

Annual Report 2013



Anti Leprosy Campaign
Ministry of Health

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Abbreviations

ALC – Anti Leprosy Campaign
BH- Base Hospital
CBO – Community based Organization
CLC – Central Leprosy Clinic
D/ALC – Director Anti leprosy Campaign
DDG – Deputy Director General
GH - General Hospital
HDI – Human Development Index
IEC – Information and Education
IPF – Individual Patient Form
IT – Information Technology
MB - Multibacillary
MDT – Multi Drug Therapy
MLT – Medical Laboratory Technologist
MOOH – Medical Officers of Health
MSD – Medical Supplies Division
NGO – Non Governmental
NHSL – National Hospital of Sri Lanka
NTD – Neglected Tropical Disease
PALs – Persons Affected with Leprosy
PB - Paucibacillary
PHI – Public Health Inspector
PHILC - Public Health Inspector Leprosy Control
PHLT – Public Health Laboratory Technologist
PoD – Prevention of Disability
RDHS – Regional Director of Health Services
RE – Regional Epidemiologists
SMI – School Medical Inspection
SLCD – Sri Lanka College of Dermatologists
WHO – World Health Organization

Contributors

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Introduction

Anti Leprosy Campaign (ALC) is the focal point in the Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka that is responsible for prevention and control of leprosy. A key function of the ALC is information collection and dissemination among all stakeholders. ALC is also responsible for training, program evaluation and planning and program monitoring at the peripheral level. The ALC is also mandated to build and sustain partnership with partners and coordinate and solicits support for the Leprosy Program Action Plans.

This report presents data collected primarily from the Individual patient forms and quarterly returns from districts Island wide to describe the epidemiology of leprosy and to document programmatic efforts to control leprosy in Sri Lanka.

Central leprosy clinic is functioning under ALC is a walk in clinic and provides comprehensive care including diagnosis, management, skin smear testing, physiotherapy services, counseling services, wound care. PALs are provided with needed splints and gutters, specially made shoes, ulcer care kits etc. A Consultant Dermatologist visits CLC once a week and provides clinical expertise.

All patients in other districts are treated and followed up in dermatology clinics located at medical institutions base hospital upwards. Follow up doses of MDT are only available through such dermatology units. Disabilities which are detected before or during treatment are referred to rheumatologists, neurologists, physiotherapists by the dermatologists.

Anti Leprosy Campaign, Ministry of Health Sri Lanka has developed a national strategy for reducing the disease burden due to leprosy and enhancing quality of leprosy services for 2011-2015. Accordance with the national strategic plan,

Vision

Leprosy free country where the needs of existing persons affected by leprosy are fulfilled

Mission

To provide accessible, acceptable and cost effective quality leprosy services to all persons affected with leprosy and to sustain such services to ensure reasonable quality of life to those affected.

General Objective

To prevent grade 2 deformities by provision of quality leprosy services through early detection, treatment and rehabilitation services for those who need assistance.

Specific Objectives

1. To reduce the rate of new cases with grade 2 deformities down to 4% at the end of 2015, compared to the baseline value of 8% at the end of 2010

2. To increase early detection rate (less than 6 months of the onset of symptoms) to 75% from the current rate of 44%
3. To improve treatment completion rates up to 90% at the end of 2015.
4. To reduce development of new deformities while on treatment and after completing treatment.
5. To provide comprehensive disability prevention and management through education and improved rehabilitation services
6. To fight all forms of stigma associated with leprosy
7. Ensuring the rights of persons affected with leprosy

