South Sudan

COUNTRY GENERAL INFORMATION (WHO, 2015)

Total population: 12,340,000
Gender F/M (%): 49.9 / 50.1
Population, age group <15/≥15 years (%): 42 / 58
Life expectancy at birth (F/M, years) (2015): 59 / 56
GDP (PPP int $): 1,850
Income status: Low
Number of 3rd sub-national administrative level divisions, name: 86, County

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Endemicity status:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VL</th>
<th>CL</th>
<th>PKDL</th>
<th>MCL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of new cases (incidence):</td>
<td>2,840</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of relapse¹ cases:</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of cases:</td>
<td>3,474</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported cases [#, %]:</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender distribution [% F]:</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age group distribution [% &lt; 5/5-14/&gt;14]:</td>
<td>(17/41/42)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence rate (cases/10,000 population in endemic areas):</td>
<td>13.96</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of endemic 3rd sub-national administrative level divisions:</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population at risk¹ [% at risk/total population]:</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>2,034,944/12,340,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was there any outbreak?</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new² foci:</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N/A = Not applicable; ¹ Relapse in this country is defined as: "A patient who returns with VL symptoms and has a positive parasitological test after having successfully been treated with antileishmanial medicines and discharged"; ² Defined as "Number of people living in 3rd sub-national administrative level endemic areas"; ³ Defined as "In this reporting period, an area at the 3rd sub-national administrative level reporting cases for the first time ever"; ⁴ Sociodemographic information (age and gender) include both new and relapse cases.

Monthly distribution of new cases (January-December)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VL</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VL = visceral leishmaniasis; CL = cutaneous leishmaniasis; PKDL= post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis; MCL = mucocutaneous leishmaniasis

Incidence rate/10,000 (at the national level) and number of new cases from 1998 to 2015
CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE

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

DIAGNOSIS

Number of people screened actively for:

Number of people screened passively for:

Cases diagnosed by RDT**: (%, # RDT+/total VL cases):

Proportion of positive RDT* (%) # RDT+/total RDT):

Cases diagnosed by direct exam**: (parasitology) (%, # slides + / total cases):

Proportion of positive slides** (%) # slides + / total slides):

Cases diagnosed clinically (%, # clinical cases / total cases):

Proportion of CL cases with lesions equal to or greater than 4cm*:

Proportion of CL cases with 4 or more lesions* (%, # CL cases / total CL cases):

Percentage of cases with HIV coinfection*:

N/A = Not applicable; RDT = rapid diagnostic test; HIV = human immunodeficiency virus; * Due to missing data, the number of cases diagnosed by RDT and direct exam do not sum to the total number of cases; ** In South Sudan, reporting of direct exam results does not distinguish between new and relapse cases.

TREATMENT AND MEDICINES

Is treatment provided for free in the public sector?: Yes
Antileishmanial medicines included in the National Medicine List: Sodium stibogluconate (SSG), Amphotericin B deoxycholate, Paromomycin, Miltefosine

TREATMENT OUTCOME

Proportion of cases treated* (%, # treated cases / total cases):

Initial cure rate** (%, # cases initially cured / total cases):

Failure rate** (%, # patients with treatment failure / total cases):

Case fatality rate** (%, # patients who died / total cases):

VL = visceral leishmaniasis; CL = cutaneous leishmaniasis; PKDL = post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis; MCL = mucocutaneous leishmaniasis
* Failure in this country is defined as: “A kala-azar patient who has failed to respond despite taking adequate and appropriate treatment”
** These indicators only apply to new cases; ** In South Sudan, these indicators apply to new and relapse cases.