

Information document on the 2023 fourth edition of the World Chagas Disease Day (WCDD) organization

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(Any update or suggestion on this document is very welcome)

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Recommendations from the last three editions of the WCDD

- The **most relevant celebrations of the World Chagas Disease Day (WCDD) are the ones organized at country level** (in each WHO Member State); and not only in the 44 countries (of 5 continents) where Chagas disease cases have been already diagnosed (Annex 1). Ideally, governments and ministries of health should organize commemorations in each country, with the support of national and international organizations and institutions, looking for specific national and local impacts.
- Chagas disease is a neglected tropical disease and in the context of the current sanitary and socioeconomic crises, the **coordination and synergism** (cooperativism) of the different institutions and organizations is one key of the WCDD success
- Every year **WHO prepares communication materials** about a selected theme (and correspondent slogan) for countries (with or without Chagas disease cases).
- **Feel free to look for the best date.** Last year (in the 3rd edition) >30 events have been organized worldwide during >30 days. This year, 14 April falls on the week after Easter.
- Due the previous context of COVID-19 pandemic, the first three editions of the World Chagas Disease Day have been telematic (virtual). For the next editions it is recommended to consider the possibility to organize either **face-to-face or telematic or**

hybrid events/meetings, with the possibility to increase life accessibility and share recorded videos through internet.

- Attention should be paid to the language, messages and words used (such as "mortal disease", "celebration" of World Chagas Disease Day, "Chagasic" people...). Alternative (constructive) language, messages and word should be proposed.

Information on the previous editions of the WCDD

In May 2019, following up on decision of the 72nd World Health Assembly, the WCDD was established to be celebrated on 14 April (<https://www.who.int/news/item/24-05-2019-world-chagas-disease-day-raising-awareness-of-neglected-tropical-diseases>).

In 2020, for the first WCDD edition, the International Federation of Associations of People Affected by Chagas disease (FINDECHAGAS) proposed the theme: "**Let's make Chagas disease visible now**" (<https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2020/04/14/default-calendar/celebrating-world-chagas-disease-day-for-the-first-time-in-2020>). The WHO website was the following: <https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-chagas-disease-day/2020> .

In 2021, for the second WCDD edition, FINDECHAGAS proposed the theme: "**Call for comprehensive and equitable access to healthcare for every Chagas disease patient**". The WHO website was the following: <https://www.who.int/news/item/14-04-2021-who-calls-for-comprehensive-equitable-access-to-healthcare-for-every-chagas-disease-patient>.

In 2022, for the third WCDD edition, still in the harsh and long context of the COVID-19 pandemic, FINDECHAGAS suggested the following theme: "Need of **acute and chronic cases notification and epidemiological surveillance of Chagas disease** (of cases and active transmission routes)", and the following slogan: "**Help us to know where and how many we are**". The WHO website was the following: <https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-chagas-disease-day/2022>.

Information on the current (2023) fourth edition of the WCDD

For the fourth edition of the WCDD, FINDECHAGAS proposed to increase the duration and strength of previous themes with a key additional component: "**Universal and comprehensive care and notification and surveillance of people with acute and chronic Chagas disease have to start at the first level of care (primary health care)**".

Expressed as follows:

“Chagas Disease: The Need for Universal Care and Surveillance starting at Primary Health Care Level”

Primary health care and the 2010 World Health Assembly resolution:

In 2010, the sixty-third World Health Assembly endorsed the **WHA63.20 resolution “Chagas disease: control and elimination”** with the following three paragraphs:

- ✓ “URGES Member States (2) to establish mechanisms to ensure broad coverage of adequate control measures, including the promotion of decent and healthy living conditions, prevention, and the integration of specific actions within health services based on primary health care, together with strengthening community participation”;
- ✓ “URGES Member States (4) to integrate the care of patients with acute and chronic clinical forms of Chagas disease into primary health services”;
- ✓ “URGES Member States (9) to integrate, at the primary health-care level, diagnosis and treatment of Chagas disease in patients in both acute and chronic phases of the disease”.

Unfortunately, in most of the world territories with Chagas disease cases this is a pending and challenging objective.

