TRACHOMA





Elimination of trachoma as a public health problem

+ Elimination targets

<5% prevalence of trachomatous inflammation-follicular (TF) among children aged 1–9 years

<0.2% prevalence of trachomatous trichiasis (TT) unknown to the health system in adults ≥15 years, and providing evidence that health systems can continue to identify and manage incident cases of TT

+ Programmatic targets

280% coverage of mass drug administration (MDA) with azithromycin in endemic areas

≥80% of confirmed TT cases managed (epilation, surgery)

Action steps to achieve elimination

Best buys

Sustained implementation of the "SAFE" strategy:

-Surgery, Antibiotics, Facial cleanliness, and Environmental improvement.

2 Surgery:

-Offer TT surgery to prevent blindness and improve quality of life.

3 Antibiotics:

-Mass administration of azithromycin in at-risk populations; monitor coverage and impact.

A Facial cleanliness:

-Educate communities on face cleanliness, especially in children.

Improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH):

-Coverage to reduce transmission.

6 Robust surveillance:

-Map endemic areas, monitor clinical indicators, and verify elimination targets.

More information

- · Pan American Health Organization. Trachoma. Washington, D.C.: PAHO; 2025 [cited 10 April 2025]. Available from: https://www.paho.org/en/topics/trachoma.
- · International Trachoma Initiative. The SAFE strategy for trachoma control: poised for rapid scale-up. Decatur: ITI; 2014. Available from: https://www.trachoma.org/blog/safe-strategy-trachoma-control-poised-rapid-scale.
- · World Health Organization. WHO Alliance for the Global Elimination of Trachoma: progress report on elimination of trachoma, 2023. Wkly Epidemiol Rec. 2024;99(28):363–380.

 Available from: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/who-wer9928-363-380.



