Internationale oogheelkunde

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Nederlandse Internationale oogheelkunde Cursus

Utrecht 17 Januari 2025

Belangen verstrengeling

Geen

Samenvatting presentatie

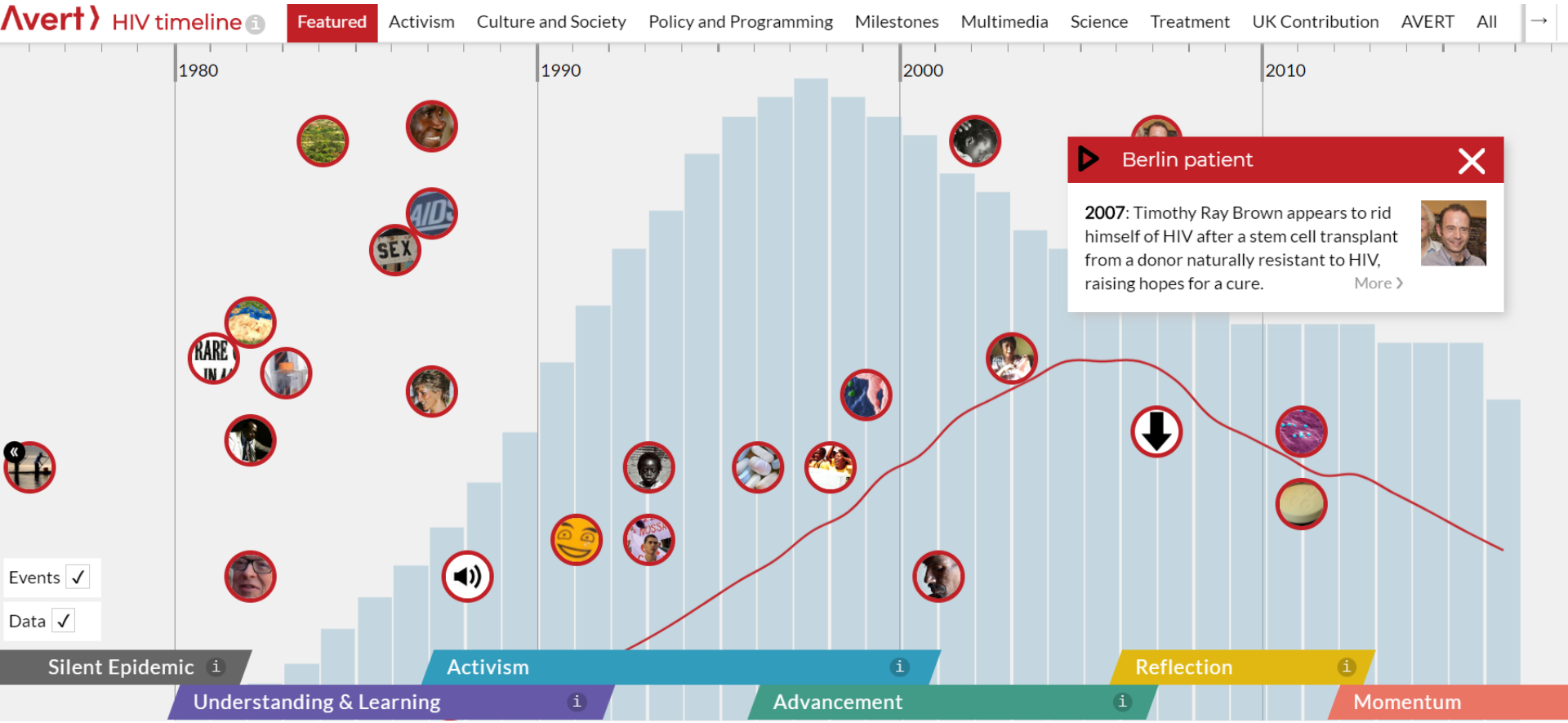
- Introductie internationale oogheelkunde
- HIV/aids
- Casus
- Toekomst



Tropische oogheelkunde cursus

- 2003 HIV/aids
- 2005 HIV/aids
- 2008 Cataract (Kestelyn aids)
- 2010 HIV/aids
- 2012 HIV/aids
- 2014 HIV/aids
- 2016 HIV/aids
- 2018 HIV/aids
- 2020 HIV/aids
- 2023 International ophthalmology
- 2025 International ophthalmology
- 2027 ?

Tijdlijn HIV: er is hoop



Doel UNAIDS: einde AIDS epidemie in 2030

AIDS: een controversiele ziekte vanaf het begin

CDC Home | Search | Health Topics A-Z

MMWR

Weekly

June 5, 1981 / 30(21);1-3

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Pneumocystis Pneumonia --- Los Angeles

In the period October 1980-May 1981, 5 young men, all active homosexuals, were treated for biopsy-confirmed *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia at 3 different hospitals in Los Angeles, California. Two of the patients died. All 5 patients had laboratory-confirmed previous or current cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection and candidal mucosal infection. Case reports of these patients follow.

Patient 1: A previously healthy 33-year-old man developed *P. carinii* pneumonia and oral mucosal candidiasis in March 1981 after a 2-month history of fever associated with elevated liver enzymes, leukopenia, and CMV viruria. The serum complement-fixation CMV titer in October 1980 was 256; in may 1981 it was 32.* The patient's condition deteriorated despite courses of treatment with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX), pentamidine, and acyclovir. He died May 3, and postmortem examination showed residual *P. carinii* and CMV pneumonia, but no evidence of neoplasia.

Patient 2: A previously healthy 30-year-old man developed *p. carinii* pneumonia in April 1981 after a 5-month history of fever each day and of elevated liver-function tests, CMV viruria, and documented seroconversion to CMV, i.e., an acute-phase titer of 16 and a convalescent-phase titer of 28* in anticomplement immunofluorescence tests. Other features of his illness included leukopenia and mucosal candidiasis. His pneumonia responded to a course of intravenous TMP/.SMX, but, as of the latest reports, he continues to have a fever each day.

Patient 3: A 30-year-old man was well until January 1981 when he developed esophageal and oral candidiasis that responded to Amphotericin B treatment. He was hospitalized in February 1981 for *P. carinii* pneumonia that responded to TMP/SMX. His esophageal candidiasis recurred after the pneumonia was diagnosed, and he was again given Amphotericin B. The CMV complement-fixation titer in March 1981 was 8. Material from an esophageal biopsy was positive for CMV.

Patient 4: A 29-year-old man developed *P. carinii* pneumonia in February 1981. He had had Hodgkins disease 3 years earlier, but had been successfully treated with radiation therapy alone. He



- Eerste beschrijving 1981, Los Angeles, USA: KS, PCP
- Ontdekking virus: 1983 Frankrijk, 1984 USA (Robert Gallo)
- (2008 Nobel prijs Luc Montagnier en Francoise Barré)
- Testen is vrijwillig met informed consent
- Ontkenning (“died after a long illness”)

AIDS: een controversiele ziekte vanaf het begin

- 4 H's ziekte: Homo's, Haemophilie,Haitianen, Heroine)

- Politiek (moral majority):
- ABC: Abstinence, Be faithful, use Condoms

- 1986: eerste trials Zidovudine (AZT)
- 1995: introduction HAART (nu ART)



- Tegenwoordig:
- Heterosexuele aandoening (5-H) door het HIV-virus
- MSM, CSW, IDU, transgenders, gevangenen,
- Moeder kind transmissie, bloed producten transmissie
- Het is een behandelbare maar niet te genezen SOA!
- (Waar komt het vandaan?)

UNAIDS

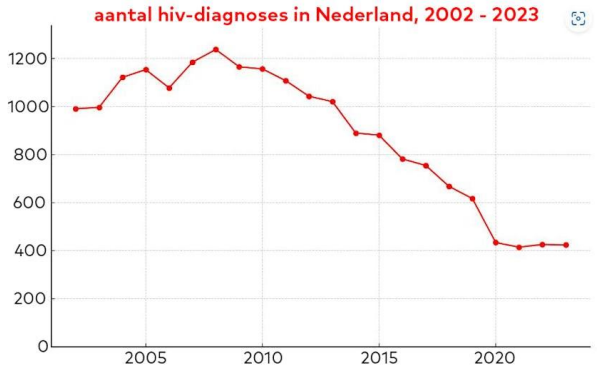
FACT SHEET 2024

Global HIV statistics

- **39.9 million** [36.1 million–44.6 million] people globally were living with HIV in 2023.
- **1.3 million** [1 million–1.7 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2023.
- **630 000** [500 000–820 000] people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2023.
- **30.7 million** people [27–31.9 million] were accessing antiretroviral therapy in 2023.
- **88.4 million** [71.3 million–112.8 million] people have become infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic.
- **42.3 million** [35.7 million–51.1 million] people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic.

People living with HIV

- In 2023, there were 39.9 million [36.1 million–44.6 million] people living with HIV.
  - 38.6 million [34.9 million–43.1 million] adults (15 years or older).
  - 1.4 million [1.1 million–1.7 million] children (0–14 years).
  - 53% of all people living with HIV were women and girls.
- 86% [69–>98%] of all people living with HIV knew their HIV status in 2023.
- About 5.4 million people did not know that they were living with HIV in 2023.



Global HIV data

	2000	2005	2010	2020	2022	2023
People living with HIV	**27.2 million** [24.6 million–30.4 million]	**29.4 million** [26.6 million–32.9 million]	**32 million** [29.0 million–35.8 million]	**38.7 million** [35.0 million–43.2 million]	**39.5 million** [35.8 million–44.2 million]	**39.9 million** [36.1 million–44.6 million]
New HIV Infections	**2.8 million** [2.3 million–3.6 million]	**2.5 million** [2.0 million–3.2 million]	**2.1 million** [1.7 million–2.7 million]	**1.5 million** [1.2 million–1.9 million]	**1.4 million** [1.1 million–1.7 million]	**1.3 million** [1.0 million–1.7 million]
AIDS related deaths	**1.8 million** [1.4 million–2.3 million]	**2 million** [1.6 million–2.6 million]	**1.3 million** [1.0 million–1.7 million]	**730 000** [570 000–940 000]	**670 000** [530 000–870 000]	**630 000** [500 000–820 000]
New HIV Infections (Adults, aged 15+)	**2.3 million** [1.9 million–3.0 million]	**2 million** [1.6 million–2.6 million]	**1.8 million** [1.5 million–2.4 million]	**1.3 million** [1.1 million–1.7 million]	**1.2 million** [980 000–1.6 million]	**1.2 million** [950 000–1.5 million]
New HIV Infections (Children, aged 0–14)	**530 000** [380 000–760 000]	**470 000** [340 000–680 000]	**300 000** [220 000–440 000]	**150 000** [110 000–210 000]	**130 000** [94 000–190 000]	**120 000** [83 000–170 000]
People accessing antiretroviral therapy	**510 000** [450 000–530 000]	**1.9 million** [1.7 million–2.0 million]	**7.7 million** [6.7 million–8.0 million]	**26.2 million** [23.1 million–27.3 million]	**29.3 million** [25.7 million–30.4 million]	**30.7 million** [27.0 million–31.9 million]
Resource availability	**US$ 5.1 billion**	**US$ 9.3 billion**	**US$ 16.7 billion**	**US$ 21.5 billion**	**US$ 20.8 billion**	**US$ 19.8 billion**

Source: UNAIDS 2024 epidemiological estimates. UNAIDS financial estimates, July 2024 (http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html).

Regional data – 2023

	People living with HIV	New HIV Infections	New HIV Infections (Adults, aged 15+)	New HIV Infections (Children, aged 0–14)	AIDS-related deaths
Global	**39.9 million** [36.1 million–44.6 million]	**1.3 million** [1.0 million–1.7 million]	**1.2 million** [950 000–1.5 million]	**120 000** [83 000–170 000]	**630 000** [500 000–820 000]
Asia and the Pacific	**6.7 million** [6.1 million–7.5 million]	**300 000** [270 000–370 000]	**290 000** [260 000–350 000]	**10 000** [7600–14 000]	**150 000** [110 000–200 000]
Caribbean	**340 000** [280 000–390 000]	**15 000** [9900–21 000]	**13 000** [9000–19 000]	**1300** [900–1900]	**5 100** [3500–7400]
Eastern and southern Africa	**20.8 million** [19.2 million–23.0 million]	**450 000** [360 000–580 000]	**400 000** [310 000–520 000]	**50 000** [34 000–79 000]	**260 000** [210 000–330 000]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	**2.1 million** [1.9 million–2.3 million]	**140 000** [120 000–160 000]	**140 000** [120 000–160 000]	**1300** [1100–1700]	**44 000** [35 000–54 000]
Latin America	**2.3 million** [2.1 million–2.6 million]	**120 000** [97 000–150 000]	**110 000** [93 000–140 000]	**3900** [3000–4700]	**30 000** [27 000–42 000]
Middle East and North Africa	**210 000** [170 000–280 000]	**23 000** [16 000–35 000]	**21 000** [15 000–32 000]	**1900** [1300–2800]	**6200** [4100–9400]
Western and central Africa	**5.1 million** [4.5 million–5.9 million]	**190 000** [130 000–280 000]	**140 000** [89 000–230 000]	**48 000** [36 000–63 000]	**130 000** [100 000–170 000]
Western and central Europe and North America	**2.3 million** [2.0 million–2.7 million]	**56 000** [45 000–67 000]	**56 000** [45 000–67 000]	... [...–...]	**13 000** [9400–17 000]

Source: UNAIDS 2024 epidemiological estimates.

Regional treatment coverage–2023

	Among people living with HIV, the percent on ART (Adults, aged 15+)	Among people living with HIV, the percent on ART (Children, aged 0–14)	Among people living with HIV, the percent on ART
Global	**77%** [62–90]	**57%** [41–75]	**77%** [61–89]
Asia and the Pacific	**67%** [53–78]	**75%** [56–94]	**67%** [53–78]
Caribbean	**71%** [53–87]	**39%** [27–51]	**70%** [52–85]
Eastern and southern Africa	**84%** [68–96]	**65%** [46–88]	**83%** [68–96]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	**50%** [40–57]	**73%** [57–87]	**50%** [41–57]
Latin America	**74%** [58–86]	**38%** [29–46]	**73%** [57–85]
Middle East and North Africa	**50%** [35–69]	**35%** [23–49]	**49%** [34–68]
Western and central Africa	**79%** [61–96]	**35%** [25–44]	**76%** [59–92]
Western and central Europe and North America	**77%** [57–91]	... [...–...]	**77%** [57–91]

Source: UNAIDS 2024 epidemiological estimates.

Table 1.1 Risk of opportunistic infections (OIs) and other HIV-related conditions by CD4 cell count

CD4 count	Condition
Any CD4 count	Persistent generalised lymphadenopathy (PGL) Parotid gland enlargement Herpes zoster (shingles) Tuberculosis Bacterial pneumonia Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) Vulvo-vaginal candidiasis Chronic anaemia HIV-related thrombocytopenia Lymphocytic interstitial pneumonitis (LIP) commonly seen in children
<200 cells/μL (when severe OIs begin to appear)*	Oral candidiasis (i.e. thrush) Oesophageal candidiasis Oral hairy leukoplakia (OHL) Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia (PCP) Cryptosporidiosis Lymphoma (non-CNS) Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) HIV-associated dementia
<100 cells/μL	Toxoplasmosis Cryptococcal meningitis (CCM) Cytomegalovirus infection (eye) Wasting syndrome
<50 cells/μL	Non-tuberculosis mycobacterial (NTM) infection Lymphoma (CNS) Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) Cytomegalovirus infection (brain or disseminated)









Herpes zoster ophthalmicus



- 5-15% HIV positieve mensen
- 90% HZO leeftijd 20-50 jr: HIV+
- Stigma
- Relatie uitgebreidheid – algemene conditie

Herpes zoster ophthalmicus: maak een plan!





Kaposi sarcoom (CD4 < 500)

- Maligne mesenchymale vaat tumor huid en slijmvlies
- Human Herpes Virus type 8
- Oogleden, conjunctiva: 1-3% HIV+

Differentiaal diagnose:

chalazion, hordeolum,

haemangioom, granuloom

subconjunctivale bloeding

BIJ TWIJFEL….