Major Challenges

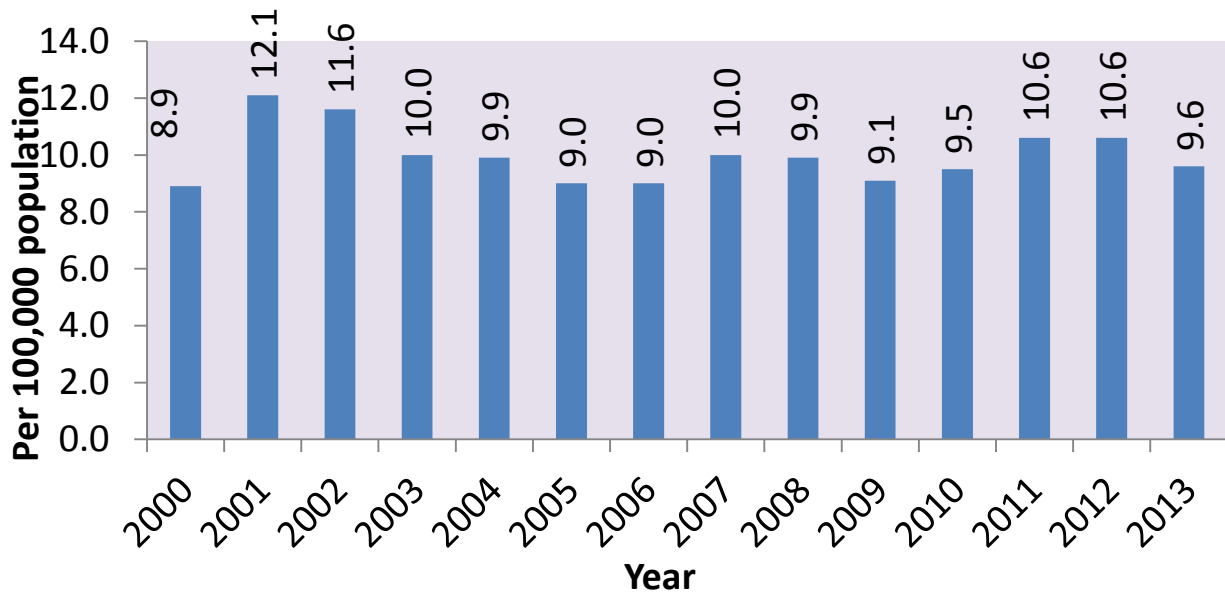
1. Unabated active transmission of the disease
2. Delayed Presentation and Defaulting from treatment at clinics
3. All aspects of quality clinical management are not accounted for at the service delivery points
4. Services offered to patients needing rehabilitation not satisfactory
5. Inadequate availability trained human resources for leprosy control
6. Inadequate supervision, monitoring and evaluation

Epidemiology

Table 01 - Leprosy statistics Anti Leprosy Campaign 2009 - 2013

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Total cases | 1955 | 2091 | 2229 | 2211 | 2131 |
| New cases | 1955 | 2091 | 2229 | 2189 | 1990 |
| NCDR | 9.14 | 9.50 | 10.60 | 10.60 | 9.60 |
| Child cases | 190 | 202 | 238 | 163 | 182 |
| Child rate | 9.92 | 9.7 | 10.72 | 7.64 | 9.17 |
| Deformity cases | 128 | 147 | 147 | 148 | 133 |
| Deformity rate | 6.35 | 7.09 | 6.66 | 7.37 | 6.73 |
| MB cases | 935 | 967 | 1069 | 1089 | 947 |
| MB rate | 47.63 | 46.19 | 48.18 | 49.34 | 48.82 |
| Late presentation (< 6months) rate | 54% | 55% | 55% | 55% | 46% |
| Relapses | Data Not available | Data Not available | Data Not available | 11 | 59 |
| Defaulters restarting treatment | Data Not available | Data Not available | Data Not available | 12 | 82 |

Figure 1 -New case detection rates of leprosy in Sri Lanka from 2001 to 2013

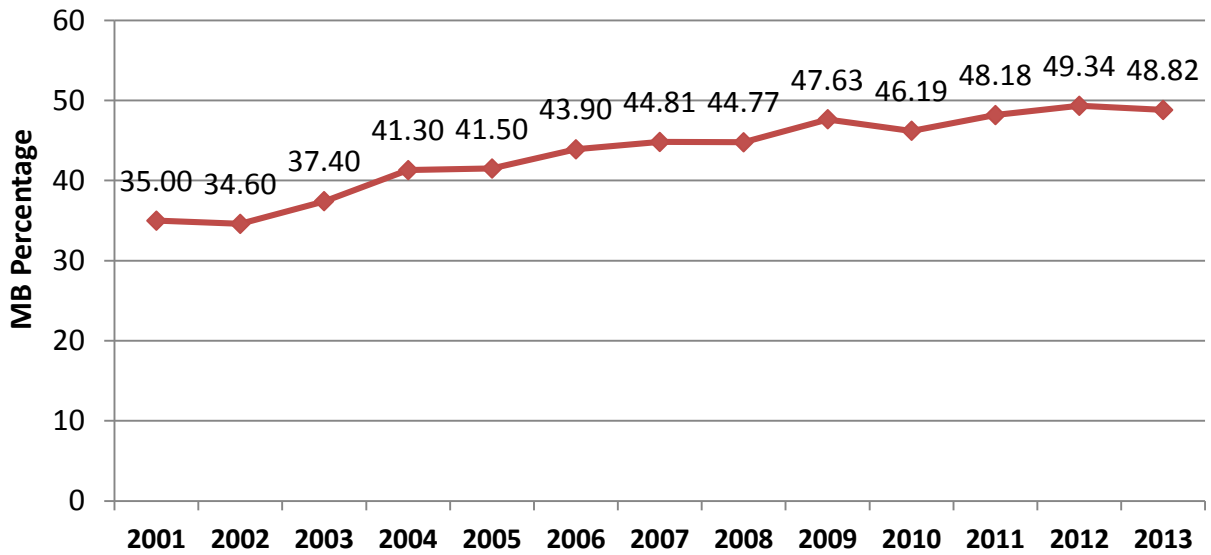


From 2001 - 2013 it was observed that the new case detection rates were fluctuating around 10 per 100,000 population. There is an increase in trend in new case detection rates from 2009. New case detection rate which was 9.14 in 2009 has risen up to 10.6 in 2011 and 2012. However, there is a reduction seen in 2013 to 9.6, this is thought to be mainly due to increased reporting of relapses and defaulters restarting treatment.

