

Hansen Disease among Micronesian and Marshallese Persons Living in the United States

Patricia Woodall, David Scollard, and Latha Rajan

An increasing proportion of Hansen disease cases in the United States occurs among migrants from the Micronesian region, where leprosy prevalence is high. We abstracted surveillance and clinical records of the National Hansen's Disease Program to determine geographic, demographic, and clinical patterns. Since 2004, 13% of US cases have occurred in this migrant population. Although Hawaii reported the most cases, reports have increased in the central and southern states. Multibacillary disease in men predominates on the US mainland. Of 49 patients for whom clinical data were available, 37 (75%) had leprosy reaction, neuropathy, or other complications; 17 (37%) of 46 completed treatment. Comparison of data from the US mainland with Hawaii and country of origin suggests under-detection of cases in pediatric and female patients and with paucibacillary disease in the United States. Increased case finding and management, and avoidance of leprosy-labeled stigma, is needed for this population.

At 11 cases per 10,000 population and 8 per 10,000, respectively, in 2007, the small Pacific Island nations of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia have the highest prevalence of Hansen disease (HD), i.e., leprosy, in the world and have made little progress in the past decade toward the World Health Organization (WHO) leprosy elimination target of <1 per 10,000 (1,2). During the first quarter of 2010, 33 new cases were detected among the 54,000 residents of the Marshall Islands (3).

HD has been present in the United States for more than a century; the number of patients has remained relatively

Author affiliations: Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA (P. Woodall, L. Rajan); and National Hansen's Disease Program, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA (D. Scollard)

DOI: 10.3201/eid1707.102036

constant at 150–200 per year (4). The US National Hansen's Disease Program (NHDP) has noted an increasing number of cases among US-resident Marshall Islanders and Micronesians, including several persons with advanced disease. In 1996, the Hawaii HD program reported a cluster involving 16 (5%) of 321 persons screened from a Marshallese migrant community (5,6). In 2002, the US Army noted 3 cases in 1 month in soldiers from this region (7). The recent reporting of multiple cases among the Marshallese community in northwestern Arkansas (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, unpub. data, 2006) has drawn attention in a region unaccustomed to leprosy, with its stigmatizing historical connotations (8,9).

Under the terms of the Compacts of Free Association (the legal documents governing the relationships between the United States, Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands), citizens of this former US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are not subject to usual immigration requirements but may freely enter, reside, and work in the United States for as long as they wish. They hold a unique legal status, are not classified as immigrants, and maintain their country-of-origin citizenship. Transportation data indicate net emigration of an average of 952 Marshallese and 1,443 Micronesians annually, with a total of 38,325 emigrants for 1991–2006; almost all of these persons are thought to have immigrated to the United States and its territories (10). The actual distribution of this population within the United States is unknown; a specific category included in the 2010 US Census should provide this information. As economic and climatologic pressure drive increasing emigration from this HD-endemic former US Trust Territory, the US HD case load is expected to continue to increase, worsening health disparities and requiring increased program and local resources, although this increased case load is unlikely to create a public health

threat of transmission to the general population. Cultural and socioeconomic issues may affect case detection and long-term disease management in this population, including adherence to and completion of therapy.

The objective of this report is to describe, on the basis of secondary analysis of existing program data, the epidemiology of HD among Marshallese and Micronesian persons residing in the United States. The intent is to assist in providing resources to address a health disparity that disproportionately affects a group of a particular national origin, while at the same time avoiding worsening of ethnic and disease-related stigma.

Materials and Methods

Demographic and disease-related data were abstracted for January 1990–October 2009 NHDP surveillance and clinical records of cases that identified patients' place of birth as the former Trust Territory (Marshall Islands or Micronesia). To facilitate global comparison, US cases (reported by using the Ridley-Jopling classification system [11]) were reclassified into the WHO multibacillary/ paucibacillary system (12). Country-of-origin HD data (case numbers or rates and age/sex/disease classification) were abstracted from WHO reports (1,2,13). Country-of-origin demographic data, US Census reports, and published reports relevant to migration patterns were abstracted to obtain denominator estimates where possible (14–17). Data were analyzed by using the SPSS version 16.0 statistical analysis program (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The study was approved by the Tulane University Institutional Review Board and exempted from review by the University of Arkansas for Health Sciences Institutional Review Board.

