

Participant Handouts

Lymphatic Filariasis Disease Management Programme

Name:

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Roles in LF Disease Management across a District

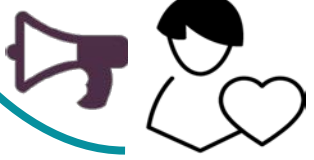
Your Community



Community Member (including patients)

- Understand the disease and how to protect themselves
- Support activists and provide feedback
- Know basic care or where to access it
- Treat patients as equals to eradicate stigmas

1



Community Volunteer/ Activist

- Organise community meeting about LF
- Give basic messages on LF to the community
- Mobilise the community to identify patients
- Inform patients of the availability of care and treatment
- Collect questions from the community



Hospital (rural, district or reference)

- Provide patient with time and date of surgery
- Contact patient one day before surgery
- Perform surgery and follows up patients

2



Clinician from local health centre

- Meet patients, diagnose and propose treatment
- Record the number of cases
- Organise surgery with the patient and hospital
- Provide feedback and support to the activists
- Answer questions from the community or activists
- Reduce myths and stigmas in the community

4



District Neglected Tropical Disease Focal Point

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Plans and budgets for the district | Support and supervision |
| Record and report to provinces | Organise care and surgeries to patients in district |



Community Member



Community Activist



Clinician



District Focal Point



Health facility



The LF Disease Management Objective:

Identify and provide care to persons affected by LF disease to reduce suffering and improve their wellbeing.

District NTD Focal Point roles:

Identifying and reporting

- Collate data, numbers of confirmed cases and surgeries done from health centres
- Provide reports to Province NTD Focal Points
- Provide feedback to health centres

Ensure access to care

- Identify and supervise the community activists
- Train and support clinicians
- Organise access to surgery/self care groups

Support and supervision

- Support to health centres/activists
- Check surgical units have basic equipment and staff

Planning and budgeting

- Develop plans and budgets for the district
- Monitor implementation



Developing plans

Think about:

Part of your role, you will need to develop an annual plan for care of LF patients in your district or community.

Areas to consider as a minimum

Training:

- Who needs to be trained? How long? What will be the topic e.g.
 - refresher session on diagnosis and treatment.
 - referral to higher levels

Identify reference health centres:

- Ensure clinicians and health centres know which hospitals are the surgical centres for cases of hydrocele.
- Agree on a system for booking of appointments for treatment or surgery
- Organise with the reference health facility how surgeries will be done for examples:
 - supplies and support needed,
 - surgeries per week,
 - communication to patients,
 - follow up..

Monitoring:

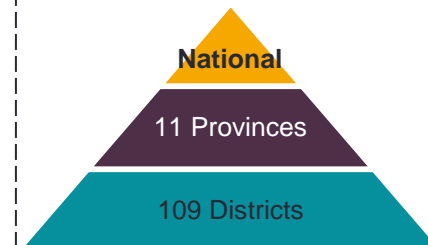
- Check how activities are progressing and if plans are being implemented.
- Inform the provincial and national levels
- Don't forget to provide some feedback on activities.



WHO Guidance Available online

- LF Managing Morbidity and Preventing Disability
- Community home-based prevention of disability due to LF
- Learners guide to Community home-based prevention of disability due to LF

Please make more notes here:



Algorithm for LF diagnosis and treatment



Exclude other possible causes

Patient presents with oedema of a part of the body (see photos)

Lymphedema Assessment
Essential:

- ✓ Has lived in endemic area for at least 10 years
- ✓ Not acute (occurred over a few years)
- ✓ Mostly unilateral
- ✓ History of Acute attacks (inflammation with heat and pain of affected member)

And:

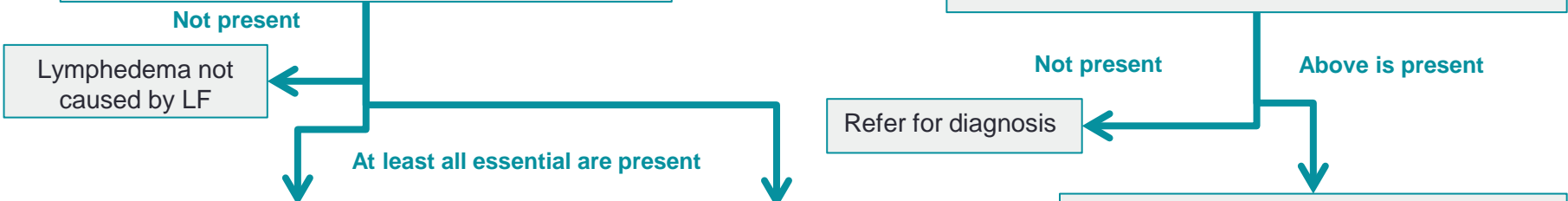
- ✓ Not pregnant
- ✓ No hypertension
- ✓ No heart problems
- ✓ No previous trauma
- ✓ No history of cancer

