

# TRYPANOSOMIASIS

## THE SLEEPING SICKNESS

**Trypanosomiasis** is caused by protozoans of the genus *trypanosoma*. The disease mainly **transmitted** by **tsetse flies**. In human beings, it is referred to as **Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT)**; commonly referred to as **sleeping sickness** while in animals, it is called **African Animal Trypanosomiasis (AAT)**; commonly referred to as **nagana**

### ECONOMIC LOSSES

African Animal Trypanosomiasis (AAT) causes significant economic losses in livestock through reduced productivity and increased mortality

### STATISTICS

Human African trypanosomiasis (HAT) is a neglected tropical disease with significant reductions in new cases due to control efforts

### STATISTICS

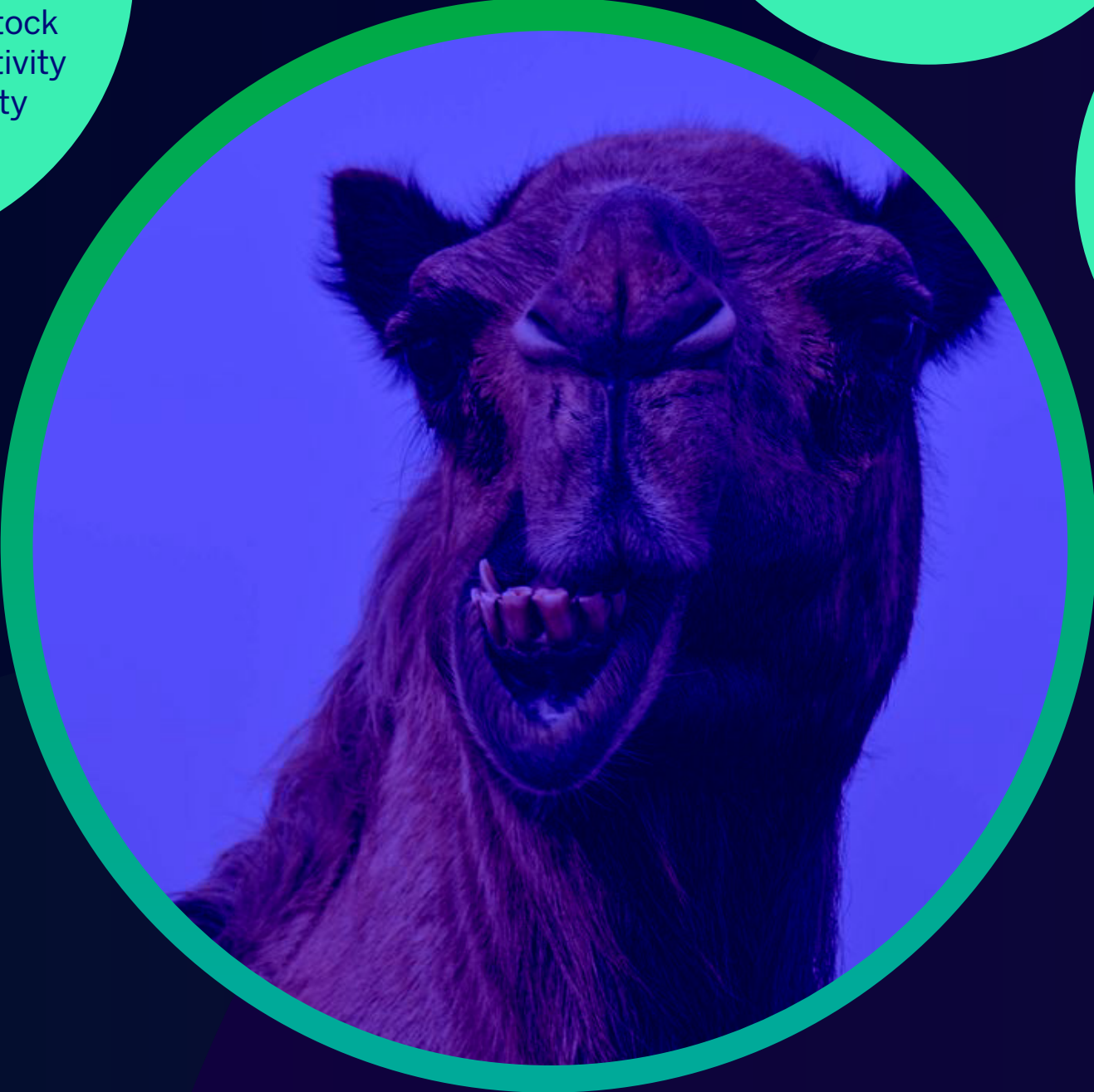
Tsetse flies infest 10 million square kilometers and affect 37 countries, mostly in Africa, where it is known as 'Nagana'

