

Contrôle des maladies tropicales entre conflits et crises sanitaires

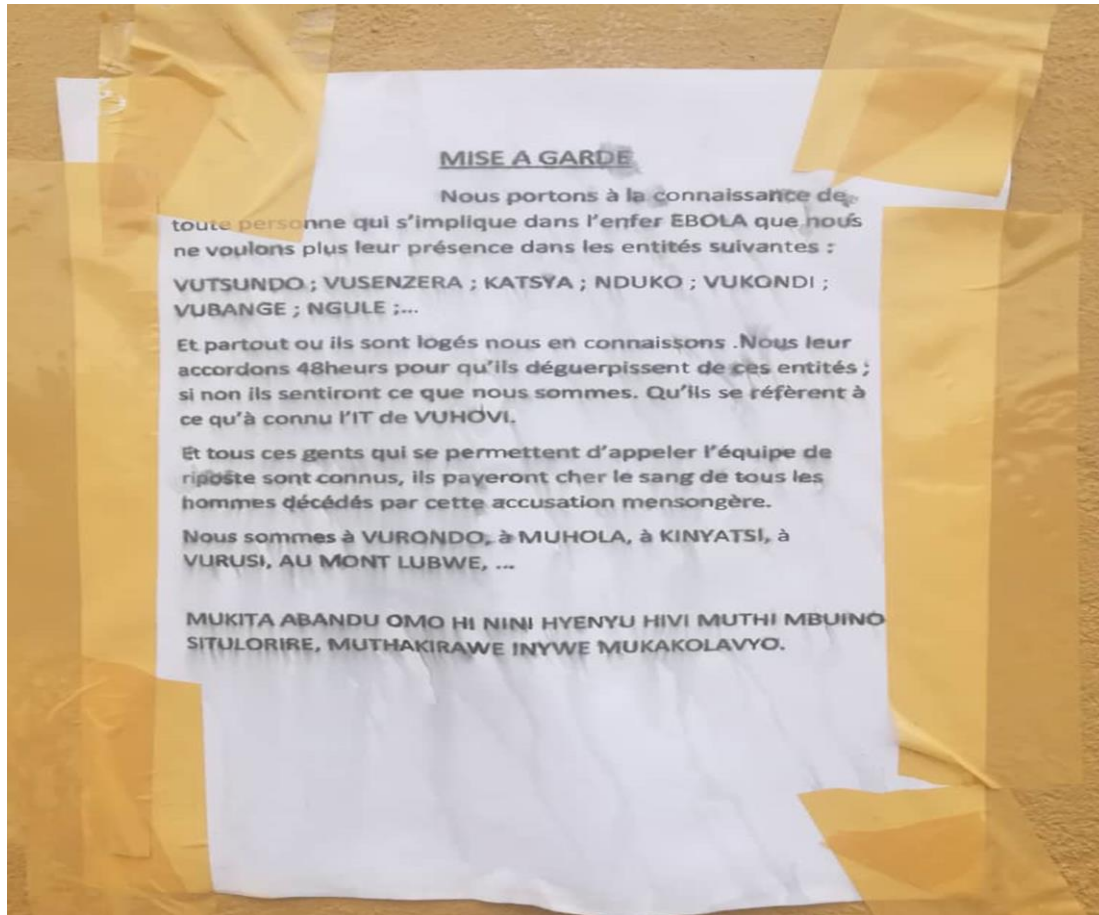
Denis Malvy

CHU Pellegrin & Inserm 1219, BPH, Université de Bordeaux

Liens d'intérêt: aucun

Impact des conflits sur le contrôle des maladies tropicales

The exacerbation of Ebola outbreaks by conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo