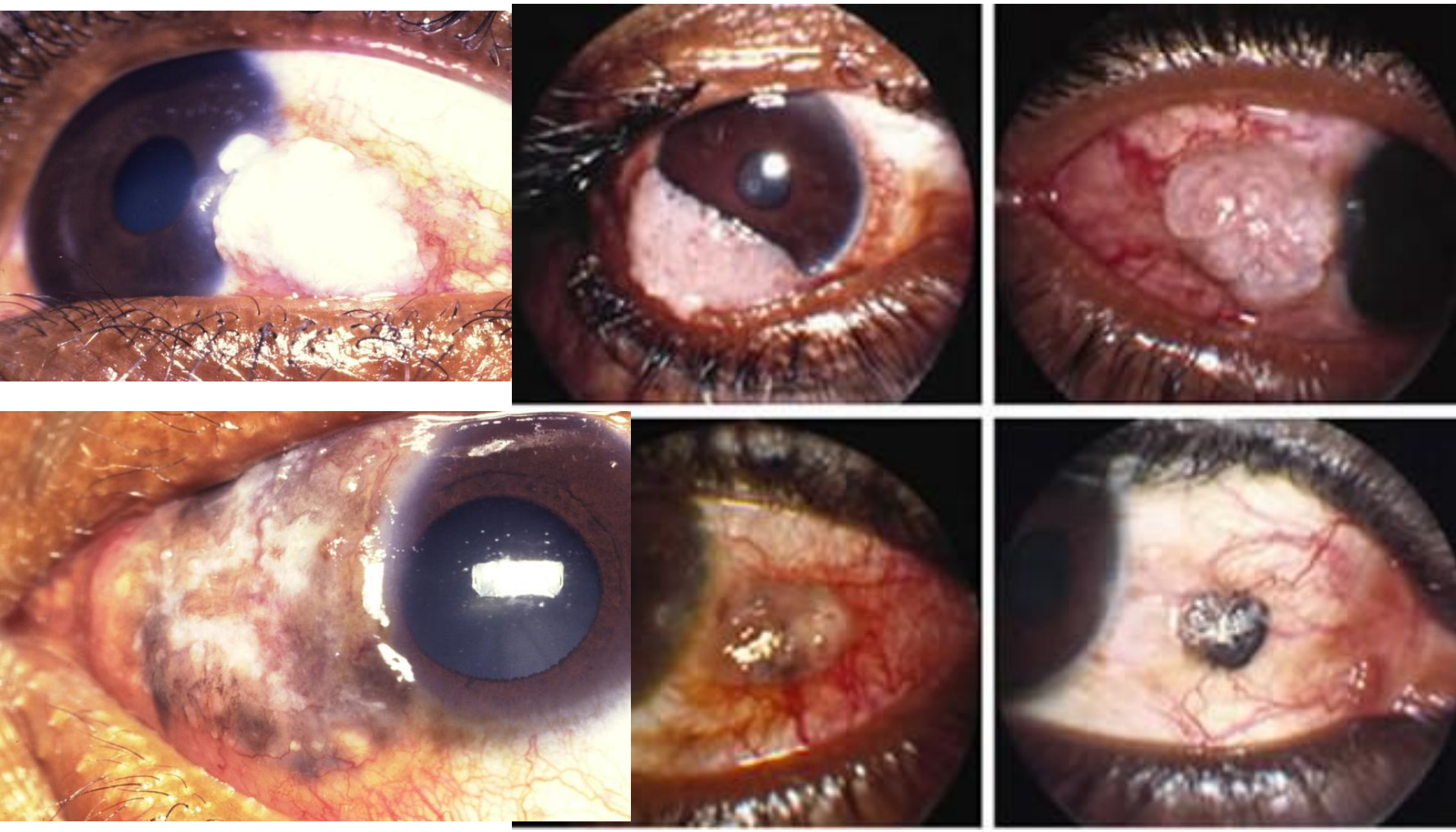


Kaposi sarcoom: kijk in de mond!





Squamous cell carcinoma conjunctiva



Squamous cell carcinoma conjunctiva

- Behandeling: het moet weg!

- Medicinaal:
- MMC (0.2 of 0.4 mg/ml een maand of een week, (in ijskast)
- 5FU 1% 1 maand op, 3 maanden af, 20% recidief
- Ifa-2b 1 millioen IU/ml (duur, ijskast nodig)
- Bevacizumab subconjunctivale injectie

- Excisie 3-4 mm marge met applicatie alcohol 70-90% (cornea) en cryotherapie snelle vries-dooi techniek cyclus 20”, 20”

Squamous cell carcinoma conjunctiva





Maar er is hoop

▸ J Natl Cancer Inst. 2023 Jun 28;115(10):1213–1219. doi: 10.1093/jnci/djad119

Decreasing incidence of conjunctival squamous cell carcinoma in people with HIV in South Africa

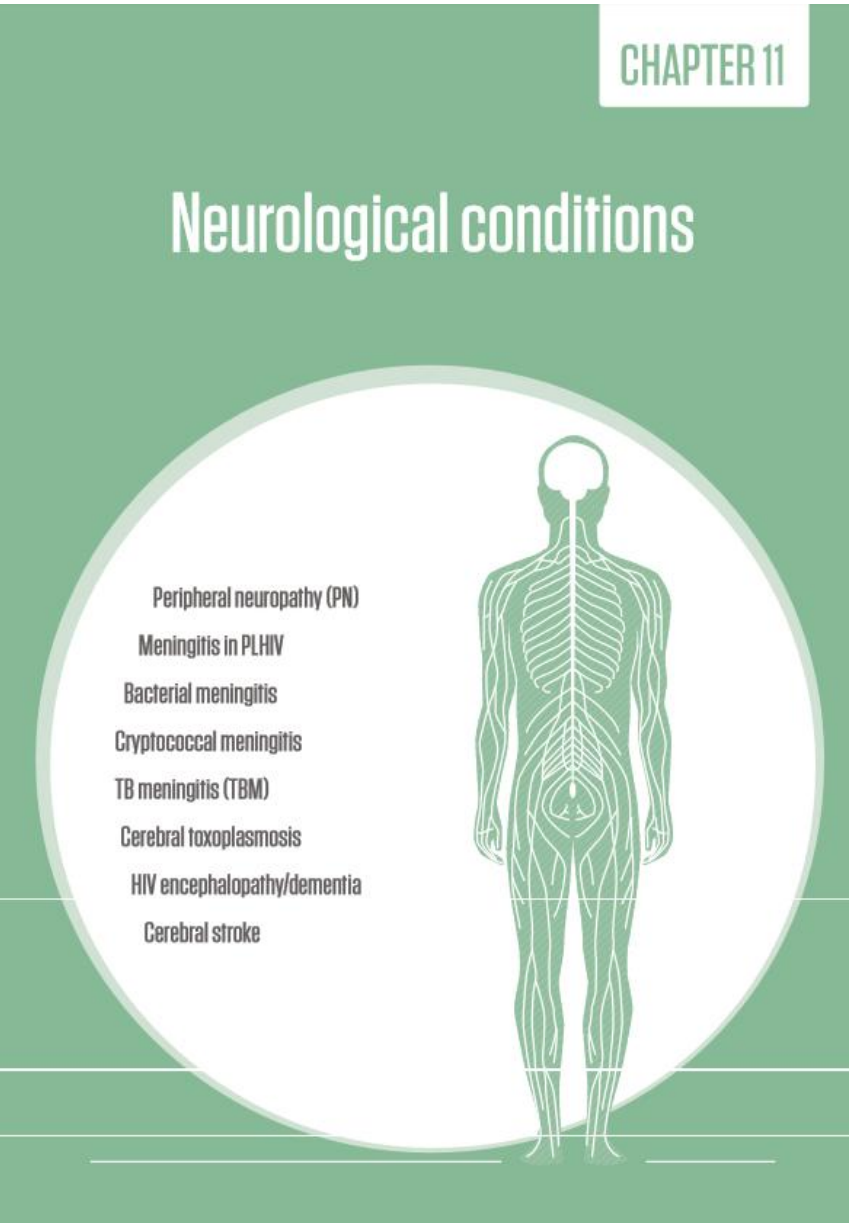
Carole Metekoua [1,2,✉], Yann Ruffieux [3], Victor Olago [4], Tafadzwa Dhokotera [5,6,7,8,9], Matthias Egger [10,11,12], Julia Bohlius [13,14,15], Eliane Rohner [16,#], Mazvita Muchengeti [17,18,19,#]

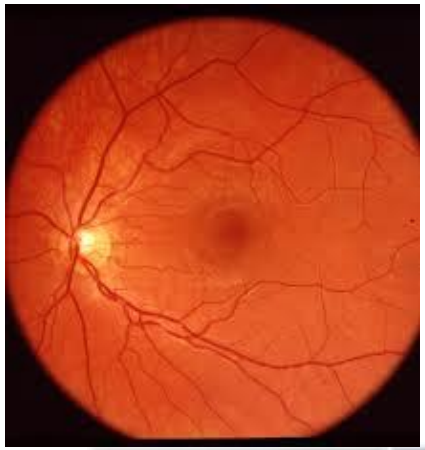
▸ Author information ▸ Article notes ▸ Copyright and License information

PMCID: PMC10560597 PMID: 37379162

Het oog is onderdeel van de hersenen

CD4 < 200, 100

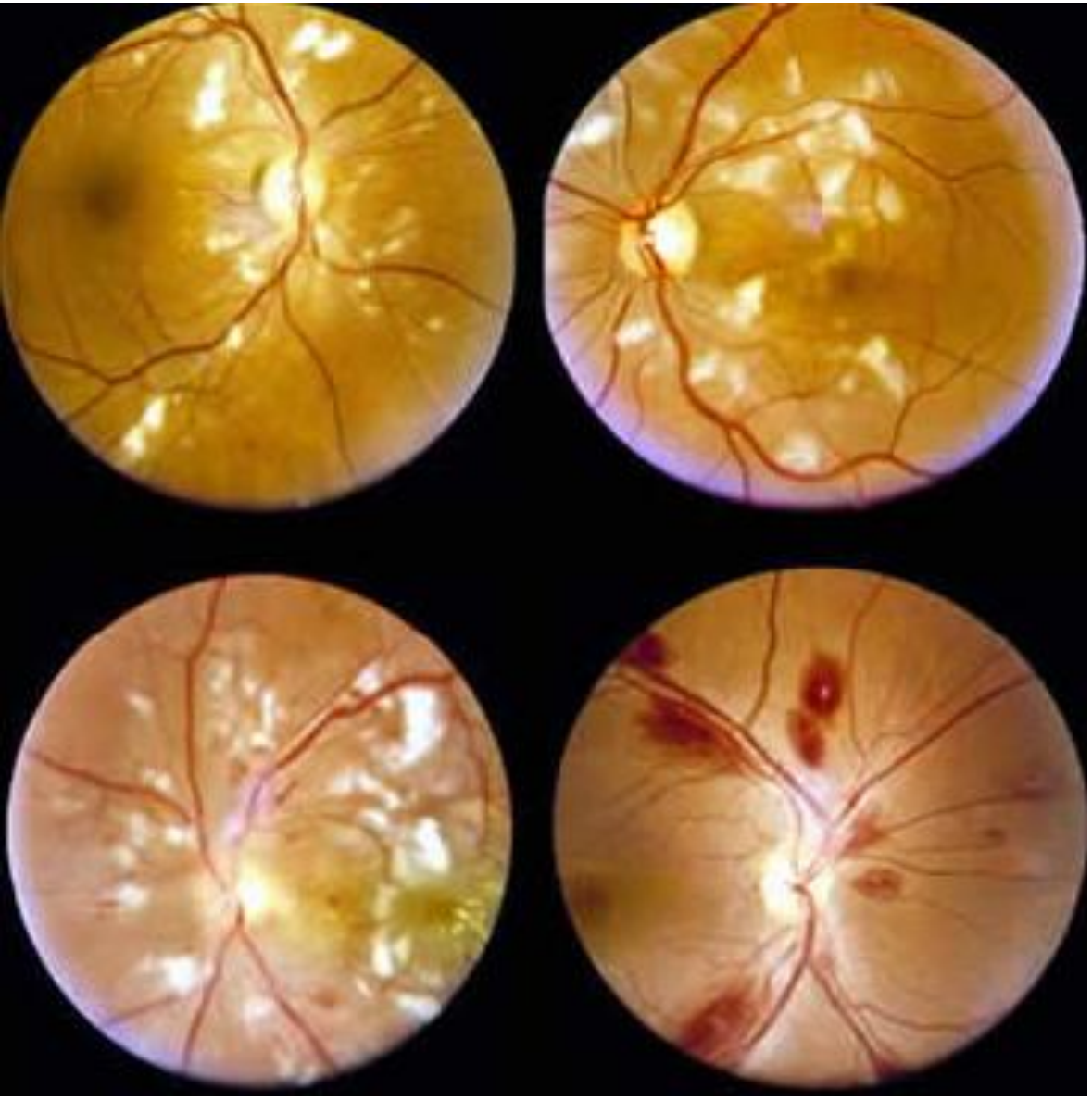




Arc light scope: fundoscopy



HIV retinopathie



- Vernauwde retinale capillaire luminae
- Verlies van pericyten
- verdikking basale laminae (~DM)

Cytomegalovirus

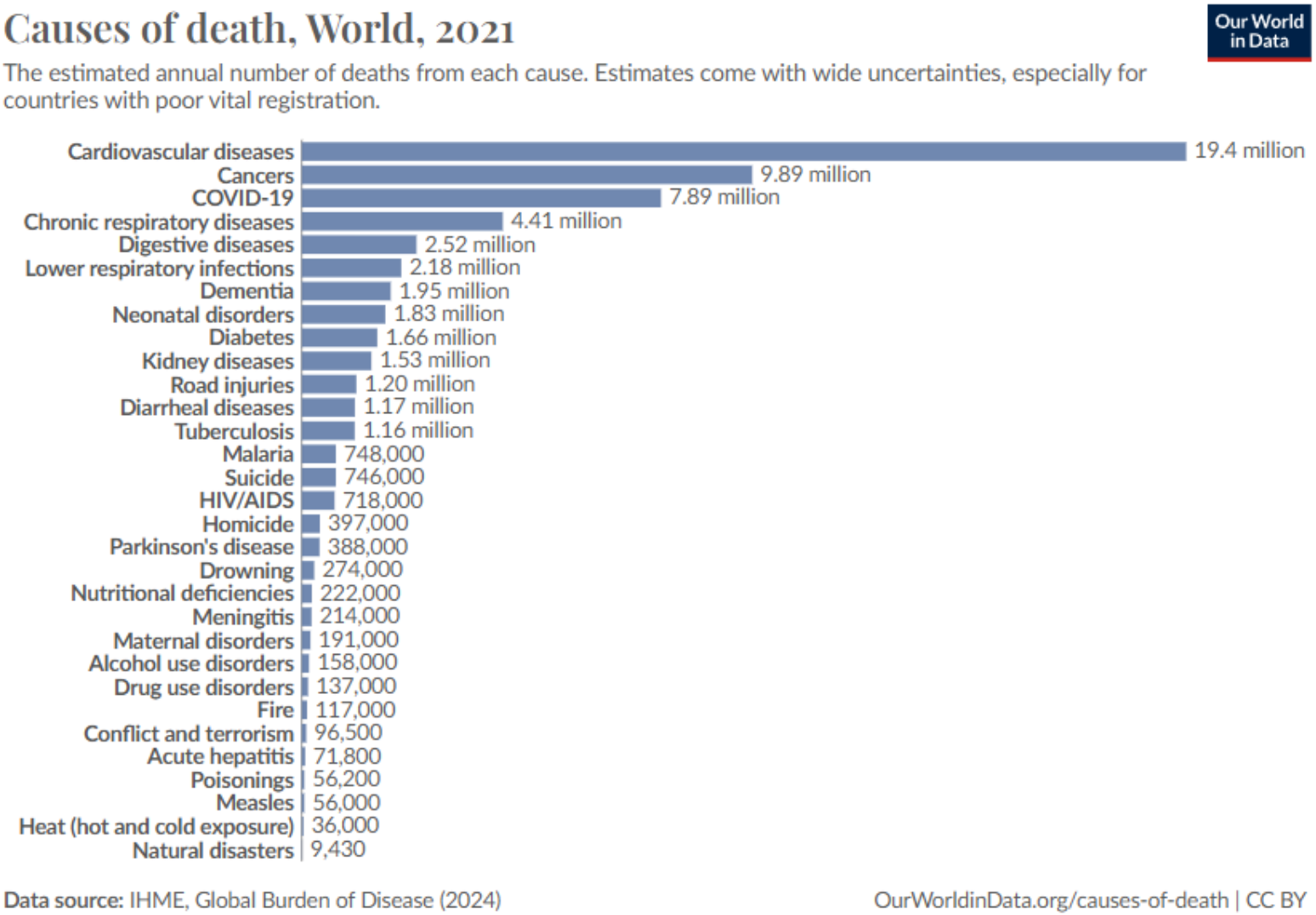
- CMV komt veel voor: 50-85% Amerikanen >40 jaar oud
- Voor ART 30-40% HIV+ CMV-retinitis
- Afrika <5% HIV+ CMV-retinitis
- Lage CD4 telling(<100 cells/µl)




aids is op te lossen.
dus waar wachten
we op?
word ook donateur
op aidsfonds.nl
aidsfonds
JCDecaux


CE
GESTE
EST SIMPLE
ET ME
PROTÈGE
La Prep, un geste simple contre le virus du sida.
La Prep est un comprimé gratuit qui, pris tous les jours, vous protège efficacement contre le VIH.
Parlez-en à votre médecin ou rendez-vous sur AIDES.org pour en savoir plus.
Prep
AIDES
Réalisé avec le soutien
financier de Santé
publique France.

Doet HIV/aids er nog toe?



A TIMELINE OF PANDEMICS

Our World in Data

Time and again, humanity suffered through large pandemics

Historical knowledge about many pandemics in the past is sparse. Pandemics with unknown death tolls are shown as triangles, while those with an estimated death toll are shown as circles.

Pandemics before the 19th century, with an estimated death toll

1347–1353 Black Death
Killed **50-60% of Europe's population**[1], an estimated **50 million** people[1], within 6 years. Its global death toll is unknown. Recurring outbreaks followed, making up what's known as the second plague pandemic (1347–c.1690).

1492–1600 Columbian Exchange
Native Americans had a pre-1492 population size of around 54 million people.[2] The Columbian Exchange killed around **90%** of the population[2,3], an estimated **48 million** people, over the following century, through the introduction of diseases such as smallpox, cholera, measles, diphtheria, flu, typhoid fever, and bubonic plague, along with conquest, slavery and war.

