

Skin Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)



Buruli Ulcer

✓Painless papule, nodule, plaque, or oedematous swelling with or without ulcer extending to deeper tissues. The edges of the ulcer are eroded, overlying skin is necrotic, floor of ulcer may have white, cotton wool like appearance.



Leprosy

✓Presence of hypopigmented anaesthetic patch with or without involvement of nerve/s (neuritis, muscle weakness, nerve thickening).



Lymphatic Filariasis (LF)

✓Lymphedema is non pitting swelling caused by the collection of fluid in tissue; lymphoedema most frequently occurs in the legs, arms, breasts, scrotal skin, vulva and penis.

✓Hydrocele is collection of excess fluid inside the scrotal sac that causes the scrotum to swell or enlarge.



Scabies

✓Skin sores with severe itch, worsening at night, linear burrows and bumps on fingers, wrist, arms and legs. In infants and small children larger rash on palms, soles of feet, ankles and scalp.



Yaws

✓Clinical case of yaws: A person of any age who is or was living in a previously or currently endemic area, presenting with clinical signs consistent with yaws. Clinical signs are Papillomatous, ulcerative skin lesion.



Mycetoma

✓Mycetoma is a chronic, progressively destructive infectious disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, usually affecting the foot, characterized by painless subcutaneous swelling, multiple draining sinuses, and discharge containing grains (colonies of causative bacteria or fungi). It often leads to tissue and bone destruction if untreated.



NTDs can be controlled, eliminated and eradicated by:



Intensified disease management



Preventive chemotherapy



Vector control



WASH



Veterinary public health



Surveillance and M&E

“Yumi rausim sik NTD na kamapim gutpela tumora.”