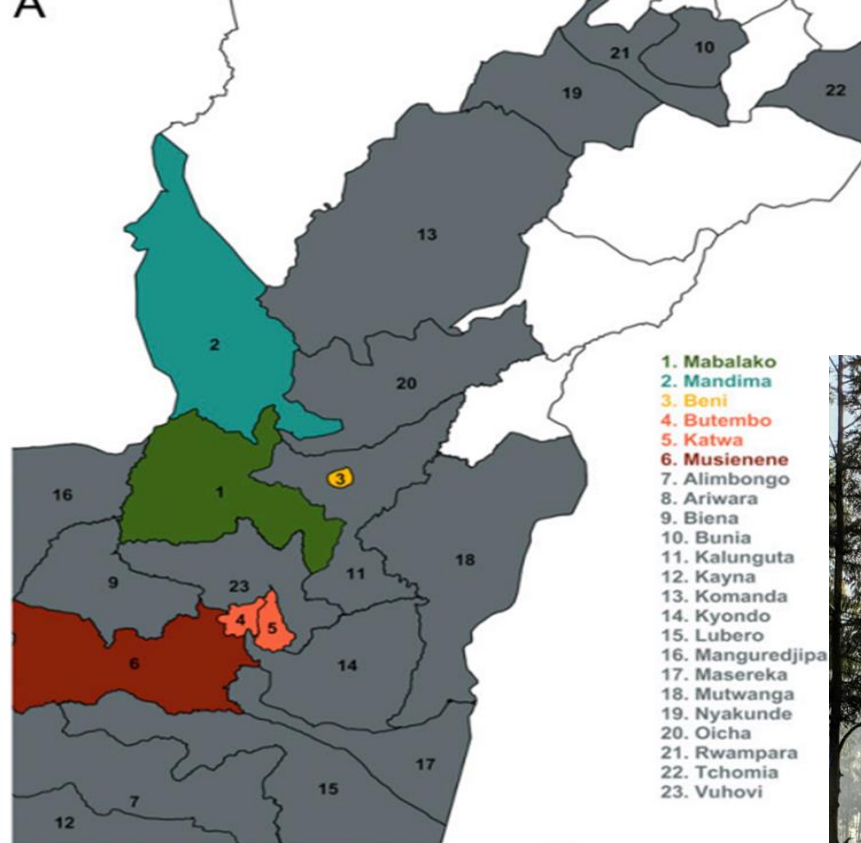
Wells CR, Pandey A, Ndeffo Mbah ML, Gaüzère BA, Malvy D, Singer BH, Galvani AP. The exacerbation of Ebola outbreaks by conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2019; 26;116(48):24366-24372.



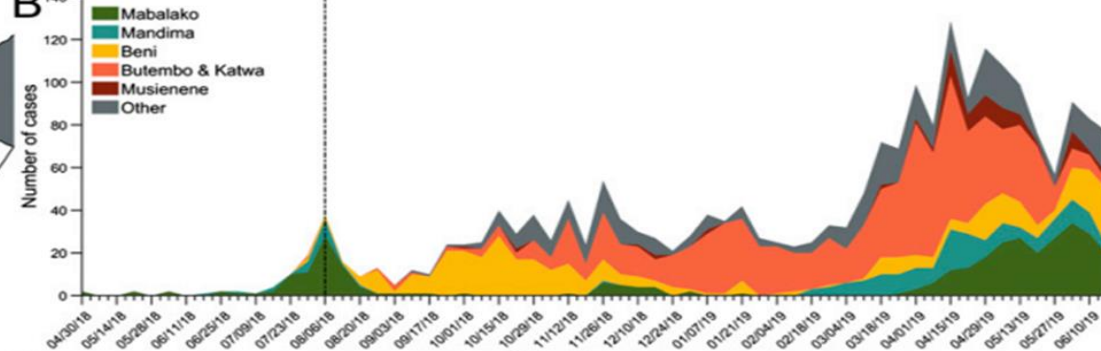
17 Juillet 2019, X^{ème} épidémie d'Ebola en RDC déclarée Urgence de Santé Publique de Portée Internationale

