

NATIONAL LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME



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Community Medicine

SPECIFIC LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- At the end of the session the student should be able to :
 - i. Write about burden of leprosy in India
 - ii. Enlist 4 important Milestones in Leprosy Eradication.
 - iii. Enumerate 5 components of National Leprosy Eradication Program.
 - iv. Enlist initiatives under Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation.



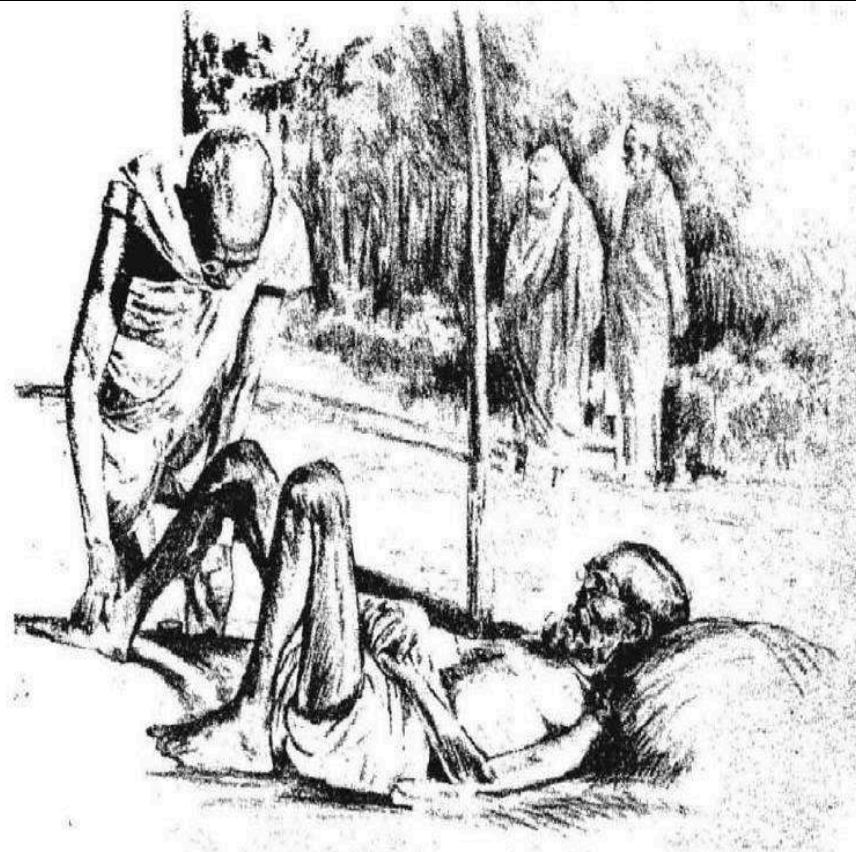
National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)



"Leprosy work is not merely medical relief; it is transforming frustration of life in to joy of dedication, personal ambition into selfless service"



The NLEP Emblem symbolizes beauty and purity in lotus. The Emblem captures the spirit of hope positive action in the eradication of Leprosy.