Table 2 - Leprosy Statistics district wise 2013

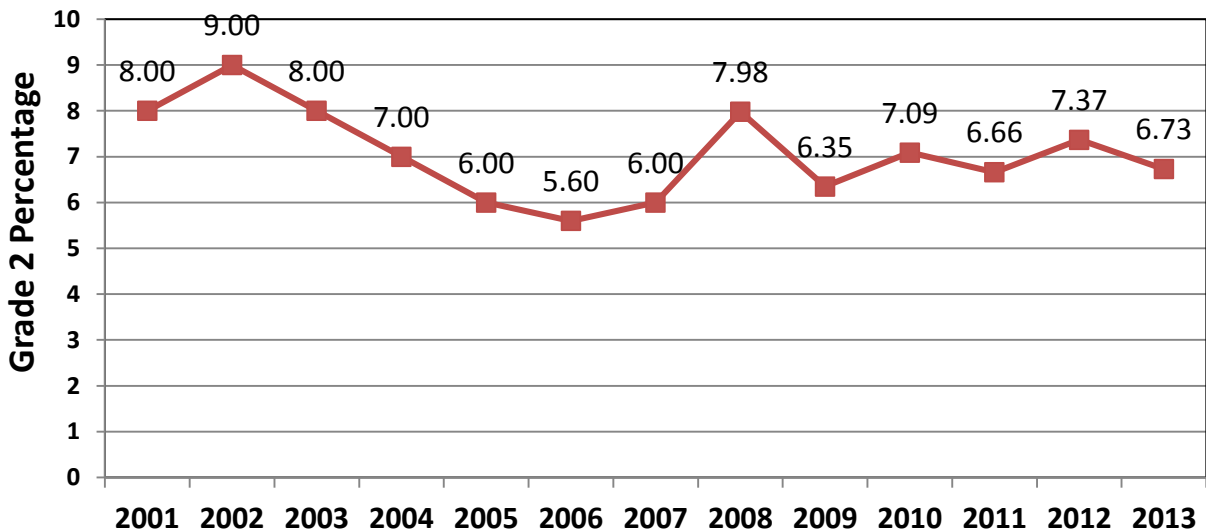
| | New cases | New case detection rate | MB cases | MB rate | Child cases | Child rate | Grade 2 Deformity cases | Grade 2 Deformity rate |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|---------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Kandy | 39 | 2.85 | 19 | 48.72 | 2 | 5.13 | 5 | 12.82 |
| Matale | 33 | 6.84 | 17 | 51.52 | 3 | 9.09 | 2 | 6.06 |
| Nuwaraeliya | 12 | 1.7 | 4 | 33.33 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.33 |
| Ampara | 44 | 16.27 | 28 | 63.64 | 1 | 2.27 | 3 | 6.82 |
| Batticaloa | 149 | 28.37 | 56 | 37.58 | 22 | 14.77 | 8 | 5.37 |
| Kalmunai | 101 | 26.74 | 48 | 47.52 | 9 | 8.91 | 6 | 5.94 |
| Trincomalee | 20 | 5.29 | 10 | 50 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| Jaffna | 54 | 9.26 | 7 | 12.96 | 18 | 33.33 | 5 | 9.26 |
| Kilinochchi | 5 | 4.43 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mannar | 5 | 5.05 | 4 | 80 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 |
| Mulliativu | 2 | 2.18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vauniya | 10 | 5.83 | 5 | 50 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Anuradhapura | 97 | 11.33 | 58 | 59.79 | 9 | 9.28 | 9 | 9.28 |
| Polonnaruwa | 63 | 15.62 | 40 | 63.49 | 2 | 3.17 | 6 | 9.52 |
| Kurunegala | 131 | 8.14 | 78 | 59.54 | 5 | 3.82 | 14 | 10.69 |
| Puttalam | 91 | 11.98 | 38 | 41.76 | 12 | 13.19 | 8 | 8.79 |
| Kegalla | 32 | 3.82 | 15 | 46.88 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9.38 |
| Rathnapura | 42 | 3.88 | 32 | 76.19 | 2 | 4.76 | 6 | 14.29 |
| Galle | 100 | 9.44 | 60 | 60 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Hambantota | 76 | 12.74 | 40 | 52.63 | 5 | 6.58 | 5 | 6.58 |
| Matara | 77 | 9.51 | 43 | 55.84 | 7 | 9.09 | 2 | 2.6 |
| Badulla | 17 | 2.09 | 8 | 47.06 | 1 | 5.88 | 2 | 11.76 |
| Moneragala | 26 | 5.8 | 11 | 42.31 | 2 | 7.69 | 2 | 7.69 |
| Colombo | 445 | 19.27 | 199 | 44.72 | 51 | 11.46 | 22 | 4.94 |
| Gampaha | 249 | 10.85 | 128 | 51.41 | 17 | 6.83 | 16 | 6.43 |
| Kalutara | 205 | 16.84 | 88 | 42.93 | 15 | 7.32 | 12 | 5.85 |

