

## Activities Report 2016



## FOREWORD

CIOMAL (Campagne Internationale de l'Ordre de Malte contre la lèpre) is a Swiss non-for-profit Foundation based in Geneva. Its main aim is to fight against leprosy and all other reasons for exclusion related to the disease or to other forms of handicap worldwide.

### Summary of actions taken in Cambodia

CIOMAL Foundation has been fighting against leprosy in Cambodia for 17 years. Associated to the National Leprosy Elimination Program (NLEP) developed by the Cambodian Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and youth Rehabilitation (MOSVY), CIOMAL, with some NGOs partners, has set up in 2000 a rehabilitation and training Centre for persons affected by leprosy (PAL) in Phnom Penh.

### CIOMAL acts on multiple levels

- **Medical care and rehabilitation:** treatment with the MDT (Multi-Drug Therapy), treatment of the leprosy reaction and the consequences of the disease (ulcers etc.), reconstructive surgery, and physiotherapy.
- **Prevention of disabilities through the training** of the health staff and the PA.
- **Socio-economic rehabilitation:** financial supports for micro-business, vocational training, houses construction, scholarships and financial supports for food.
- **Awareness campaigns:** Early and active detection of leprosy cases with specific campaigns (stop the contagion and decrease the stigmatization as well as number of people suffering of disabilities).

### A few words about leprosy

Leprosy (or Hansen's disease) is a chronic infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* affecting the peripheral nerves system, the skin and the mucous membranes, resulting in severe disabilities. Leprosy is a contagious disease. The germ causing leprosy is spread from one person to another through oral or nasal droplets. The disease's incubation period takes around 5 years, but sometime symptoms only appear after 20 years, making it very difficult to establish a leprosy sufferer's census.

There are several factors linked to the disease, including poverty, lack of hygiene and underfeeding. A healthy person with an effective immune system will eradicate the germ from its body. Therefore, the disease is strongly linked to country's development. Leprosy affects around 200'000 new cases every year in South-East Asia, Africa and South America. Lack of treatment can lead to permanent damages to skin, the peripheral nerves system, the limbs and the eyes, and also total loss of feeling in feet and hands.

Treatment for this disease is distributed for free by the World Health Organization and it combines three antibiotics (Multi Drug Therapy). The length of treatment varies from 6 to 12 months, depending on the type of leprosy (paucibacillary or multibacillary). Unfortunately, there are many cases where the disease is diagnosed rather late, after having already suffered from disabling consequences. Even if, in certain cases, the patients can partially recuperate some capacities through reconstructing surgery, the disease will leave them eternally marked and their family and society often reject them. The treatment can also have adverse side effects. That's why patients should have follow-up during their treatment.