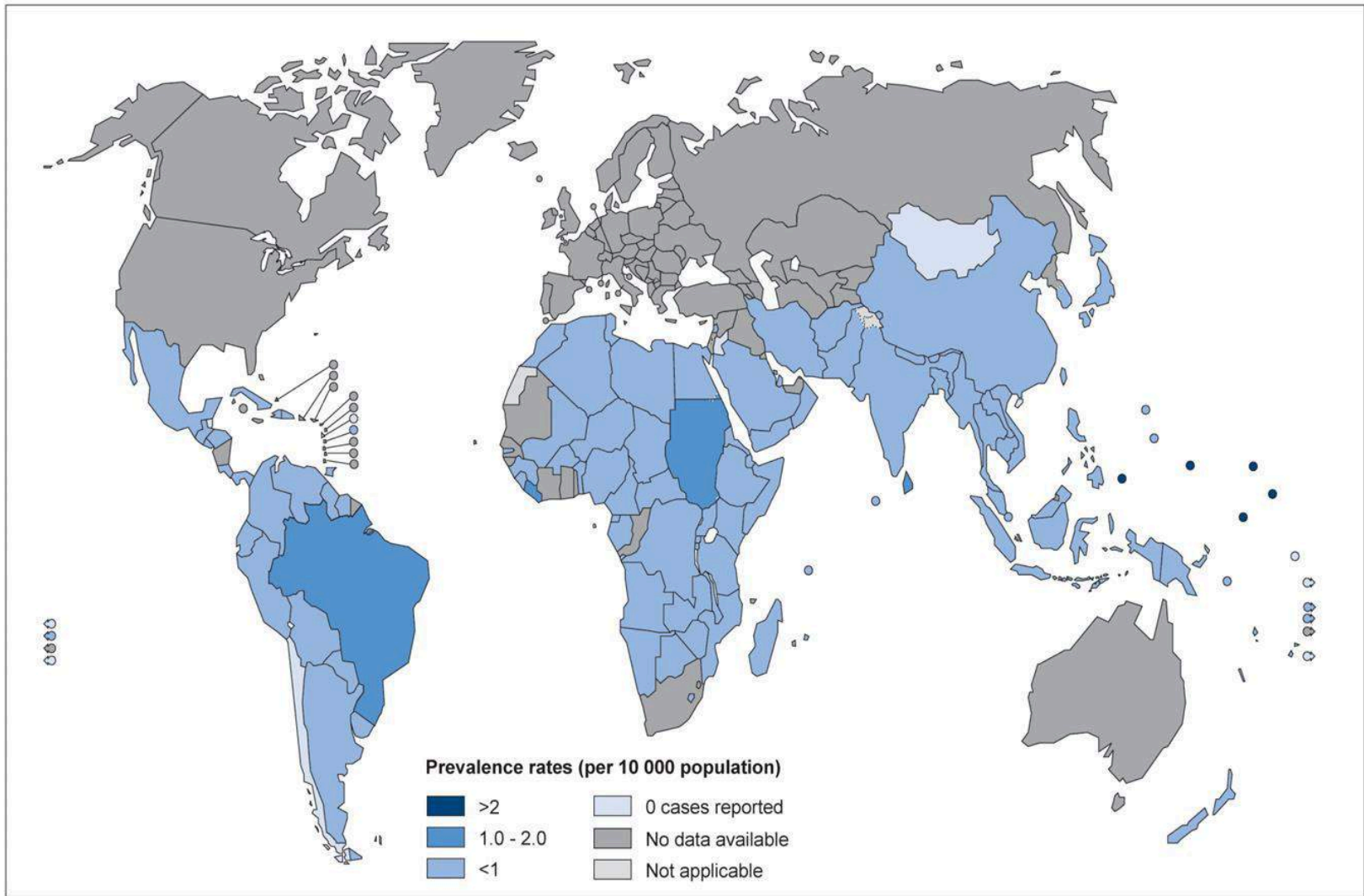
Mahatma Gandhi nursing Parchure Shashtri, the great Sanskrit scholar who suffered from leprosy

INTRODUCTION

- Leprosy is hereditary and incurable.
 - Causes social aversion and ostracism leading to the high deformity.
 - Has the maximum social stigma
 - Common belief - due to past sins committed by the person.
 - Scientific inventions identified leprosy as a disease that can be eradicated.
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BURDEN OF LEPROSY