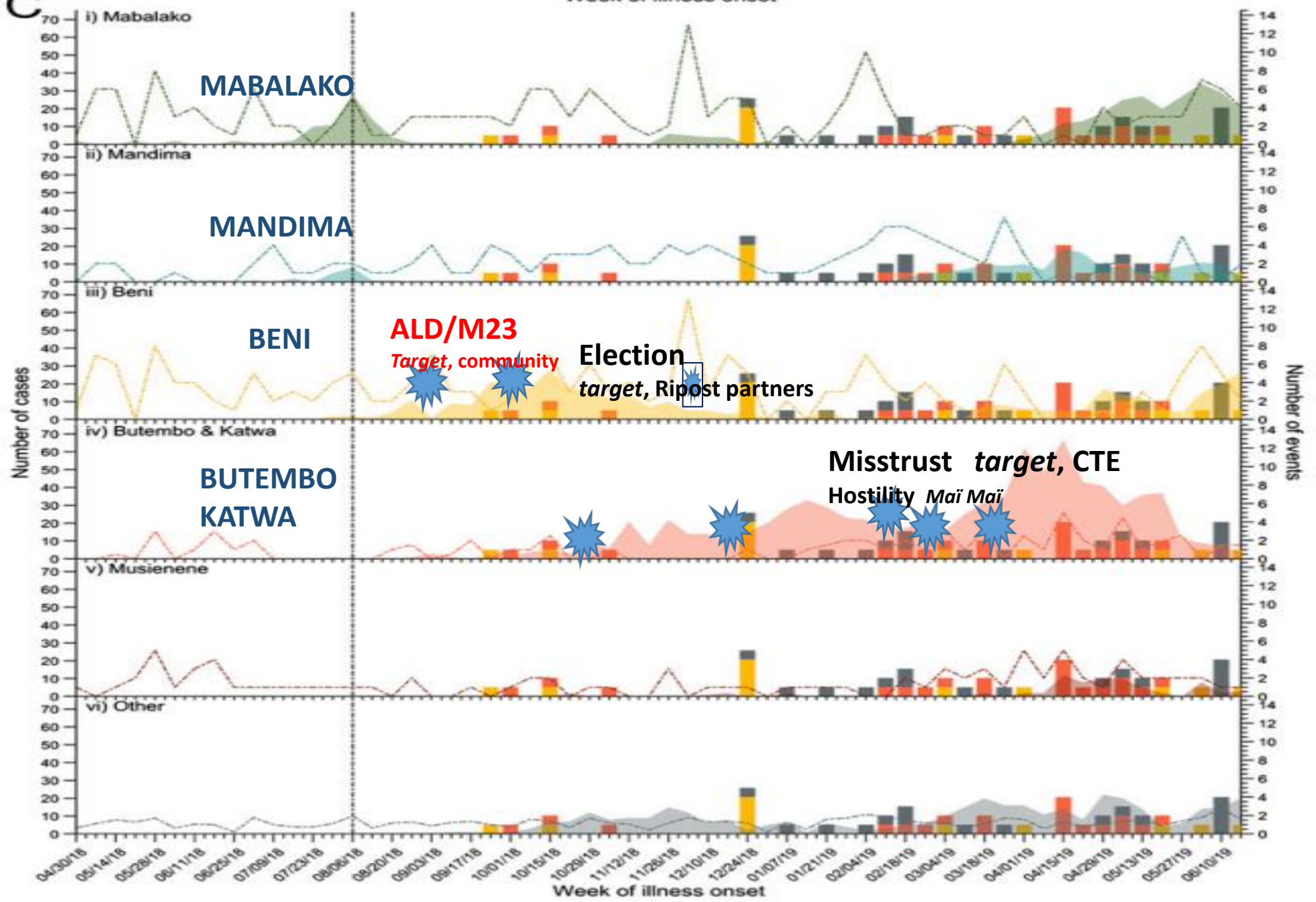
15 Octobre 2019, RDC, 240 000 personnes vaccinées