Results

The number of HD case-patients of Micronesian or Marshallese origin as a proportion of all US cases has risen over the past decade, with Micronesian and Marshallese patients constituting 90 (13%) of all 686 cases in the United States during 2004–2008 (Figure 1); the total source population of these 2 countries is only ≈170,000. Data are summarized in Table 1.

During January 2000–October 2009, 72 (55%) of US HD cases in Micronesian or Marshallese patients were reported in Hawaii. Of 29 Micronesian patients, 22 (76%) had multibacillary HD, 5 were female, and 3 were children. Of 43 Marshallese patients, 31 (72%) had multibacillary HD, 17 (17%) were female, and 1 was a child. Cases in Hawaii were not consistently reported to NHDP until the late 1990s; however, Bomgaars et al. reported that HD cases in 15 Micronesian and 23 Marshallese patients were noted there from 1990 through mid-1998, including the Marshallese cluster summarized in Table 2 (6).

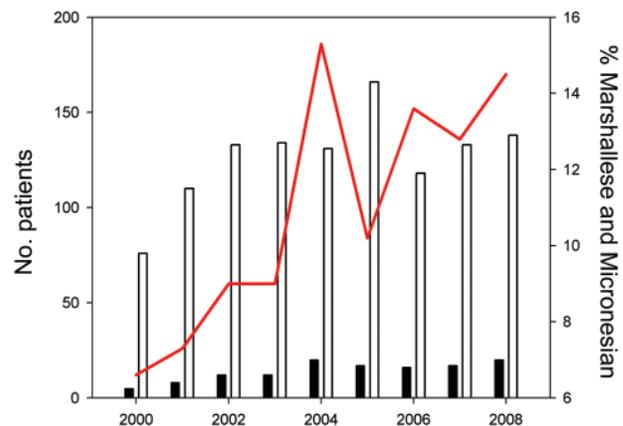


Figure 1. New patients of Marshallese or Micronesian origin with Hansen disease, compared with total new US patients with Hansen disease, 2000–2008. White bars, total US patients; black bars, total patients of Marshallese or Micronesian origin; red line, patients of Marshallese or Micronesian origin as percentage of total US patients.

Since 1990, 88 cases have been reported in 26 states of the US mainland (Figures 2, 3), 66 of these since 2000. Cases are increasingly being reported in inland locations. In all groups, the majority of patients were young men with multibacillary disease.

Among Micronesians, 55 cases occurred in 22 states of the US mainland (Table 1), 41 of these since 2000. All but 2 patients were <40 years of age, 42 (76%) had multibacillary disease, 10 (18%) were female, and 6 (10%) were children. Six patients reported having a previous HD diagnosis in the Federated States of Micronesia; 4 of these patients reported having completed the WHO-recommended 1 year of multidrug therapy (MDT) there. Of these patients, 14 (25%) originated in Chuuk State and 13 (24%) in Pohnpei State; for 28 (51%), the specific Federated State was not documented. During the 1990s, 11 of 14 US-mainland HD cases were reported in the western coastal states of California, Washington, and Oregon. Since 2000, a total of 28 of 41 cases were reported in midwestern and southern states (e.g., 6 in Iowa, 5 each in Texas and Florida, 3 in Missouri). Before moving to the reporting state, 21 patients had resided in other mainland states (often in multiple locations), 5 in Hawaii, and 8 in Guam. Of the 33 patients for whom clinical data were available, 25 (76%) had ≥1 complication, including 15 patients with erythema nodosum leprosum (ENL) and 3 with severe facial involvement (lagophthalmos, blindness, nasopalatal destruction). One patient was pregnant when her HD was diagnosed. Of the 24 patients for whom pharmacy data were available (excluding 8 who had recently begun treatment), the complete US-recommended MDT course had been dispensed to 10 (42%) (Table 1).