Leprosy prevalence rates, data reported to WHO as of beginning January 2011



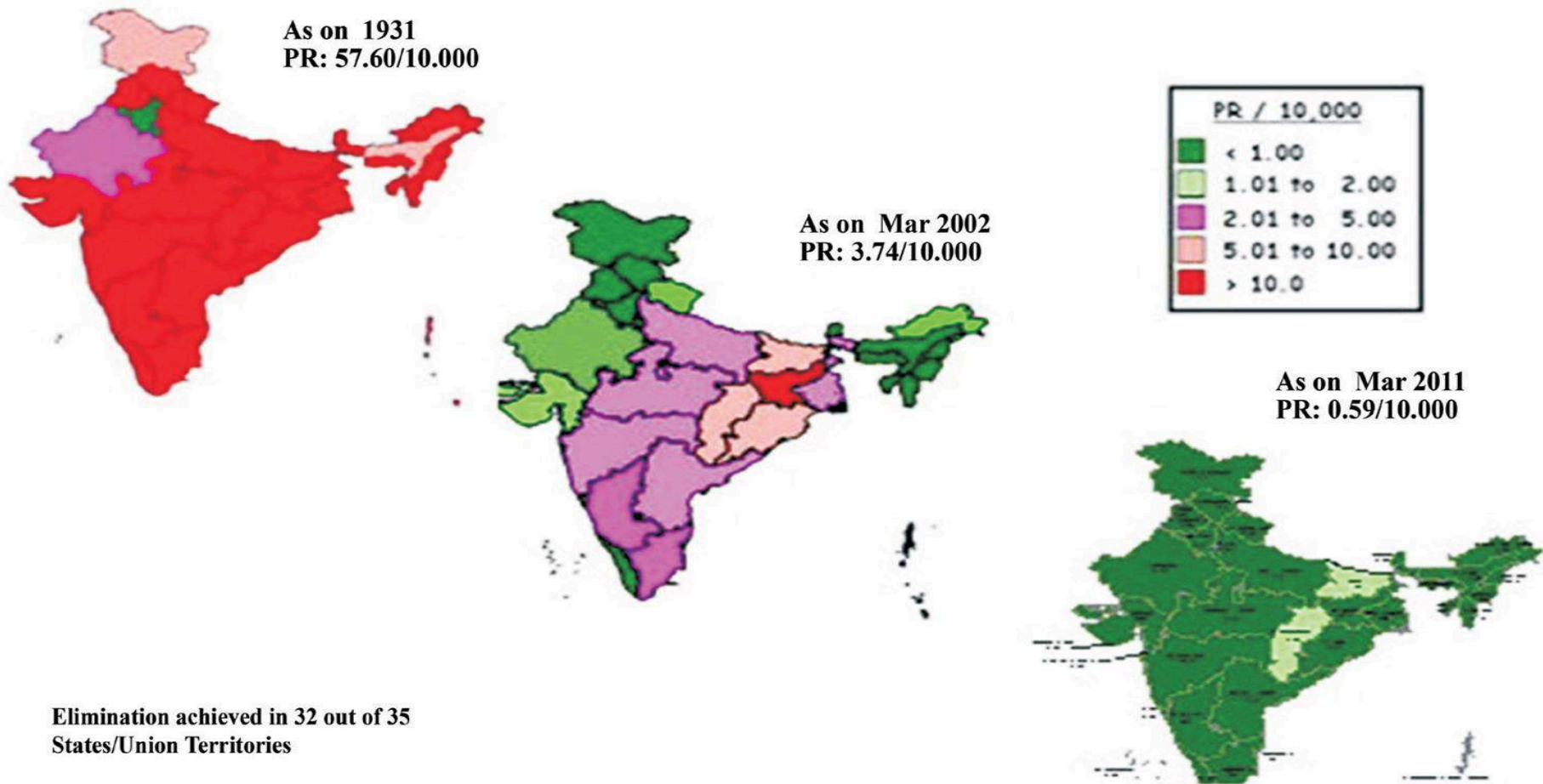
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2011. All rights reserved

Data Source: World Health Organization
 Map Production: Control of Neglected
 Tropical Diseases (NTD)
 World Health Organization



THE LEPROSY SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

Declining leprosy prevalence in India



MILESTONES OF LEPROSY ERADICATION

- 1848 – Leper Act , British India abolished later.
- 1948 – Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh
- 1955** – National leprosy Control Program
- 1980** – Dapsone
- 1982** – MDT
- 1983 – National Leprosy Eradication Program(MDT started)
- 1991 – World Health Assembly resolution to eradicate leprosy by 2000AD.
- 1998-2004 – Modified Leprosy Elimination Program .
- 2005 Dec** – Prevalence rate 0.95 /10,000 and government declared achievement of elimination target.
- 2005 – NRHM covers NLEP .
- 2012 - Special action plan for 209 high endemic districts 16 States/UTs