### AREAS

The disease mainly occurs in areas where Tsetse flies inhabit



It is the most economically important livestock disease of Africa, as it can have a devastating impact on rural areas



## IMPACT ON HUMANS

### HIGH RISK POPULATION



HAT is fatal if untreated, with neurological damage occurring in the late stages of the disease

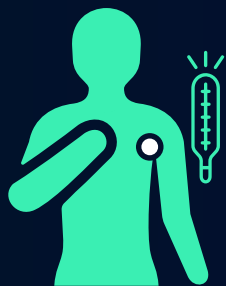
Recent efforts have reduced new HAT cases by 97% over the last 20 years, but the disease remains a threat in endemic regions

### TRANSMISSION

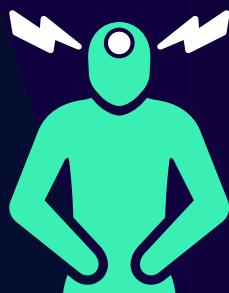


Tsetse fly bites are the primary mode of transmission. Mother-to-child transmission and accidental laboratory exposure also occur

### SYMPTOMS



Early symptoms include fever, headaches, and muscle/joint pain



Late-stage symptoms involve neurological issues like confusion, poor coordination, and disturbed sleep patterns

### TREATMENT



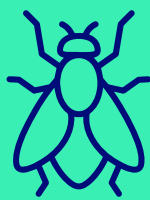
**HUMANS:**

Treatment depends on the disease stage, with anti-trypanosomal drugs administered over a prolonged period due to the potential for parasite persistence

### CHALLENGES



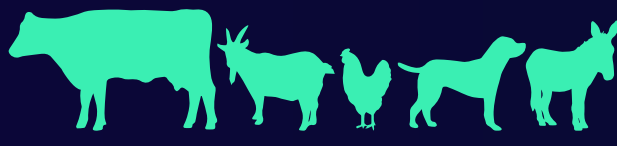
MANAGING CHEMORESISTANCE IN PARASITES



CONTROLLING TSETSE FLY POPULATIONS IN AFFECTED AREAS



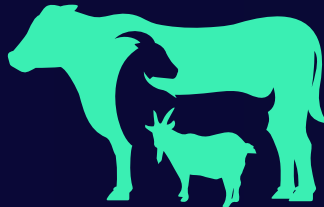
KENYA



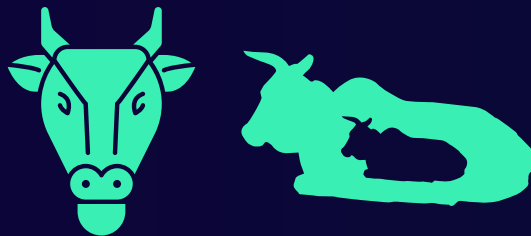
## IMPACT ON ANIMALS

### TRANSMISSION

Transmitted by tsetse fly bites and other blood-sucking insects. Can also spread via contaminated surgical instruments

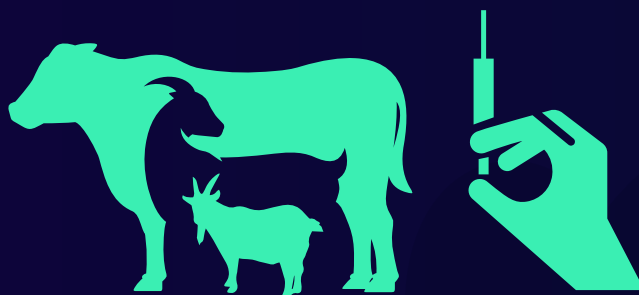


### SYMPTOMS



Symptoms include intermittent fever, swollen lymph nodes, weight loss, and decreased milk production

### HERD HEALTH & TREATMENT



**PREVENTION:**

Vector control through spraying of insecticides, sterile insect techniques, and setting up tsetse fly traps

### SOLUTIONS



SELECTIVE BREEDING OF TRYPANOTOLERANT LIVESTOCK BREEDS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED VECTOR MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES



PROPHYLACTIC USE OF ANTI-PARASITIC DRUGS DURING HIGH-RISK SEASONS OR MOVEMENTS

Together, we can break the Chain  
#KnowYourRisks