Figure 2 - MB percentage at the time of diagnosis among leprosy cases in Sri Lanka from 2001 -2013



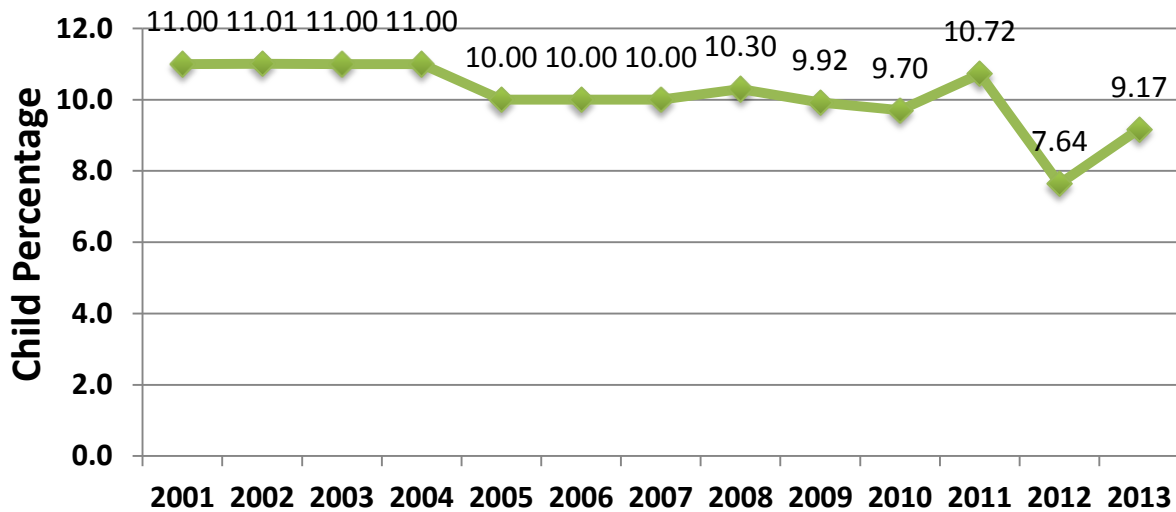
MB rates are increasing gradually over the past 10 years and have a rate of in 48.82% in 2013.

Figure 3 - Grade 2 deformity percentage at the time of diagnosis among leprosy cases in Sri Lanka from 2001-2013



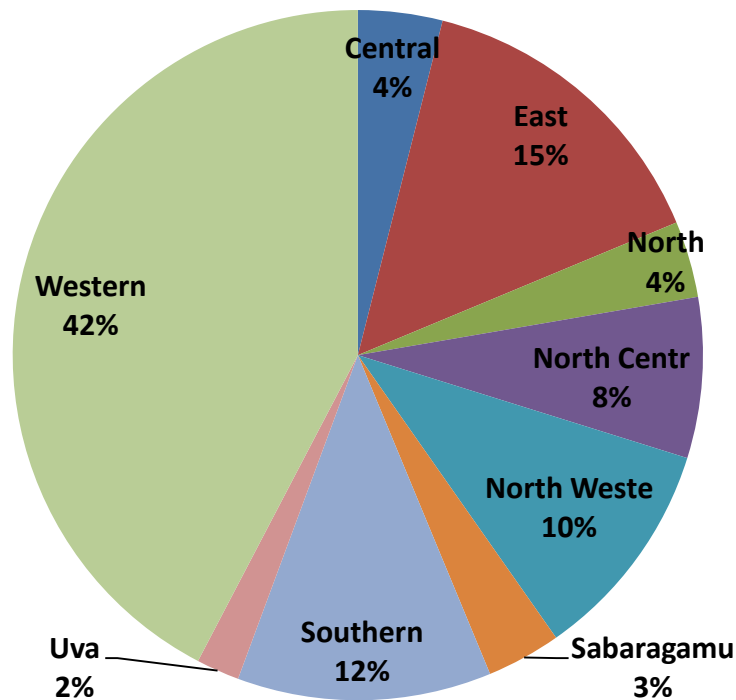
Grade 2 deformity rates which showed a down wards trend from 2001 and now fluctuating around 7%. 2013 6.73 percent of patients had grade 2 deformity at the time of diagnosis

