Elements for Planning and Management of STI prevention and Care

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Implementing STI Control

5 elements

Advocate for STD inclusion in the health care agenda

Assess The epidemic and the response

Integrate STD prevention and care

Evaluate interventions

Strengthen STD activities
Assess
The epidemic and the response

• Epidemiological situation: how much, who, with what
• Prevention and care activities
• Health care seeking behaviour
Advocate for STI inclusion in the health care agenda

- Politicians
- Decision makers
- Donors
- Communities
Strengthen STD activities

- programme management
- technical guidelines
- access to STD drugs
- laboratories

- condom availability
- training
- planning
- surveillance
Integrate STD prevention and care

- Primary prevention
  - integrated STD/HIV/AIDS health promotion
  - promotion of health care seeking behaviour
  - antenatal care
  - Condoms

- Case management
  - adaptation of flowcharts
  - syndromic management of symptomatic
  - care in public, private and informal sectors
  - targeting vulnerable populations
  - screening of asymptomatics
Evaluate interventions

- Monitoring and evaluation
- Indicators
Implementing STI Control

“Opportunistic” approach
Reasons underlying the widespread failure to follow recommendations

- Lack of political will
- Lack of resources
- Lack of managerial capacity
- Bureaucratic and administrative obstacles
- Poor health infrastructure
- Lack of appropriately trained staff in the health service
- Lack of effective supervision and management of health services
- Lack of access to drugs for STI treatment
Implementing activities

• *Successful implementation of STI prevention and care, like other health issues, heavily depends on the stage of health system's development.*

• *A step-by-step approach to activities implementation is advisable.*
STI activities: possible progressive steps

**Comprehensive**

**Extended**

**Minimum**

- STI case management integrated in PHC
- Basic STI surveillance
- Promotion of early recourse to health services
- Targeted health promotion to STI patients
### STI activities: possible progressive steps

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The supposed to ... approach

- Full laboratory in CM, extended coverage, screening for Chlamydia, HIV VCT
- Full surveillance
- Promotion of early recourse to health services to GP
- Primary prevention to GP
- Minimum laboratory in CM, extended coverage, screening for syphilis, STI counselling
- Improved surveillance (prevalence, resistance, aetiologies)
- Promotion of early recourse to health services to TG
- Control of congenital syphilis
- Target primary prevention
- STI case management integrated in PHC
- Basic surveillance (case reporting)
- Promotion of early recourse to health services in clinics area
- Targeted health promotion to STI patients.
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Thank you