Pandemics since the 19th century

1800

1817–1823 First cholera pandemic

Seven cholera pandemics have occurred since 1817, but their global death tolls are unclear. Between 1865 and 1947, at least **23 million** people died from cholera in India alone.[4]

1829–1851 Second cholera pandemic

1833 Flu pandemic

1830 Flu pandemic

The first pandemic that can be confidently attributed to the flu occurred in 1580. Between 10 and 26 flu pandemics have occurred since then.[5]

1850

1881–1896 Fifth cholera pandemic

1863–1875 Fourth cholera pandemic

1852–1859 Third cholera pandemic

1889 Russian flu pandemic: 4 million estimated deaths[6]

1899–1923 Sixth cholera pandemic

1900

1894–1940 Third plague pandemic: at least **15 million** deaths[7]

1918–1920 Spanish flu pandemic: **50–100 million** deaths[8]

Ebola's first recorded cases: **15,000** deaths[10] recorded up to 2023
1976–onwards

1950

1976 Russian flu pandemic

1968 Hong Kong flu pandemic: 2 million estimated deaths[6]

1957 Asian flu pandemic: **2 million** estimated deaths[6]

1961–onwards Seventh cholera pandemic: 900,000 deaths[9] recorded up to 2021

2000

1981–onwards HIV/AIDS epidemic: **33 million** estimated deaths[11] up to 2022

2003 SARS epidemic: 774 recorded deaths[12]

2009 Swine flu pandemic: 0.1–1.9 million estimated deaths[6]

2019–onwards COVID-19 pandemic: **27 million** people estimated to have died in excess of previous death rates[13]

2012–onwards MERS epidemic: 935 deaths[12] recorded up to 2023

Legend

Pathogens
- Influenza (flu)
- Bubonic plague
- Cholera
- Coronaviruses
- HIV/AIDS
- Ebola
- Combination of diseases

Death toll
- △ Unknown death toll
- ● Estimated death toll. The size of the circle indicates the number of deaths.

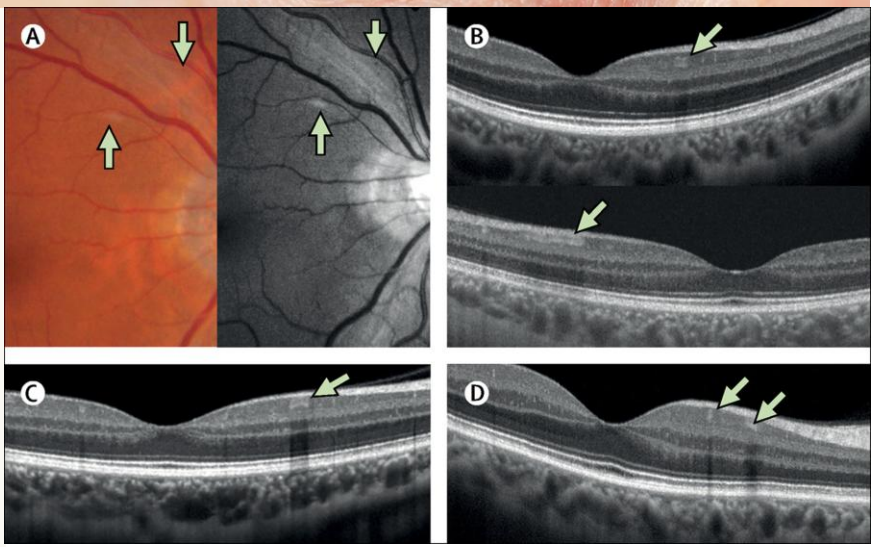
Source: Our World in Data Historical Pandemics Database (2023). 1) Ole Benedictow, 2021; John Aberth, 2021. 2) Alexander Koch et al., 2019. Russell Thornton, 1990 & 1991. 3) Nobel David Cook, 1998; Alexander Koch et al., 2019. 4) David Arnold, 1986. 5) Svenn-Erik Mamelund, 2008. 6) Peter Spreeuwenberg, 2018. 7) Estimates for India and China alone sum to around 15 million deaths, but global estimates are unavailable. Myron Echenberg, 2002; WHO, 1990; Barbara Bramanti et al., 2016. 8) Niall Johnson & Juergen Mueller, 2002. 9) WHO, 2022. 10) UKHSA, 2023. 11) UNAIDS, 2020. 12) WHO, 2023. 13) Excess mortality model for COVID-19 by The Economist, 2023.
More details at OurWorldinData.org/historical-pandemics

OurWorldinData.org — Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

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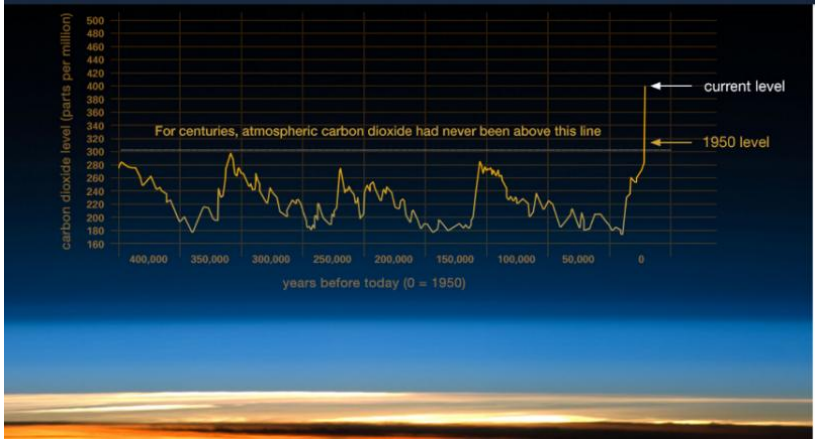
Covid 19





Lancet, May 23, 2020

Crises 2025



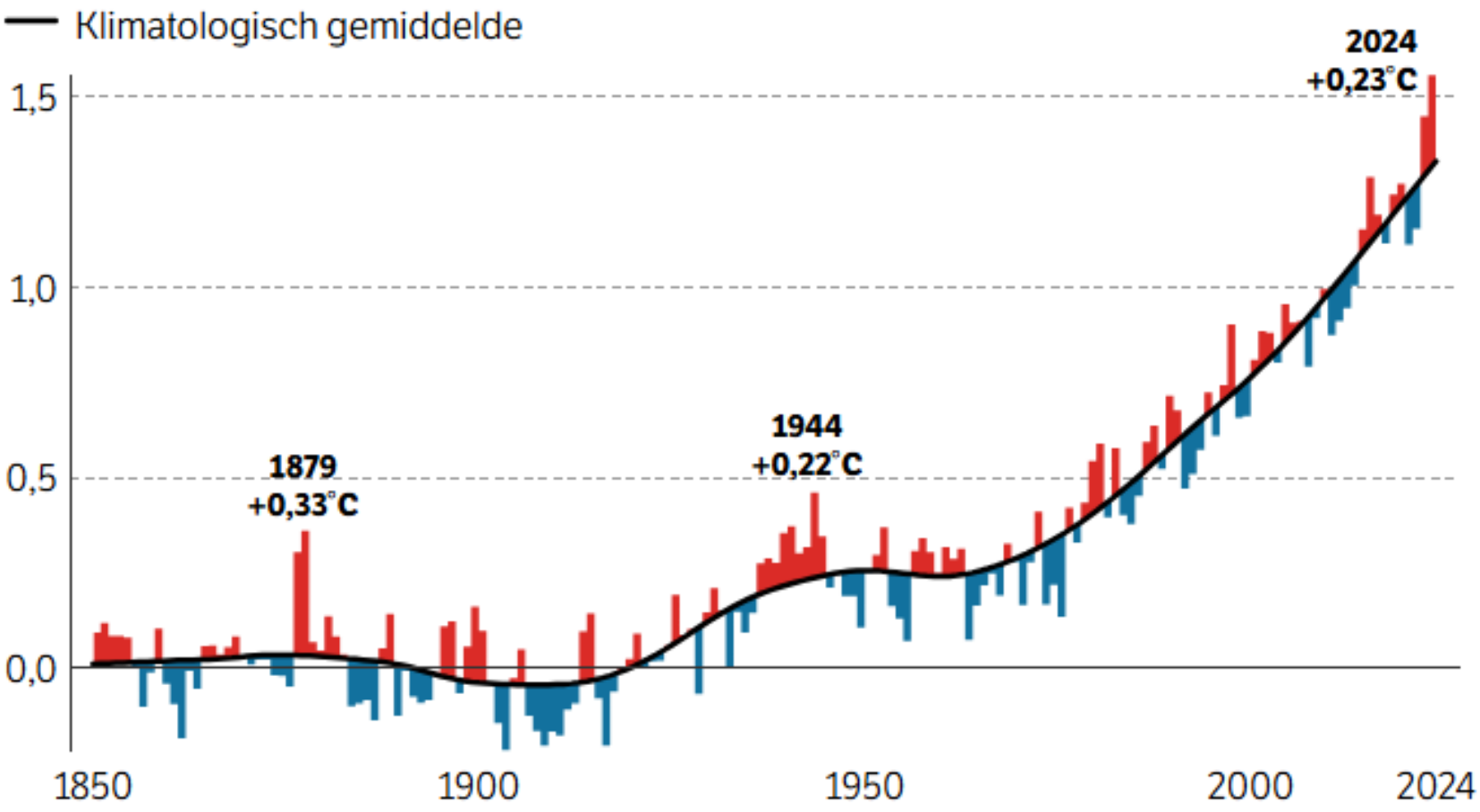
- Klimaat verandering
- Oorlog (Oekraine, Gaza, Zuid Soedan, Syrië, Haiti, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Yemen, DRC, Nigerië, Ethiopië, Somalië)
- Financieel (inflatie), armoede
- Epidemieën, energie, voedsel, stikstof
- Discriminatie, gender, (des)informatie, migratie

- Resultaat:
  - onzekerheid↑
  - instabiliteit↑
- Meer reizen

https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/

2024 meer dan 1,5°C boven pre-industrieel niveau

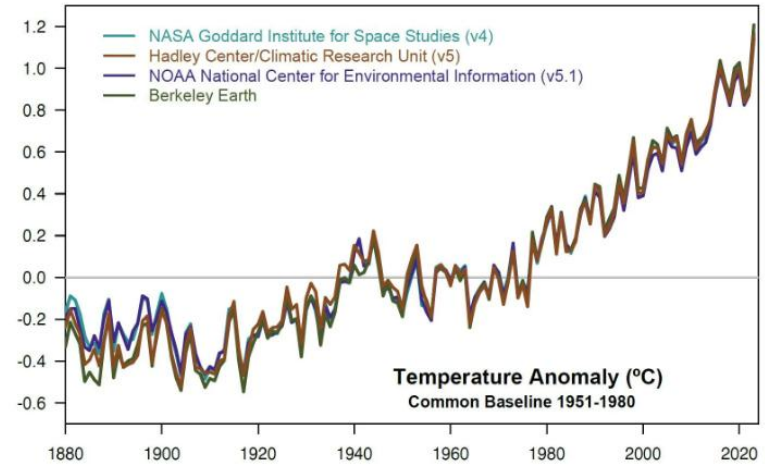
Afwijking gemiddelde wereldwijde temperatuur ten opzichte van het klimatologisch gemiddelde



Rood is positieve afwijking van het gemiddelde, blauw negatief.
Referentieperiode: 1850-1900 (het pre-industriële niveau).

Bron: C3S, ECMWF • NRC 100125 / RL

Klimaat verandering



Temperature data showing rapid warming in the past few decades, the latest data going up through 2023. According to NASA, Earth's average surface temperature in 2023 was the warmest on record since recordkeeping began in 1880, continuing a long-term trend of rising global temperatures. On top of that, the 10 most recent years have been the hottest.
NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies



Door Emma van Bergeijk

10 jan 2025 om 05:12
Update: 6 uur geleden

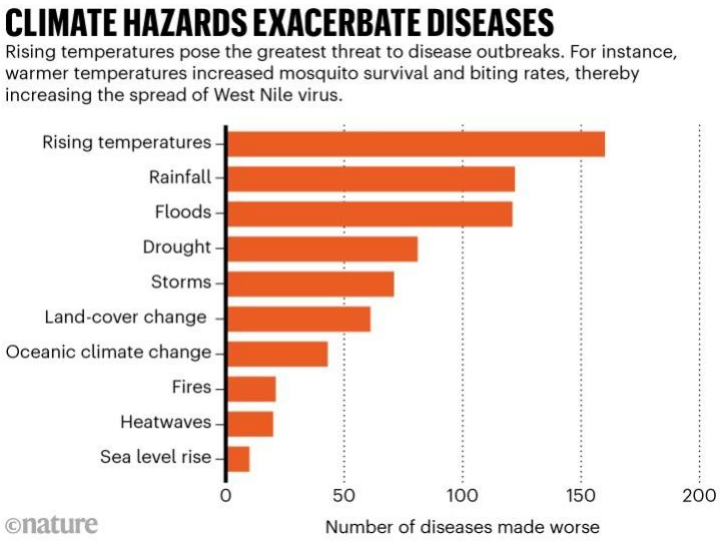
1.3K reacties Delen

Het is officieel: niet eerder was het zo warm op aarde als in 2024. Het is ook het eerste jaar dat de belangrijkste limiet uit het Parijsakkoord werd bereikt. De door mensen veroorzaakte klimaatverandering is de hoofdoorzaak van de extreme temperaturen.

Belangrijk nieuws
Meldingen bij belangrijk nieuws

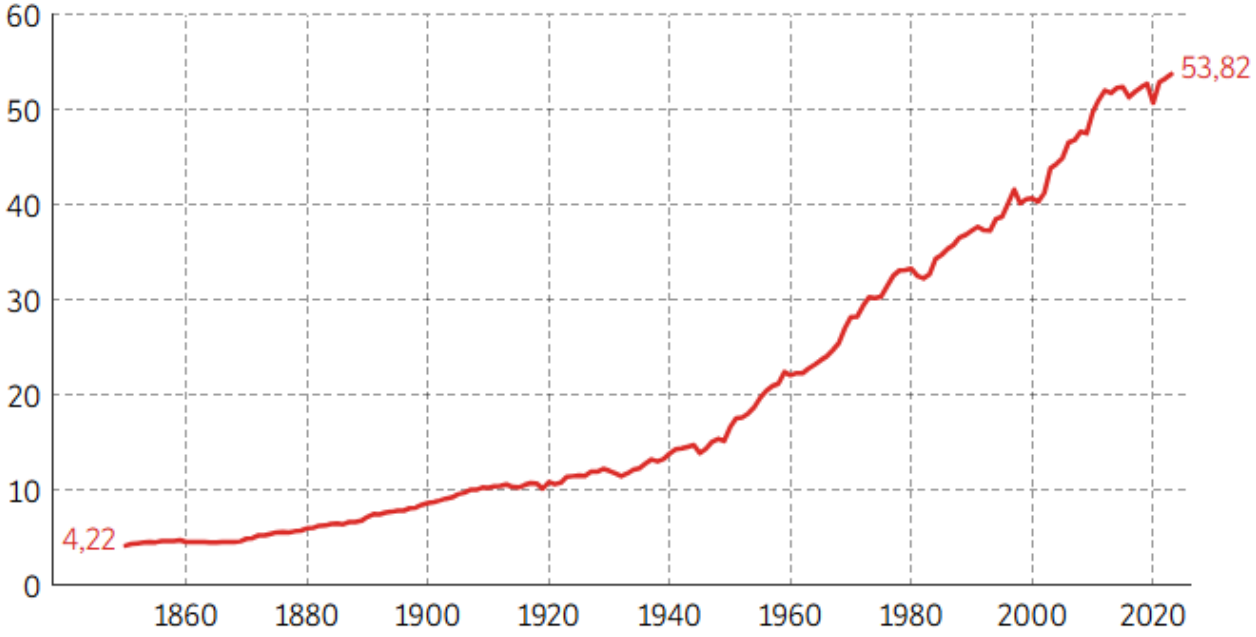
Het leek eind vorig jaar al die kant op te gaan, maar het nieuwste rapport van de Europese satellietdienst Copernicus bevestigt de 'mijlpaal' van warmste jaar nu officieel. Daarmee breekt 2024 het eerdere record van 2023.

Sinds de metingen begonnen in 1850 is het wereldwijd niet zo warm geweest. Gemiddeld werd het 15,1 graden in 2024. De warmste dag was 22 juli met gemiddeld 17,16 graden. Met uitzondering van Antarctica en Oceanië was 2024 op ieder continent het warmste jaar.



