

Written Intervention

Neglected tropical diseases

Viet Nam has Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) programs covering for trachoma, dengue, rabies, leprosy and parasitic diseases.

WHO validated Viet Nam for having eliminated of lymphatic filariasis as a public health problem in 2018, however several other NTDs remain endemic. Vietnam aims to eliminate trachoma and rabies as a public health problem, and requires assistance to assess the burden of snakebites. Interventions for NTDs such as soil-transmitted helminthiasis, food-borne-trematodes and parasitic diseases require strengthening as well as generation of evidence for policy

Viet Nam has successfully been implementing mass deworming (MDA) for high risk groups including pre-school children aged 2-5 years old, primary school children (6-11 years), women of child bearing age from 15 to 45 that contributed to reduce the infection rate for almost high risk groups from more than 80% in 2000s to less than 30% in 2019-2020

Viet Nam also implemented community intervention for treating and prevention of small liver fluke: conducting mass drug administration (MDA) for high risk persons living in small liver fluke endemic areas, where the infection rate is more than 20%.

Viet Nam requests continued support development of sustainable and evidence based strategies based on international best practice for elimination of rabies and prevention and control of STH and foodborne and zoonotic parasitic diseases and to support achieving elimination of rabies; prevention and control of STH and foodborne and zoonotic parasitic diseases; and burden assessment of snakebites.

We agree and support for road map of NTDs 2021-2030 towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goal 3.3.