Complementary information:

- Most patients, either in the acute and chronic phase, present no symptoms and detection and follow-up can actually be done at primary health care level.
- The first level of care (primary healthcare) is very different in different countries or territories, but all health professionals working there (physicians, nurses, nursing technician, social workers, community health workers, lab technicians, pharmacists...) can be equally important, from case detection to follow-up, going through treatment and prevention of transmission, disease, and complications.
- The acute phase of Chagas disease (after infection and incubation) has a short duration (2-4 months), and most patients in the world are in the chronic phase. Nevertheless, only six out of 44 countries where Chagas disease cases have been diagnosed have regulations for reporting and doing epidemiological surveillance of chronic cases of Chagas disease, such as Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay (at different levels of implementation).
- The new WHO International Classification of Diseases (11th revision) (<https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/classification-of-diseases>) entered into force in January 2022, with an important update on the different Chagas disease forms, facilitating the case notification.
- Additional information and reflections on the WCDD background history and multidimensional comprehension of Chagas disease can be found in Annex 3.
- Information on Member States, partners and stakeholders involved in the WCDD are listed in Annex 4.

Other World Days

WCDD is synergic with other World Days, including the following ones:

- World Neglected Tropical Diseases Day – 30 January (<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-ntd-day/2023>), because Chagas disease is one of the neglected tropical diseases.
- World Malaria Day - 25 April (<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-malaria-day/world-malaria-day-2020>), because of the haemoparasite detection in malaria films...
- World Blood Donor Day - 14 June (<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-blood-donor-day/2020>), because of the risk of *T. cruzi* transfusional transmission...
- World Patient Safety Day - 17 September (<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-chagas-disease-day/2020>), because of the blood/blood products transfusion safety, organ transplantation safety, antiparasitic treatment safety...
- International Day for the Eradication of Poverty - 17 October (<https://www.un.org/en/observances/day-for-eradicating-poverty>); because there is a strong association (despite Chagas disease is not exclusively related with poverty)...
- World Children's Day – 20 November (<https://www.un.org/en/observances/world-childrens-day>), because there are thousands of children with *T. cruzi* infection, mainly due to vectorial, oral or congenital transmissions, because at paediatric age the infection can be easily cured, avoiding future transmission, because initiatives involving children in the prevention and early detection of Chagas disease (i.e. in schools) have been proved to be of greatest impact...
- World AIDS Day – 1 December (<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-aids-day/2020>), because of the *Trypanosoma cruzi* and HIV/AIDS coinfection, with bigger morbidity and mortality...
- International Universal Health Coverage Day – 12 December (<https://www.un.org/en/observances/universal-health-coverage-day>), because Chagas disease has very low detection, treatment and notification rates...

Action points, delivery times and current status

When	What	Status
Since Nov 2019	A communication platform between all institutions and organizations interested in following and participating in the design, development and implementation of the WCDD has been created (https://ezcollab.who.int/wcdd)	Done
Jan 2023 - Mar 2023	Update of WHO materials (suggestions or contributions are very welcome): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHO website on NTDs (https://www.who.int/health-topics/chagas-disease#tab=tab_1) - WHO Fact sheet (https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/chagas-disease-(american-trypanosomiasis)) 	Ongoing
Jan 2023 – Mar 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The following infographic (https://www.who.int/images/default-source/departments/ntd-library/chagas-disease/first-celebration-wcdd.jpg?sfvrsn=9e8754ff_3) has been transformed in a dynamic presentation (short video). - The following Questions & Answers (https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/chagas-disease) are being updated taking into account the 2023 theme and slogan. 	Ongoing
Nov 2022 – Mar 2023	<p>2023 theme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FINDECHAGAS suggested the following theme contents: "Universal and comprehensive care and notification and surveillance of people with acute and chronic Chagas disease have to start at the first level of care (primary health care)". <p>Observation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHO is going to propose a concise and clear phrase, expressing the theme in the six official United Nations (UN) languages, plus Portuguese. 	Ongoing
Jan 2023 – Mar 2023	<p>2022 slogan (action oriented and related to the 2022 theme):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several suggestions of slogan have been received so far. <p>Observation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHO is going to propose a slogan in the six official UN languages, plus Portuguese. 	Ongoing
Jan 2023 - Mar 2023	Creation of a dedicated WHO website to the 2023 WCDD , with some webpages (Chagas disease information for general population, epidemiological information and surveillance, multidimensional characteristics of Chagas disease, link to BeatChagas platform, world map with the planned activities about the World Chagas disease Day...).	Ongoing
Jan 2022 –	World map with information about the WCDD activities at country level (published in the WHO website)	Ongoing