Table 1. Hansen disease in residents of Micronesian and Marshallese origin, United States*

Population group	No. (%) patients				Median time from US entry to report, y (range)	MDT, † no. (%)	Complications, no. cases					
	Total	MB	F	Age <15 y			ENL	RR	Hand/foot neuropathy	Eye	Other	Any (%)‡
Hawaii-residing Micronesians, 2000–2009§	29	22 (76)	5 (17)	3 (10)	1.5 (0–13)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii-residing Marshallese, 2000–2009§	43	31 (72)	17 (39)	1 (2)	1 (0–14)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
US Mainland Micronesians, 1990–2009	55	42 (76)	10 (18)	6 (10)	3 (0–10)	10 (42)	15	3	8	6	3¶	25 (77)
US Mainland Marshallese, 1990–2009	33	25 (76)	11 (33)	3 (10)	2 (0–12)	7 (32)	6	3	5	1	1#	12 (75)
Arkansas-residing Marshallese, 1990–2009	17	15 (88)	5 (30)	0 (0)	2 (0–5)	3 (20)	4	2	2	0	0	12 (70)

*Data from National Hansen's Disease Program surveillance and clinical records, January 1990–October 2009. MB, multibacillary; MDT, multidrug therapy; ENL, erythema nodosum leprosum; RR, reversal reaction; NA, data not available.

†MDT completed, excluding patients currently under active treatment.

‡Patients for whom clinical data were available.

§Pre-2000 data were not reported to National Hansen's Disease Program.

¶1 renal, 1 testicular, 1 palatal.

#1 renal.

Of the 33 US mainland Marshallese patients since 1990 (25 of these since 2000), single cases were reported in 9 states, 2 in California, 5 in Washington, and 17 in Arkansas. All but 1 patient were <40 years of age, 25 (76%) had multibacillary disease, 11 (33%) were female, and 3 (10%) were children. Three patients reported that their HD had been diagnosed in the Marshall Islands; none had completed MDT there. Nine patients had resided in other mainland states before moving to the reporting state; 5 had first lived in Hawaii. Of the 16 patients for whom clinical data were available, 12 had ≥1 complication, including 6 patients with ENL. Two patients were pregnant at the time of diagnosis. Of the 22 patients for whom pharmacy data were available (excluding 3 currently being treated), the complete US-recommended MDT course had been dispensed to 7 (32%) (Table 1).

Beginning in 1996, 17 HD cases have been reported among the ≈8,000–10,000 Marshallese living in northwestern Arkansas, 10 of these since 2004. All patients were <40 years of age, 15 (88%) had multibacillary disease, 5 (30%) were female, and none were children. (Two 25-year-old men with multibacillary disease, reported in

November 2009 after completion of data collection for this study, are not included in this analysis.) Four patients had previously lived in other states, none in Hawaii. Specific island origin within the Marshall Islands was not reported; however, the general Arkansas Marshallese population is known to come from several different atolls. Of the 10 patients for whom clinical data were available, 7 had ≥1 complication, including 4 patients with ENL. Excluding the 2 patients currently being treated, the US-recommended MDT course had been dispensed to 3 (20%) (Table 1).

HD prevalence reported in the countries of origin is summarized in Figures 4 and 5. Because of the epidemiologic characteristics of HD (e.g., lack of biomarker, prolonged latency), surveillance is generally based on program records rather than population surveys; prevalence and case-detection rate (an approximation of incidence) are highly dependent on operational factors (Figure 5). Active case-detection programs were done in the Federated States of Micronesia in 1996 and 2005 and in the Marshall Islands in 1996 and 1998–1999 (18–20). Patterns of age/sex/classification distribution differed markedly during these years, with more children and paucibacillary disease

Table 2. Hansen disease patient data for multibacillary disease status, female sex, and age <15 y, as reported by sources other than the US National Hansen's Disease Program*

Data source	Multibacillary disease, %	Female sex, %	Age <15 y
Federated States of Micronesia national data, 2000–2007†	44	35	34
Federated States of Micronesia Leprosy Elimination Campaign, 2005‡	30	36	32
Republic of the Marshall Islands national data, 2000–2007†	55	42	23
Republic of the Marshall Islands Leprosy Elimination Campaign, 1999‡	31	NA	35
Hawaii Marshallese cluster, 1998‡	28	NA	39

*NA, data not available.