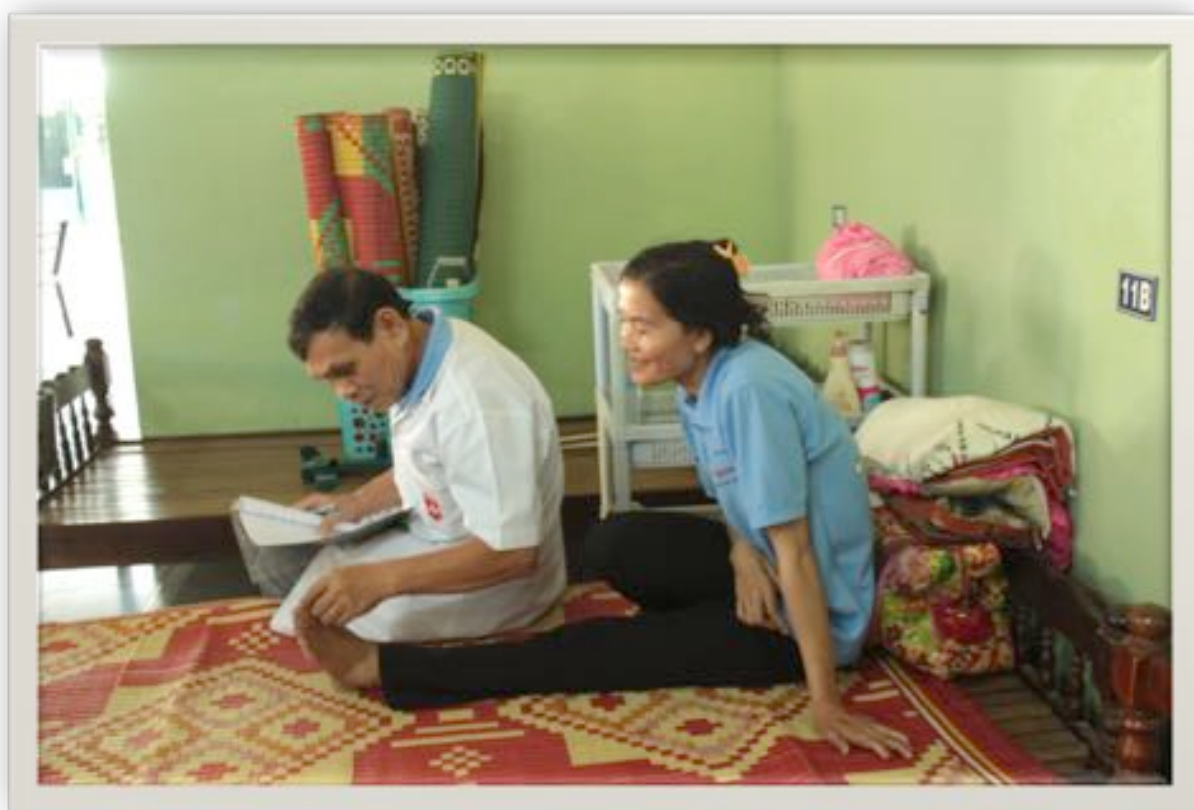
# RESULTS OF THE 2016 PLANNING

– achieved from 1st January to 31th December 2016 –

- Result I:** **Medical rehabilitative leprosy services.**  
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- Result II:** **Capacity building** and knowledge on leprosy care among health professionals.  
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- Result III:** **Patients' Education:** encouraged by support workers, in-patients increase their self-confidence during their stay at KKLRC.  
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- Result IV:** **Socio-economical rehabilitation and reintegration** to former leprosy-affected persons and their families.  
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- Result V:** **Awareness campaigns on leprosy issues** among leprosy-affected people and communities.  
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- Result VI:** **Achievements and improvements in KKLRC**  
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- Result VII:** **Integration of Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis Program (LPEP)** into Cambodia's Retrospective Active Case Finding Approach.  
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## Result I

### Access to medical rehabilitative leprosy services



#### Consultations and Treatments

Kien Khleang Leprosy Rehabilitation Center (KKLRC) has a capacity of 47 beds, but in a need can be accommodated up to 50 patients.

KKLRC carried out **4407** consultations for outpatients with none leprosy related skin diseases; **38** new leprosy cases were detected (PB=6, MB=32, DG I=6, DG II=9) and **577** leprosy complications were treated as out/inpatients. In total, **5022** people benefitted from the KKLRC care, including **2140** male and **4178** female, **844** children below the age of 15 years.

**171** inpatients were treated including, **14** for reaction type II, **142** for plantar ulceration, and **15** reconstructive surgeries.

All in/outpatients were tested for possible hearing problems. They were treated and fitted with hearing aids in case of need; these specific services were provided by the All Ears Cambodia organization.

The bed occupancy rate per months was 44.17% and the average length of stay was 47 days.

**Table I-1: Consultation Services**

Description	Adults		Children<15 years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Dermatology consultation	1679	1885	377	466	4407
New leprosy cases found in KKLRC	27	11	0	0	38
Leprosy consultation	434	142	0	1	577
Total	2140	2038	377	467	5022

**Table I-2: Hospitalization Services (Inpatient)**

Description	Adult		Children<15 years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Reaction II	14	0	0	0	14
Ulceration	103	39	0	0	142
Prosthesis	0	0	0	0	0
Reconstructive Surgery	13	2	0	0	15
Total	130	41	0	0	171

**Table I-3: People Affected with Leprosy (PAL) Treated as Outpatient**

Description	Adult		Children <15 years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
MDT	153	67	0	0	220
Reaction I	11	4	0	0	15
Reaction II	123	19	0	0	142
DDS Reaction	0	0	0	0	0
Ulceration	1	0	0	0	1
Neuritis	2	1	0	0	3
Physiotherapy	0	0	0	0	0
Follow up	46	18	0	0	64
Total	336	109	0	0	445

**2882** medical treatments (acts) were carried out including 2254 dressings, 307 patients got wound care, 321 patients were part of soaking and scraping.