Apr 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any information about any event or activity about the WCDD everywhere in the world is very welcome 	
Mar 2022 – Apr 2022	Materials translation to the six UN languages (English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, Russian) + Portuguese	Planned
Jan 2020 – Mar 2020	<p>Colour/s selection (The colour/s selected will remain for further editions).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FINDECHAGAS associations selected candidate colours not used already by other World Days: brown and green in a combined way, representing colours of the nature (trees, grass, earth...), and at the same time reality and hope, as a possible reference. 	Done
Jan 2020 – Apr 2022	<p>Logo creation (The logo selected will remain for further editions).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognizing the great value of accounting with the greatest diversity and quantity of possible opinions, a collaborative process was prioritized. Between February 7th and April 16th, 2021, the Technical Group on Information, Education and Communication to control Chagas Disease of the WHO Chagas disease control Programme organized a public consultation. The nine logo proposals received (2020 call) and the extended consultation, have been key to the development and selection of the final candidate of the logo for WCDD by WHO. - A short video about the final logo candidate has been created. - A world campaign “I wear the T-shirt of the World Chagas Disease Day” has been ongoing since the beginning of 2022, with the participation of several known people from the sport, arts and science communication around the world. - The internal WHO process of consultation to endorse the logo is ongoing. 	Ongoing
Dec 2019 - Apr 2022	<p>BeatChagas Platform of the Technical Group 6 on information education and communication to control Chagas disease (http://beatchagas.info/en/) is significantly increasing the number of shared materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comments, updates, contributions are very welcome 	Ongoing
Jan 2023 – Mar 2023	Videos: videos or animations about Chagas disease, in general, or specifically about different aspects of the disease, the affected population, biomedical or psychosocial dimensions...	Ongoing
Dec 2022 – Mar 2023	Stories on Chagas disease: Relevant stories on the prevention and control advances of Chagas disease in the last year.	Ongoing

Others

Events, meetings, materials and publications organized for the 2022, 2023 and 2023 editions of the WCDD

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1rumXHOwNndeSgCOKvDTLpPyooet17iWVt1JIWEfK1aY/edit#gid=0>

Annex 1. Countries where Chagas disease cases have already been diagnosed

<p><u>South America</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Argentina2. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)3. Brazil4. Chile5. Colombia6. Ecuador (* French Guiana (overseas department and region of France)7. Guyana8. Paraguay9. Peru10. Suriname11. Uruguay12. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) <p><u>Central America</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">13. Belize14. Costa Rica15. El Salvador16. Guatemala17. Honduras18. Nicaragua19. Panama <p><u>North America</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">20. Canada21. Mexico22. United States of America	<p><u>Europe</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">23. Austria24. Belgium25. Croatia26. Denmark27. Finland28. France*29. Germany30. Italy31. Luxembourg32. Netherlands (The)33. Norway34. Portugal35. Romania36. Spain37. Sweden38. Switzerland39. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <p><u>Western Pacific</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">40. Australia41. Japan <p><u>Africa</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">42. Guinea, Republic of (Conakry)43. Tanzania <p><u>Eastern Mediterranean</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">44. Saudi Arabia
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Annex 2. World map with countries where people with Chagas disease have been diagnosed, their associations per continent and the assembly members of FINDECHAGAS, in November 2021

FINDECHAGAS (www.findechagas.org) has been made up in the last 13 years of 30 associations on 5 continents.



ASSOCIATIONS OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CHAGAS DISEASE

ASIA

1. Asociación Nipona de Afectados de Chagas - ANACHA (Japan)

EUROPE

2. Asociación de Amigos de las Personas con la Enfermedad de Chagas - ASAPECHA Barcelona, Catalonia (Spain) *
3. Asociación de Chagas de la Comunidad Valenciana - ACHACOVA (Spain) *
4. Asociación de Amigos de las Personas con la Enfermedad de Chagas - ASAPECHAMUR, Murcia (Spain) *
5. ILLIMANI, Murcia (Spain) *
6. ACHAFRANC (France) *
7. Associazione Italiana per la Lotta alla Malattia di Chagas - AILMAC (Italy) *
8. ASWISSCHAGAS (Switzerland) *