Uitstoot broeikasgassen blijft toenemen

in miljarden tonnen CO2-equivalent (periode 1850-2023)

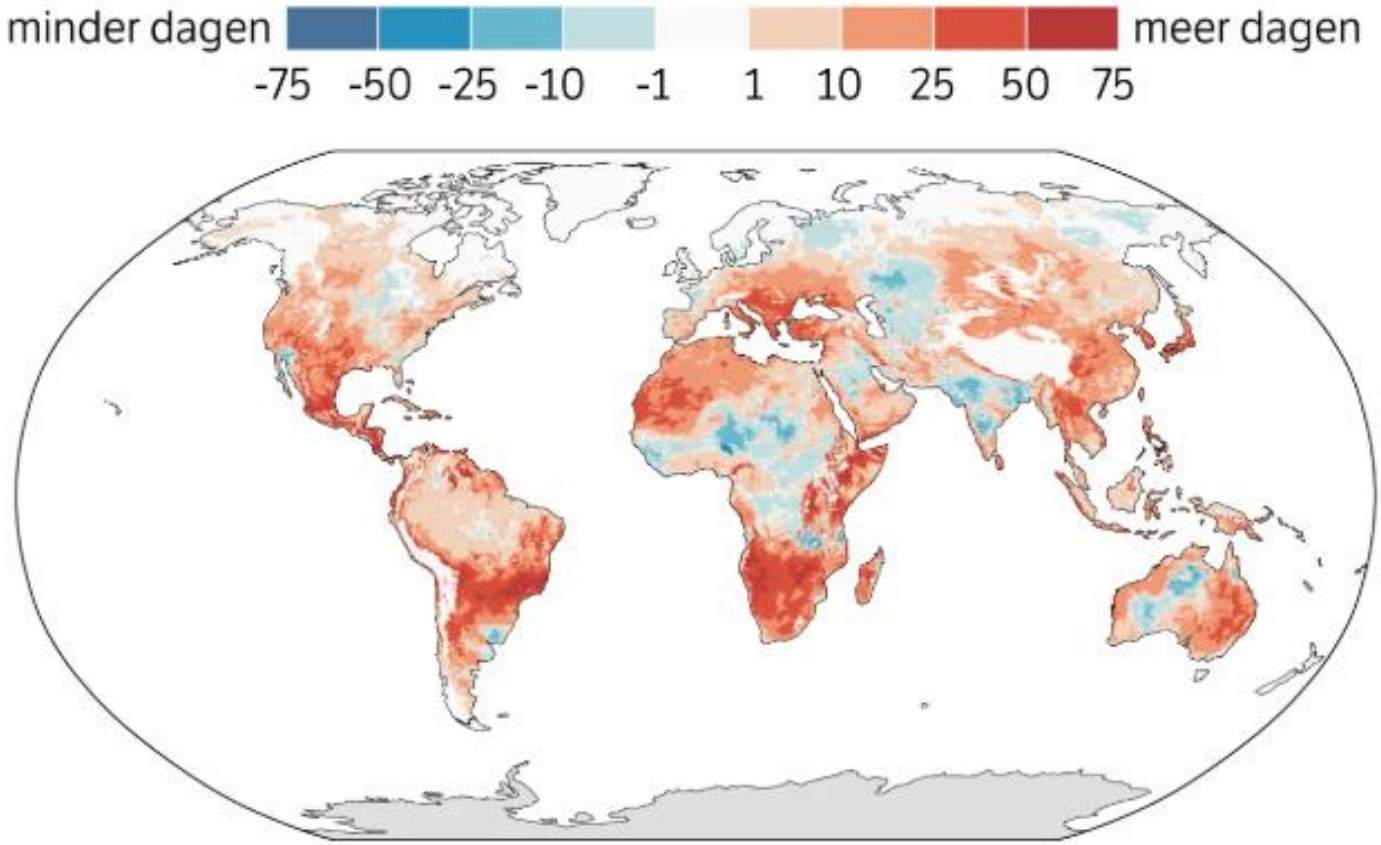


Belangrijkste broeikasgassen: koolstofdioxide, methaan en lachgas

Bron: Our world in Data • NRC 100125/ FG

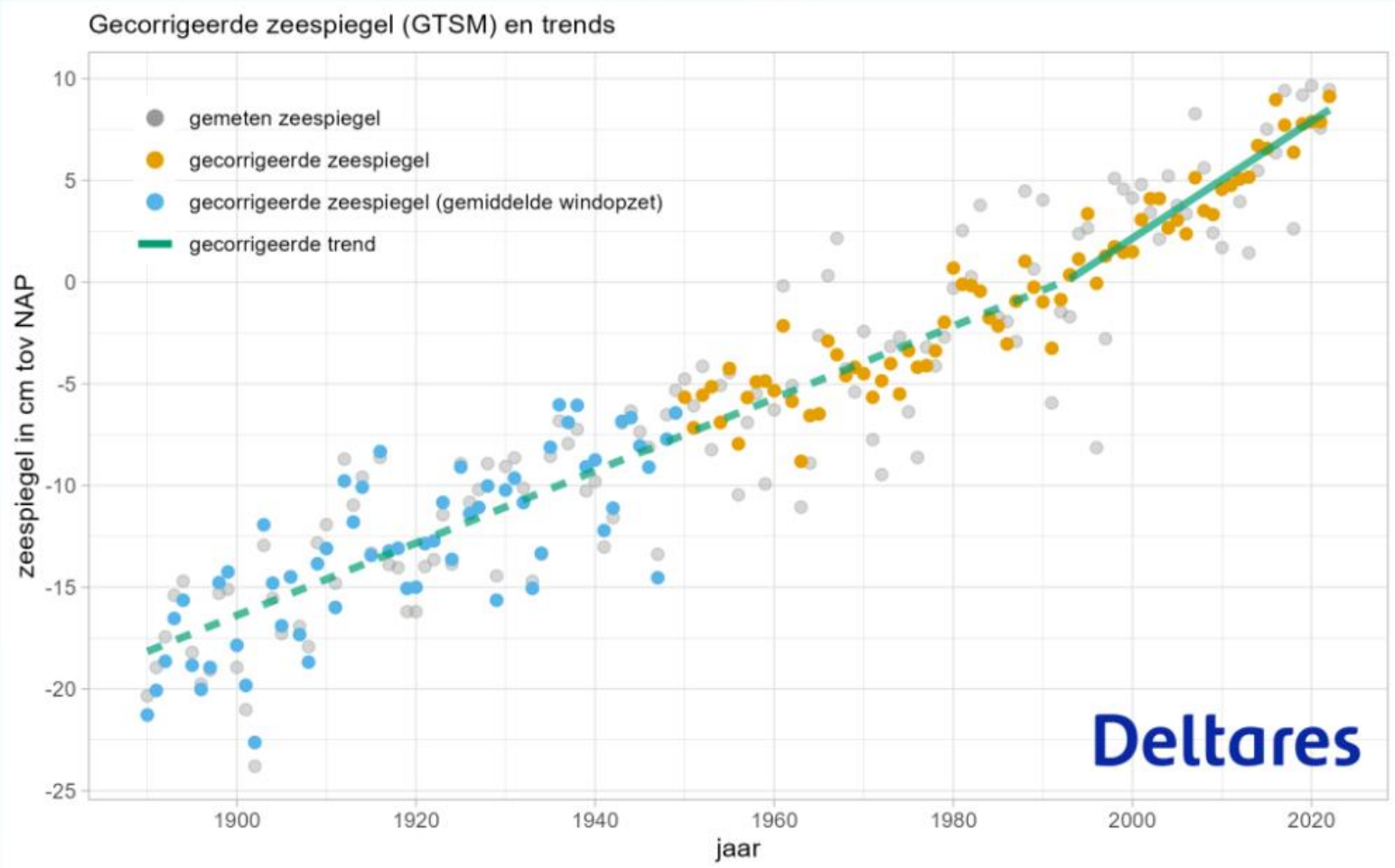
Afwijking extreme hittestress

in aantal dagen (2024 ten opzichte van het jaargemiddelde over de periode 1991-2020)



Van hittestress is sprake als de gevoelstemperatuur boven de 32° Celsius uitkomt

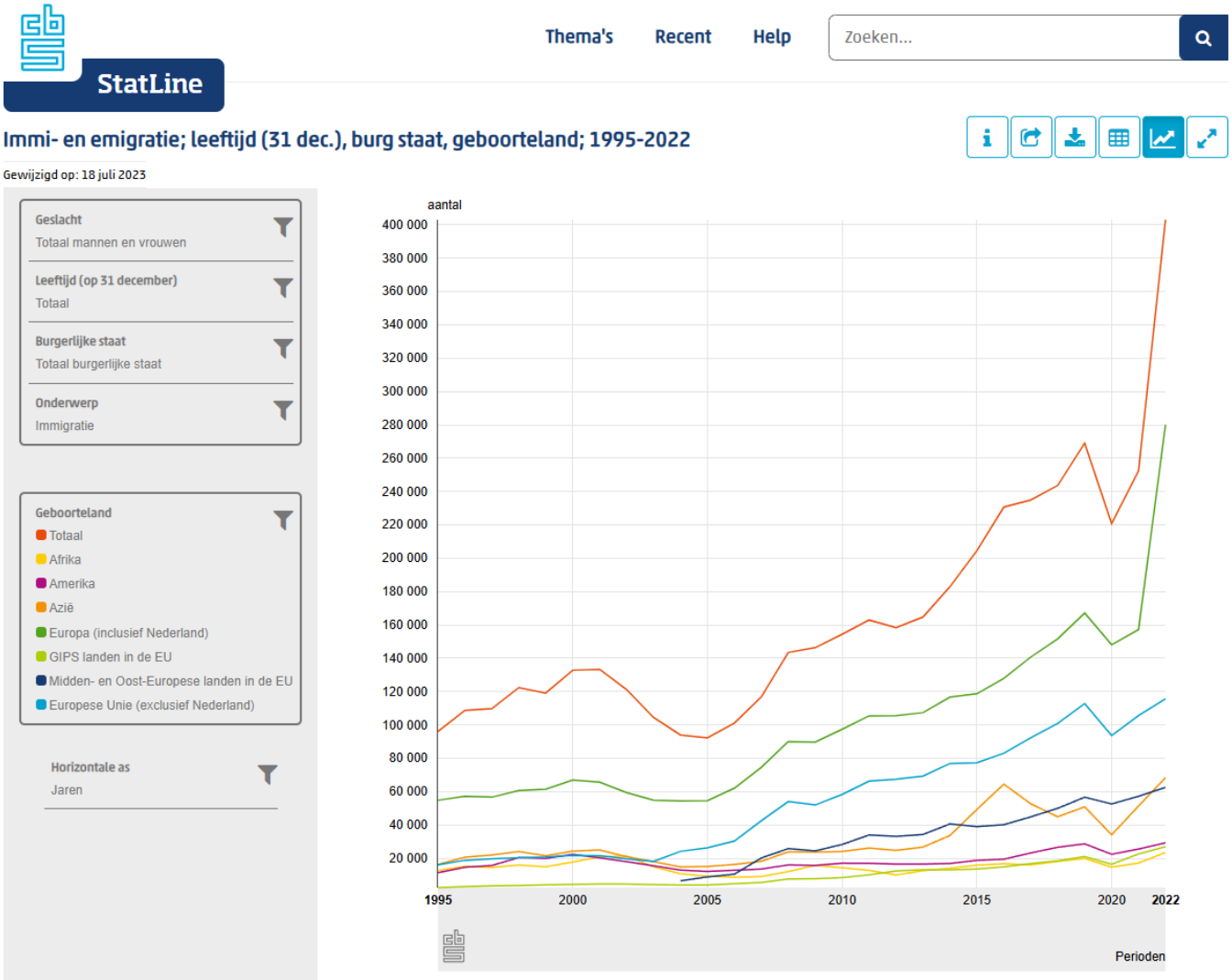
NRC 110125 / FG / Bron: climate.copernicus.eu



De stand van de zeespiegel sinds 1890. De waarde voor elk jaar is gebaseerd op ca. 262.000 metingen. De groene lijn laat de best passende trend zien.

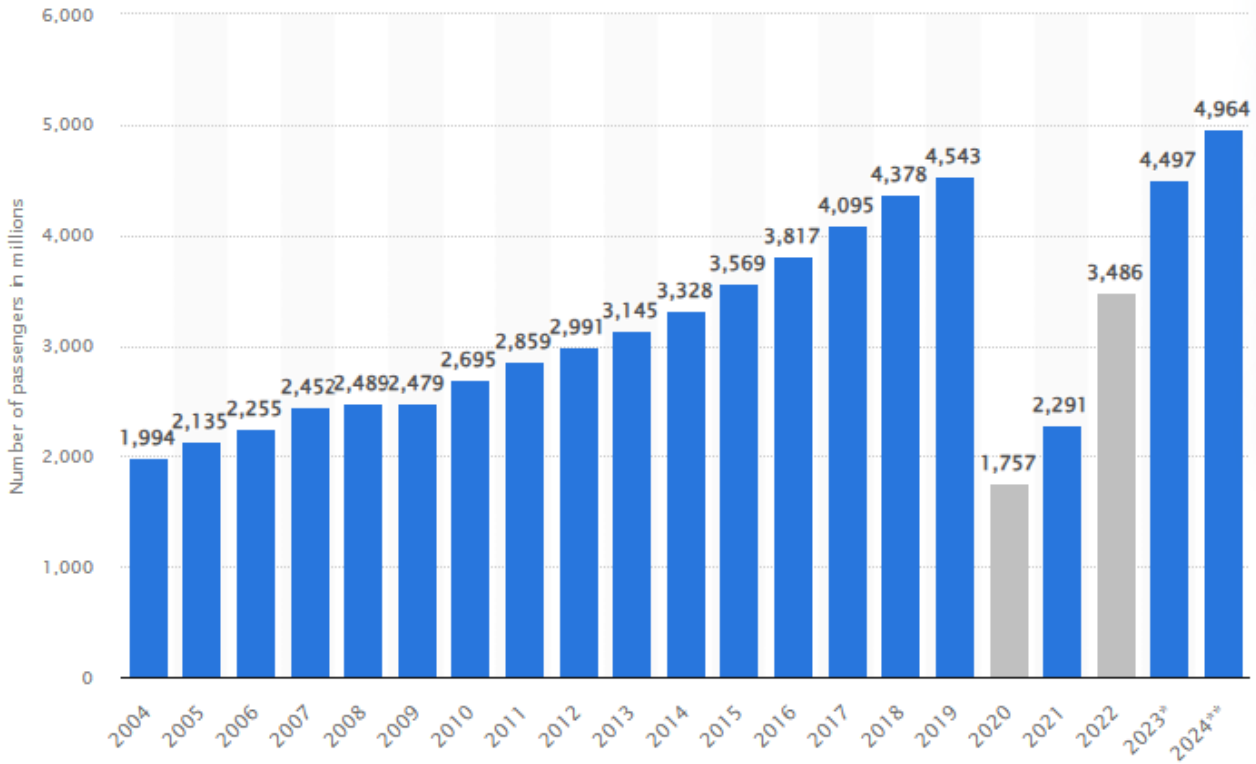
Er zijn in 2023 wereldwijd 100.000.000 ontheemde mensen

Migratie in Nederland:



https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/03742/line?ts=1528634211331

Aantal geplande vluchten wereldwijd van 2004 tot 2024 in miljoenen





AD NIEUWS REGIO SPORT SHOW PLAY PODCAST PUZZEL



▲ Een vliegtuig boven een toerist in Phuket, Thailand © ANP / EPA

Thailand en Japan kunnen veel Nederlandse reizigers verwachten, Gen Z'ers gaan vaker te vliegen

ONDERZOEK **Het mag dan nog volop winter zijn: een kwart van de Nederlanders heeft al een vakantie geboekt. Vooral Japan, Spanje en Thailand zijn in trek. Ook opvallend: generatie Z (Gen Z) verwacht komend jaar vaker in het vliegtuig te stappen.**

Emma Thies 10-01-25, 03:00 **Laatste update:** 10-01-25, 07:22

WHO: “Neglected” tropical diseases

- Overdraagbare aandoeningen die vooral voorkomen in tropische en subtropische landen en die meer dan een miljard mensen beïnvloeden
- Globale doelen zijn voor 2030 gesteld om een diverse groep van 20 aandoeningen te voorkomen,te controleren, te verwijderen en uit te roeien
- Deze aandoeningen beïnvloeden vooral populaties levend in armoede in nauw contact met infectieuze vectoren
- Sommige van deze aandoeningen tasten de ogen aan.

“Neglected” tropical diseases

• Buruli ulcer	Mycobacterium ulcerans
• Chagas ziekte	Trypanosoma cruzi, vector: Triatoma infectans
• Dengue en chikungunya	Viraal, vector: Aedes aegypti, A.albopictus
• Dracunculiasis (Guinea-worm disease)	Guinea worm, vector: water vlooien
• Echinococcosis	Echinococcus spec. vector: zoogdieren
• Foodborne trematodiases	Clonorchis, Paragoninus, Fasciola, Opisthorchus
• Human African trypanosomiasis (slaap zieke)	Trypanosoma, vector: Tsetse vlieg
• Leishmaniasis	Leishmania spp, vector: zandvlieg
• Lepra (Hansen’s disease)	Mycobacterium leprae
• Lymphatische filariasis	Filaria spp, vector: muggen
• Mycetoma (Madura foot)	Actinomyces spp
• Chromoblastomycosis and andere diepe mycose	Dermataceous fungi na trauma
• Onchocerciasis (river blindness)	Onchocerca volvulus, vector: Simulium black fly
• Rabies	Lassaviruses, vector: honden, vleermuizen
• Scabies en andere ectoparasitoses	Sarcoptes scabei: mijten
• Schistosomiasis	Schistosoma, vector: zoetwater slakken
• Soil-transmitted helminthiases, taeniasis/cysticercosis	Tapeworms, flukes , rondwormen (Ascaris spp)
• Slangebeet envenoming	
• Trachoma	Chlamydia trachomatis
• Yaws en andere endemische treponematoses	Treponema pallidum spp

http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/diseases/en/

Hoe krijg je een NTD:

- Immuun status: Vaccinatie, steroiden, HIV, jetlag.
- Voiorzorgsmaatregelen/gedrag (DEET, bescherming tegen de zon, kleren, muskieten net, malaria prophylaxe)

- Bestemming
  - Transport, locale risico, hoogte
  - Eten, drinken: ”peel it, boil it, cook it or forget it”
    - rauw vlees. rauwe groenten, ongepasteurizeerde melk, ijsblokjes
  - Zwemmen: Schistosomiasis, zandvlieg, Leptospirose, Acanthamoebe
  - Sex: SOA, HIV
  - Zoogdieren: Rabies, Bartonellose, Toxoplasmose, Toxocariase, Brucellose, Leptospirose

- Infectie plaats:
  - huid, tractus respiratorius, tractus circulatorius, tractus digestivus, tractus urogenitalis

- Tropische ziekte: 1. KOORTS 2. Tractus digestivus 3. Huid 4. Oog?