**NATIONAL
LEPROSY
ERADICATION
PROGRAM**

OBJECTIVES OF NLEP

I.To achieve elimination

II.To accomplish integration

III.To proceed with endemic states

RATIONALE FOR ELIMINATING LEPROSY

a. Feasible

b. Prevents downward spiral

c. Enhances credibility

d. Release of resources

e. Will consign leprosy to history

STRATEGIES IN NLEP

1. Early detection
2. Regular treatment
3. Public awareness campaigns
4. Medical rehabilitation

COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM

1. Decentralizing
2. Capacity building
3. Intensified IEC
4. Prevention of DPMR
5. Intensified monitoring

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM

- 01 case per 10,000 population
 - 3 States are yet to achieve elimination.
 - More focus is given to the districts and blocks
 - Urban Leprosy Awareness Campaigns
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MAJOR INITIATIVES

1. New case detection

2. Treatment completion rate

3. Disability Prevention and Medical
Rehabilitation(DPMR)

AID PROVIDED ARE :

- Dressing material , ulcer kits.
- Footwear.
- 83 Reconstructive surgery centres (41+42).
- Incentives to BPL families.
- Support from the government.

MAJOR INITIATIVES.....CONTD.

4.Involvement of ASHA

5.Medical workers / NGO's

6.IEC campaign with a theme “ Towards
Leprosy Free india”

DISABILITY PREVENTION AND MEDICAL REHABILITATION PLAN



Objectives of the rehabilitation plan:

1. Adequately manage the occurrence of disabilities.

2. Assistance

3. Reconstructive surgery services

▪ [Disabilities video](#)

DPMR ACTIVITIES- 3 TIER SYSTEM

1.Primary level (First level)

2.Secondary level (Second Level)

3.Tertiary level (Third Level)

➤Central government Institutes

➤ICMR Institute JALMA , Agra .

➤ILEP supported Leprosy Hospitals .

THE OTHER SUPPORTIVE UNITS ARE :