Figure 4 - Child percentages at the time of diagnosis among leprosy cases in Sri Lanka from 2001-2013



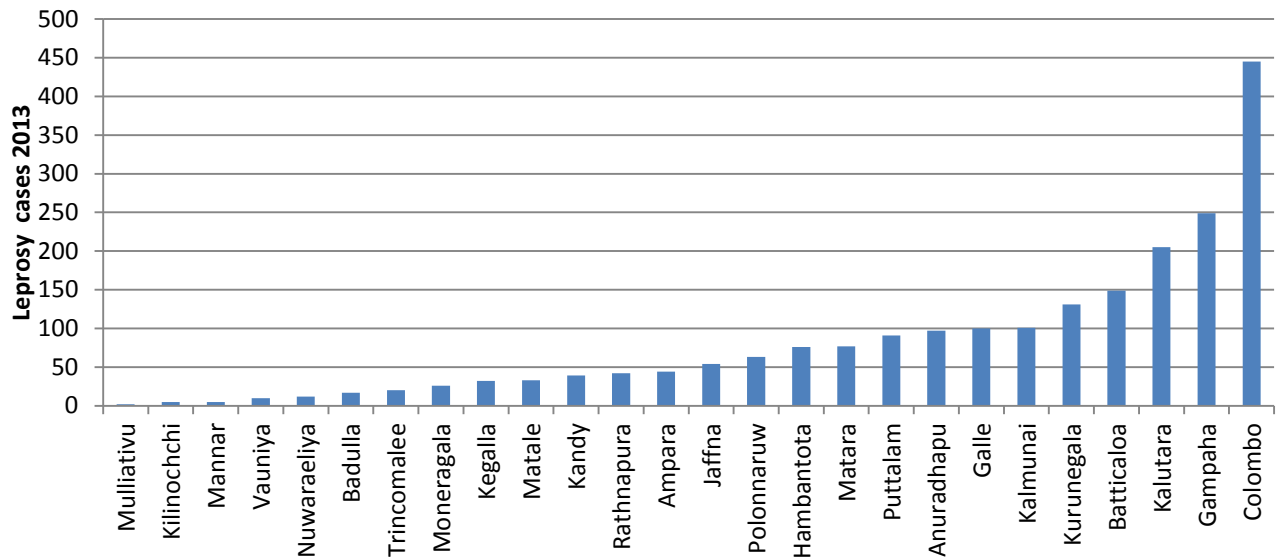
Child rates have been fluctuating around 10% from 2001 and 2013 and was 9.17 in 2013.

Figure 5 - Leprosy cases province wise in 2013



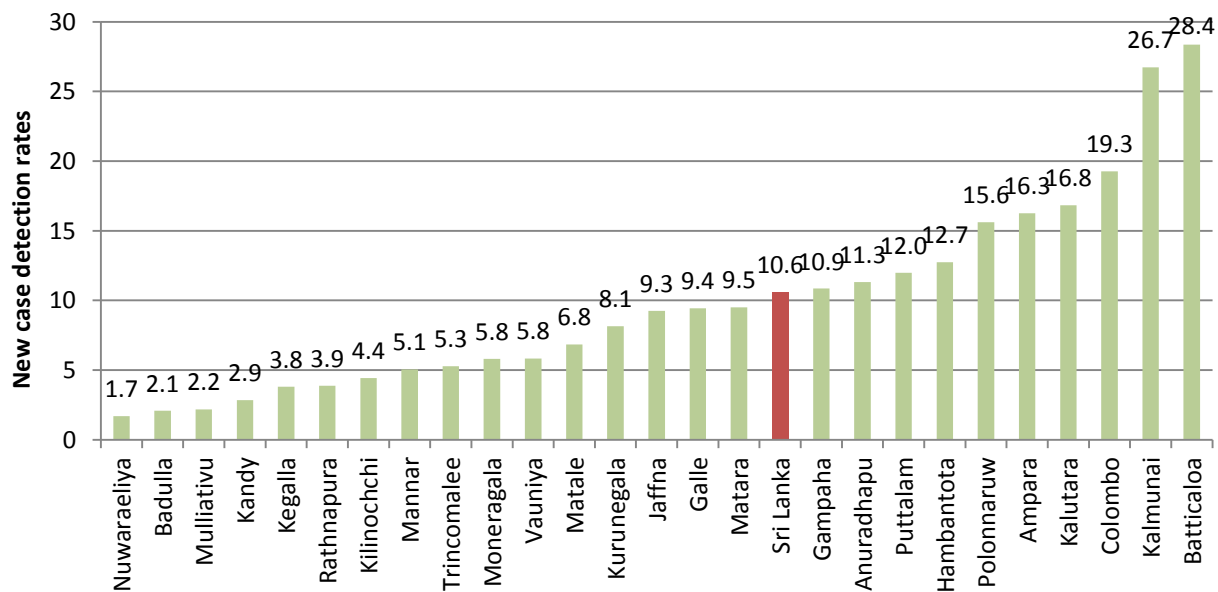
Highest percentage of leprosy cases have been reported from Western province with a percentage 42%, while East and Sothern provinces account for 15% and 12% of respectively.

