Strategies for the strengthening of technical capacities in the implementation of the integrated campaign: joint, massive and simultaneous administration of azithromycin-albendazole for the control of trachoma and geo-helminthiasis in the indigenous population of Medio Vaupés, Colombia in 2022.

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2010: Foco reportado de Tracoma (datos 2012-2013)
(Mapeo con soporte del DANA Center- Johns Hopkins University)
TF: Prevalencia 26%
TT: Prevalencia 5,2/1.000 habitantes

Fotos: Sandra Liliana Talero, Hollman Miller H.

Primary questions
What technical and pedagogical strategies can be implemented to strengthen capacities in the implementation of the integrated campaign: joint, massive and simultaneous administration of azithromycin-albendazole for the control of trachoma and geo-helminthiasis in the indigenous population of Medio Vaupés, Colombia in 2022?

General objective
Implement technical and pedagogical strategies to strengthen capacities in the implementation of the integrated campaign: joint, massive and simultaneous administration of azithromycin-albendazole for the control of trachoma, geo-helminthiasis and ectoparasites in the indigenous population of the Middle Vaupés, Colombia in 2022.
Research Methods and Approaches

**Methods:** This is a four-stage quantitative-qualitative methodology study.

**Stage 1:** Systematic Literature Review.

**Stage 2:** Methodology Design of training courses.

**Stage 3:** Training and Information Collection.

**Stage 4:** Evaluation of the Training Module.
Identify the technical and pedagogical strategies for capacity building in the implementation of the integrated campaign: joint, massive and simultaneous administration of azithromycin and albendazole for the control of trachoma and geo-helminthiasis in the population of Vaupés, 2022.

- In relation to BEST, the educational strategies in the Amazonian indigenous context for the BEST framework, De Toledo and Giatti mention that the cyclic framework of combination of tools of different nature within a conception of development and strengthening of the participatory process could promote empowerment and the proactive stance of social actors, especially indigenous communities (1).

- Regarding the educational strategies identified in the Amazonian context for the WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) sector, Giatti LL et al and Toledo et al (2006) agree on the importance of not only involving social actors but allowing them to express their needs and expectations, feelings and opinions (3,4). Therefore, they propose an educational strategy called the talking map, in which the participants must draw the place where they live, identifying the environmental and sanitation conditions related to their health as good or bad (3,4). Schools are a key setting for trachoma education worldwide, and as children can be agents of change for trachoma elimination, lesson plans were developed in line with the school curriculum (5).

A virtual course, called Neglected Infectious Diseases: Training for health agents in the conceptualization, deepening and socialization phases, is designed and developed. The total course has a total of 4 modules: Module I EID from the ONNE HEALTH approach, Module II Geo helminthiasis, Module III Ectoparasites, Module IV Information and Registration System (SENIDE).

Design a training module, with ethnic relevance, for capacity building in the implementation of the integrated campaign: joint, massive and simultaneous administration of azithromycin and albendazole for the control of trachoma and geo-helminthiasis in the population of Vaupés, 2022.
During the tour, the following health problems were found:

- Chronic non-communicable diseases, especially hypertension and diabetes.
- Neglected Infectious Diseases: Scabies, myiasis, pediculosis, Leishmaniasis, Filariasis, and parasitic diseases, about 70% of the population that was visited presented signs and symptoms of parasitism.
- Pregnancy related diseases.
- Accidents, natural disasters.
- In general, the communities visited manifested an abandonment in terms of provision of health services by those responsible for providing this service, medical days or any type of health campaign were not carried out, for which they sent letters as petition for their requests to be attended to urgently.
- There are not enough and adequate means of communication and transportation.

Implement technological strategies in the territory such as information systems (SIBACOM and SENIDE) in the implementation of the integrated campaign: joint, massive and simultaneous administration of azithromycin and albendazole for the control of trachoma and geo-helminthiasis in the population of Vaupés, 2022.
When evaluating the performance of the training **Trachoma Elimination Program Questionnaire**, it became clear that the training increased, on average, 5,167 correct answers with a significance level of 99%. It also increased, on average and significantly at 99%, by 1,291 points on the 1-5 scale.

