

Modification of the treatment protocol as a strategy in the control of the cholera epidemic in Haiti 2016-2017

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Cholera is a diarrheal disease caused by the ingestion of food or water contaminated with *Vibrio cholerae*. Cholera remains a global threat. Each year there are between 1.3 and 4 million cases in the world and between 21,000 and 143,000 deaths. Haiti has a population of 11 million habitants, however, it only has 911 doctors. Despite the progress made since 2010, when an earthquake struck the country causing the death of 300,000 people, it would trigger the longest and most serious cholera epidemics ever remembered. The objective of the research was to analyze the contribution of the modification of the treatment protocol in the control of the epidemic, based on the antibiotic therapy (doxycycline / erythromycin) of all diagnosed patients, regardless of their degree of dehydration, whether mild, moderate or severe. At the end of 2016, when the protocol modification was initiated, 41,421 cases were recorded. During 2017, there were 13,681 cases, which corresponded to a decrease in the incidence of 66.9%.

Speaker Biography

Carlos Efraín Montúfar Salcedo has completed his PhD at the age of 46 years from Atlantic University. He is the director of Asdrúbal de la Torre hospital (Cotacachi - Ecuador). He has published more than 5 books and many papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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