Casus 1, man, 33 jaar

- Uit Eritrea, 3 jaar in Nederland
- Voorgeschiedenis: eczeem, scabies
- Sinds 3 weken pijnlijk rood OS, hyperaemisch OD, geen verandering in visus

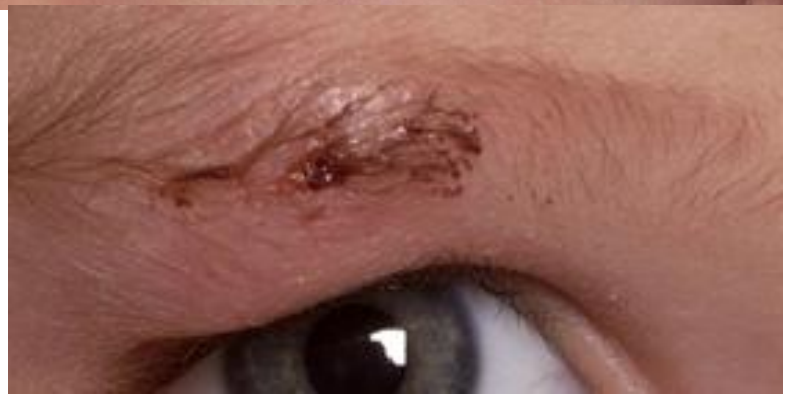




Casus 2, meisje, 1 jaar

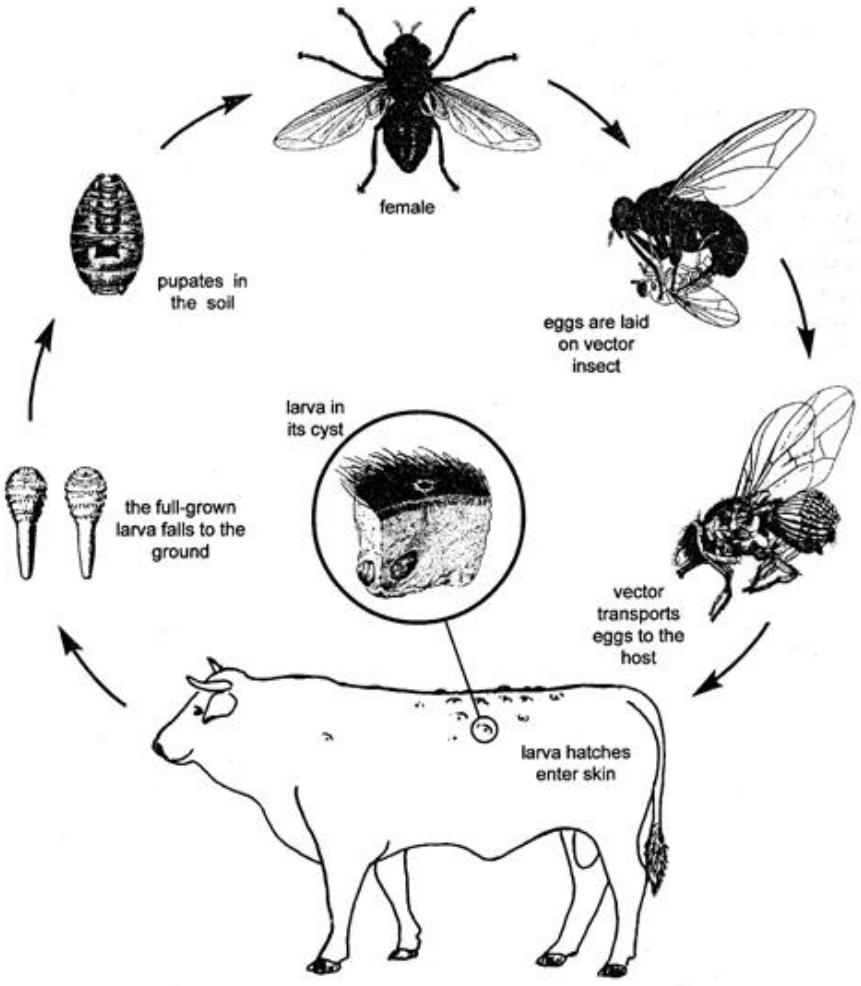
- Sinds 5 dagen rood gezwollen huid boven OD met enige pus, een week terug van vakantie naar Costa Rica



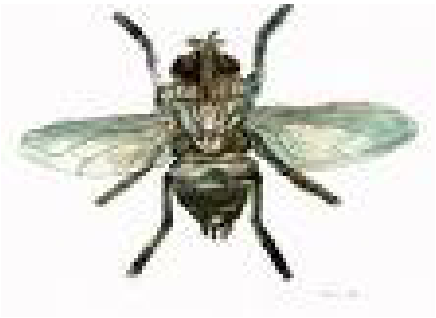


Casus 2

- D.d.: insekten steek
- furunkel
- granuloom
- chalazion
- haemangioom
- ontstoken dermoid cyst
- worm
- histiocytose X
- myiasis = infestation van humaan of dierlijk weefsel door larven van vliegen (diptera)



Dermatobia hominis





- Diagnose:
- Doe wat speeksel op de opening
- Bestudeer bewegingen

- Therapie:
- chirurgisch (cave haakjes)
- Of sluit de opening met:

  vaseline, bijenwas, nagellak, tape, kauwgum, spek, chloroform



Casus 3, vrouw, 52 jaar

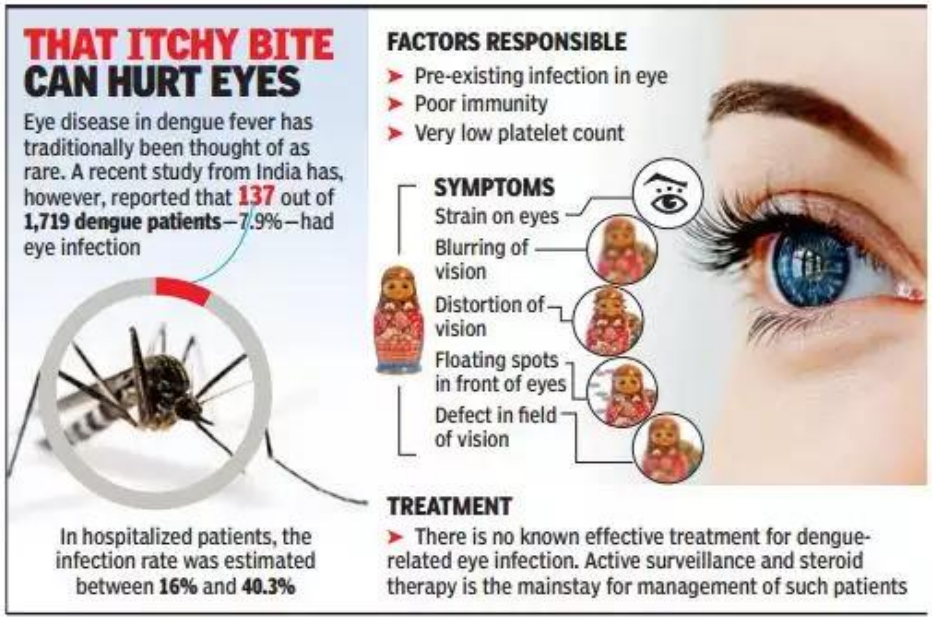
- Vakantie op Bali, koorts (40 °C), problemen met bloedstolling, gewrichtspijn
- Dag 15: progressieve visusdaling ODS, hoofdpijn



Dengue

- Plotselinge hoge koorts
- Ernstige hoofdpijn
- Pijn achter de ogen
- Ernstige gewrichts en spierpijn
- Moeheid
- Misselijk
- Braken
- Huid uitslag, welke 2-5 dagenna het begin van de koorts ontstaat
- Flavivirus, vector Aedes aegypti, 100.000.000 /jaar wereld
- Circa 150/jaar in Nederland (= Malaria!)

Visus daling, centraal scotoom, floaters, 73% bilateraal
Papil oedeem
Bloedingen, vasculitis, gele subretinale vlekjes, pigment epithelieel alteraties

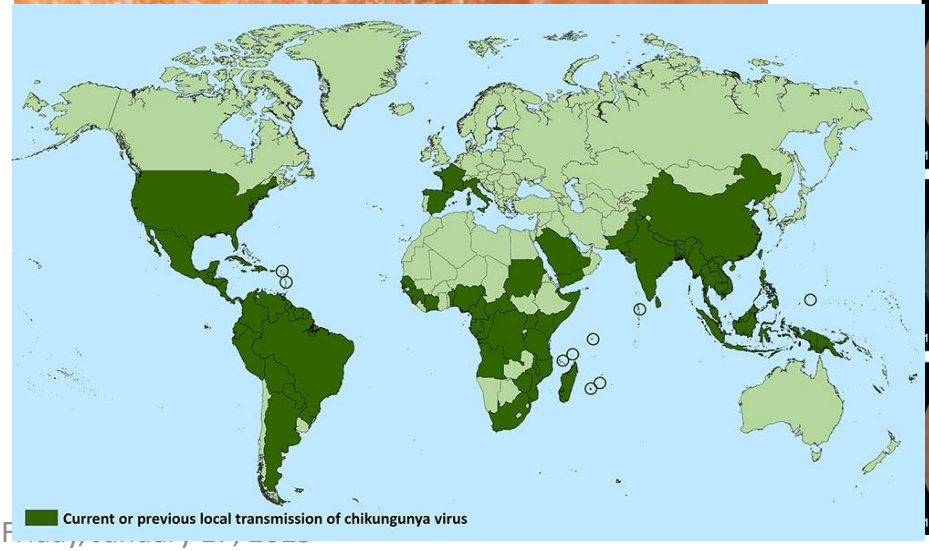


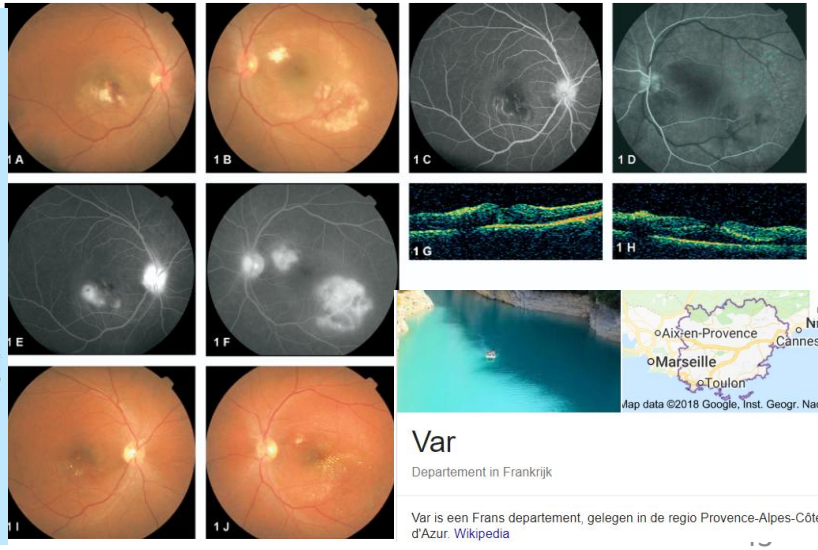
Chikungunya: Asiatische tijger mug: Aedes albopictus, Aedes aegypti



- Koorts
- Petechiae
- Arthritis (ernstiger bij HLA-B27+)
- Hoofdpijn

- Reunion, Ravenna, India, Frankrijk, Curaçao…





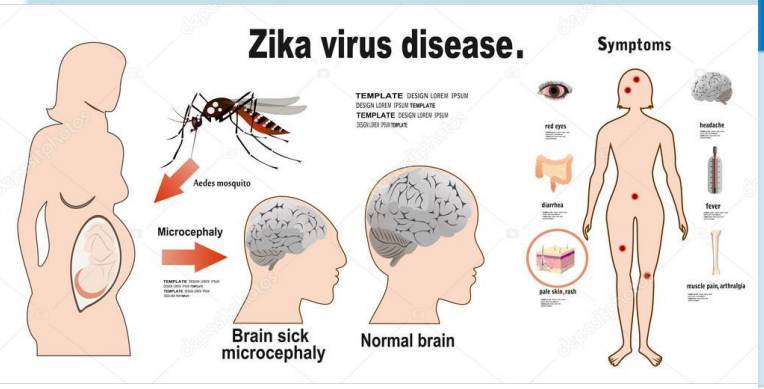
Countries where locally transmitted cases of chikungunya have been reported (May 2018) [Source: CDC].

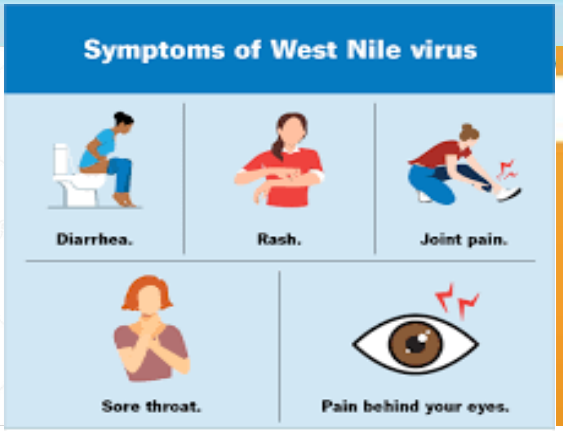
Oog complicaties in tropische virus infecties

Table 2 Arbovirus infection: ocular complications.

	Dengue	Chikungunya	Zika	West Nile	Yellow fever
Conjunctival hyperemia	+	+	++	+	+
Conjunctival petechiae	++	—	—	—	—
Episcleritis, scleritis	—	+	—	—	—
Anterior uveitis	+	++	+	—	—
Uveitis with glaucoma	—	+	+	—	—
Intermediate uveitis	+	—	—	—	—
Monofocal chorioretinitis	+	+	+	+	—
Multifocal chorioretinitis	+	—	—	++	—
Retinal vasculitis	+	—	—	+	—
Neuroretinitis	+	+	—	+	—
Maculopathy	++	—	+	—	—
Optic neuropathy	+	++	—	+	—
Oculomotor palsy	+	+	—	—	—
Congenital involvement	—	—	++	+	—
Vaccine complication	—	—	—	—	+

—: rare, +: infrequent, ++: frequent.

