

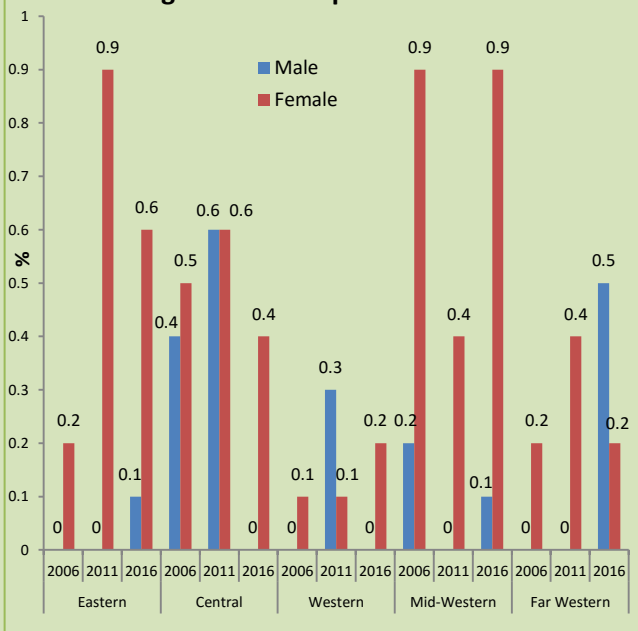


Factsheet 4: Management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), as of Asar 2074 (July 2017)

Background about STIs in Nepal

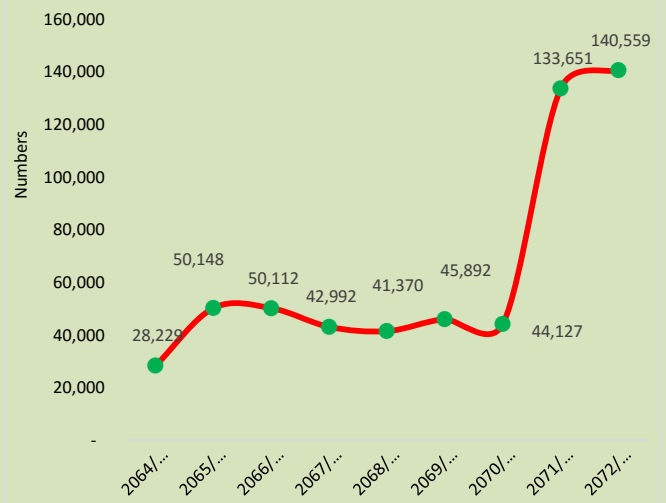
- ✍ Key interventions for management of STI in Nepal are targeted Behavior Change Communication (BCC), condom promotion and distribution, diagnosis and treatment of STIs (both syndromic and etiological management) and referral services.
- ✍ STI management services are available from government health facilities and NGOs for key population.
- ✍ Nepal has been following WHO recommended approach for the management of STIs in patients with recognized signs and symptoms.
- ✍ The first National STI Case Management Guidelines was developed in 1995 and revised in 2014.
- ✍ Repeated Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) Surveys are the main source of information for STI prevalence among key populations in Nepal.

Figure 1: Self-reported STIs Cases



Source: Nepal Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) 2006, 2011 & 2016

Figure 2: Annual Reported Cases of STIs



Source: Annual Report, Department of Health Services (DoHS) FY 072/73

For Further Information Please Contact:

