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LETTER FROM GENEVA

Leprosy attacked on many fronts

Few diseases frighten more than leprosy. From ancient, still primitive peoples to modern societies, it conjures up the thought of a fellow human being with terminal symptoms of rotting limbs and a nightmarish face—the classic images that provoke panic. The picture may be overdrawn.

Leprosy does, indeed, mysteriously infect people of every race and skin pigment. But the truth, so difficult for a skeptical world to learn, is that the disease is not extraordinarily contagious, and somehow, most people have littleunderstood, built-in defenses. Even most mates of victims are safe. Moreover, prompt drug treatment prevents deformity and disability even in the infected.

The World Health Organization is therefore focusing not only on extensive research to discover the mode of transmission-and possibly a vaccine-for leprosy, but on the cultural aspects as well.

"Horrified communities must end the age-old isolation of lepers," says Dr. L. M. Bechelli, chief WHO medical officer for this disease. "There is no longer any justification for special hospitals and leprosaria."

Dr. Bechelli and his colleagues, in Geneva and throughout the world, are now vociferously propagandizing against leper colonies and against congregation of patients after treatment. "Discharged patients must be assimilated into the general population and discouraged from gathering in villages," he urges.

WHO estimates that about 11 million cases exist; some 3 million have been registered. Still almost 2 billion people live in areas, usually marked by unsanitary environments and malnutrition, where prevalence rates of one per 1.000 indicate the magnitude of the risk.

In Africa, up to 10 percent of some peoples are infected. Brazil knows of tens of thousands of cases. China, Korea, Burma and India are other troubled countries.

More than half of the cases are now believed to be registered in Africa, the Americas and Asia, and about a fourth of these are under treatment, except in Asia where only about 12 percent are being treated.

India has the highest rate, with about 2.5 million cases estimated. Mongolia seems remarkably free of endemic infection.

Recently medical journals in the United States and elsewhere have reported on the use of BCG vaccine, a tuberculosis weapon, against leprosy (SN: 7/29/67, p. 110).

But WHO scientists, among others find that, "So far no significant difference in BCG-vaccinated and control groups has been established after two years of follow-up examinations."

The UN medical teams at work in Burma (SN: 1/27, p. 100) have been exhaustively pursuing the potential prophylactic value of BCG. They have examined the 45,150 inhabitants in Singu Township and are extending their activities to Shwebo, Wetlet and Kin-u townships along the west bank of the Irrawaddy River.

The rate of previous leprosy in the population examined was found to be 31.58 per 1,000, and the current lepromatous rate 4.61 per 1,000. By year end, 18,131 children had been included in the trial, and 9,074 in the control group.

Among them 106 cases have been detected in the first, second and third annual examination. The incidence per 1,000 is 6.08 in the first and 7.22 in the second re-examination-statistically insignificant.

Attempts to find chemicals that will confer immunity are receiving high WHO priority. In one trial with Dapsone (diphenyl sulfone) now progressing in India, after 42 months of observation, the incidence is running about 13 percent in the untreated group and 6 percent in the prophylaxis treated group. The differential has been entirely due to good results among case contacts up to 10 years of age. The incidence of leprosy among contacts of bacteriologically negative cases has been similar in both control and Dapsone treated groups, in contrast to results achieved in contacts exposed to bacillary cases.

Another trial is being organized to compare the conventional dose with a lower dose. In one of the centers, in Venezuela, doctors have compared the usual dose of Dapsone tablets with monthly drug injections; results appear similar in both groups.

WHO-directed projects are also progressing in serology and genetics. Indirect immunofluorescent techniques show cross immunity reactions between M. leprae and M. lepraemurium. This allows a quantitative estimation of circulating antibodies in the sera of patients by indirect fluorescent antibody methods.

David Alan Ehrlich

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