NORTH AMERICA

9. Asociación Mexicana de Personas Afectadas por la Enfermedad de Chagas - AMEPACH (Mexico) *
10. Latin American Society of Chagas - LASOCHA (USA) *

OCEANIA

11. Australian Chagas Disease Association (Australia)

SOUTH AMERICA

12. Asociación Buenos Aires Sur Frente Al Chagas - ASOBA (Argentina) *
13. Entre Ríos Unidos Frente Al Chagas (Argentina) *
14. Chagas Disease Alliance, Buenos Aires (Argentina)
15. Viviendo con Chagas (Argentina)
16. Asociación de Afectados, Amigos y Médicos Unidos por el Chagas - ASSAMUCH (Santa Cruz, Bolivia) *
17. Asociación de Pacientes y Voluntarios unidos por una región sin Chagas - ASOPAVURECHAGAS Monteagudo (Bolivia) *
18. Corazones Unidos por el Chagas (Aiquile, Bolivia)
19. Corazones Unidos por el Chagas (Cochabamba, Bolivia) *
20. ACHABENI Trinidad, Beni (Bolivia)
21. Latidos Sucre. Chuquisaca (Bolivia)
22. Associação dos Chagásicos da Grande São Paulo - ACHAGRASP (Brazil) *
23. Associação Rio Chagas, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) *
24. Associação dos Portadores de doença de Chagas, Insuficiência Cardíaca e Miocardiopatia de Pernambuco- APDCIM (Brazil) *
25. Associação dos Portadores de doença de Chagas de Campinas e Região- ACCAMP (Brazil) *
26. Associação Goiana dos portadores de Doenças De Chagas - AGPDC (Brazil)
27. Associação de Chagas da Bahia - ACHABA (Brazil)
28. ASOCHAGAS (Colombia) *
29. Fundación Ecuatoriana Nuevo Amanecer sin Chagas FENASCH (Ecuador)
30. Fundación UNICHAGAS (Venezuela)

 * Assembly members of the International Federation of Associations of People Affected by Chagas disease (FINDECHAGAS)



Annex 3. Historical background and reflections on the WCDD

By the Technical Group 6 on information, education and communication to control Chagas disease (www.beatchagas.info)

Historical background

- Since 1987 (36 years ago), the civil society affected by Chagas disease began to organize itself into associations (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35858002/>).
- In 2009 the associations of people affected by Chagas disease of four continents (North America, South America, Europe and Oceania) began to organize themselves in an international federation.
- In 2010 the International Federation of Associations of People Affected by Chagas disease – FINDECHAGAS (<http://findechagas.org/home-en/>) was created.
- In 2010 FINDECHAGAS first requested the creation of a World Chagas Disease Day.
- In 2012 FINDECHAGAS selected the date of 14 April (the date of the year 1909 when Carlos Chagas diagnosed the first human case of the disease, a two-year old girl called Berenice).
- Since then, many other institutions and organizations of different kinds, at national and international level, gave support/joined the initiative. WHO Member States gave support to the initiative, including Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Italy, Spain, Thailand and the USA.
- In 2015 FINDECHAGAS joined the International Alliance of Patients' Organization - IAPO (<https://www.iapo.org.uk/>)

Implications and opportunities of the World Chagas Disease Day

- Chagas disease days have been commemorated on the 14 April in different places and ways in the last ten years, and in some countries, such as Argentina, also in other dates/weeks of the year.
- The report of the Executive Board EB144&39 Rev.1, on 15 January 2019, World health days, about their costs and benefits, stated the following: “Objectives for international events established by resolutions of the World Health Assembly relate mainly to health promotion and awareness-raising. They include: health promotion, agenda-setting, public information and education, advocacy for action and fighting discrimination and stigma”.
- No significant future economic implications related to the celebration of the WCDD are expected neither for WHO nor for Member States and other national and international institutions and organizations, especially because of the current “media” instruments with much lower costs and higher and more rapid spread possibilities.
- WCDD offers the possibility to have a big impact for a silent and silenced disease; breaking the silence and helping to overcome barriers and inequities.
- WCDD offers the opportunity to use the day for communication purposes and materials publication with bigger and wider impact.

