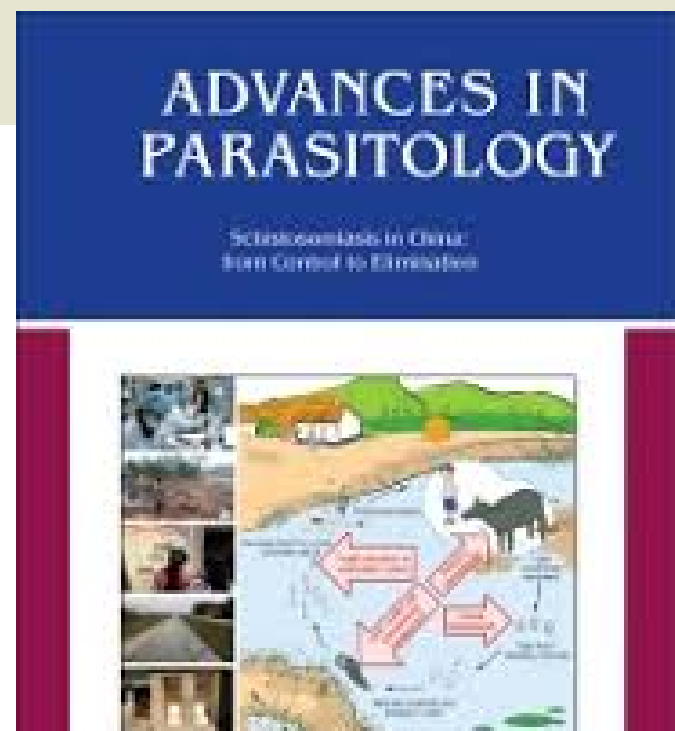
^{*}Department of Pathogenic Biology and Immunology, Xi'an Jiaotong University Health Science Center, Xi'an, Shanxi Province, The People's Republic of China

[§]Anhui Provincial Institute of Schistosomiasis Control, Hefei, Anhui Province, The People's Republic of China

[¶]Ros University School of Veterinary Medicine, Busestene, St Kitts, West Indies

^{||}Anhui Institute of Parasitic Disease, Hefei, The People's Republic of China

¹Corresponding authors: E-mail: zhaoyao@mail.jtu.edu.cn; tpwang906@163.com



Evolution of the National Schistosomiasis Control Programmes in The People's Republic of China

J. Xu^{*,§,¶}, P. Steinman^{||,#}, D. Maybe^{**}, X.-N. Zhou^{*,§,¶,1}, S. Lv^{*,§,¶}, S.-Z. Li^{*,§,¶}, R. Peeling^{**,1}

^{*}National Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Shanghai, The People's Republic of China

[§]Key Laboratory of Parasite and Vector Biology, Ministry of Health, Shanghai, The People's Republic of China

[¶]WHO Collaborating Center for Tropical Diseases, Shanghai, The People's Republic of China

^{||}Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland

[#]Basel Universities, Basel, Switzerland

^{**}London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

¹Corresponding authors: E-mail: zhouxn1@chinacdc.cn; Rosanna.Peeling@lshtm.ac.uk

Acknowledgement

Prof. Xiao-Nong Zhou, Director
National Institute of Parasitic Diseases, China CDC



Thank you!
谢谢!