



SOLUTIONS FROM IMPLEMENTATION RESEARCH SNAKEBITE

Improving data collection and knowledge at community level provides a solid foundation for national snakebite control plans

An estimated 5.4 million snake bites occur each year, resulting in 1.8 to 2.7 million cases of envenomings (poisoning from snake bites). The global burden of disability and death is equal to prostate or cervical cancer and greater than other neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). Yet investment in snakebite control and prevention has lagged behind funding for other neglected tropical diseases.

SHARING EXPERIENCES FROM KENYA

KEY RESEARCH FINDINGS

- ✓ Standardized data collection forms should be used by community health workers
- ✓ Standardized data collection can inform a national snakebite database that supports policy makers to improve planning, treatment and management



KENYA

Research Facets: Building skills in rural community health centres for rapid and effective care

Partner: Snakebite Rescue Rehabilitation and Research Centre



**\$37
MILLION**
INVESTED 2008-2017



UP TO
**138 000
PEOPLE**
KILLED YEARLY



**400 000
LASTING**
DISABILITIES YEARLY

**'If we can improve care
and action at community
level, we can save lives.'**

Dr Winnie Bore, Founder of the Snakebite Rescue, Rehabilitation and Research Centre in Kenya

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Discover all the impact grant results

This research was supported by TDR's Impact Grants for Regional Priorities.

Formerly known as the Small Grants Scheme, these grants support researchers and public health practitioners as part of TDR's collaboration with all WHO regional offices. The objective is to produce implementation research findings that can help build national strategies and action plans for better control and treatment of infectious diseases of poverty.

TDR For research on
diseases of poverty
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Organization**
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