“Multidimensional” background (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35674539/>)

Chagas is a complex socio-economic, environmental health problem and the lack of understanding Chagas as a multidimensional challenge led to fragmented approaches and contributed to its neglected condition. Its different dimensions linked in a gearing mechanism justify the necessity of multidimensional approaches; most likely the only way to consider and deal with the following characteristics:

- Mainly a chronic and silent (asymptomatic/oligosymptomatic) disease and frequently also a transgenerational disease.
- Millions of people directly affected and facing the problems related to the condition of: i) “carrier”, most of them (>60%), with the parasite infection and without clinical symptoms; ii) ill, with clinical manifestations and comprehensive healthcare need; iii); with disease complications (such as vascular accident...) and frequent disability.
- Low detection rates (frequently <10%) and frequent barriers to access adequate healthcare.
- A neglected disease, so a silenced and neglected affected population.
- People affected by Chagas disease typically face non-exclusive challenges:
 - unequal information and education, lack of communication (about the disease, their rights...);
 - psychological/personal challenges (fear, shame, isolation...) related to the disease or social environment;
 - social challenges (stigma, exclusion, inequality, discrimination, barriers to access healthcare, ...);
 - diverse perspectives related with cultural environment and cosmogonies;
 - gender inequalities related with social, psycho and cultural contexts;
 - economic inequalities related to diagnosis, treatment, and labour and social life conditions;
 - limitations on social security and labour rights.
- Women of childbearing age and pregnant women face particular challenges linked to the possibility of congenital transmission of their infection, which commonly confronts them with multiple (and invisible) psychological, family, social, medical consequences.
- Frequent out of date and stereotyped concepts about the disease and the way to deal with/face it (only rural, affecting exclusively poor populations, only in Latin America, fatal disease without any treatment to offer to the affected people...).
- Stereotypes about the affected population, such as people with complete lack of knowledge, qualification, agency (in sociology, the ability of individuals to choose or to make independent and free decisions).
- Consequent general misinformation, low interest, lack of social demand and weak political commitment to solve the problems related with Chagas disease.
- Insufficient scientific research and development related with prevention, detection and comprehensive care, including diagnosis, treatment, medicine presentations, social aspects, information, education and communication (IEC) tools, etc.

Message to work against stigma and discrimination

Recently, WHO Department of Communication launched a message against the stigma and discrimination associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection or COVID-19. Here it is shared because it could be edited (adapted, completed, adding other key concepts) for the WCDD.

“The “*Trypanosoma cruzi*” infection or Chagas disease has provoked a lot a social stigma and discrimination. This is harmful to not only those who suffer from it, but for everyone.

Stigma can isolate people. It can drive people to hide their infection or illness to avoid discrimination and can even prevent them from seeking medical care.

So, it is very important to avoid stigmatizing people and we can all do this. How? Basically, by understanding that words matter.

Do talk about Chagas disease. But don’t attach locations or ethnicity to the disease.

Do talk about “people who have or who may have Chagas disease”. Do talk about “people who died after contracting Chagas disease”. But don’t refer to people with the disease as Chagas disease “cases” or “victims”.

Do talk about people “acquiring” or “contracting” *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection or Chagas disease. But don’t talk about people “transmitting *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection” or “infecting others”. Don’t talk about “spreading the parasite” as it implies intentional transmission and assigns blame.

Do speak and share accurate and updated information about the risk from Chagas disease. But don’t share rumours that are not evidenced-based, or language that spreads fear.

Do talk positively and emphasize the effectiveness of preventive measures, such as good hygiene practices in food preparation, transportation, storage and consumption to prevent oral transmission. But don’t emphasise or dwell on the negative, or threatening messages.

Do good. Do use your social media accounts to spread facts and solidarity. This will help us all prevent and provide care to the ones affected by Chagas disease.”