- Orthopedics and plastic surgery departments of medical colleges.
 - Identified NGO Institutions.
 - All National Institutes under Ministry of Social justice and Empowerment.
 - Contractual surgeons skilled in RCS and Rehabilitation Programmes.
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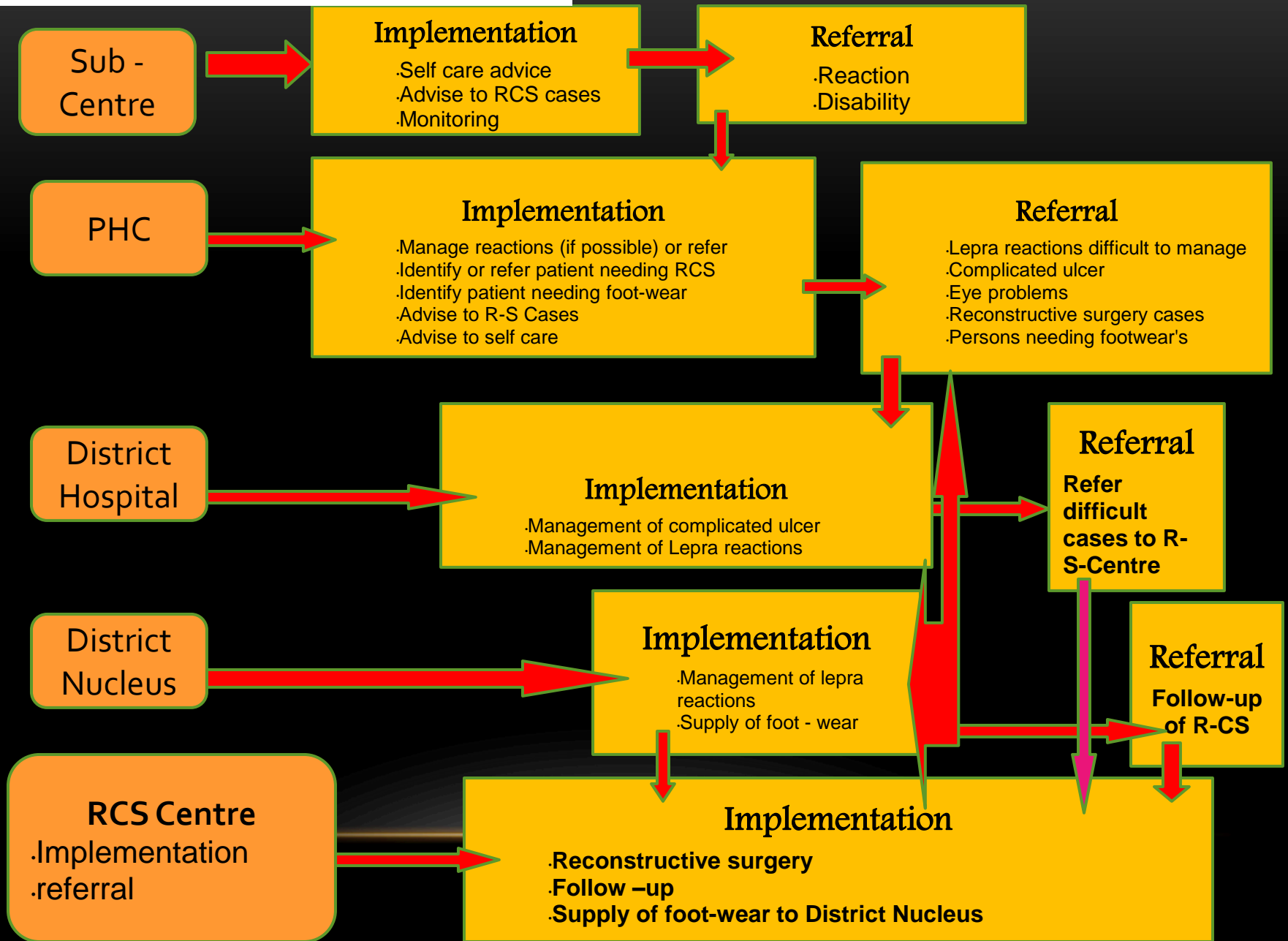
DECENTRALIZATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Integration of leprosy services
 - Services are available at health centers
 - District nucleus
 - National Rural Health Mission.
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STRENGTHENING AND INTEGRATION OF SERVICE DELIVERY :

- Diagnosis and treatment facilities
- Counseling to patients
- Referral system.
- Urban leprosy control services
- Special emphasis

Refferal system NLEP



ILEP AGENCIES

In the field of leprosy eradication, there is considerable element of foreign assistance from international agencies :



Federal Ministry of Health



INSTITUTE OF HUMAN
VIROLOGY, NIGERIA



IEC ON NLEP

VIDEO

Leprosy

DO's

- Regularly examine your body for any patch with loss of sensation.
- If any patch is noted on the body, immediately consult doctor at the nearest health facility for confirmation of Leprosy.
- If diagnosed as Leprosy, take MDT.
- Collect your MDT every month 'free of cost' from your nearest health centre.
- Complete the full course of treatment to cure disease and prevent disabilities.

DON'Ts

- Do not neglect hygiene of your skin.
- Do not hide the patch on your body.
- Do not fear; Leprosy is curable with MDT.
- Do not be irregular in attending the health centre for taking MDT.
- Do not interrupt the daily MDT intake.

Leprosy is completely curable with MDT



Central Leprosy Division - Directorate General of Health Services
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi - 110011

Haath Milaayen Kushth Mitaayen



Let us all pledge to make India Leprosy free



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THE "FINAL PUSH" STRATEGY FOR LEPROSY ELIMINATION

- Expand services
- Ensure new cases
- Encourage for treatment
- Promote awareness
- Set targets
- Stratify the problem
- Identify and target
- Promote campaigns
- Monitoring by WHO

Eliminating Leprosy

WHO/LEPRA/1
Rev. 09/98



WHO's Presentation at the 15th International Leprosy Congress
Beijing, 7-12 September 1998



THANK YOU