Figure 6 - Number of new leprosy cases district-wise distribution in 2013



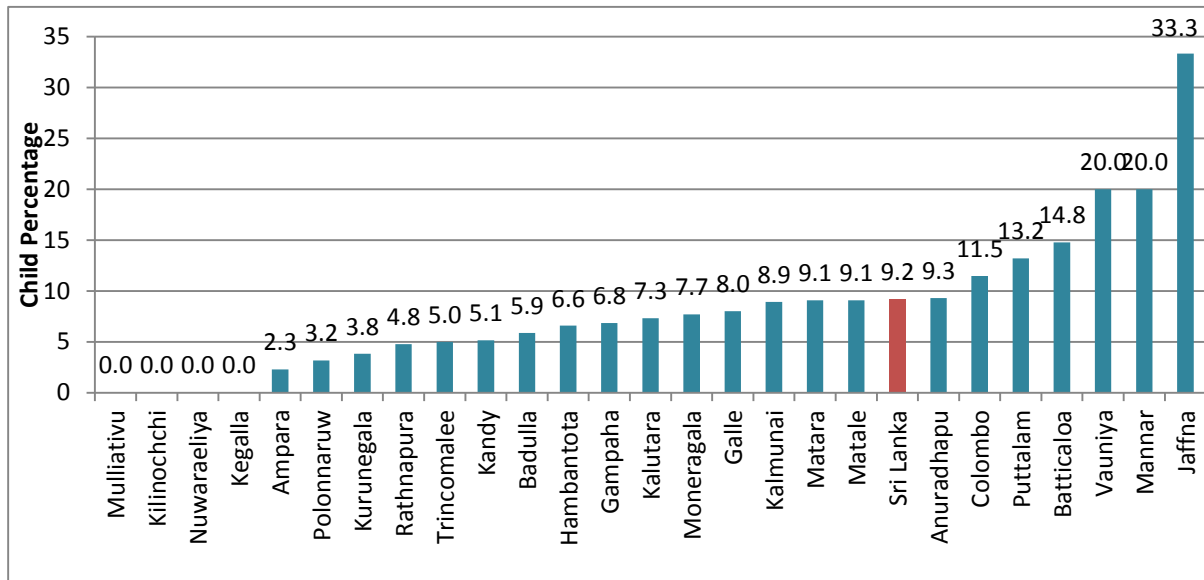
Highest number of new cases has been reported in Colombo district followed by Gampaha and Kalutara districts. Lowest numbers have been reported from Districts in Northern Province.

Figure 7 - New Case Detection rate of leprosy per 100,000 population district wise in 2013



Even though large number of patients are reported from Colombo, the new case detection rates for 2013 was highest for Batticaloa district followed by Kalmunai rates of 28.4 and 26.7 respectively.

Figure 8 - Child percentatge district wise in 2013



Highest child rate has been reported from Jaffna district a rate of 33% followed by Mannar district and Vauniya district 20% each.

Activities of Anti Leprosy Campaign in 2013

Measures taken to improve healthcare services

- a. Establishment of six new satellite dermatology clinics
- b. Establishment of multidisciplinary clinics to manage leprosy patients

Measures taken to improve health manpower and human resources

- a. Created and advertised Consultant Community Physician end post for ALC
- b. Created and advertised 3 posts of Medical Officers for ALC
- c. Appointment of permanent PHI leprosy in 20 districts conducting PHI training Workshop and training 21 leprosy control PHI
- d. Training programmes for MLT /PHLTs on slit skin smear testing and 10 MLTs and 10 PHLTs trained and establishing skin smear testing in 20 centers