Annex 4. Member States and partners & stakeholders involved in the WCDD

Member States

- MoH of Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Italy, Panama, Portugal, Paraguay, Spain, Thailand, the USA...
- Secretaria General Iberoamericana - SEGIB (www.segib.org/)

Associations of Affected Population

- International Federation of Associations of People Affected by Chagas disease - Findechagas (www.findechagas.org)
- International Alliance of Patients' Organizations - IAPO (<https://www.iapo.org.uk/>)

WHO Technical Groups

- Technical Group (TG) 6 on information, education and communication to control Chagas disease (<http://www.beatchagas.info/en/nosotros.php>). Coordinator: Jordi Gómez i Prat
- TG 1 on information systems and epidemiological surveillance of Chagas disease. Coordinator: David Gorla
- TG 2 on prevention of transfusional and organ transplantation transmission of *Trypanosoma cruzi*. Coordinator: Amadeo Saez-Alquezar
- TG 3 on diagnostic tests for screening and diagnosis of *T. cruzi* infections. Coordinator: Alejandro Luquetti
- TG 4 on prevention and control of transmission and case management of adult *T. cruzi* infections/Chagas disease. Coordinator: Maria Aparecida Shikanai Yasuda
- TG 5 TG on prevention and control of congenital transmission and case management of paediatric infections. Coordinator: Yves Carlier

WHO collaborating centres or candidates to become WHOcc

- WHOcc Centro per le Malattie Tropicali, Ospedale Sacro Cuore Don Calabria, Negrar, Italy – Zeno Bisoffi/Andrea Angheben (http://apps.who.int/whocc/Detail.aspx?cc_ref=ITA-102&cc_code=ita&)
- WHOcc Oswaldo Cruz Foundation - Paulo Buss (http://apps.who.int/whocc/Detail.aspx?cc_ref=BRA-76&cc_code=bra&)
- WHOcc Hospital de Niños Dr. Ricardo Gutiérrez. Parasitología y Chagas. Buenos Aires, Argentina - Jaime Altchek (http://apps.who.int/whocc/Detail.aspx?cc_ref=ARG-39&cc_code=arg&)
- WHOcc Centro de Enfermedad de Chagas y Patología Regional de Santiago del Estero, Argentina – Oscar Ledesma (http://apps.who.int/whocc/Detail.aspx?cc_ref=ARG-35&cc_code=arg&)
- WHOcc National Institute of Parasitology "Dr. Mario Fatała Chaben", Buenos Aires, Argentina - Andrés Mariano Ruiz (http://apps.who.int/whocc/Detail.aspx?cc_ref=ARG-14&cc_code=arg&)
- WHOcc National Institute of Parasitic Diseases of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Shanghai, China - Dr Xiao-Nong Zhou (http://apps.who.int/whocc/Detail.aspx?cc_ref=CHN-130&cc_city=shanghai&)

- WHOcc National Centre of Tropical Medicine. Health Institute Carlos III. Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities (www.isciii.es/ISCIII/es/contenidos/fd-el-instituto/fd-organizacion/fd-estructura-directiva/fd-subdireccion-general-servicios-aplicados-formacion-investigacion/fd-centros-unidades/centro-nacional-medicina-tropical.shtml)
- Unidad Regional de Medicina Tropical. Hospital Clínico Universitario Virgen de la Arrixaca, Murcia, Spain – Manuel Segovia
- Polytechnic University of Catalonia (www.upc.edu/en) – Alberto Abello
- Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona, Catalunya Programa de Salut Internacional del Institut Català de la Salut (PROSICS) – Israel Molina

Other partners and stakeholders

International

- UNITAID (<https://unitaid.org>)
- TDR (<https://www.who.int/tdr/>)
- Chagas Coalition (<http://www.coalicionchagas.org/>)
- DNDi (<https://www.dndi.org/>)
- International Network for Studies and Healthcare of *Trypanosoma cruzi*-HIV infection and other immunosuppression conditions
- Médecins Sans Frontières International (www.msf.org)
- Mundo Sano Foundation (www.mundosano.org)
- World Heart Federation (<https://www.world-heart-federation.org/>)

In Argentina

- Laboratorio de Triatomos. Centro de Estudios Parasitológicos y de Vectores (CEPAVE). Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas - Universidad Nacional de La Plata (CONICET-UNLP)
- Grupo de Didáctica de las Ciencias, IFLYSIB (CONICET-UNLP), La Plata (Buenos Aires)
- Asociación civil y Grupo “¿De qué hablamos cuando hablamos de Chagas?” La Plata y Ciudad de Buenos Aires (www.hablamosdechagas.org.ar)
- Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología César Milstein de Ciudad de Buenos Aires – CONICET
- Sección Zoonosis Médica, Hospital F. J. Muñiz (Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires) - Grupo "Viviendo con Chagas" (Hospital Muñiz)