When evaluating the performance of the training **Geo-Helminthiasis Control Program**, it became clear that the training increased, on average, 3,421 correct answers with a significance level of 99%. It also increased, on average and significantly at 99%, 0.855 points on the 1-5 scale.

The question with the least correct answer was P8 (Pyodermitis), where 21 people got the answer right (56.76%). The questions with the highest number of correct answers were questions P4, P5, and P7 (Myiasis, Pediculosis, and Leishmaniasis, respectively) with 36 correct answers (97.30%).

Evaluate, in the components of knowledge and practices, the training module for capacity building in the integrated campaign: joint, massive and simultaneous administration of azithromycin and albendazole for the control of trachoma and geo-helminthiasis in the population of Vaupés, 2022.
For the planning and implementation of integrated campaigns, a fundamental pillar is the training of community leaders in the understanding of neglected infectious diseases.

Continuous training, which gives tools to health personnel on how to diagnose, how to treat and how to monitor neglected infectious diseases, is fundamental in primary health care with quality and equity.

For the success of integrated campaigns, it is necessary to unite all the key actors in the territory around a common objective.

The success of the campaigns lies in the collective construction of sustainable solutions that respond to the needs of the territory.

The follow-up, monitoring, and evaluation processes throughout the implementation process of the integrated campaigns allowed us to identify opportunities for improvement, challenges in always seeking the well-being of the population.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that our center of attention is the people, and in this sense, integrated campaigns must be focused on seeking changes in behavior, the guarantee of basic sanitation, the supply of drinking water, and the non-discrimination of people affected by neglected infectious diseases.

Promising Practices:

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Promising Practices

Integrated campaigns must prioritize all people living in highly rural and dispersed territories, but especially girls and women.

Validate community beliefs and ways of life during planning.

Involve community leaders throughout the micro-planning process to ground activities in the socio-cultural context.
It is necessary to implement permanent and continuous education processes on Neglected Infectious Diseases and integrated campaigns to start generating evidence on the implementation of integrated promotion and prevention strategies. These actions must be led by the territorial institutions of a regular and mandatory nature.

The work articulated between different actors of the health model allows the obtention of better results in terms of the process of real and positive changes in the community. Articulated work that must be led by an inter-institutional worktable on the implementation of integrated campaigns in the territory. This under the responsibility of the governing body of the same.

The strengthening of the technical capacities of volunteer health agents guarantees sustainability of this type of project in the medium and long term which is why the permanent accompaniment of incentives is necessary. This can be via pariah ways, through methods not formally led by living institutions present in the territory, among others.

The implementation of collection tools that are systematized are a fundamental element for the strengthening of information systems and therefore the follow-up of monitoring and evaluation processes of key indicators.

Lessons Learned

1. Implement permanent and continuous education processes on Neglected Infectious Diseases.
2. Articulate work between different actors of the health model.
4. Use systematized collection tools.
Implications for policy, practice and future research

The strengthening of human health talent with an ethnic approach, in training processes for diagnosis, treatment and education in health promotion and prevention, are fundamental tools within the framework of health models based on primary health care approaches because it makes it possible to build sustainability in the medium and long-term in health care policies focused on individuals.

Health education aimed at voluntary agents has demonstrated its effectiveness in various scenarios in appropriating behavioral changes much more quickly in different communities and in turn the timely diagnosis and complete treatment of neglected infectious diseases.

Of course, there are many challenges that remain, especially related to the involvement of the community through these expert community peers, who are nothing more than men or women who are immersed in the community. These experts must have the ability to generate spaces that foster dialogue on different topics, since they know the subject in depth, but also act as community watchdogs for neglected infectious diseases.
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