†World Health Organization annual reports (national surveillance).

‡Published reports from active case-finding campaigns (5, 13, 18–20).

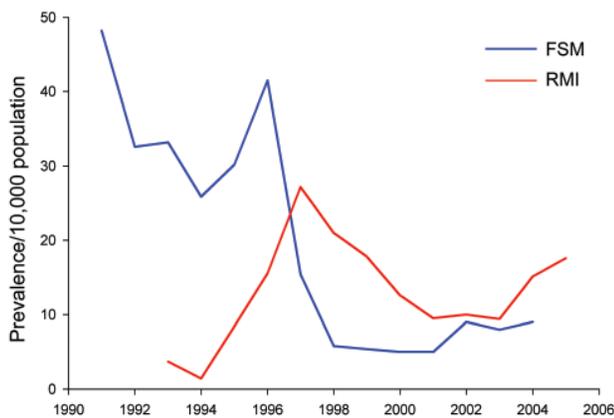


Figure 4. Hansen disease prevalence as cases per 10,000 population, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) 1991–2005 (1,2,13).

clinical data were available, 37 (75%) had ≥ 1 complication, such as leprosy reaction, neuropathy, or other tissue involvement (e.g., palatal, renal, testicular). Although this finding could certainly reflect reporting bias, with the most severely affected being more likely to seek care and to be reported, it does indicate the magnitude of the need for treatment resources for this population with limited health care access. The most severe cases of blindness and disfigurement occurred in Micronesians living alone or in very small ethnic communities, limiting the potential impact of ethnic-targeted services. The high number of ENL cases is of note because these patients may require corticosteroid treatment for many years. The low rates of MDT completion may contribute to poor clinical outcomes and possibly to drug resistance and ongoing transmission.

This study has several limitations. Hawaii did not report to the NHDP system until the late 1990s. Cases in Guam and Northern Marianas and among US military personnel are not reported to the NHDP. Reporting is not mandatory in all states but is likely to be fairly complete because of US physicians' need for consultation on management of this unfamiliar condition. Since the 2004 US Food and Drug Administration designation of clofazimine as an investigational drug, any patients with multibacillary disease are likely to have been reported so they would be able to receive the recommended MDT, although paucibacillary disease may be underreported. The increase in case reports since 2004 could reflect this requirement.

Measures of adherence and completion of treatment, complications, and other clinical data were available only for mainland patients receiving direct or pharmacy care from the Baton Rouge NHDP facility. MDT is dispensed directly to active patients or provided to local physicians

or health departments for supervision of treatment. Although adherence to and completion of treatment are monitored at national program level for HD patients attending clinics funded through contracts with the NHDP, for whom compliance exceeds 90% (D. Scollard, unpub. data), this level of follow-up has not been possible with private physicians, who are the providers for all of the Marshallese and Micronesian patients. In this situation, dispensing of MDT by the NHDP pharmacy was the only treatment measure available; actual adherence to treatment is unknown but is likely to be much lower and could be a subject for future study. A variety of cultural factors are likely to contribute to the low rate of treatment completion in this group, but evaluation of these cultural issues is beyond the scope of this study.

Since achievement of the global leprosy elimination target of <1 case per 10,000 persons, attention has waned in some regions in which this neglected tropical disease persists. Although prevalence in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia fell during the 1990s, rates have remained stable at high levels for the past decade. In these nonindustrialized nations, leprosy receives low priority in relation to more urgent public health concerns (rising rates of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, 30% adult prevalence of type 2 diabetes, high infant mortality, and many others). Under the Compacts of Free Association, since the 1986 independence of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands most health funding to these former territories flows from the United States. Assistance with leprosy control in the countries of origin would, in addition to improving health conditions there, be the first step toward preventing importation of cases to the United States. Because of the unique status of migrants from these nations to the United States, Micronesian and Marshallese

