Propositions belonging to this thesis

Effectiveness of innovative interventions on curbing transmission of *Mycobacterium leprae*

1) Contacts beyond the households of a new leprosy case are also at risk of contracting leprosy (this thesis).
2) The provision of post-exposure chemoprophylaxis with single-dose rifampicin should include people at risk beyond household contacts (this thesis).
3) The identification of highly prevalent leprosy clusters is the first step for implementing active case detection and prevention activities (this thesis).
4) The new leprosy cases detected in a period of at least the previous five years should be included for active case detection (this thesis).
5) Baseline surveys for the provision of post-exposure chemoprophylaxis are needed to unveil hidden leprosy cases (this thesis).
6) High-resolution spatial information that delineates variations in prevalence within a defined geographical area is instrumental in guiding targeted intervention campaigns. (Amoah, Hoekstra et al. 2020)
7) Geographical overlap and spatial co-existence of malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases could be exploited to achieve effective control through the integration of health programs. (Afolabi, Adebiyi et al. 2022)
8) Geospatial modeling maps subnational estimates of tuberculosis prevalence and prevalence-to-notification ratios that are essential to target prevention and treatment. (Allorant, Biswas et al. 2022)
9) The association between poverty and hotspots confirms that Visceral Leishmaniasis is a disease of 'the poorest of the poor'. (Bulstra, Le Rutte et al. 2018)
10) With recent developments in mapping and in post-exposure prophylaxis, we have the tools to greatly improve case-finding and work towards zero leprosy. (Paul Saunderson, 2022)
11) "Life is like a bus trip with the final destination to the death, but your help makes the bus comfortable", a person affected by leprosy in Cali, Colombia, 2022.