Indicator 3.3.5

Indicator Name, Target and Goal

Indicator   3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Target   3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Goal   3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Definition and Rationale

○   Definition

This indicator is defined as the number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions.

○   Concepts

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) are a diverse group of communicable diseases that prevail in tropical and subtropical conditions in more than 100 countries. They include the following diseases: Buruli ulcer, Chagas disease, dengue, dracunculiasis (guinea-worm disease), echinococcosis, foodborne trematodiases, human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), leishmaniases, leprosy, lymphatic filariasis, mycetoma, onchocerciasis (river blindness), rabies, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiases, taeniasis and neurocysticercosis, trachoma, and yaws. An up-to-date list is available at http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/diseases/en/.

Treatment and care is defined as preventive, curative, surgical or rehabilitative measures against the NTDs. It consists of:

(1) Mass treatment known as preventive chemotherapy (PC) for at least one NTD; and

(2) Individual treatment and care for any NTD.

PC consists of the regular, large-scale administration of drugs - either alone or in combination, to entire population groups, with the aim of reducing transmission and associated morbidity; PC is the public health strategy recommended by WHO against some helminth infections (lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis) and one chlamydial infection (trachoma).

Other key interventions against NTDs (e.g. vector management, veterinary public health, water, sanitation and hygiene) are to be addressed in the context of other targets and indicators, namely Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and universal access to water and sanitation.

○　Rationale and Interpretation:

The "end of the epidemic" of NTDs will be evidenced first by decreases in the number of people requiring treatment and care, as NTDs are eradicated, eliminated or controlled.

However, this indicator should not be interpreted as the number of people at risk for NTDs. The number of people at risk is larger. Instead, this number represents the people at a level of risk that requires medical interventions i.e., treatment and care for NTDs.

The number should be decreasing over time towards zero. Global targets imply a 90% reduction by 2030.

Data Sources and Collection Method

Data for this indicator is compiled by National Institute of Infectious Disease (NIID) which belongs to Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Since not all the diseases in NTDs are determined to be reported by Infectious Disease Law, submitted data are based on the number reported to NIID or roughly grasped by researchers.

Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations

○　Computation Method

This indicator is calculated as the sum of newly reported cases. The diseases with new cases in Japan including imported cases are dengue, buruli ulcer, leprosy, cysticercosis, echinococcosis, foodborne trematodiases, soil-transmitted helminthiases, snakebite envenoming and scabies.

○　Comments and limitations

As mentioned in Data Sources and Collection Method, not all the diseases in NTDs are determined to be reported by Infectious Disease Law, therefore, submitted data are based on the number reported to NIID or roughly grasped by researchers.

Data Disaggregation

Data can be disaggregated by disease and by age group. Data can also be disaggregated by sex and location (urban / rural).

References

Official SDG Metadata URL

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-05.pdf

Internationally agreed methodology and guideline URL

WHO (2012). Weekly epidemiological record (No.2, 2012, 87, 17-28)

http://www.who.int/wer/2012/wer8702.pdf?ua=1

Other references

WHO (2007). Global plan to combat neglected tropical diseases, 2008-2015. Geneva. Available at:

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/69708/1/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_ eng.pdf?ua=1

WHO (2012). Accelerating work to overcome the global impact of neglected tropical diseases: A Roadmap for Implementation. Geneva. Available at:

http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/NTD_RoadMap_2012_Fullversion.pd f

WHO (2015). Investing to overcome the global impact of neglected tropical diseases. Geneva. Available at:

http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/9789241564861/en/

Custodian Ministries of Data

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Custodian Ministries of Related Policies

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

International Organizations

World Health Organization (WHO)