In Australia

- Australian Red Cross Blood Service, State of Queensland, Australia

In Brazil

- National Academy of Medicine of Brazil (www.anm.org.br/index.asp)
- Ambulatório de Doença de Chagas/ICC and Pronto Socorro Cardiológico de Pernambuco Prof. Luiz Tavares - PROCAPE, University of Pernambuco

- Programa Nacional de Controle de Qualidade, Sociedade Brasileira de Análises Clínicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (<https://www.pncq.org.br/>)
- Heart Institute, Hospital das Clinicas, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sao Paulo (<http://www.incor.usp.br/sites/incor2013/>)
- Médecins Sans Frontières Brazil (www.msf.org.br)

In Canada

- National Epidemiology and Surveillance. Canadian Blood Services (<https://blood.ca/en>)

In Chile

- ChaoChagasChile. Proyecto FONIS - Universidad Autónoma de Chile. (<http://chaochagaschile.cl/category/chaochagaschile/>)

In France

- Institut de Recherche pour le Développement – IRD (www.idr.fr)
- Réseau francophone sur les maladies tropicales négligées, Montpellier
- Société de Pathologie exotique (<http://www.pathexo.fr>), Paris

In Germany

- Erkennung und Lendkung von Chagas Patienten in Deutschland – ELCID
- Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich, Department of Infectious Diseases & Tropical Medicine, Medical Centre of the University of Munich

In Italy

- University of Florence / Careggi Hospital, Florence
- Centro Regionale di Salute Globale. Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Meyer

In Japan

- Japanese Red Cross Society (<http://www.jrc.or.jp/english/>)

In Mexico

- Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida, Yucatán – UADY (www.uady.mx)

In Netherlands

- Department of Medical Microbiology. Academic Medical Center. University of Amsterdam

In Portugal

- Instituto de Higiene e Medicina Tropical, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal (<https://www.ihmt.unl.pt/>)

In Spain

- Delegation of the Government of Catalonia in Switzerland
- ISGlobal, Barcelona, Spain (www.isglobal.org)
- Probitas Foundation (www.fundacionprobitas.org)

In Switzerland

- Hôpitaux universitaires de Genève, Switzerland
- Centre de vaccinations et médecine des voyages, Policlinique Médicale Universitaire, Centre hospitalier universitaire vaudois, Lausanne, Switzerland
- Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (<https://www.swisstph.ch/en/>)

In the UK

- The Chagas Hub, London (<http://www.thehtd.org/chagasuk.aspx>)

In the USA

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, United States of America
- American Red Cross, Washington D.C., United States of America

Private companies

- Bayer. Neglected Tropical Diseases Programs. Bayer (www.bayer.com)
- EyeSeeTea (<http://eyesetea.com/>)
- InsudPharma (www.insudpharma.com)
- Novartis. Global Health Group, Novartis (www.novartis.com)
- Roche (<https://www.roche.com/>)
- Sanofi. Neglected Tropical Diseases Program. Sanofi (www.sanofi.com)
- Universal Doctor (www.universaldocor.com)

Others

- bioMérieux, Marcy l'Etoile, Paris, France (www.biomerieux.fr/)
- bioMérieux Foundation (www.fondation-merieux.org/en/)
- BASF
- Biokit. A Werfen Company, Lliçà d'Amunt, Spain (www.biokit.com)
- Center of Excellence for Chagas Disease. Olive View - UCLA Medical Center
- The Rotary Foundation (www.rotary.org/en/about-rotary/rotary-foundation)
- FIND (www.finddx.org/)
- Fundación Ciencias y Estudios Aplicados para el Desarrollo en Salud y Medio Ambiente - CEADES, Cochabamba, Bolivia (www.ceadesbolivia.org/)
- National School of Tropical Medicine, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, the USA (www.bcm.edu/education/schools/national-school-of-tropical-medicine/)
- Texas Children's Hospital, Houston, Texas, TX, the USA (<https://www.texaschildrens.org/>)
- CERN/Technology Transfer/Medical Devices (<https://kt.cern/>)
- CISEAL-Centro de investigación para la Salud de América Latina, Ecuador (<https://cisealpuce.edu.ec/en/>)
- Fundación IO, Spain (<http://www.fundacionio.org/>)