

LET'S TALK ABOUT LEPROSY

WHY SHOULD LEPROSY BE IN THE SPOTLIGHT?

Leprosy is one of the oldest diseases known to man. Today, the disease is treatable using multi-drug therapy (MDT), but patients are still experiencing stigmatizing and discriminating behaviour.¹

Pale patches on the skin are usually the first sign of the disease, but symptoms can take as long as 20 years to appear.^{2,3}

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Almost **1** in **11** newly diagnosed patients are children, indicating continued transmission of the disease.¹



Globally, almost **211,000** people were diagnosed with leprosy in 2015 – **that's one every two and a half minutes.**¹



It is estimated that **1.2 million people are visibly** and irreversibly disabled by leprosy.⁴

South East Asia 74.07%

TODAY LEPROSY IS FOUND MAINLY IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

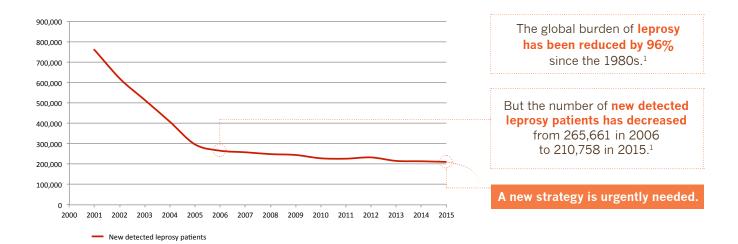


81% of new leprosy patients live in **Brazil, India and Indonesia** which are the most highly endemic countries for leprosy.¹

NEW CASES OF LEPROSY.¹

The Americas 13.67% The African region 9.49% Western Pacific region 1.73% Eastern Mediterranean region 1.03%

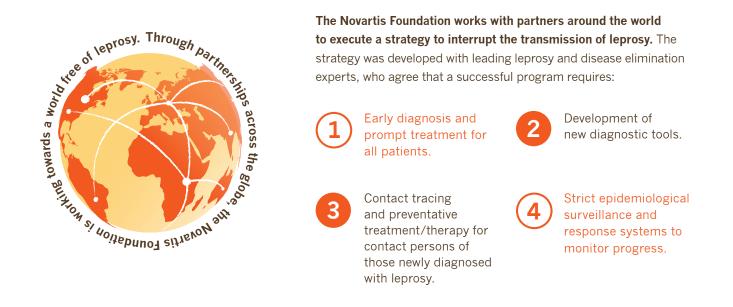
WHY DO WE NEED TO ACT NOW?



LOOKING AHEAD: A STRATEGY TO ELIMINATE LEPROSY

THE LAST MILE

toward achieving elimination is to interrupt transmission





The Novartis Foundation is collaborating with International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations (ILEP) partners, to implement the leprosy post-exposure prophylaxis program (LPEP) and introduce preventative treatment for leprosy in several pilot countries across Asia, Africa and Latin America.⁵

Erasmus University Medical Centre and the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute are providing technical support, specifically on surveillance systems.



Since 2000, Novartis has donated treatment to 6 million leprosy patients.

About the Novartis Foundation

The Novartis Foundation is a philanthropic organization pioneering innovative healthcare models that have a transformational impact on the health of the poorest populations. We work with local and global partners to catalyze scalable and sustainable healthcare models to improve access and health outcomes, and to accelerate efforts to eliminate leprosy and malaria by focusing on interventions that aim to interrupt transmission. Everything we do is grounded in evidence and innovation, and our work is a continuous cycle of evaluation, adaptation and application. In 2015, the operational budget for the foundation was CHF 12 million and our programs reached 4.5 million people.

References

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- Available at: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/249601/1/WER9135.pdf?ua=1. Last accessed September 2016.
- 2. The International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations, Leprosy facts. Available at: http://www.ilepfederation.org/about-leprosy/leprosy-facts/. Last accessed September 2016.
- 3. World Health Organisation, Leprosy factsheet. Available at: http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs101/en/#. Last accessed September 2016.
- 4. Meima A.; van Veen N.H.; Richardus J.H. Future prevalence of WHO grade 2 impairment in relation to incidence trends in leprosy: an exploration. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2008. Available at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18304271. Last accessed September 2016.
- 5. ILEP partners include: Netherlands Leprosy Relief, FAIRMED, the American Leprosy Mission and the German Leprosy and Tuberculosis Relief Association and national leprosy control programs.