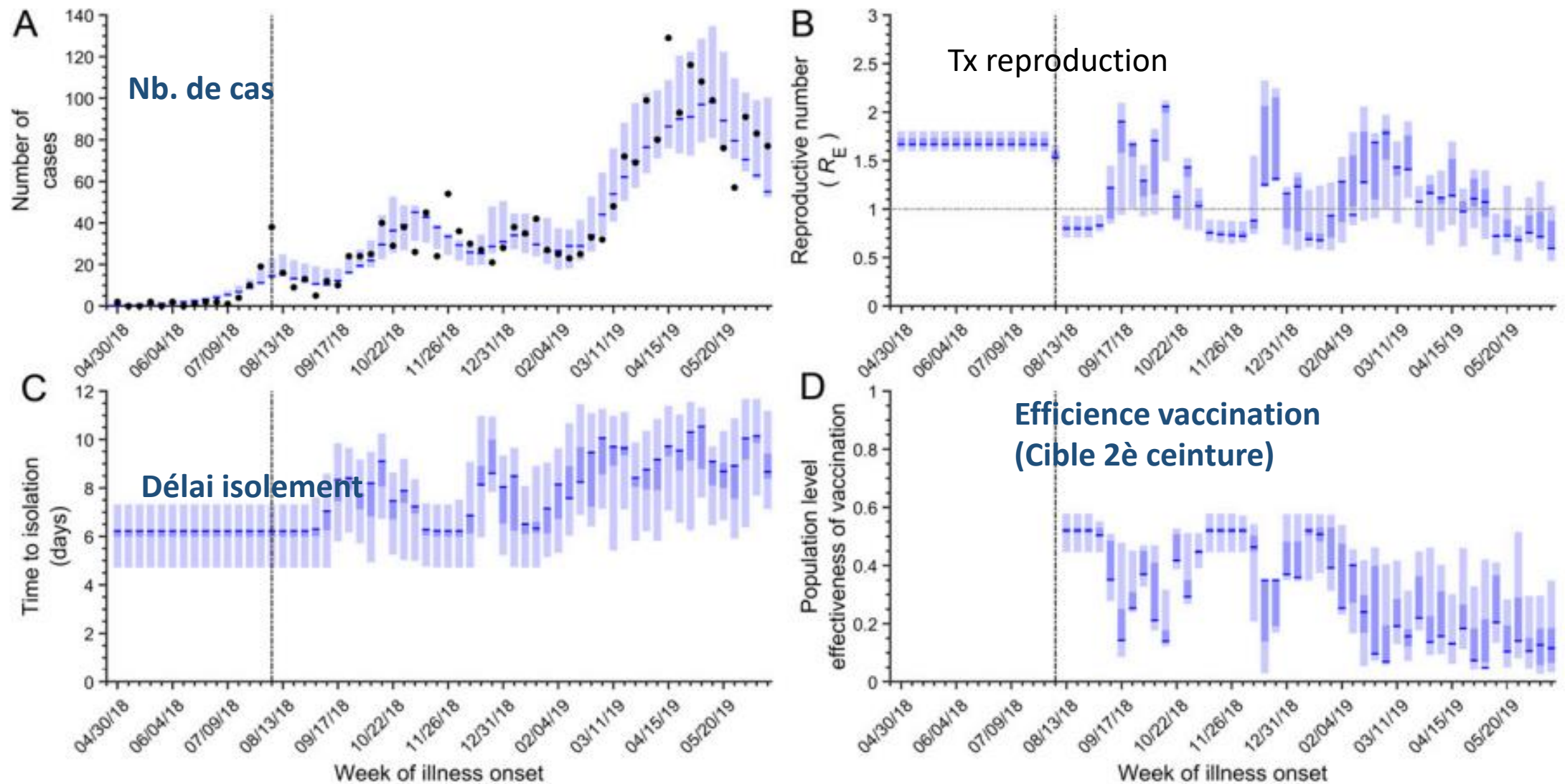
Photo A Huguet



1. Mabalako
2. Mandima
3. Beni
4. Butembo
5. Katwa
6. Musienene
7. Alimbongo
8. Ariwara
9. Biena
10. Bunia
11. Kalunguta
12. Kayna
13. Komanda
14. Kyondo
15. Lubero
16. Manguredjipa
17. Masereka
18. Mutwanga
19. Nyakunde
20. Oicha
21. Rwampara
22. Tchomia
23. Vuhovi