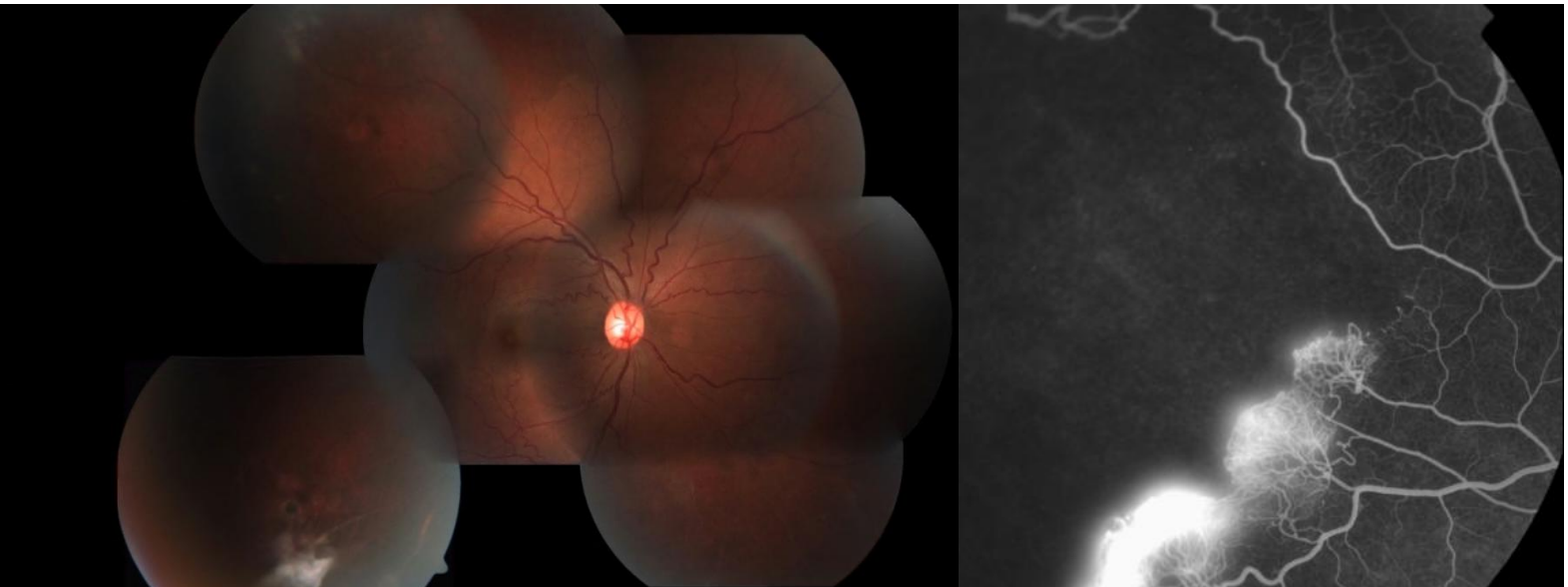






Casus 4, man, 30 jaar, Suriname

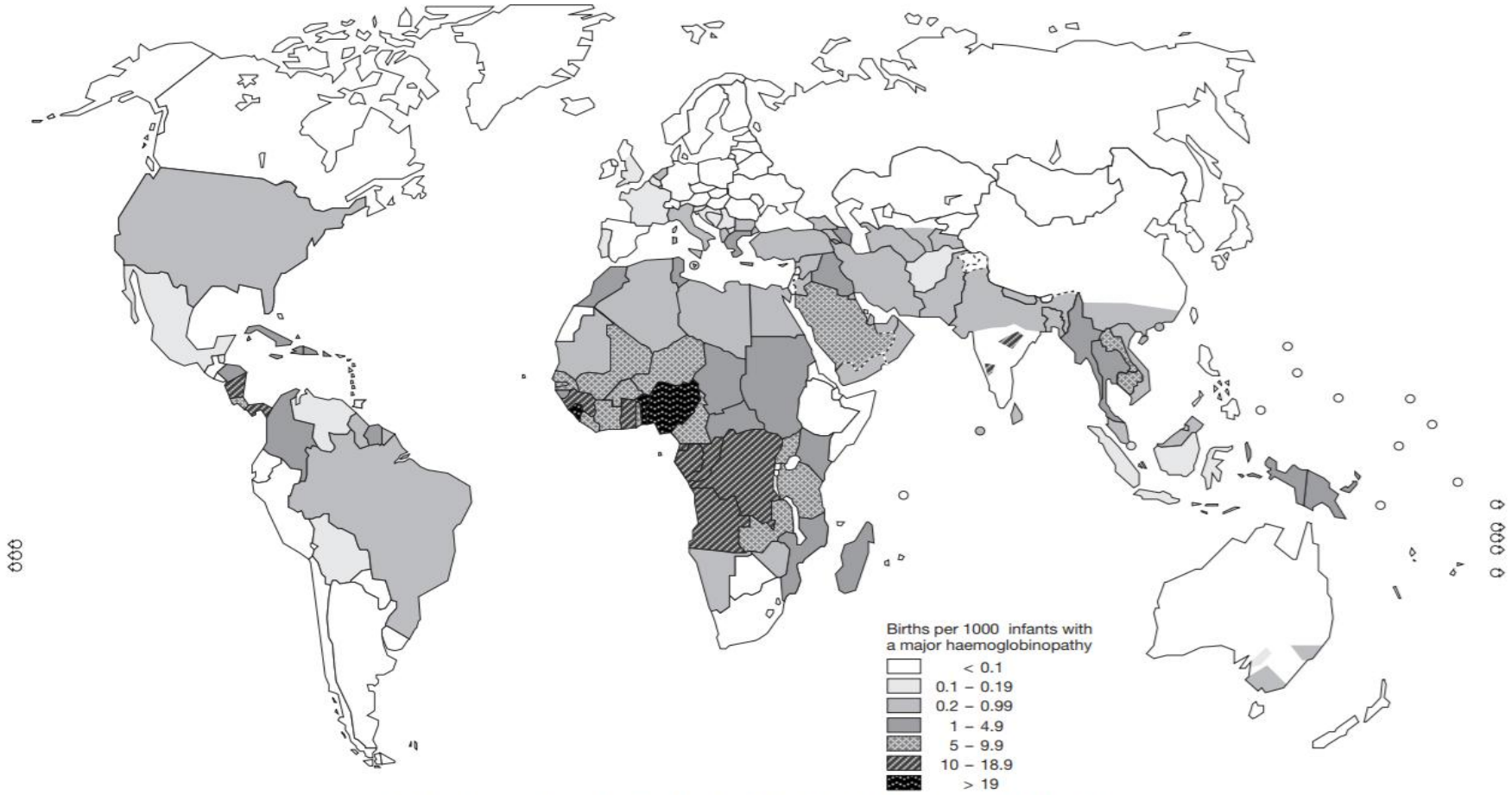
- Plotselinge visusdaling OD
- Oog onderzoek: glasvochtbloeding.
- In de familie komt blindheid voor, kortere dan gemiddelde levensverwachting
- Normocytaire anaemie, bot crises



Geen diamox!

Sikkel cel retinopathie

Figure 7
Global distribution of haemoglobin disorders, in terms of births of affected infants per1000 births



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

http://www.who.int/genomics/public/Maphaemoglobin.pdf

Casus 5, man, 36

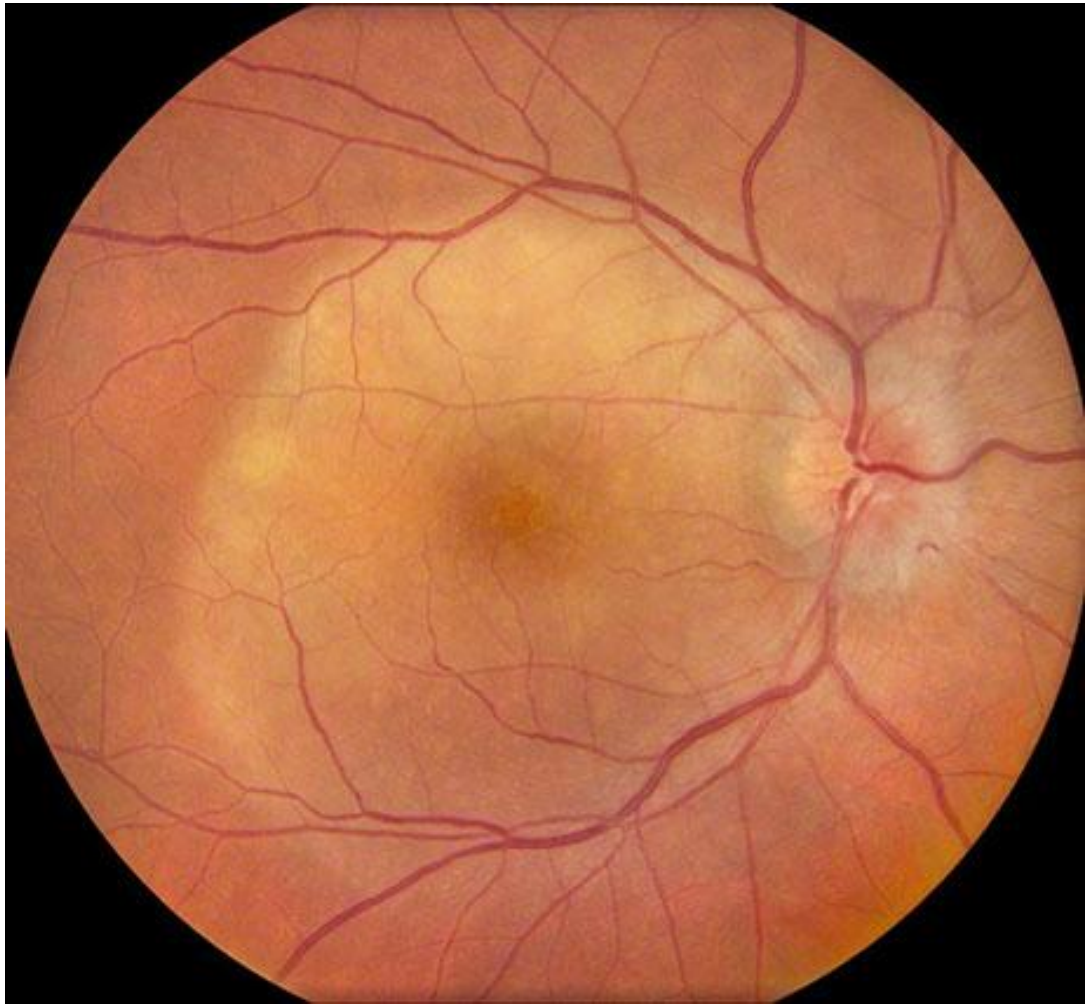
Visus daling OD
Oog onderzoek: placoid laesie

Test: VDRL +, TPHA +

Syphilis!

En dan?

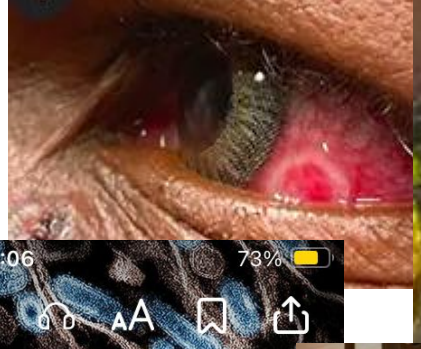
Test HIV!



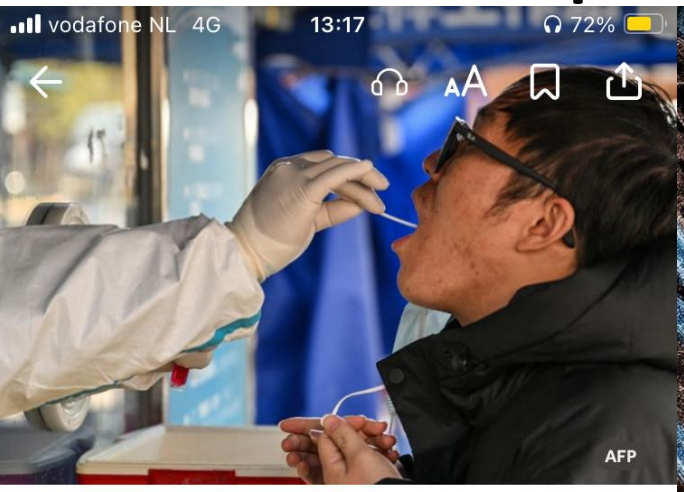
HIV/aids en het oog

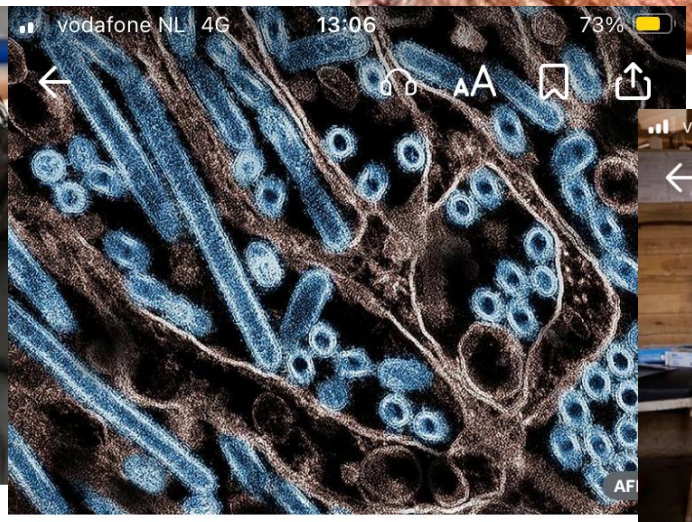
- Het bestaat nog steeds….

Nieuwe epidemiën











NOS Nieuws • 5 januari, 15:20

Veel onduidelijk over HMPV-besmettingen in China, maar nieuw is het virus niet

Verschillende nieuwsmedia schrijven al weken over een toename van het humaan metapneumovirus (HMPV) in de noordelijke provincies van China. Op sociale media gaan video's rond van volle wachtkamers en ziekenhuizen. Het zijn taferelen die doen denken aan het begin van de coronapandemie vijf jaar geleden, al is onduidelijk of het op de beelden daadwerkelijk om patiënten met HMPV gaat.

nieuwsuur

Gisteren, 21:46

'Kans op nieuwe pandemie, Amerikaanse aanpak vogelgriep één groot gokspel'

Aan vogelgriep sterven vaak vogels, maar ook steeds vaker zoogdieren en zelfs mensen: honderden mensen wereldwijd zijn inmiddels overleden. Afgelopen week viel het eerste slachtoffer in de Verenigde Staten, waar ook opvallend veel koeien zijn besmet. Hoe goed i Nederland voorbereid?

NOS Nieuws • vandaag, 19:32

Zorgen in Democratische Republiek Congo over onbekende ziekte

Autoriteiten in de Democratische Republiek Congo maken zich zorgen over een volgens hen onbekende ziekte die in korte tijd aan tientallen mensen het leven heeft gekost.

Volgens het bestuur van de zuidwestelijke provincie Kwango zijn in november in twee weken tijd tussen de 67 en 143 mensen aan de ziekte overleden. Het aantal besmettingen is sindsdien gestegen.

Conclusie: internationale oogheelkunde

- Klimaat verandering, migratie, reizen zullen het aantal import ziekten doen toenemen
- De mug is een belangrijke vector
- Niet elke reiziger/
  immigrant heeft een
  import ziekte
- Denk aan HIV
- Denk aan syphilis
- En covid-19?



Op jacht naar enge muggen in Oss

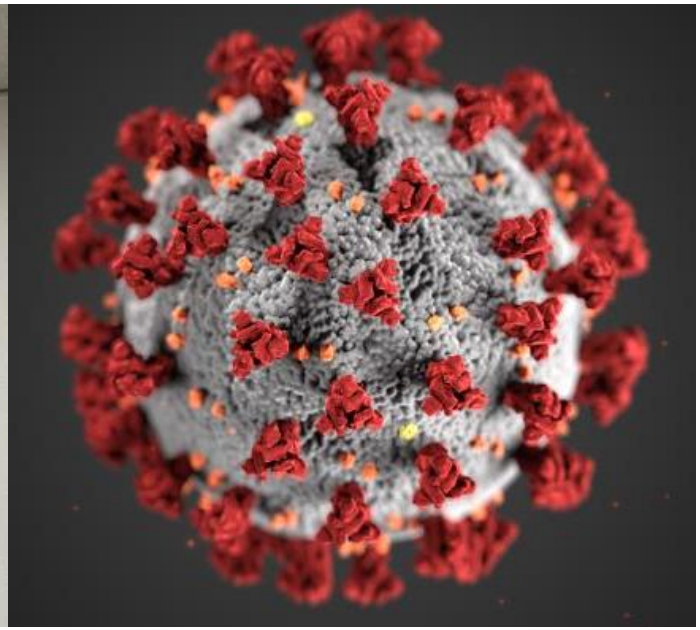
Drie soorten exotische muggen zijn gesignaleerd in N-Brabant en worden nu uitgeroeid

Koortsmug is voor het eerst in 200 jaar in Noord-Europa gesignaleerd – in Noord-Brabant



Li Wenliang 12-10-1982 7-2-2020







Dank U!

E-mail: bollemeijer@casema.nl,
j.bollemeijer@oogziekenhuis.nl

Prevention and treatment strategies HIV/AIDS

- Preventie
  - Condoom
  - Circumcisie (60% reductie transmissie)
  - Naalden vervang programma's, methadon
  - Bloed testen
  - Moeder kind transmissie
  - Sex onderwijs: kinderen, sex werkers, verlaag aantal sex partners, later sexueel debut
  - Geen vooroordelen, verwijten, vooroordelen, stigmata, discriminatie
  - PrEP, PEP, DoxyPEP

  Behandel: ART, behandel SOA's

Hoe bescherm je jezelf op het werk

- Was je handen
- Dubbele handschoenen?
- Draag beschermende bril
  - HIV+ bloed op slijmvlies: 0.1% transmissie risico
- Gebruik no touch technique in OK
- Plaats de naaldbeschermer niet terug op een holle naald (0.3% transmissie risico)
- Raak een naald alleen met je instrumenten aan
- Plaats scherpe voorwerpen direct in een afval box
- Pre exposure prophylaxe
- Post exposure prophylaxe
- Train mensen, communiceer, maar:
  - Onderschat nooit het effect van woorden…..



Chikungunya

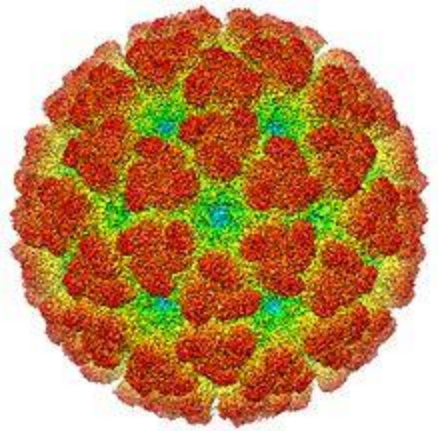


Table 1

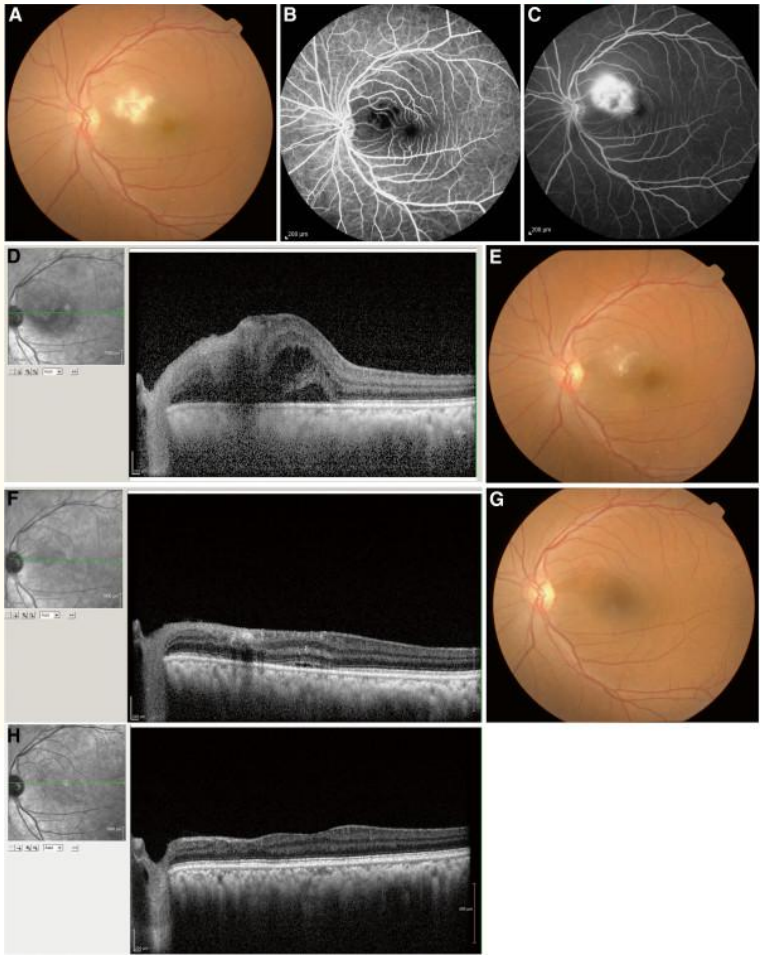
Systemic manifestations associated with chikungunya infection

	Manifestations
Common	Fever
	Arthralgia
	Skin rashes
	Headache
	Back ache
	Nausea
	Vomiting
	Joint swelling
	Myalgia
	Lymphadenopathy
	Fatigue
	Anorexia
Rare	Convulsions

Table 2

Ocular features in chikungunya infection

Features	Reference
Conjunctivitis	[48]
Episcleritis	[45]
Non-granulomatous anterior uveitis	[45,49]
Granulomatous anterior uveitis	[45,49]
Keratitis	[49]
Retinitis with vitritis	[45,49,73]
Bilateral neuroretinitis	[49,51,52]
Multifocal choroiditis	[49,50]
Optic neuritis	[51,53,54]
Retrobulbar neuritis	[49,53,54]
Exudative retinal detachment	[45,49]
Panuveitis	[49]



P.Mahendradas, K Avadhani, R Shelty
J Ophthalmic Inflamm Inf 2013 3 35

At last: change! We have come a long way….