**Table I-4: Medical Treatments**

Description	Dressing	Wound Care	Soaking/Scraping	Total
In-patients	2254	307	321	2882

**76** specimens were collected from the patients and sent out for analyzes including **34** for X-ray, **15** blood tests, **6** stool exams and **4** biopsies and **17** skin smears which was done at the Pasteur Institute, Biomet, PP Institute and Calmette hospital.

**Table I-5: Medical Procedures and Medical Tests Carried Out**

Description	X-Ray	Blood Test	Stool Exam	Biopsies	Skin Smear	Total
In-patients	34	15	6	4	17	76

**2446** inpatients received physiotherapy care from which **2414** received physical therapy treatments, and **32** got plaster cast.

**Table I-6: Physiotherapy and Plaster Casts**

Description	Physiotherapy	Plaster cast	Total
In-patients	2414	32	2446



**526** in/outpatients received rehabilitative aid devices from KKLRC. Distributed was **149** sunglasses, **8** splints, **14** crutches, **127** protective gloves, **121** protective shoes, **32**

adapted shoes, **14** anti-drop foot shoes, **5** mold shoes, **7** artificial limbs, **17** bandages, **46** liters of skin oil (uncounted) and none of wheelchair.

**Table I-7: Medical-Rehabilitation Material Distributed to PAL at KKRC**

Description	Total
Sun glasses	149
Splints	8
Crutches	14
Protective gloves	127
Protective shoes	121
Adapted shoes	32
Anti-drop foot shoes	14
Mold shoes	5
Artificial limb	7
Bandage	17
Wheelchair	0
Skin oil	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>526</b>

**149** leprosy-affected persons received the reconstructive (major) and minor surgeries. **15** reconstructive surgeries were carried out, from minor procedure were carried out **43** cases bone-trims for plantar ulcers, **89** cases for curettage, **1** case for remove of papilloma and **2** cases for Biopsy.

- From 27th June to 30th June 2016, Dr. Ry Sinna operated **5** patients for reconstructive surgery with KKLRC team (Dr.Un Vanthan, Dr.Hem Samphi, Dr. Dam Molyva, Ms.Keo Mony - physiotherapies, Ms.Ok Sopheap – nurse, Ms.Beam Mom – nurse, Mr.Ok Tha – shoemaker). On this mission were done 1 lasso, **3** TRT, and **1** forefoot amputation.
- In August 2016, **1** patient was referred to Children Surgical Center (CSC) in Kien Khleang Rehabilitation Center for forefoot amputation.
- From 5th to 7th December 2016, the mobile Vietnamese surgical team, (Dr. Nguyen Kim Khoa, Mr. Nguyen Hung Cuong, shoe-maker, Mr. Ly Ba Kinh Quoc nurse), jointly with a KKLRC team operated 9 patients for reconstructive surgery. On this mission were done **1** TMT, **1** tarsorrhaphy, **3** lasso, **1** opponens, **1** skin craft, **1** TPT, and **1** rhinoplasty.

**Table I-8: Reconstructive and Minor Surgeries**

Description	Techniques	Gender		Patient
		Male	Female	
<b>Reconstructive Surgery</b>				
<b>Eyes</b>	Temporal Muscle Transfer	1	0	1
	Tarsorrhaphy	1	0	1
	Cataract	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Hands</b>	Webplastie (grip space)	0	0	0
	EFxT-Lasso/EF4T(tendon transfer)	3	1	4
	Opponens (tendon transfer)	1	0	1
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Feet</b>	TPT(Tibialis Posterior Transfer)	4	0	4
	Arthrodesis	0	0	0
	Tenodesis	0	0	0
	Fore-foot amputation	2	0	2
	B/K amputation	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Plastic Surgery</b>	Rhinoplasty	0	1	1
	Mammoplasty	0	0	0
	Skin Craft	1	0	1
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>TOTAL Reconstructive Surgeries</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Minor Surgery</b>	Bone-trim	31	12	43
	Curettage	66	23	89
	Remove papilloma	0	1	1
	Biopsy	0	2	2
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>149</b>

A post evaluation and follow up has been conducted with all the patients who had surgery.