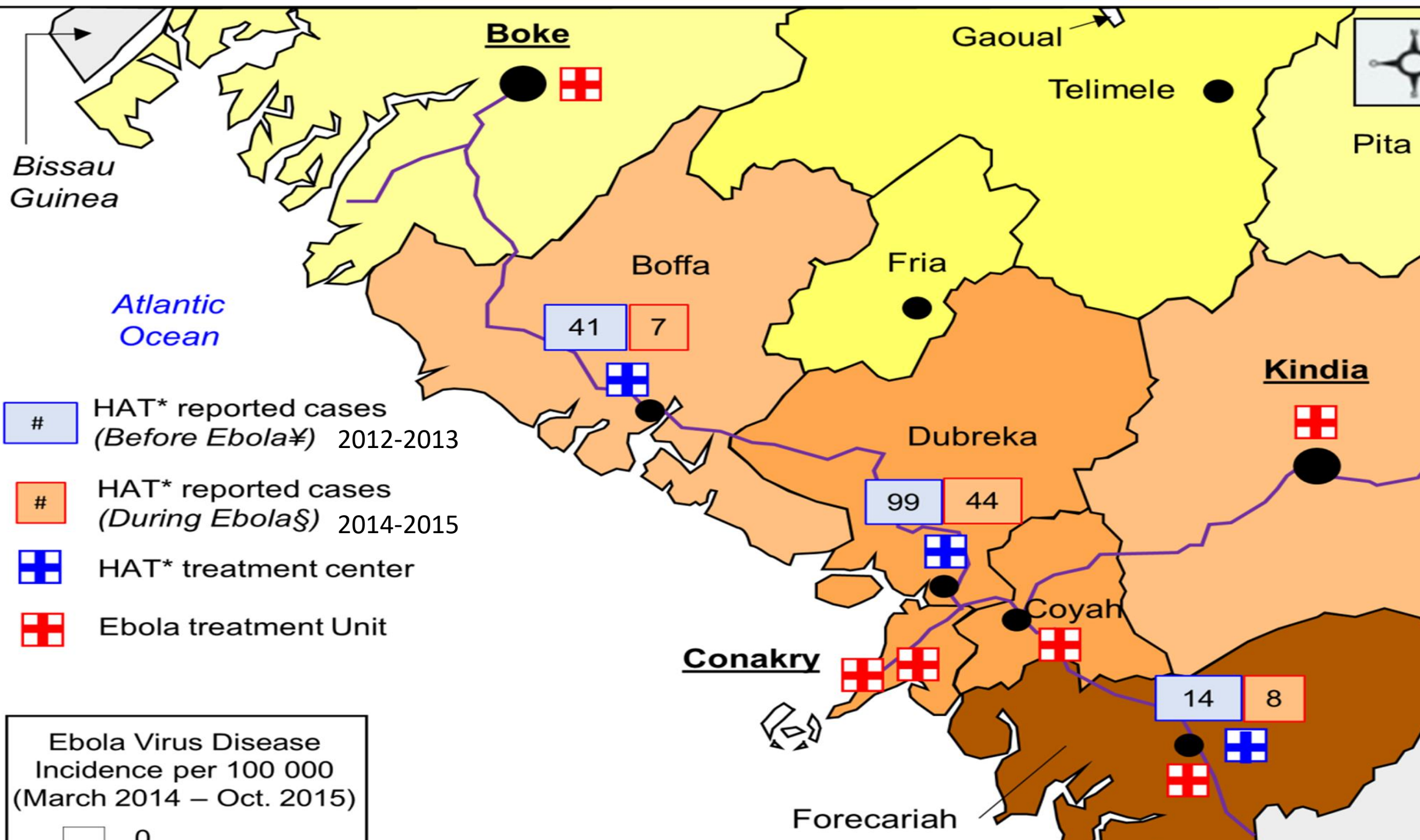


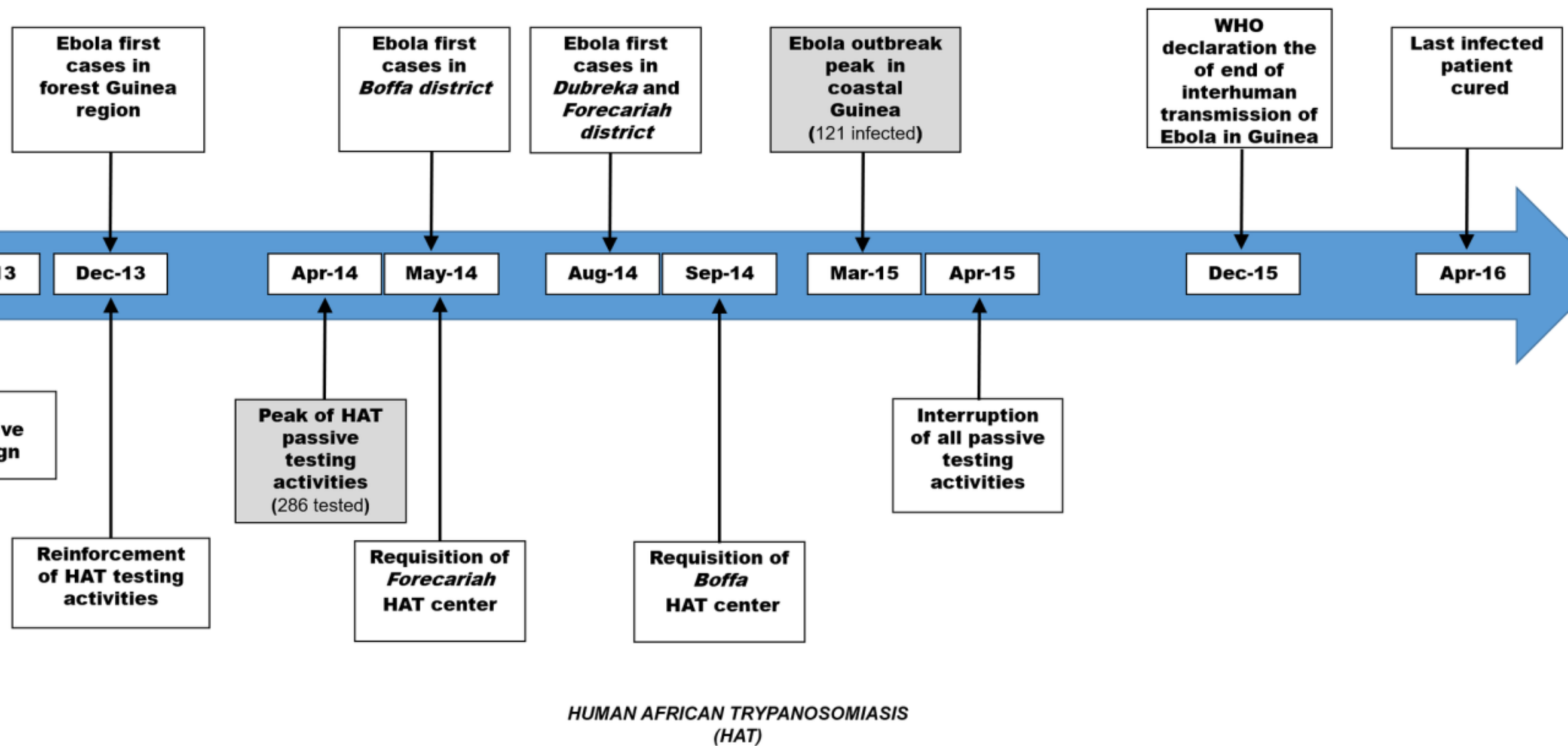
Impact des crises sanitaires sur les programmes d'élimination des maladies tropicales

Impact of the Ebola outbreak on *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* infection medical activities in coastal Guinea, 2014-2015: A retrospective analysis from the Guinean national Human African Trypanosomiasis control program



Camara M, Ouattara E, Duvignaud A, Migliani R, Camara O, Leno M, Solano P, Bucheton B, Camara M, Malvy D. Impact of the Ebola outbreak on *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* infection medical activities in coastal Guinea, 2014-2015: A retrospective analysis from the Guinean national Human African Trypanosomiasis control program. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2017;11(11):e0006060.