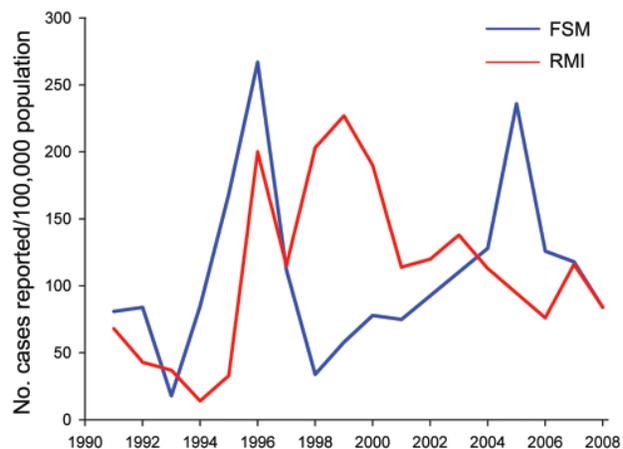


Figure 5. Hansen disease cases per 100,000 population, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) (1,2,13), 1990–2008.

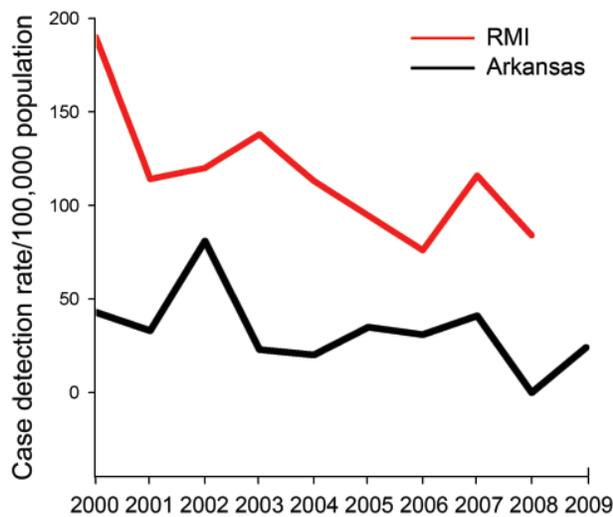


Figure 6. Estimated Hansen disease cases per 100,000 population, Arkansas Marshallese and Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), 2000–2009. RMI rates from World Health Organization reports (1,2,13); Arkansas cases from National Hansen's Disease Program records. Arkansas Marshallese population (denominator) derived from US Census estimates (15,17).

migrants receive neither the health screening required for immigrants (which is not effective at preventing importation of HD because of its decades-long incubation period) nor targeted health services often available to large immigrant or refugee populations. Although legally residing in the United States, they remain citizens of their home nations and are thus ineligible for US health programs such as Medicare and Medicaid, although NHDP services such as biopsy interpretation, MDT, and direct outpatient care at the Baton Rouge facility are available. Many remain uninsured (>50% of the Arkansas Marshallese population) (17). Mainland state and local health departments are not typically resourced to serve either this population or this otherwise-rare condition. Hawaii receives more than \$15 million annually in Compact impact funds to partially address the multiple health issues of the Marshallese and Micronesian migrant populations, but these additional US funds have not been available to the mainland states. (21).

With the goal of decreasing health disparity and preventing disability, case-finding and case-management interventions are needed in US-resident Marshallese and Micronesian communities that are integrated into general health services and avoid the stigma of leprosy-labeled activities. Special efforts may be necessary to increase case detection among women and children. Large populations, such as the Arkansas Marshallese community, may be easier to reach with targeted but nonstigmatizing efforts, as has occurred in Hawaii. The small, widely distributed

Micronesian communities, where the most severe, disabling cases have been identified, may be more difficult to reach.

Acknowledgment

We thank the staff of the NHDP for assistance with data collection. We extend special thanks to Jerry Simmons and Kathleen Leonard for assistance in preparation of the figures.

Dr Woodall worked as a US Public Health Service medical officer in the Marshall Islands for several years and completed this work as a Master in Public Health and Tropical Medicine candidate at Tulane University. Her current interest is control of the neglected tropical diseases.