## Result II

### Capacity building and knowledge on leprosy care among health professionals



#### Trainings

In collaboration with the University of Health and Sciences (UHS) and the Technical School for Medical Care, the Leprosy Clinical Techniques and Practical Activities (learning by doing) were integrated into the University of Health and Sciences and the Technical School for Medical Care' curriculum. It is required that all fifth year medical students attend the course for at least 20 days (3 hours per day), physiotherapy students attend the course for at least 10 days (3 hours per day), specialists in dermatology attend the course for at least for 2 months (3 hours per day).

In addition, the leprosy supervisors at district and provincial level are also trained on the above subject at KKLRC. Approximately 20 to 30 medical and physiotherapy students, as well as leprosy supervisors attend each training course.

**Pre-test:**

Consultation with outpatients; differences between leprosy lesions and other dermatology demonstrations  
 Leprosy diagnosis, classification and treatment  
 Leprosy complications: Reaction type I, type II and Dapson reaction  
 Treatment of reactions  
 Nerve function  
 Nerve damage  
 Physiotherapy treatment  
 Ulceration prevention  
 Dressing procedures  
 Post-test

**Medical Students:**

62 fifth year medical students of the University of Health and Sciences (UHS) were trained 20 days on the theory and practice of ‘Leprosy Clinical Techniques’, at KKLRC.

**Dermatology Specialists:**

3 dermatology interns had 2 months of dermatology internship at KKLRC.

**Physiotherapy Students:**

5 physiotherapy students of the Technical School for Medical Care (TSMC) were trained 10 days on the theory and practice of ‘Leprosy Clinical Techniques’, at KKLRC.

**Prosthetic Orthotic Students:**

15 prosthetic-orthotic students of the Cambodian School of Prosthetics and Orthotic (CSPO) were trained 3 days on the theory and practice of ‘Leprosy Clinical Techniques’ at KKLRC.

**Provincial and Operational Leprosy Supervisors:**

35 Provincial and Operational District Leprosy Supervisors were trained one week on the practice of ‘Leprosy Clinical Techniques’, during their Leprosy Training Workshop.

**Table I-9: Trainings Carried Out in KKLRC**

Description	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
5th year medical student (UHS)	46	16	62
Dermatology specialist (UHS)	1	2	3
Physiotherapy student (TSMC)	4	1	5
Prosthetic Orthotic student (CSPO)	7	8	15
Provincial/Operational District Leprosy Supervisors	28	7	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>120</b>

## Result III

### Patients' Education

The leprosy-affected persons were empowered by support-workers to take responsibility for their daily living activities, to participate in social gatherings and to plan for their own future.

#### **Daily Living Skills:**

**288** former leprosy-affected persons were trained on Daily Living Skills during their stay at KKRC.

#### **Khmer Literacy:**

**61** leprosy-affected persons were trained on Khmer literacy skills at the KKLRC.

#### **Computer Typing Training:**

**15** leprosy-affected persons were trained on basic computer typing skills.

#### **Social Participation:**

**15** leprosy-affected persons were invited to participate in the World Leprosy Day celebration, which were organized by CIOMAL on 28th January 2015 at the Koh Pich.

**9** leprosy-affected persons were participated on the International Day for Disabled Persons on 6th December 2016, which were organized, by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation on Koh Pich.



**Table I-10: Patient's Activities in KKLRC**

Description	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Daily leaving activities (DLA)	196	92	288
Khmer literacy	23	36	61
Computer typing	13	2	15
Participation on social events	0	0	0
Case conference	0	0	0
Vocational trainings	6	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>370</b>

**Table I-11: Patient's Education in KKLRC**

Description	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Health/Hygiene	558	186	744
Wound care	237	70	307
Self-care	121	41	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1213</b>



## Result IV

### Socio-Economic Rehabilitation Projects

People suffering from leprosy are generally the most vulnerable and deprived. CIOMAL, with many years of experience in the field, wishes to provide lasting assistance and support to these people. Since 2014, the methodology was developed in such a way that the project could become partly autonomous, limit a number of risks and provide a better framework for the project.

