ICREP-NTDs
International Collaborative Research Program for Tackling the NTDs
(Neglected Tropical Diseases) Challenges in African countries

Objectives

NTDs are prevalent in 149 countries around the world and the number of NTD patients has reached 1.4 billion, nearly half of whom have been reported in Africa. Thus, NTDs are particularly rampant in Africa. The objective of this program is to use Japan’s science and technology capabilities to enhance its contribution to addressing NTDs, which are serious impediments to the development of African countries that need to be addressed urgently, through strengthening the development of science and technology and human resources both in Japan and in emerging and developing African nations.

Program Structure

- Partner country’s health and medical organizations
- Fund
- Support
- Collaboration
- Japanese Researcher
- Partner Country’s Researcher

Ongoing Projects

- Université de Ouagadougou
- Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology*
- University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital*
- University of Kinshasa*
- Kenya Medical Research Institute
- The University of Zambia
- Hokkaido University

- Dengue
- HIV, Trachoma, Schistosomiasis, Amoebiasis, Leishmaniasis, Lymphatic Filariasis, African Trypanosomiasis, Echinococcosis
- Human African trypanosomiasis, Leprosy (Hansen disease)

* Nagasaki University is promoting the projects with these universities in four counties jointly.
### General Description of the Project

**Project Title**: Establishment of the model for controlling neglected tropical diseases based on the development of rapid diagnostic methods and risk analysis

**Summary**: To control neglected tropical diseases in African continent, we will try to complete some items targeting leprosy and human African trypanosomiasis (HAT) as model diseases.

**Country**:
- Japan
- Zambia

**PI**:
- Dr. Yasuhiro Suzuki
- Dr. Kennedy Choongo

**Affiliation**:
- Hokkaido University
- The University of Zambia

**Project Title**: Integrated research program for the control of dengue fever mosquito in Burkina Faso, West Africa

**Summary**: Integrated vector management (IVM) is defined as a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control.

**Country**: Burkina Faso

**PI**: Dr. Hirotaka Kanuka

**Affiliation**: The Jikei University School of Medicine

**Project Title**: An innovative continent-wide NTD surveillance network based on simultaneous multiplex assay technology in Africa

**Summary**: This program intends to develop a continent wide NTD surveillance network based on a multiple assay system.

**Country**: Kenya

**PI**: Dr. Satoshi Kaneko

**Affiliation**: Nagasaki University

### Neglected Tropical Diseases and AMED Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neglected Tropical Diseases</th>
<th>Pathogen</th>
<th>Route of Infection</th>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Silver Bullet</th>
<th>AMED Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buruli Ulcer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chagas Disease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cysticercosis</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jikei U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dracunculiasis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endemic Treponematoses</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Nagasaki U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foodborne Trematode Infections</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Africa Trypanosomiasis</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hokkaido U / Nagasaki U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leishmaniasis</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nagasaki U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leprosy</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hokkaido U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphatic Filariasis</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nagasaki U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onchocerciasis</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schistosomiasis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nagasaki U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil-Transmitted Helminthias</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachoma</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nagasaki U</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reference**: NIH/AMA Tomoki (Ed.) March 25, 2015: Illnesses, Medical Care and Disabilities in Africa; Through Seminars in the “Africa in Front of Us” Series, Report Issued by Research Center for Africa: Research Initiative, Nippon Medical School University. Vol.23, "Amp. ISSN 1680-8389

**Contact**: Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED), Division of International Collaboration, Department of International Affairs Tel. +81-3-6870-2215, Fax +81-3-6870-2240, E-mail: south-rios@amed.go.jp, URL: http://www.amed.go.jp