

COUNTRY GENERAL INFORMATION (WHO, 2015)

Total population:	12,340,000
Gender F/M (%):	49.9 / 50.1
Population, age group <15/ ≥15 years (%):	42 / 58
Life expectancy at birth (F/M, years) (2015):	59/ 56
GDP (PPP int \$):	1,850
Income status:	Low
Number of 3 rd sub-national administrative level divisions, name:	86, County

EPIDEMIOLOGY

	VL	CL	PKDL	MCL
Endemicity status:	Endemic	Non endemic	Endemic	Non endemic
Number of new cases (incidence):	2,840	N/A	54	N/A
Number of relapse ¹ cases:	634	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total number of cases:	3,474	N/A	54	N/A
Imported cases (#, %):	0, 0%	No data	N/A	N/A
Gender distribution (% F) ² :	57	N/A	No data	N/A
Age group distribution (% < 5/5-14/>14) ² :	(17/41/42)	N/A	No data	N/A
Incidence rate (cases/10,000 population in endemic areas):	13.96	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of endemic 3 rd sub-national administrative level divisions:	28	N/A	N/A	N/A
Population at risk ² (% # at risk/total population):	16% 2,034,944/ 12,340,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Was there any outbreak?	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A
Number of new ³ foci:	No data	No data	N/A	N/A

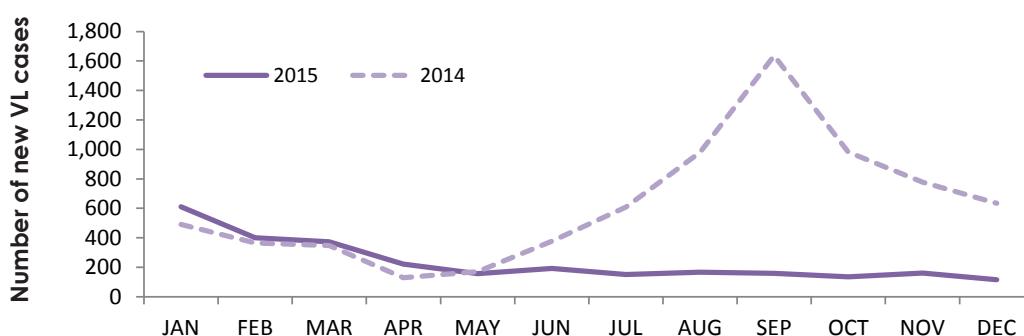
N/A = Not applicable; ¹ Relapse in this country is defined as: "A patient who returns with VL symptoms and has a positive parasitological test after having successfully been treated with antileishmanial medicines and discharged"; ² Defined as "Number of people living in 3rd sub-national administrative level endemic areas"; ³ Defined as "In this reporting period, an area at the 3rd sub-national administrative level reporting cases for the first time ever"; ² Sociodemographic information (age and gender) include both new and relapse cases.

Monthly distribution of new cases (January-December)

2015	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
VL	610	400	372	222	157	192	150	167	159	135	161	115

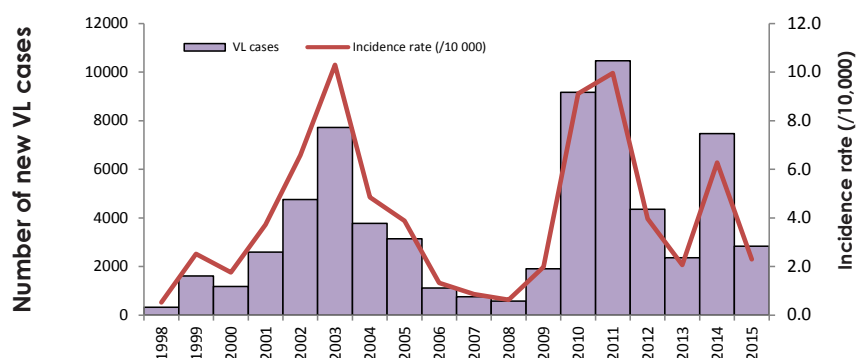
VL = visceral leishmaniasis; CL = cutaneous leishmaniasis; PKDL= post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis; MCL = mucocutaneous leishmaniasis