The small team that is implementing the project in the field has therefore concentrated only on the repayments of the old loans, 10,000 USD have been collected and are used for new loans. Before receiving a loan, the patient must undergo an assessment; the team goes to the person who determines his or her standard of living and eligibility. Then the files are submitted to an internal council composed of 5 persons who decides on the request, composed by the project team, a doctor, the head of the center and the head of mission. This process is applied to the various applications: scholarships, monthly support (for the elderly or not able to be autonomous), the construction or renovation of a house. Mandatory training is organized before the loan is given to the center. Loans are 1 year, 150 USD, or 2 years, 300 USD, depending on the size and duration of the economic activity by the beneficiary: livestock, small business and agriculture. Beneficiaries are informed that the repayment of their loan will allow another person to receive assistance.

Implemented in 2015, the methodology was evaluated with the students of the University Institute of International Relations and Development of Geneva, in June and July 2016. Scholarships, supported in part by the Peter Donders Foundation, are awarded to young people with leprosy or living in a family where a member suffers from leprosy. CIOMAL tries to support the students from their care until the end of their course. The monitoring of this project is essential. A team regularly visits the beneficiaries and follows them in their training by remaining in contact with them, their families and their teachers. Scholarships are awarded for school materials, accommodation and food.





**In 2016,**

- **CIOMAL provided sponsorship to 9 students studying in universities. 5** students graduated in June-November 2016, 2 students abandoned their studies, 2 students are studying at university, 4 students found a job, 1 student will open her own business.
- **CIOMAL provided sponsorship to 22 students studying in primary and secondary level** (7 primaries and 15 secondary). Education sponsorships (Study material, student's uniform, school fees and food costs) were provided in 2016 but 3 of them dropped out their study.
- **CIOMAL provided six vocational training grants** to young people.
- **CIOMAL provided six leprosy-affected persons and their families with financial support for construction or repair of a house in their community.**

## Result V

### Leprosy awareness campaigns

#### Awareness Campaigns in Garment Factories



Since 2005, CIOMAL carried out regular campaigns in garment factories, whose employees are mainly women from poor backgrounds.

In 2016, two awareness campaigns were organized in **12 garment factories**, of which 4 garment factories in Phnom Penh, 4 in Kompong Speu and 4 in Takeo provinces. Raising awareness campaigns were conducted in 6 garment factories in the weeks leading up to the Khmer New Year holidays in April and a further 6 before the Pchum Ben holidays in October.

In each factory, leaflets and posters, describing the signs and symptoms of leprosy and including photographs of skin lesions, were distributed to the workers, who were encouraged to bring their knowledge into their own communities.

CIOMAL team, accompanied by Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) staff and by the National Leprosy Control Program (NLEP) staff, remained available to answer questions to many thousands garment factory workers.

## Garment factories visited

<i>Province</i>	<i>Name of factory</i>	<i>Date</i>
Kampong Speu	Wah Sun HK factory	17.3.2016
	Jack Shoes Manufactory	22.3.2016
	Angile Sweater (Cambodia)	23.3.2016
	Foot Forward (Cambodia) Shocks	24.3.2016
Phnom Penh	Top Summit Garment INC	29.3.2016
	Tien Sung garment (CAMBODIA)	3.9.2016
	Violet Apparel (CAMBODIA)	12.9.2016
Takeo	COPIOUS (CAMBODIA) International INC	5.9.2016
	Beautiful Spring footwear	6.9.2016
	Pontun footwear LTD.	7.9.2016
	Winmag Shoes Manufacturing	8.9.2016
	JSD Textile (CAMBODIA)	9.9.2016
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>

**23.650** leaflets were distributed to employees working in garment factories and **200** posters were displayed in the garment factories compound

**384** group leaders and **20** nurses were educated on the basic facts of leprosy to brief their colleagues and communities.





