

Implications for WHO policies and programmes

Control of Mararia

Prevention, treatment and research are critical in WHO policies for control of malaria. The Global Malaria Programme (GMP), part of the WHO, develops guidance on how to make malaria interventions work.

Primary interventions to prevent and control malaria include:

- Treatment of malaria cases with artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs)
- Distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs)
- Prevention with indoor residual spraying (IRS)
- Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp) or infants (IPTi)

The Global Malaria Programme focuses on the following main areas of work to provide technical assistance at country level:

- Research
- Case management
- Supply chain management
- Vector control and prevention
- Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation

(Reference : <http://www.who.int/malaria/>)

Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases

Today, neglected tropical diseases (NTD) are a symptom of poverty and disadvantage. Over 1 billion people in the world suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases.

WHO developed the Global Plan to combat neglected tropical diseases 2008–2015.

The goal of the Global Plan is to prevent, control, eliminate or eradicate NTDs.

The targets for the plan are :

- To eliminate or eradicate those diseases targeted in resolutions of the World Health Assembly and regional committees.
- To reduce significantly the burden of other tool-ready diseases through current interventions.
- To ensure that interventions using novel approaches are available, promoted and accessible for tool-deficient diseases.

(Reference : http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/en/)