Special activities and programmes of Anti-Leprosy Campaign

- a. World Leprosy Day – National Programme Media Seminar to increase public awareness through mass media
- b. Monitoring system strengthened by introducing Clinic Leprosy Register and District Leprosy Register and conducting PHI training Workshop and training 21 leprosy control PHI
- c. Leprosy situation and control activities at district level monitored by conducting Monitoring Meeting with Regional Epidemiologists and Leprosy Control PHII
- d. IEC material on leprosy printed leaflets and a posters for increasing public awareness and patient education
- e. Activities for enhanced case detection including skin clinics in well defined pockets in Mannar, Mattakkuliaya, Grandpassand Musali.
- f. Increasing health staff awareness on leprosy by conducting training programmes in 9 districts for health workers and trained medical officers and nurses

New policies and policy changes proposed

- a. National Action Plan for leprosy control of leprosy 2014 – 2016
- b. Establishment of Technical Advisory Committee on Further reducing the burden of leprosy. This is chaired by the DGHS.
- c. Circular No **02-139/2013** Notification of confirmed cases of Leprosy and improving follow up issued

Major Development Projects in 2013 using ministry of health funds

- a. 600 square feet Extension of the office space at Welisara office

Services of Central Leprosy Clinic

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total number of clinic visits | - 3915 |
| Total number of leprosy patients | - 190 |
| number of male patients | - 103 |
| number of female patients | - 87 |
| Total number of defaulters | - 13 |
| number of MB patients | - 11 |
| number of PB patients | - 04 |
| Total number of reactions | - 24 |
| type I reactions | - 19 |
| type ii reactions | - 05 |
| Change treatment pb to mb | - 01 |
| Total number of smear done | - 963 |
| positive | - 877 |
| negative | - 86 |
| Total number of deformities | - 36 |
| Grade 1 | - 29 |
| Grade 2 | - 07 |
| No of new deformities while on treatment | - 03 |
| number of treatment on | |
| steroids | - 25 |
| clofazamine | - 00 |
| thalidomide | - 00 |
| number of treatment completed | - 171 |
| MB patients | - 63 |
| PB patients | - 108 |
| Number of patients given physiotherapy | - 32 |
| Number of laboratory investigations | - 378 |

Services of Leprosy Hospital Hendala

Leprosy Hospital Hendala was established during Dutch era in 1709. Now provides inward services to patients with permanent deformities who were admitted when treatment was not available.

Number of patient's end of 2013 - 41

Number of Deaths in 2013 - 06

Table 3 - No of patients provided clinic visits to Other Hospitals in 2013

| Hospital | No of Visits |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| National Hospital Colombo | 86 |
| Teaching Hospital Ragama | 49 |
| Eye Hospital Colombo | 11 |
| Chest Hospital Welisara | 10 |
| Cancer Hospital Maharagama | 07 |
| De Soyza Hospital Colombo | 01 |

Major Development Projects in 2013 by ministry of health

- Renovation of ward 03 as unmarried nurse's quarters
- Repairing of No 1 and 2 minor staff quarters

Major Development Projects in 2013 which sponsored by other Donors

- Renovation of ward 10 including color washing and painting beds, lockers by Sri Lanka Telecom
- Renovation of ward 12 including beds, lockers by Sri Lanka Lottery Board
- Renovation of ward 03, Office, Drivers' room, Dispensary, and Dressing room.

Table 4 - Donation for Leprosy Hospital Hendala in 2013

| | Donor | Type of Item |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | Pan Asia Bank | Steel Iron cupboard – 04 Washing Machine - 01 |
| 2 | Senehelatha Foundation | Steel Iron cupboard – 04 |
| 3 | Director anti Leprosy Campaign Dr. Ms. Nilanthi Fenando | Slim Line Electronic Kitchen – 01 |
| 4 | National lottery board | Steel Iron cupboard – 04 |
| 5 | Face Book Group of Manussakama | Steel Iron cupboard – 08 Plastic Chairs – 10 Wheel chairs – 02 Sealing Fan – 03 Nebulizer – 01 LED T. V. 32’ – 01 |
| 6 | Abans Company | Boilers – 02 LED T. V. 32’ – 01 |

Table 5 - Entertainment for the patients at leprosy hospital Hendala

| | Date | Activity |
|---|--------------|---|
| 1 | 2013. 01. 31 | leprosy day walk with the participation of patients and all staff |
| 2 | 2013. 04. 28 | New year Festival with patients and all staff |
| 3 | 2013. 06. 17 | Dansela Programme |
| 5 | 2013. 12. 07 | Pilgrimage to Kelaniya Temple |

Human Resources in 2013

Table 6 - Anti Leprosy Campaign staff

Anti Leprosy Campaign had following number of staff in each category as at the end of year 2013.

