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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Abbreviations and acronyms; WHO Expert Committee on control and surveillance of human African trypanosomiasis; 1. Introduction; 2. Epidemiology of human African trypanosomiasis; 2.1 Two diseases, two parasites, two epidemiological patterns; 2.2 Transmission cycle; 2.2.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.2.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.3 Reservoirs of infection; 2.3.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.3.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.4 Risk factors for infection; 2.4.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis 2.4.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis2.5 Trends in numbers of cases reported; 2.5.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.5.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.6 Geographical distribution and population at risk; 2.7 Global environmental change; 2.8 References; 3. The parasite; 3.1 Taxonomy of human infectious African trypanosomes; 3.2 Morphology and cell structure; 3.3 Life-cycle; 3.4 The Trypanosoma brucei genome; 3.5 Immune evasion; 3.6 Biochemistry and modes of drug action; 3.7 Drug resistance; 3.8 References; 4. The vector; 4.1 Classification 4.1.1 Subgenus Nemorhina4.1.2 Subgenus Glossina s. str.; 4.1.3

Subgenus Austenina; 4.2 Reproductive system; 4.3 Reproduction; 4.4 Lifespan and population dynamics; 4.5 Diet; 4.6 Geographical distribution of the main vector species; 4.6.1 Vector species of the Nemorhina subgenus; 4.6.2 Vector species of the Glossina s. str. subgenus; 4.6.3 Vector species of the Austenina subgenus; 4.7 Tsetse flies in their natural environment; 4.7.1 Main habitats; 4.7.2 Movements; 4.7.3 Looking for hosts; 4.7.4 Feeding preferences; 4.7.5 Activity cycles; 4.7.6 Dispersal; 4.7.7 Resting places
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5.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis: clinical signs and symptoms

Sommario/riassunto

This report provides information about new diagnostic approaches new therapeutic regimens and better understanding of the distribution of the disease with high-quality mapping. The roles of human and animal reservoirs and the tsetse fly vectors that transmit the parasites are emphasized. The new information has formed the basis for an integrated strategy with which it is hoped that elimination of HAT will be achieved. The report also contains recommendations on the approaches that will lead to elimination of the disease. Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT) is a disease that afflicts populations