Timeline of the Ebola epidemic and HAT control activities. This figure shows in parallel the main events of the Ebola epidemic and of Human

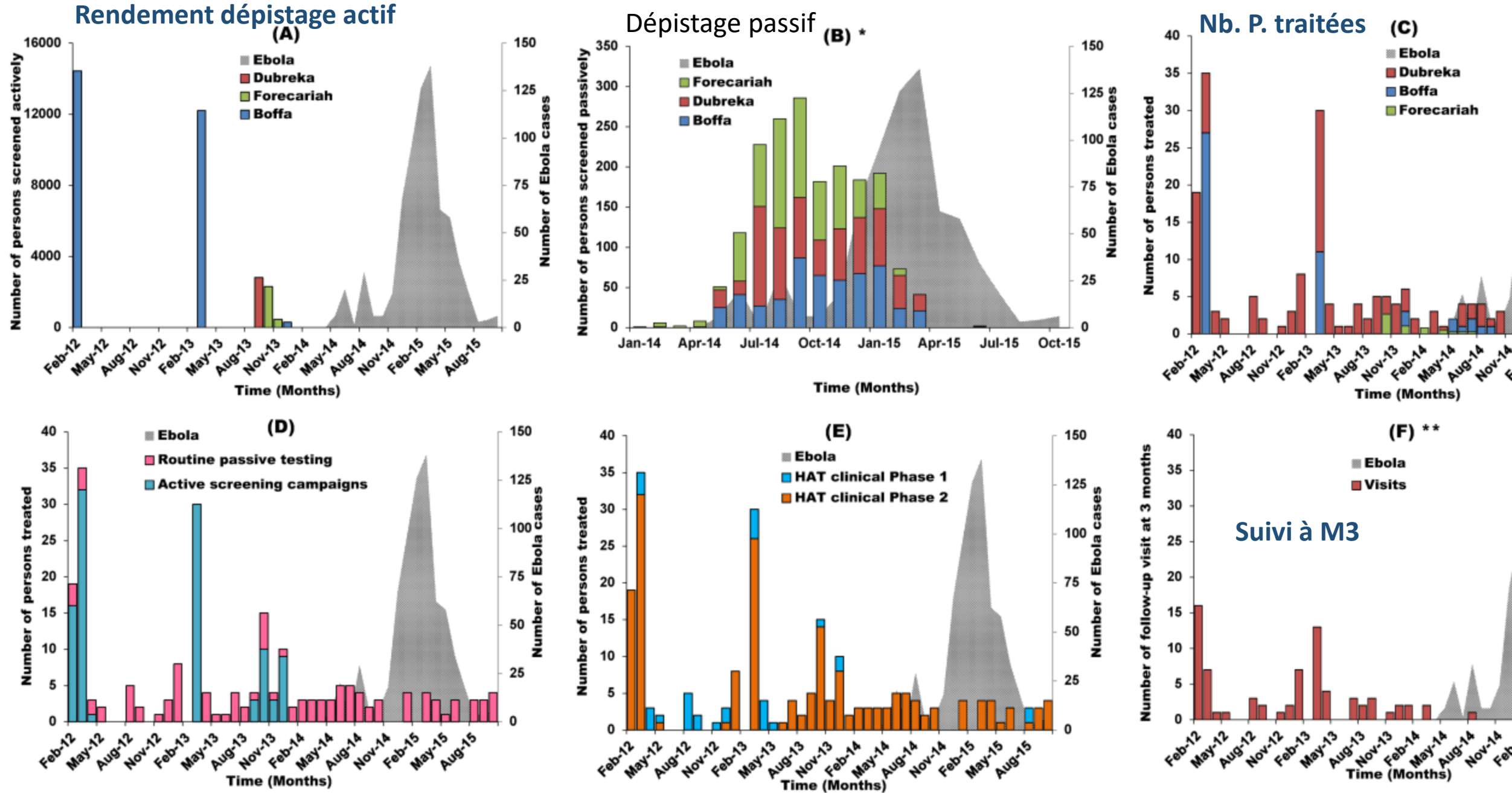


Fig 3. Impact of Ebola outbreak on HAT testing and caring activities in Guinea, January 2012 to October 2015. This panel figure displays the monthly evolution of the number of persons diagnosed during active campaigns by HAT treatment center; (B) Monthly evolution of the number of persons screened passively; (C) Monthly evolution of the number of persons treated; (D) Monthly evolution of the number of persons treated by routine passive testing and active screening campaigns; (E) Monthly evolution of the number of persons treated by HAT clinical Phase 1 and HAT clinical Phase 2; (F) Monthly evolution of the number of follow-up visits at 3 months.



one should “never let a good crisis go to waste.” (falsely attributed to W. Churchill)



Photo A. Huguet



MISE A GARDE

Nous portons à la connaissance de toute personne qui s'implique dans l'enfer EBOLA que nous ne voulons plus leur présence dans les entités suivantes :

VUTSUNDO ; VUSENZERA ; KATSYA ; NDUKO ; VUKONDI ; VUBANGE ; NGULE ;...

Et partout où ils sont logés nous en connaissons .Nous leur accordons 48heurs pour qu'ils déguerpiissent de ces entités ; si non ils sentiront ce que nous sommes. Qu'ils se réfèrent à ce qu'à connu l'IT de VUHOVI.

Et tous ces gents qui se permettent d'appeler l'équipe de riposte sont connus, ils payeront cher le sang de tous les hommes décédés par cette accusation mensongère.

Nous sommes à VURONDO, à MUHOLA, à KINYATSI, à VURUSI, AU MONT LUBWE, ...

MUKITA ABANDU OMO HI NINI HYENYU HIVI MUTHI MBUINO SITULORIRE, MUTHAKIRawe INYWE MUKAKOLAVYO.