### **Impact of Evaluation for Leprosy Awareness to Factory Workers**

Evaluation on leprosy awareness was conducted by interviewing factory workers and their members in communities. Summary of the results:

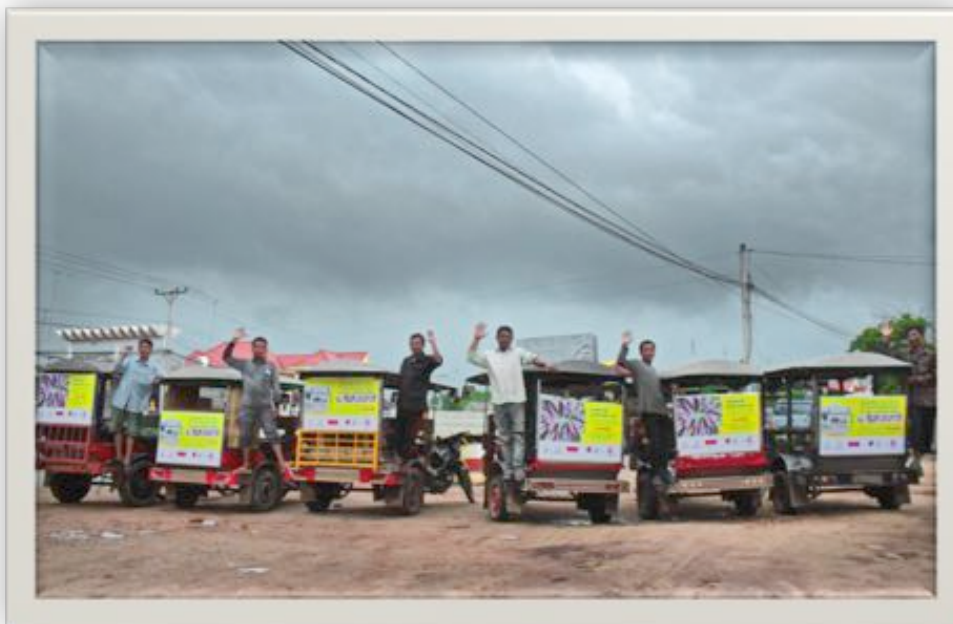
**240** garment factory workers were interviewed: **% 93** of them read the leprosy leaflet distributed during the campaign, **% 96** realized that leprosy is contagious, **% 97** recognized the basic signs and symptoms of leprosy, **100%** knew where to go for leprosy treatment, **% 97** realized the treatment for leprosy is free of charge and **% 92** brought the leaflet back home.

### **Impact of Evaluation for Leprosy Awareness to People in Communities**

**50** people living in the communities, whose family members were working in the garment factories, were interviewed on their understanding of leprosy: **76%** of them received the leaflet from their relative, **84%** realized that leprosy is contagious, **86%** recognized the basic signs and symptoms of leprosy, **100%** knew where to go for leprosy treatment and **78%** realized the treatment for leprosy is free of charge.

## **Leprosy Awareness Campaigns with Tuktuk & House Banners**

During evaluation activity, the posters and banners have been displayed on tuktuks and houses of people in communities in order to raise awareness about first signs and symptoms of leprosy as well as against discrimination.



## **Posters&Banners and interviews of tuktuk drivers by province – 2016**

No	Name of Province	Number of Banners for house	Number of Poster for Tuk Tuk	No. of interview
1	Kompong Thom	40	5	
2	Kompong Chnang	88	23	
3	Kompong Cham	79	30	9
4	Kompong Speu	46	12	2
5	Battambang	30	12	
6	Pursat	17	6	
7	Kampot	4	0	
8	Takeo	37	17	5
9	Svay Rieng	35	12	2
10	Prey Veng	56	12	2
11	Preah Vihear	20	0	
12	Kandal	72	30	
13	Ordor Meanchey	0	5	
14	Banteay Meanchey	10	0	
15	Tbooung Khmom	5	0	
	Total	539	164	20

## **Leprosy Awareness with Theater and World Leprosy Day January 2016**

Pekmi troop is a comic troop playing in a traditional way, very famous and appreciated in Cambodia. Pekmi's troop usually performs through TV and is one of the most famous troop. But the troop also travels through provinces to perform locally. This troop is particularly appreciated because although the players are comic, they always play on serious themes, and they don't make any political allusions. They are appreciated by every generation.

CIOMAL worked with them in order to make them understand well the main issues about leprosy and the fight against stigmatization of PAL and then they integrated the theme into their comics.



**2500** villagers attended the show in Kompong Speu.  
**3000** villagers attended the show in Kompong Cham  
**2000** persons attended the event in Phnom Penh



## **Awareness campaigns with Radio Broadcasts**

In order to reach remote and isolated areas, without electricity, CIOMAL made a partnership with different local radios in order to broadcast awareness campaigns about leprosy and against stigmatization of PAL.



