



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

are a group of preventable and treatable parasitic, viral, bacterial, fungal, and non-communicable diseases that **affect more than one billion people globally.**

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) cause devastating health and economic problems.

NTDs cause disability that hinders school attendance, care of families, and earning wages.

They disrupt productivity in already unstable economies.

Several NTDs can be controlled or eliminated through straightforward community-level interventions such as mass drug administration (MDA) or simple water filtration. MDA efforts leverage \$29.9 billion in donated drugs.



Lymphatic Filariasis
(Elephantiasis)



Blinding Trachoma



Onchocerciasis
(River Blindness)



Schistosomiasis
(Snail Fever)



Soil-Transmitted Helminths
(Hookworm, Roundworm, Whipworm)



Guinea worm disease

DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS

Scale up of proven interventions has led to:

760 MILLION people no longer requiring treatment for lymphatic filariasis (LF)

13 human Guinea worm cases in 2023, down from 3.5 million in the 1980s

50 COUNTRIES have **ELIMINATED** at least **1 NTD**

CDC's EFFORTS

CDC's Division of Parasitic Diseases and Malaria translates science into action.



Researching better **laboratory surveillance tools** and making them ready for use by country programs where these diseases are being eliminated



Identifying **approaches to improve coverage of MDA for NTDs, and improving morbidity management and disability prevention** for individuals suffering with LF



Developing approaches to **improve surveillance and better measure** NTD program impact



Assisting countries with implementing their programs and using new tools



Providing global scientific leadership on NTD elimination through collaborations with World Health Organization (WHO) and others

SPOTLIGHT ON KEY CDC ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES



Developing a new blood test to more easily assess trachoma transmission in a community



Strengthening capacity in labs in Africa



Developing lab-based surveillance strategies, including leading efforts to implement integrated surveillance to detect more than 30 parasitic, viral, and bacterial diseases from a single, small blood sample



Providing support in the Americas, including American Samoa (a U.S. territory), Haiti, and Guyana to eliminate LF



Using data to strengthen disease elimination efforts for LF, river blindness, and schistosomiasis



Serving as a WHO Collaborating Center for Guinea worm disease and blinding trachoma

WHAT'S NEEDED?

Continue scale up of proven interventions

Expand and strengthen surveillance for data-driven decision making

Develop and deploy new diagnostic tools, new interventions, and new surveillance approaches

Assist countries that have not yet reached elimination to improve and maintain their technical capacity

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about CDC's work to prevent, control, and eliminate parasitic diseases, visit www.cdc.gov/parasites.