The exacerbation of Ebola outbreaks by conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Chad R. Wells^{a,1}, Abhishek Pandey^{a,1}, Martial L. Ndeffo Mbah^b, Bernard-A. Gaüzère^c, Denis Malvy^{c,d,e}, Burton H. Singer^{f,2}, and Alison P. Galvani^a

^aCenter for Infectious Disease Modeling and Analysis, Yale School of Public Health, New Haven, CT 06520; ^bDepartment of Veterinary Integrative Biosciences, College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843; ^cCentre René Labusquière, University Department of Tropical Medicine and Clinical International Health, University of Bordeaux, 33076 Bordeaux, France; ^dDepartment for Infectious and Tropical Diseases, University Hospital Centre of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; ^eINSERM 1219, University of Bordeaux, 33076 Bordeaux, France; and ^fEmerging Pathogens Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32610



The exacerbation of Ebola outbreaks by conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Chad R. Wells^{a,1}, Abhishek Pandey^{a,1}, Martial L. Ndeffo Mbah^b, Bernard-A. Gaüzère^c, Denis Malvy^{c,d,e}, Burton H. Singer^{f,2}, and Alison P. Galvani^a

^aCenter for Infectious Disease Modeling and Analysis, Yale School of Public Health, New Haven, CT 06520; ^bDepartment of Veterinary Integrative Biosciences, College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843; ^cCentre René Labusquière, University Department of Tropical Medicine and Clinical International Health, University of Bordeaux, 33076 Bordeaux, France; ^dDepartment for Infectious and Tropical Diseases, University Hospital Centre of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; ^eINSERM 1219, University of Bordeaux, 33076 Bordeaux, France; and ^fEmerging Pathogens Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32610

Contributed by Burton H. Singer, September 9, 2019 (sent for review August 14, 2019; reviewed by David Fisman and Seyed Moghadas)