<b>Radio broadcast 12 provinces in Cambodia</b>			
No	Name of province	Time per day	Post n°
1	Kompong Som	2	FM105.5
2	Battambang	3	FM91
3	Svay Rieng	3	FM95
4	Banteay Meanchey	3	FM96.5
5	Kampot	3	FM99.7
6	Ordor Meanchey	3	FM91.5
7	Mondolkiri	3	FM90.5
8	Siem Reap	3	FM95.5
9	Pailin	3	FM90.5
10	Koh Kong	3	FM99.5
11	Kompong Cham	3	FM92.5
12	Preah Vihear	3	FM99

## RESULT VI

### Achievements and Improvements in KKLRC

A new regain for KKLRC happened in March 2016 when KKLRC has started with using Multi Disease Surveillance System (MDS) that includes a patient record system, a pharmacy management system and a laboratory information system.



#### **Trainings provided for CIOMAL Staff**

- According the use of MDS CIOMAL provided several computer training for doctors, physiotherapists, nurses, administrators, and support workers all the staff using the MDS.
- In June 2016, 2 support workers went for a two-day training of first aid in mental health that took place at Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO).
- In July, August, and September 2016, CIOMAL staff received English and Khmer language course.
- In December 2016 CIOMAL's dermatology specialist attended on a dermatology meeting in Ho Chi Minh-City.
- In December 2016, physiotherapist attended on 2 days physiotherapy conference in Phnom Penh.

#### **Events**

Nine former leprosy patients participated in International Disabled Day in Koh Pich, Phnom Penh on December, 2016, and some activities of showing and explanation of first signs and symptoms of leprosy, complication of leprosy, materials used for leprosy patients to high Excellency of government officials.

### **Staff movement**

- September: Chann Saren & Vann Carole participated to the International Leprosy Congress in Beijing.
- November: Chann Saren & Chrystel Dayer participated to Novartis Foundation annual meeting in Sri Lanka

### **Visitors in 2016**

- January: Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute
- May: ANESVAD
- May: Ambassador of Oder of Malta, Mr. Michael Mann
- June: Swiss Cooperational Office and Swiss Consular Agency, Mr. Lars Buechler and Ms. Viviane Hasselmann
- June: Students from IHEID, Geneva
- October: Novartis Foundation (Arielle Cavaliero) & Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Peter Steinmann)
- November: Order of Malta France, Mr Francis Chaise
- November: Netherland Leprosy Relief, Mr Jan Robbins
- December: Dr. Kim Khoa for surgeries
- December: Mr. Simon von Oppenheim, member of CIOMAL's board

## **Result VII**

### **Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis Program (LPEP)**

With regard to the detection of new cases, active and passive detection must be distinguished. Active detection is distinguished by active patient monitoring. In 2011, CIOMAL, supported by the Novartis Foundation, Netherland Leprosy Relief, the Raoul Follereau Foundation and the Order of Malta France, launched a "Contact Tracing" pilot project. This project involved the early detection of new cases of leprosy. To this end, CIOMAL team worked with the National Leprosy Elimination Program (NLEP) on its former patients in order to detect new cases of leprosy among neighbours and families and to treat them as quickly as possible in order to avoid serious consequences. These campaigns started in districts with the highest rate of leprosy and ended in June 2015. In five years, the entire country was covered.

In October 2016, CIOMAL, NLEP and the Novartis Foundation, in partnership with the Swiss Tropical Institute and Netherland Leprosy Relief, launched in Kompong Chnang the "Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis" (LPEP) project in Cambodia, which consists of distributing a single dose of rifampicin to the contacts of former patients. The international study already included 7 countries - Brazil, UR Tanzania, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Indonesia. Cambodia is the 8<sup>th</sup> country. The first drive took place in Battambang in December 2016.

# Thank You



***We would like to thank all our donors, private and institutional, without whom these activities for Leprosy affected persons and their families could not be achieved. Special thanks to Ordre de Malte Suisse, Ordre de Malte France, Geneva City, Canton of Geneva, Peter Donders Foundation, Novartis Foundation, ANESVAD Foundation, Netherland Leprosy Relief, Raoul Follereau Foundation.***