

Leishmaniasis

BANGLADESH

2014

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Country General Information (WHO, 2013)

Total population:	156,595,000	Age group <15/>14 years, %:	30% / 70%
Gender (% F/M):	49.9% / 50.1%	Life expectancy at birth in years (F/M):	71.3 / 69.8
GDP (PPP int \$):	2810	Number of 3rd sub-national administrative level divisions, name:	500, Upazilla
Income status:	Low middle		

Epidemiology

	VL	CL	PKDL	MCL
Endemicity status:	Endemic	Non-endemic	Endemic	Non-endemic
Number of new cases (incidence):	650	0	318	N/A
Number of relapse cases:	85	0	No data	N/A
Total number of cases:	735	0	318	N/A
Imported cases (#, %):	0 0.0%	N/A	No data	No data
Gender distribution (% F):	40%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age group distribution (% <5-14/>14):	(4/33/76)	N/A	(1/35/64)	N/A
Incidence rate (cases/10 000 population in endemic areas):	0.21	0	N/A	N/A
Number of endemic 3rd sub-national administrative level divisions (n):	100	0	N/A	N/A
Population at risk ¹ (% , n/total):	20% (30905893/156595000)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Was there any outbreak?	No	No	N/A	N/A
Number of new ² foci:	0	0	N/A	N/A

N/A = not applicable

VL = visceral leishmaniasis

CL = cutaneous leishmaniasis

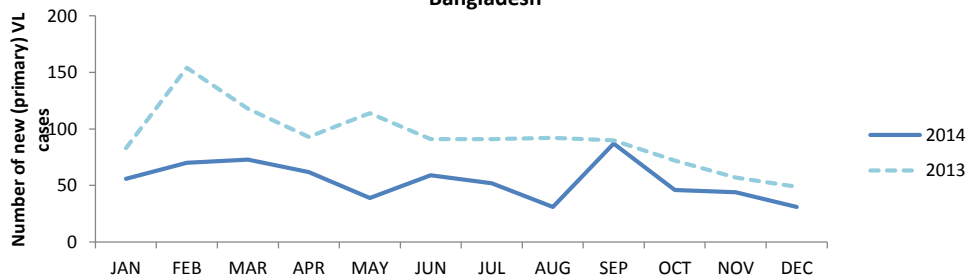
PKDL = post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis

MCL = mucocutaneous leishmaniasis

Monthly distribution of new cases January-December

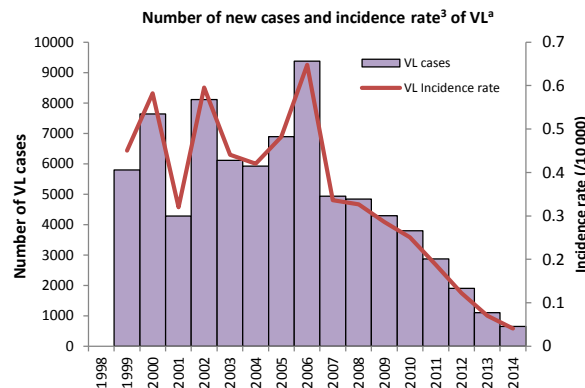
2014	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
VL	56	70	73	62	39	59	52	31	87	46	44	31
CL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of new (primary) VL cases reported by month in 2013 and 2014, Bangladesh



Incidence rate/10 000 population and number of new CL (left) and new (primary) VL (right) cases from 1998 to 2014

Not endemic for CL



¹ Defined as "Number of people living in 3rd sub-national administrative level endemic areas"

^a No data for 1998

² For this reporting period, an area at the 3rd sub-national administrative level reporting cases for the first time ever

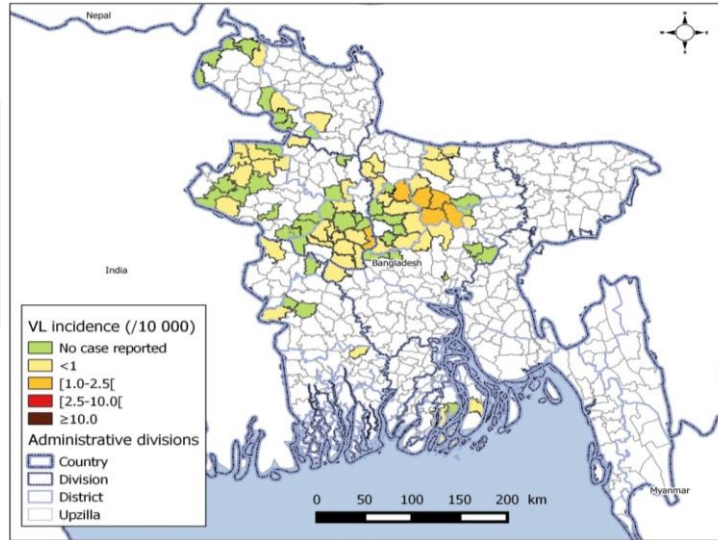
³ Incidence rate at the national level

Distribution of new CL (left) and new (primary) VL (right) cases

Not endemic for CL

Incidence of VL in Bangladesh in 2014 at upazilla level per 10 000 population

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 and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.
Map production: WHO/HTM/NTD/IDM



Control and surveillance

Year Leishmaniasis National Control Programme (LNCP) was established:	2008	Year latest national guidelines were published:	2013
Type of surveillance:	Vertical	Is leishmaniasis a notifiable disease (mandatory reporting)?	No
Is there a vector control programme?	Yes	Is there a reservoir host control programme?	Yes
Type of insecticide used for IRS:	Deltamethrin	Number of leishmaniasis health facilities:	100

Diagnosis

	VL	CL	PKDL	MCL
Number of people screened actively for:	No data	N/A	No data	N/A
Number of people screened passively for:	No data	N/A	No data	N/A
VL cases diagnosed by RDT* (%, # RDT+/total VL cases):	95% (615/650)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of positive RDT* (%, # RDT+/total RDT):	5% (615/11256)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases diagnosed by direct exam (parasitology) (% , # slides +/total cases):	16% (120/650)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of positive slides (%, # slides +/total slides):	100% (120/120)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases diagnosed clinically (%, # clinical cases/total cases):	No data	N/A	No data	N/A
Percentage of cases with HIV-VL coinfection:	0% (0/650)	N/A	0% (0/318)	N/A

* These indicators apply only for new (primary) VL cases
 VL = visceral leishmaniasis CL = cutaneous leishmaniasis PKDL = post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis
 N/A = not applicable RDT = rapid diagnostic test HIV = human immunodeficiency virus MCL = mucocutaneous leishmaniasis

Treatment and medicines

Is treatment provided free of charge in the public sector?	Yes
Antileishmanial medicines included in the national List of Essential Medicines:	Sodium stibogluconate (SSG), amphotericin B deoxycholate, paromomycin, miltefosine

TREATMENT OUTCOME

	VL
Proportion of relapse cases: ⁴	12% (85/735)
Initial cure rate:	No data
Failure ⁵ rate:	1% (11/735)
Case-fatality rate:	1% (4/735)

⁴ A relapse case in this country is defined as:

Suspected: A case that was diagnosed earlier as kala-azar and was treated and cured, and symptoms reappeared after one year. Confirmed: Suspected Relapse/Reinfection Kala-azar (RKA) plus demonstration of parasite or parasite DNA in tissue specimen.

⁵ A failure case in this country is defined as:

Suspected: A case that was diagnosed earlier as kala-azar and was treated and cured, and symptoms reappeared after one year. Confirmed: Suspected Kala-azar Treatment Failure (KATF) plus demonstration of parasite or parasite DNA in tissue specimen.

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