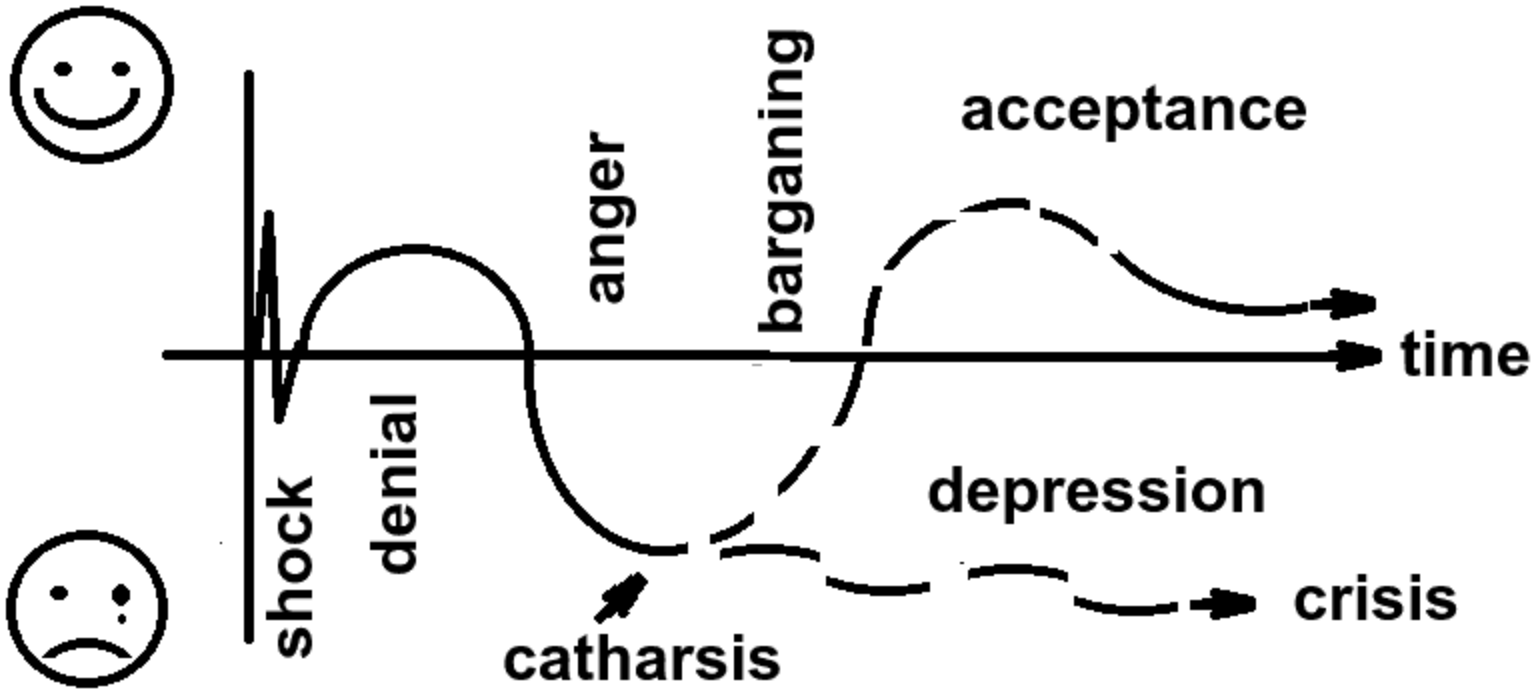




Why did it take so long?

E. Kübler-Ross: On death and dying. 1969
The 5 stages of grief





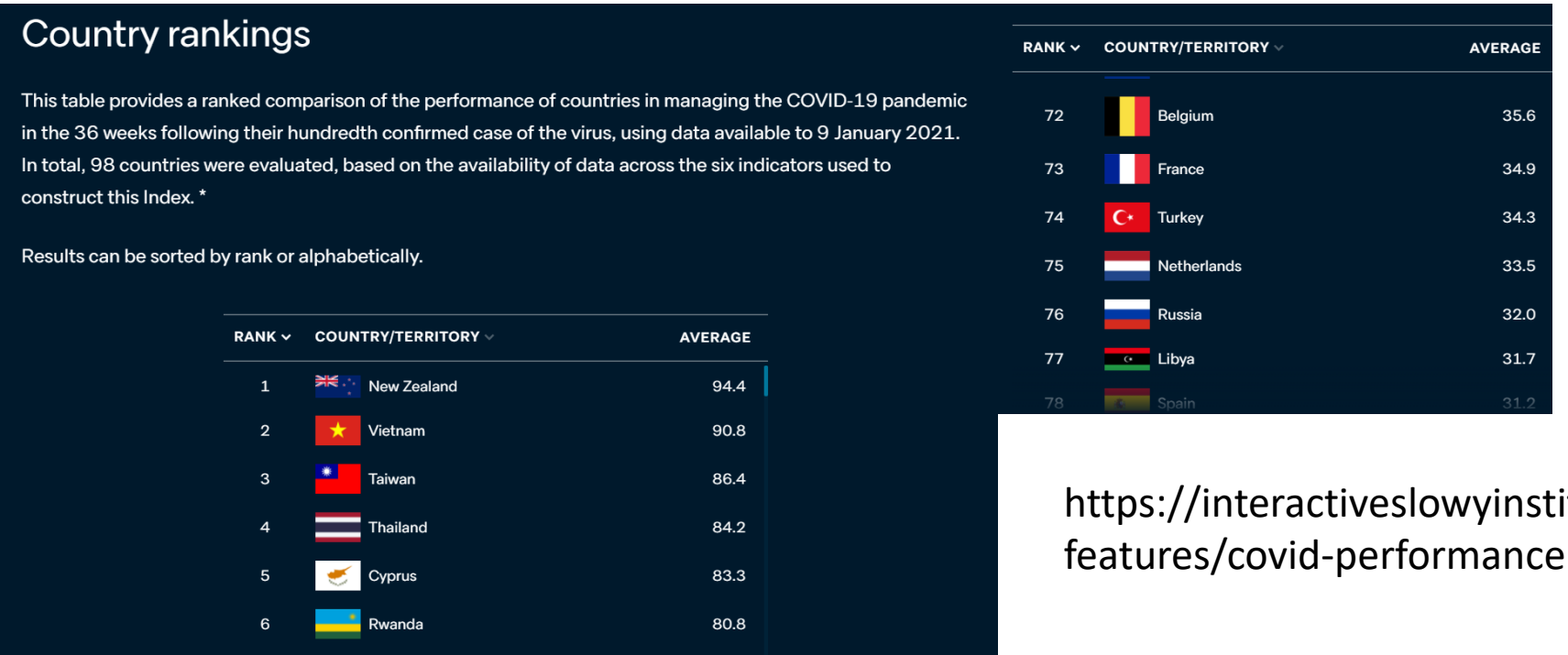
Stage 1: Denial	D
Stage 2: Anger	A
Stage 3: Bargaining	B
Stage 4: Depression	D
Stage 5: Acceptance	A

David Kessler (co-author with E. Kübler-Ross):

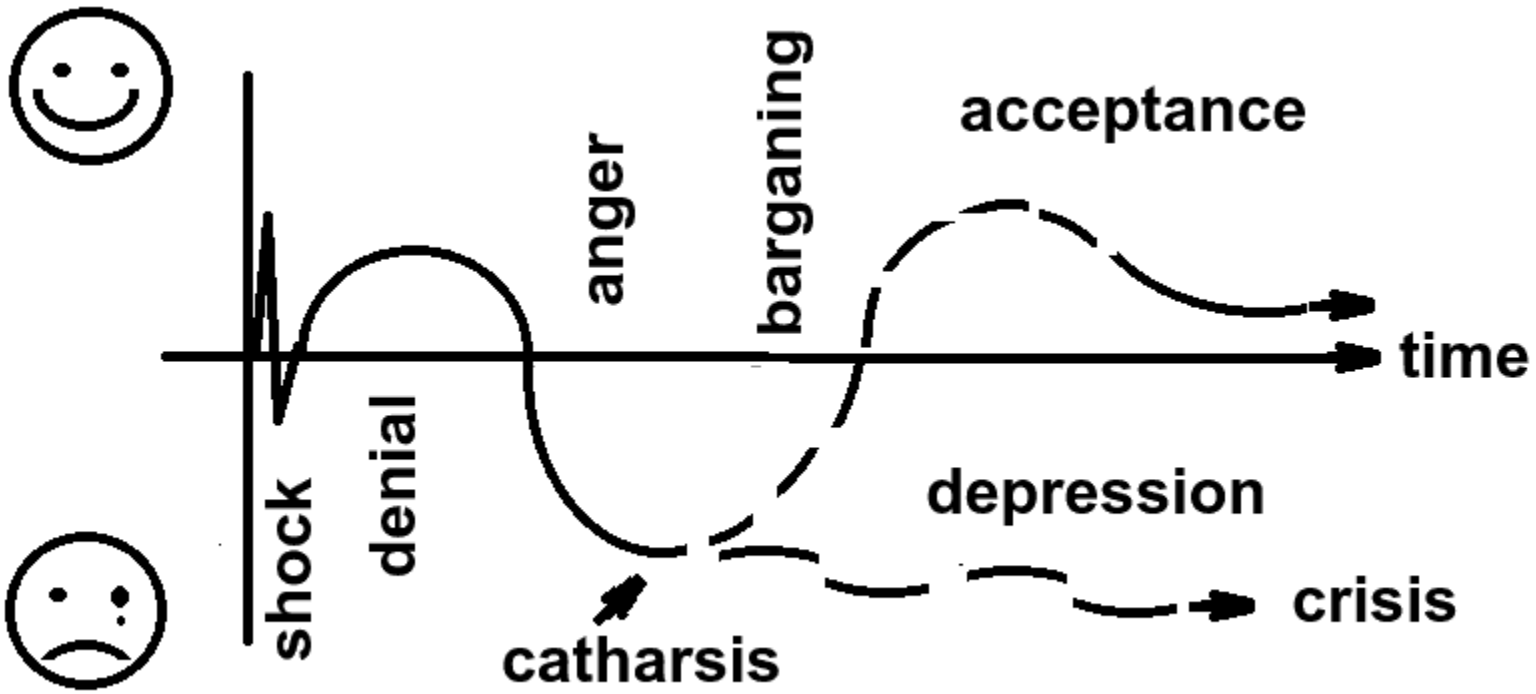
Reaction to Covid 19 (and to HIV/AIDS):

Denial: *This virus won't affect us.*
Anger: *You're making me stay home and taking away my activities.*
Bargaining: *Okay, if I social distance for two weeks everything will be better, right?*
Depression: *I don't know when this will end.*
Acceptance: *This is happening; I have to figure out how to proceed. I can wash my hands. I can keep a safe distance. I can learn how to work virtually*."

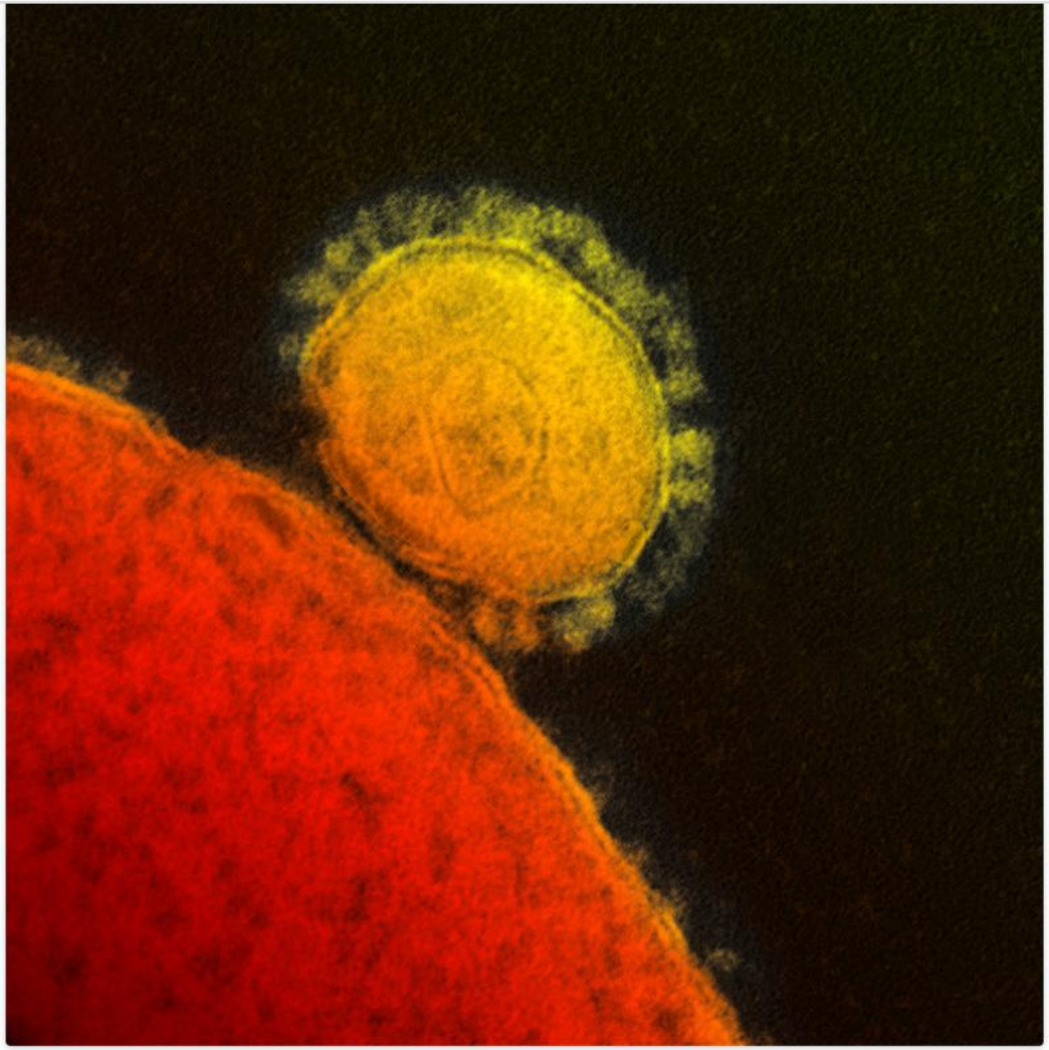
Acceptance is where the power lies. We find control in acceptance.



https://interactiveslowyinstitute.org/features/covid-performance


acceptance
anger
barganing
time
shock
denial
depression
crisis
catharsis

2020: What is new?



Novel Coronavirus (nCoV) in China and Thailand:
Essential Information

UNAIDS

THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE HIV RESPONSE



PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV ARE AT HIGHER RISK FROM COVID-19

People living with HIV experience more severe outcomes and have higher comorbidities from COVID-19 than people not living with HIV

Repeated visits to HIV clinics to collect medicines put people at risk of contracting COVID-19

The pressure of dealing with both the HIV pandemic and the COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on the mental health of people living with HIV

Access to COVID-19 vaccines in poorer countries is lagging well behind access in the richest

Communities have been key, helping many HIV programmes to rapidly rebound

Communities that had come together to respond to HIV quickly mobilized and refocussed to fight COVID-19

People living with HIV are a priority for vaccination: HIV is considered a high-risk condition when developing vaccination programmes

The movement for a People's Vaccine grows stronger every day

PEOPLE'S VACCINE

TREATMENT ACCESS HAS SLOWED DOWN

Early lockdowns left people living with HIV who were away from their home unable to access their treatment

The link to HIV treatment has been broken—people who are newly diagnosed are often not starting treatment

People have had difficulty in accessing HIV treatment

The global increase in viral load testing slowed considerably

HIV testing services have been hit—new HIV infections are not being diagnosed

CLOSED

Mental health-care support services have been closed

UNAIDS and partners reached out to people living with HIV affected by lockdowns to help them to access HIV treatment

HIV treatment has been delivered to homes

HIV self-testing, multimonth dispensing of medicines and the use of telehealth and virtual platforms for information and support have been accelerated, reversing many initial setbacks in HIV service provision

HIV PREVENTION PROGRAMMES HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED

Programmes for preventing vertical transmission, voluntary medical male circumcision, PrEP and other HIV prevention options have been impacted

COVID-19 has put many children out of school. Since education can protect children's health and well-being, many children, especially girls, are now at higher risk of contracting HIV

The more than 11 million people in custody worldwide, and the 30 million people entering and leaving detention every year, have not been able to follow the recommended ways to prevent COVID-19

HARM REDUCTION CENTER

Harm reduction access for people who use drugs has been curtailed

Sexual and reproductive health and rights services have been scaled back

Harm reduction services have adapted and are reaching people who use drugs where they congregate and live

Where possible, prisoners have been released in order to stop transmission of HIV in jails

VIOLENCE AGAINST VULNERABLE PEOPLE HAS INCREASED

Lockdowns have increased gender-based violence

LOSER!

STUPID!

USE!

Sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women continue—on streets, in public spaces and online

There have been increases in violence, harassment and arrests of sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men and transgender people during the COVID-19 pandemic

There's been an increase in calls to domestic violence helplines in many countries since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic

Many communities and women's organizations have set up refuges and are first responders to support affected women and girls

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION HAS WORSENED

COVID-19 stigma has been directed at people living with HIV

SATOSHI IS TRANS

There has been an increase in stigma and discrimination—some key populations have been unjustly blamed for transmitting COVID-19

Access to justice has been curtailed and COVID-19 has been used as an excuse to introduce laws targeting transgender people and people living with HIV

Affected communities involved in the definition, implementation and follow-up of COVID-19 programmes have helped to reduce stigma around the disease

Communities have monitored and shone a light on human rights violations, in some cases leading to swift and effective changes in policy and practice

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS HAVE BEEN HARSH

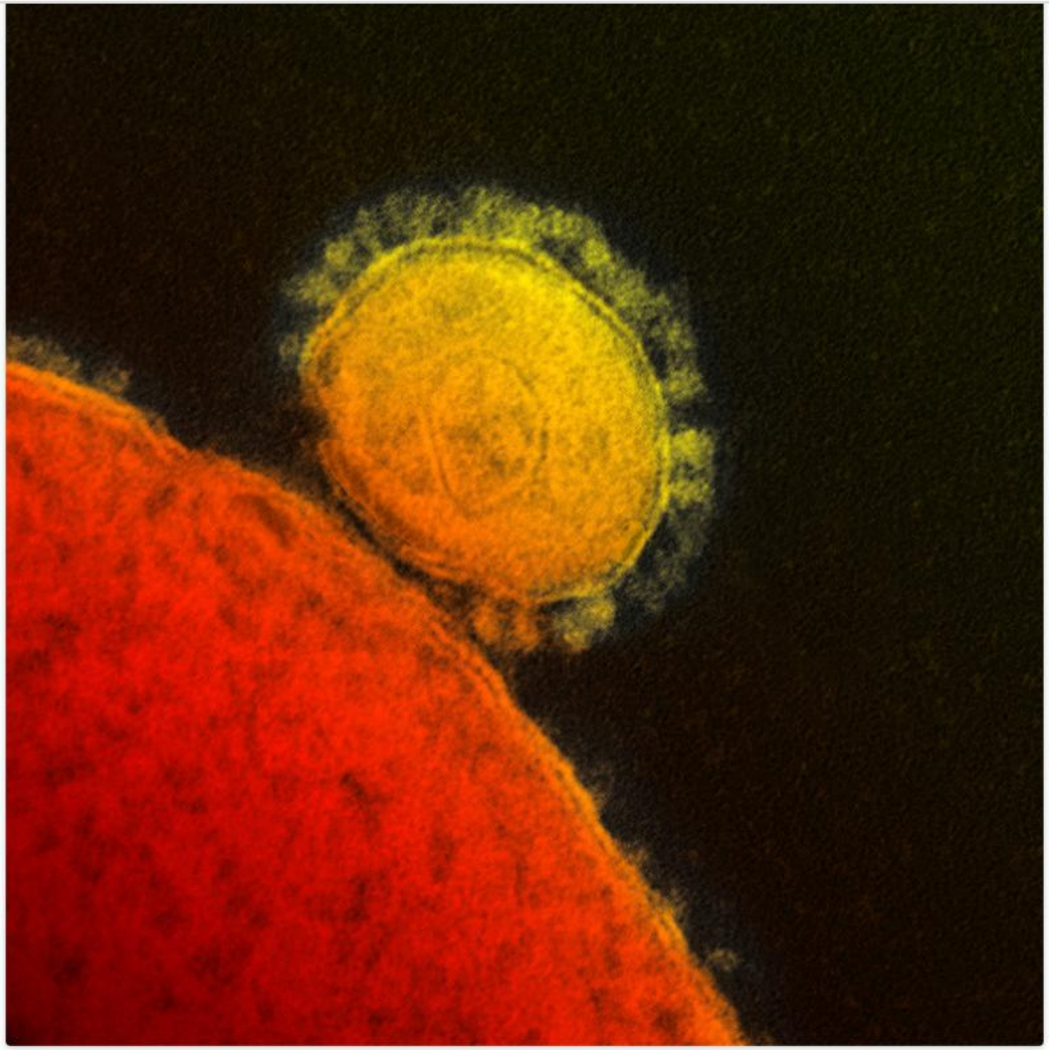
Sex workers have lost their livelihoods and are often excluded from social protection programmes

People living on the margins of society and working in the informal sector have often not been reached by official social protection schemes

Food and hygiene products have been distributed to the most vulnerable

Some countries have included sex workers and transgender people in social protection programmes

2020: What is new?

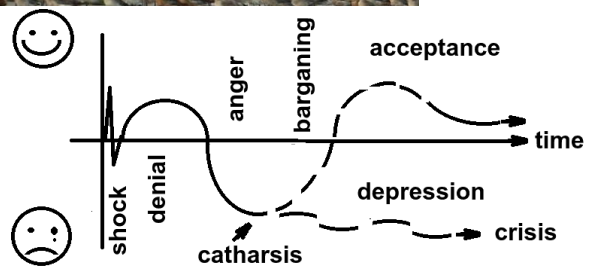


Novel Coronavirus (nCoV) in China and Thailand: Essential Information

Where does it come from?

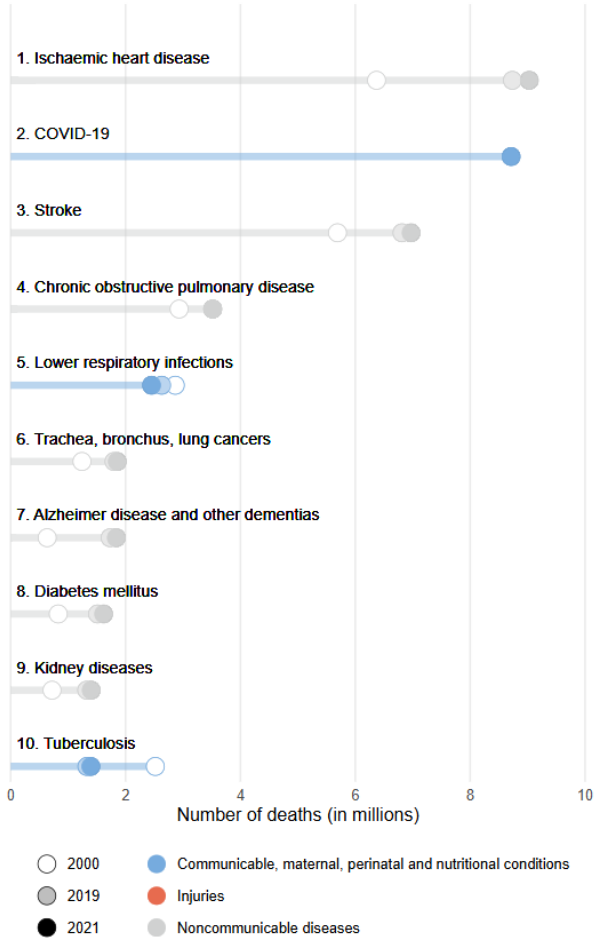
The next epidemic: H5N1 and H7N9?





Solution: be a vegetarian!

Leading causes of death in 2021 globally



Total Deaths

Deaths today	Deaths this year
87,805 of 166 552	587,462 of 60 791 627

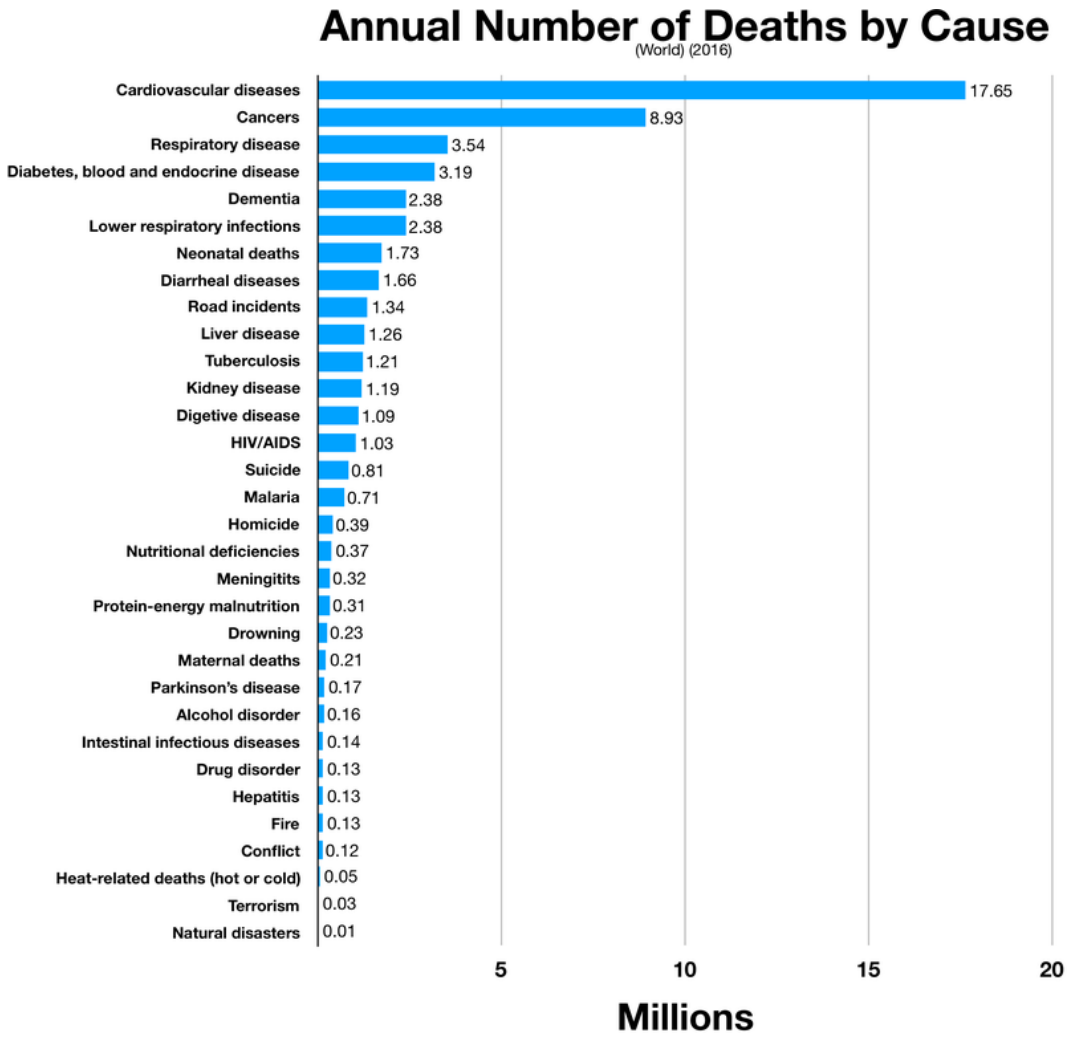
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Top 20 death causes in the World 2025 live

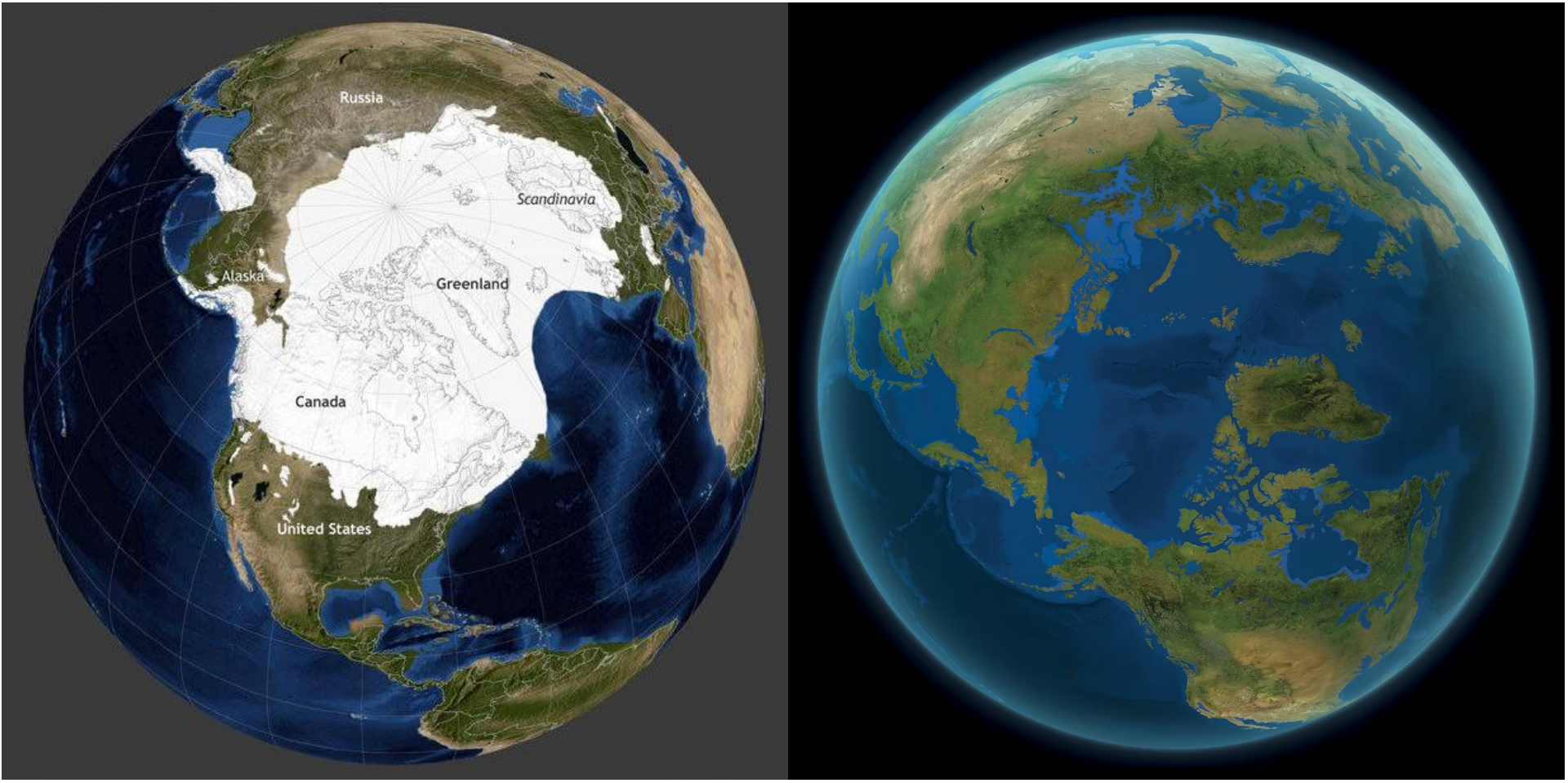
		Today		This year
1	Coronary artery disease	14,563	16.59 %	97,437
2	Stroke	8,925	10.16 %	59,710
3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	4,696	5.35 %	31,417
4	Lower respiratory tract infection	4,565	5.20 %	30,542
	including deaths caused by covid-19 (as of Sep 04 2020)			864,618
5	Alzheimer disease and other dementias	3,075	3.50 %	20,573
6	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2,637	3.00 %	17,641
7	Diabetes mellitus	2,468	2.81 %	16,514
8	Road injury	2,165	2.47 %	14,487
9	Diarrhoeal diseases	2,135	2.43 %	14,281
10	Tuberculosis	1,996	2.27 %	13,353
11	Cirrhosis of the liver	1,936	2.21 %	12,954
12	Kidney diseases	1,821	2.07 %	12,184
13	Preterm birth complications	1,565	1.78 %	10,469
14	HIV / AIDS	1,562	1.78 %	10,451
15	Hypertensive heart disease	1,386	1.58 %	9,270
16	Liver cancer	1,281	1.46 %	8,571
17	Colorectal cancer	1,227	1.40 %	8,207
18	Suicide	1,225	1.40 %	8,195
19	Stomach cancer	1,174	1.34 %	7,854
20	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	1,048	1.19 %	7,008

The TOP-20 covers almost 70% of total deaths occurring in the World every day.

Rise in diseases (covid-19 e.g.)

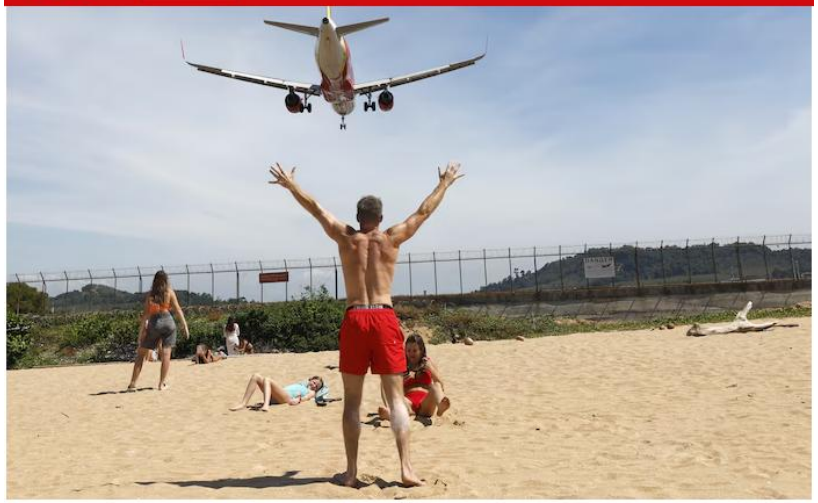


The Big Three:
Tuberculosis
Aids
Malaria


Russia
Scandinavia
Alaska
Greenland
Canada
United States

If all the ice has melted away





▲ Een vliegtuig boven een toerist in Phuket, Thailand © ANP / EPA

Thailand en Japan kunnen veel Nederlandse reizigers verwachten, Gen Z'ers gaan vaker te vliegen

ONDERZOEK **Het mag dan nog volop winter zijn: een kwart van de Nederlanders heeft al een vakantie geboekt. Vooral Japan, Spanje en Thailand zijn in trek. Ook opvallend: generatie Z (Gen Z) verwacht komend jaar vaker in het vliegtuig te stappen.**

Emma Thies 10-01-25, 03:00 **Laatste update:** 10-01-25, 07:22