Hydrocele Assessment

- ✓ Has lived in endemic area for at least 10 years
- ✓ Did not appear at birth
- ✓ Second decade of life (from 20 years old onwards)
- ✓ Not an hernia
- ✓ Not acute (occurred over a few years)

Note to clinician:

- Can be associated with lymphedema (but not necessarily)



Advice for Acute Attacks:

- ✓ Rest
- ✓ Cold application to affected area
- ✓ Symptomatic treatment with anti-histaminics and analgesics
- ✓ Plenty of fluids
- ✓ Avoid applying heat
- ✓ Patient counselling
- ✓ Treat with Ivermectine & Albendazole as soon as acute attack is controlled

Note to clinician:

- Provide antibiotics/ anti fungal medication or referral if patient does not improve
- Check for associated diseases

Advice for Chronic Lymphedema:

- ✓ Hygiene
- ✓ Skin care
- ✓ Elevation and exercise
- ✓ Adequate foot wear
- ✓ Wound care
- ✓ Bandaging
- ✓ Treatment with Ivermectine and Albendazole
- ✓ Patient counselling

Consider Surgery

- ✓ Explain to patient surgery can cure
- ✓ Obtain consent
- ✓ Record contact information of patient
- ✓ Make appointment with surgical service designated in district
- ✓ Organise transportation if needed
- ✓ Follow up with patient after surgery

Lymphedema



Acute Attack Stage 1 Stage 2 Stage 3

More severe



Washing, hygiene and appropriate footwear

Hydrocele



✗ Hydrocele can be cured through surgery at the hospital ✓

- Myths or Facts?**
1. Transmission of disease is through mosquitos ✓
 2. You have higher fertility ✗
 3. It is sexually transmitted ✗
 4. You can carry but not be show ✓
 5. Some cases may be cured, others may be improved ✓



Where and when to access care:

LF Disease Management Register, Example from MoH Mozambique

Register for MMDP community visits

The community register is a record of all the patients seen at the community level, who may have a form of Lymphedema or hydrocele. It is to be filled out by the clinician or the health worker seeing patients, not the community volunteer. The health worker will take the register to the community and store it at the facility. It will also be completed at follow up visits to the community. Each page is for one patient.

How to complete the register

Date	– Write date of visit Day/Month/Year
Name	– Write the name of the patient in legible capital letters
Address	– Write the address, include name of the community, details to make it easy to track the patient
Age	– Write the age of the patient in years
Date of Birth	– Write date of birth, to help tracking of patient at a later stage, Day/Month/Year
Gender	– Male or female
Diagnosis (Key)	<p>– Write the diagnosis according to the key as stated below. For Leg (Perna) A-C, Arm (Braco) please note if it is the left or right.</p> <p>Diagnosis Key</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Other (specify) 1. Perna A (Leg A) 2. Perna B (Leg B) 3. Perna C (Leg C) 4. Braco (Arm) 5. Mama (Breast) 6. Ataque agudo (Acute Attack) 7. Hidrocelo (Hydrocele)
Self-Care Group Member (Y/N)	– Please make a note if they are a member of self-care group. If not, please advise them to join.
Recommended Treatment	<p>– See Key. Write the recommended treatment for the patient, including if surgery has been recommended</p> <p>– Include if provided with antibiotics/ anti fungal medication, or treated with Ivermectin & Albendazole or referral recommended</p> <p>– For surgery, ensure that you contact the reference health facility immediately and set a time/date. Make note of this here</p>
Observations on first consultation	– Write any observations related to the patient
Follow up visit	– When returning to the community, please ensure you make records of the follow up visits
Date	– Write date of visit Day/Month/Year
Observations	– Write any observations related to the patient

Date	Name	Address	Age	Date of Birth	Gender	Diagnosis (Key)	Self-Care Group Member (Y/N)
Recommended Treatment							
Observations on first consultation							
Follow up visit 1	Date	Observations					
Follow up visit 2	Date	Observations					
Follow up visit 3	Date	Observations					
Follow up visit 4	Date	Observations					
Diagnosis Key 0. Other (specify) 1. Perna A 2. Perna B 3. Perna C 4. Braco 5. Mama 6. Ataque agudo 7. Hidrocelo		Recommended Treatment 1. Home based treatment 2. Referral to health centre 3. Surgery 4. Other (specify)					