| SN | Category of Staff | Approved cadre | In position |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | Medical Administrator (Senior Grade) | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Consultant Community Physicians | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Medical Officer | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | RMO / AMO | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Public Health Nursing sister | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Medical Laboratory Technologist | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Physiotherapist | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Public Health inspectors | 1 | 2 |
| 9 | Administrative Officer | 1 | - |
| 10 | Public Management Assistant | 9 | 8 |
| 11 | Health Driver | 3 | 2 |
| 12 | Attendant | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | Lab orderly | 1 | - |
| 14 | K.K.S. | 2 | 1 |
| 15 | Saukyaya Karyaya Sahayaka (Junior) | 2 | 2 |
| 16 | Saukyaya Karyaya Sahayaka (Junior) | 4 | 4 |
| Total | | 34 | 31 |

Table 7 - Leprosy Hospital Hendala staff

Leprosy Hospital Hendala had following number of staff in each category as at the end of year 2013.

| | Category of staff | Approved | In position |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | Medical officers | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | Nurse | 7 | 7 |
| 3 | Pharmacist | - | 1 |
| 4 | Public Management assistant | 4 | 3 |
| 5 | Health Driver | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | Attendant | 10 | 10 |
| 7 | Diet stewards | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | Cook | 4 | 2 |
| 9 | Dispenser | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Barber | 1 | - |
| 11 | KKS | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Saukya karya sahayaka (ordinary) | 13 | 10 |
| 13 | Saukya karya sahayaka (ordinary) | 4 | 6 |
| | Total | 51 | 44 |

Table 8 - WHO funds 2012 – 2013 Biennium

| | | Amount Spent |
|--------------|---|---------------------|
| A.1 | Trainings of REs, MOHs, MOs-Dermatology and other health staff on enhanced Leprosy control activities, standard treatment regimens, disability care (ALC) | 452,090 |
| A.3 | Quarterly review meetings with district level staff (ALC) | 286,393 |
| A.4 | Provincial/ District monitoring meetings with key stakeholders (ALC) | 483,560.71 |
| A.6 | Conduct activities for enhanced case detection in high endemic districts (ALC) Skin Clinic | 358,426.14 |
| A.7 | Development of web-based information management system with IT facilities to district level to maintaining leprosy database (ALC) Reprogrammed to develop documentary and purchasing equipment | 649,739 |
| A.5 | Development & printing of quarterly & annual bulletin, advocacy material, commemorating World Leprosy Day (ALC) | 650,000 |
| A.2 | Regional trainings for health staff engaged in Leprosy management (ALC) and remainder reprogramed to purchase equipment | 1,200,000 |
| Total | | 4,080,208.85 |

Table 9 - Annual Expenses 2013 (Capital and recurrent)

| Budget line | Allocation | Budget line | Total expenses |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 111-1-9-1001 | 18,218,000 | Salaries | 17764266.62 |
| 111-1-9-1002 | 7,492,000 | Overtime | 5761153.50 |
| 111-1-9-1003 | 15,907,000 | Others | 14393177.66 |
| 111-1-9-1101 | 487,000 | Travel Expenses | 355147.45 |
| 111-1-9-1201 | 131,000 | Office equipment | 135958.84 |
| 111-1-9-1202 | 1,042,000 | Fuel | 375193.47 |
| 111-1-9-1203 | 4,677,000 | Raw food | 3462716.78 |
| 111-1-9-1205 | 306,000 | Others | 258435.86 |
| 111-1-9-1301 | 426,000 | Vehicle Maintenance | 470673.90 |
| 111-1-9-1302 | 288,000 | Machinery and Equipment | 105721.26 |
| 111-1-9-1303 | 368,000 | Building maintenance | 107359.62 |
| 111-1-9-1401 | 26,000 | Transport expenses | 5831.00 |
| 111-1-9-1402 | 637,000 | Postal and communication | 276322.77 |
| 111-1-9-1403 | 2,328,000 | Water and electricity | 2130248.35 |
| 111-1-9-1404 | 282,000 | leases | 32849.73 |
| 111-1-9-1405 | 4,558,000 | other | 5186352.04 |
| 111-1-9-1506 | 327,000 | Land mortgages | 693990.04 |
| 111-1-9-1508 | 172,000 | other | 118340.00 |
| 256-1-1-0-1003 | 30,000 | salaries | 20691.06 |
| 111-2-131-2001 (11) | 5,569,776 | Building maintenance | 5611796.74 |
| 111-2-14-10-2502 (13) | 5,000,000 | World health organization | 1908649.51 |
| 111-2-14-5-2102-03 | 8,5711 | Telephone | 8571.00 |
| 111-2 -2 - 14-5 -2003 | 2,650,000 | Vehicle repair | 49616.00 |
| 111-12-13-25-2104-(11) | 2,630,674 | Buildings | 4918930.60 |
| 111-2-14-5-2102-02 | | | 429365.00 |
| Total | | | 64581358.80 |