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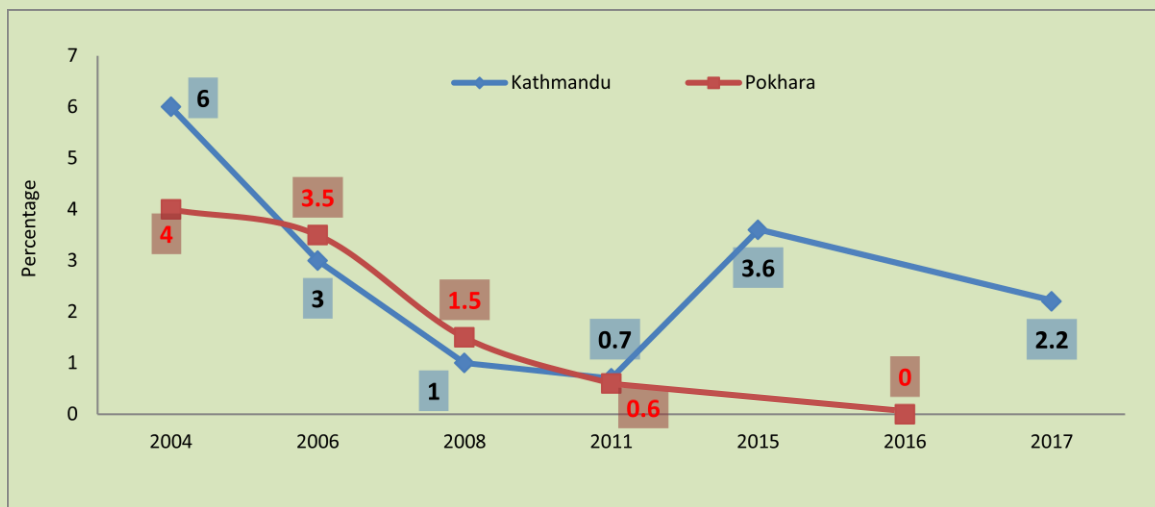
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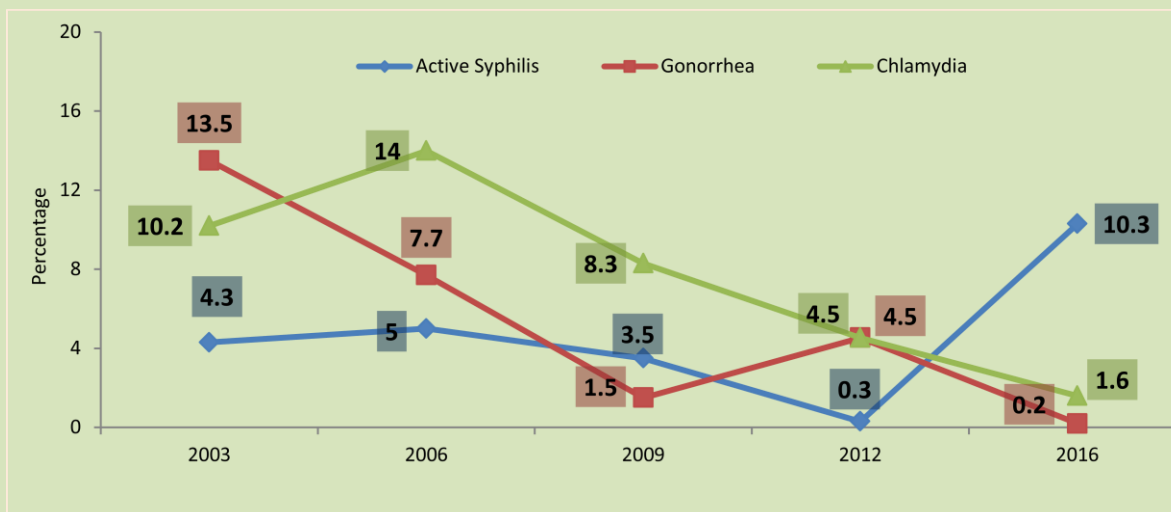


Figure 3: Prevalence of Active Syphilis among Female Sex Workers



Source: Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) Survey

Figure 4: Prevalence of STI among Female Sex Workers in 22 Terai Highway Districts



Source: Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) Survey

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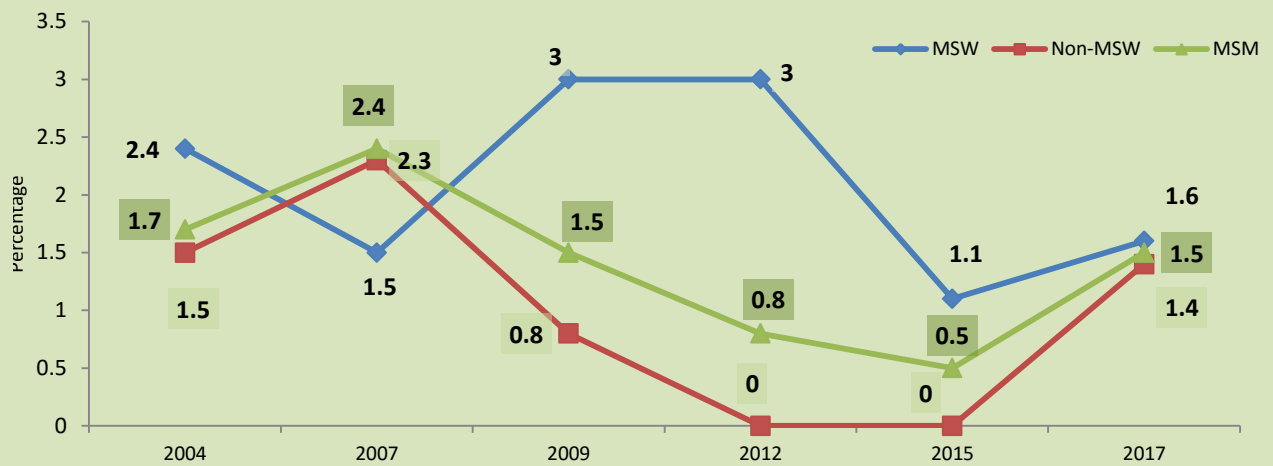
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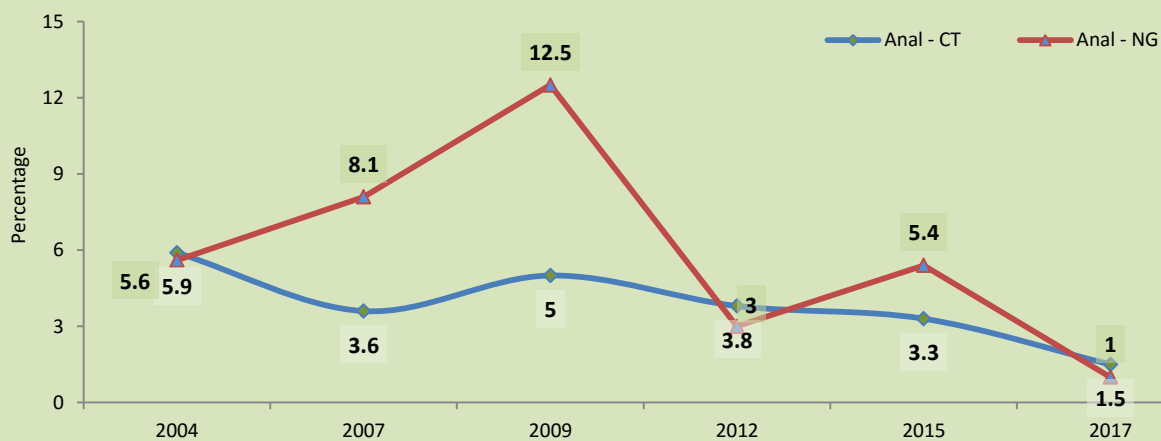


