

Health Programme Series 11

Yaws Eradication Programme



आरोग्यम् सुखसम्पदा

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण संस्थान
National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
New Delhi

OVERVIEW

Efforts to control yaws gained momentum during the Second World War when it was discovered that penicillin and tetracycline compounds had therapeutic properties that to a large extent controlled the proliferation of yaws. The prevalence of yaws has since undergone dramatic change with the start of a treatment campaign using long acting penicillin during those countries carried out in 1952.

	Page
Overview	1
Yaws in India	1
Epidemiology	4
Clinical Presentation and Case Management	5
Yaws Eradication Programme	10
Managerial and Technical Issues in YEP	14
Independent Appraisal of YEP	15
Bibliography	16

Although the number of cases during the pre-eradication period is unknown, available records suggest that disease was prevalent in many districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1950 and a mass campaign involving penicillin was in operation during 1953-56. In 1960s, yaws was prevalent in geographically contiguous areas in central India, which include Bazar district of South Madhya Pradesh and Balasore, Bargarh, Sonepur, Deogarh and Puri districts in North Madhya Pradesh; Kamsari district of Orissa and Chhindwara district of Andhra Pradesh as well as Mandla district in Uttar Pradesh and Palamu in Bihar state.

With the support of WHO and UNICEF, Yaws Control Programme was launched in 1952 in the affected districts of the five states mentioned above. The prevalence of yaws before the start of the control programme is not available