Visceral leishmaniasis



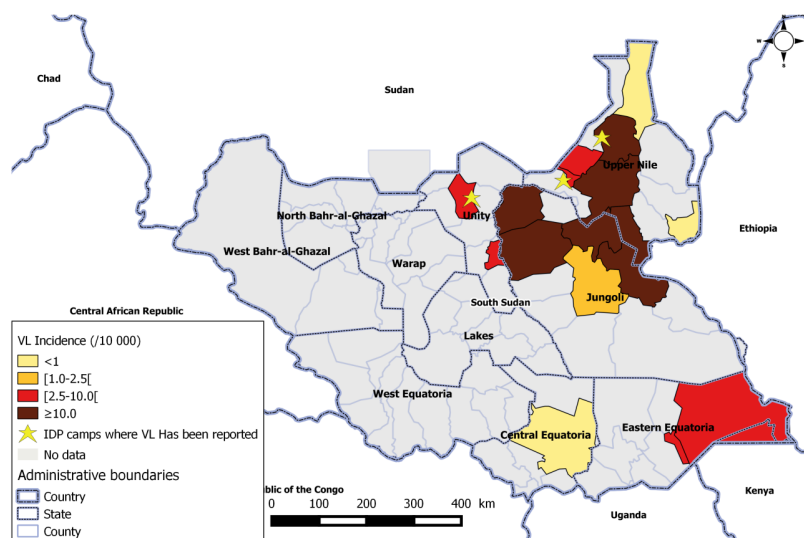
Incidence rate/10,000 (at the national level) and number of new cases from 1998 to 2015

Visceral leishmaniasis



Disease distribution of new VL and CL cases at county level per 10,000 population (2015)

Visceral leishmaniasis



www.who.int/leishmaniasis/Map-VL-South-Sudan-2015.png

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps 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:	Not available
Type of surveillance:	Vertical
Is there a vector control programme?	No
Type of insecticide used for Indoor residual Spraying (IRS):	N/A
Year latest national guidelines:	2011
Is leishmaniasis notifiable (mandatory report)?	Yes
Is there a reservoir host control programme?	No
Number of leishmaniasis health facilities:	21

DIAGNOSIS

	VL	CL	PKDL	MCL
Number of people screened actively for:	No data	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of people screened passively for:	5,321	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases diagnosed by RDT ^a (% , # RDT+ / total VL cases):	64% (1,820/2,840)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of positive RDT* (% , # RDT+ / total RDT):	34% (1,820/5,321)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases diagnosed by direct exam ^{**ab} (parasitology) (% , # slides + / total cases):	14% (492/3,474)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of positive slides ^{**} (% , # slides + / total slides):	17% (492/2,897)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cases diagnosed clinically (% , # clinical cases / total cases):	No data	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of CL cases with lesions equal to or greater than 4cm*:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of CL cases with 4 or more lesions*(% , # CL cases / total CL cases):	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percentage of cases with HIV coinfection*:	0.1% (3/2,840)	N/A	No data	N/A

N/A = Not applicable; RDT = rapid diagnostic test; HIV = human immunodeficiency virus; ^a Due to missing data, the number of cases diagnosed by RDT and direct exam do not sum to the total number of cases; ^b In South Sudan, reporting of direct exam results does not distinguish between new and relapse cases.

TREATMENT AND MEDICINES

- ▶ Is treatment provided for free in the public sector? **Yes**
- ▶ Antileishmanial medicines included in the National Medicine List: **Sodium stibogluconate (SSG), Amphotericin B deoxycholate, Paromomycin, Miltefosine**

TREATMENT OUTCOME

	VL	CL
Proportion of cases treated*(% , # treated cases / total cases):	No data	N/A
Initial cure rate ^{**} (% , # cases initially cured / total cases):	94% (3,263/3,474)	N/A
Failure rate ^{4*} (% , # patients with treatment failure / total cases):	0% (0/3,474)	N/A
Case fatality rate ^{**} (% , # patients who died / total cases):	3.3% (114/3,474)	N/A

VL = visceral leishmaniasis; CL = cutaneous leishmaniasis; PKDL = post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis; MCL = mucocutaneous leishmaniasis

⁴ Failure in this country is defined as: "A kala-azar patient who has failed to respond despite taking adequate and appropriate treatment"

* These indicators only apply to new cases; ** In South Sudan, these indicators apply to new and relapse cases.