Figure 5: Prevalence of Active Syphilis among Men who have Sex with Men / Transgender in Kathmandu Valley



Source: Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) Survey
 MSW: Male Sex Workers, Non- MSW: Non Male Sex Workers, MSM: Men who have sex with Men

Figure 6: Prevalence of STI among Men who have Sex with Men / Transgender in Kathmandu Valley



Source: Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) Survey
 CT: Chlamydia Trochomatis ; NG: Neisseria Gonorrhoea

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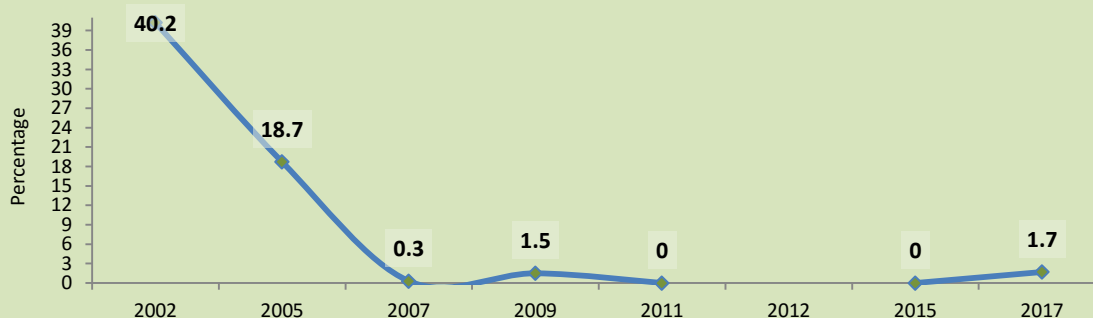
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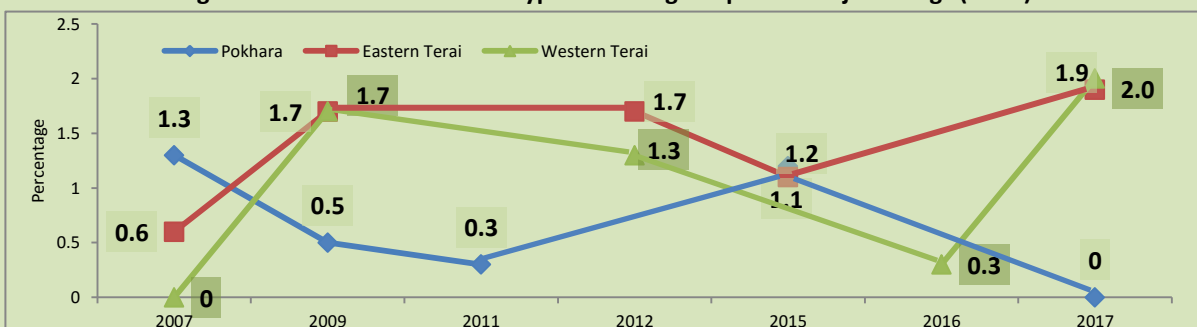


Figure 7: Prevalence of Active Syphilis among People who Inject Drugs (Male) in Kathmandu Valley



Source: Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) Survey

Figure 8: Prevalence of Active Syphilis among People who Inject Drugs (Male)



Source: Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) Survey

SN	Survey Populations	Study Area in 2017	Prevalence of Active Syphilis
1	Female Injecting Drug Users	Pokhara Valley	3.9
2	Female Sex Workers	Kathmandu Valley	2.2
3	Men who have Sex with Men / Transgender	Kathmandu Valley	1.5
4	Men who have Sex with Men / Transgender	Pokhara Valley	0.3
5	People Who Inject Drugs (PWID)	Eastern Terai Highway Districts	1.9
6	People Who Inject Drugs (PWID)	Kathmandu Valley	1.7
7	People Who Inject Drugs (PWID)	Pokhara Valley	0.0
8	People Who Inject Drugs (PWID)	Western Terai Highway Districts	2.0

Source: Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) Survey

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