

Publication

Assessing strategies against gambiense sleeping sickness through mathematical modeling

JournalArticle (Originalarbeit in einer wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift)

ID 4481214

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Year 2018

Title Assessing strategies against gambiense sleeping sickness through mathematical modeling **Journal** Clinical Infectious Diseases

Volume 66

Number Suppl 4

Pages / Article-Number S286-S292

Control of gambiense sleeping sickness relies predominantly on passive and active screening of people, followed by treatment.; Mathematical modeling explores the potential of 3 complementary interventions in high- and low-transmission settings.; Intervention strategies that included vector control are predicted to halt transmission most quickly. Targeted active screening, with better and more focused coverage, and enhanced passive surveillance, with improved access to diagnosis and treatment, are both estimated to avert many new infections but, when used alone, are unlikely to halt transmission before 2030 in high-risk settings.; There was general model consensus in the ranking of the 3 complementary interventions studied, although with discrepancies between the quantitative predictions due to differing epidemiological assumptions within the models. While these predictions provide generic insights into improving control, the most effective strategy in any situation depends on the specific epidemiology in the region and the associated costs.

Publisher Oxford University Press

ISSN/ISBN 1058-4838 ; 1537-6591

edoc-URL https://edoc.unibas.ch/64917/

Full Text on edoc Available;

Digital Object Identifier DOI 10.1093/cid/ciy018

PubMed ID http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29860287

ISI-Number WOS:000434116900008

Document type (ISI) Article