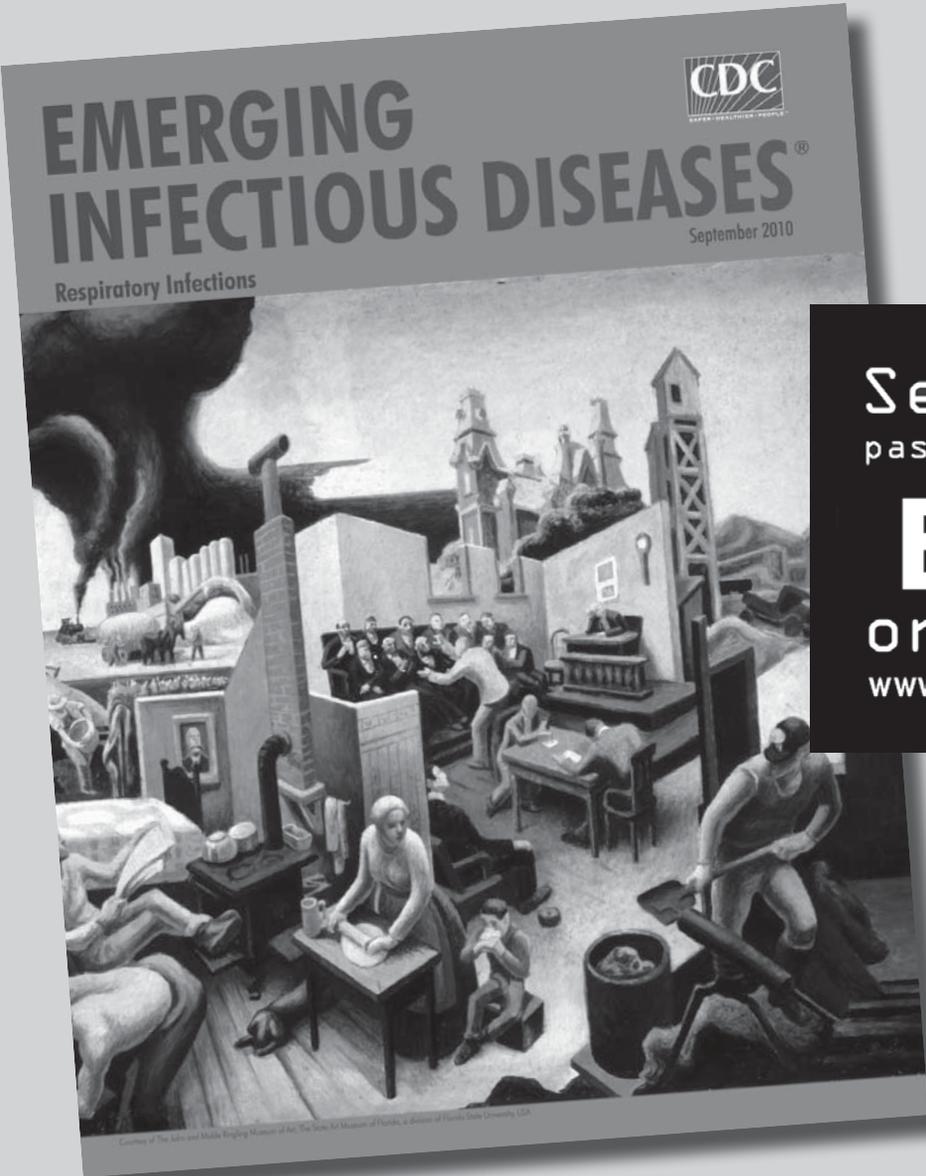
References

1. World Health Organization. Epidemiological review of leprosy in the Western Pacific Region 2007. Manila, Philippines: World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific; 2007 [cited 2010 Aug 10]. http://www.wpro.who.int/internet/resources.ashx/leprosy/2007_Leprosy_Review.pdf
2. World Health Organization. Global leprosy situation, beginning of 2008. *Wkly Epidemiol Rec.* 2008;83:293–300.
3. Johnson G. Leprosy outbreak raises concern in Marshall Isles. *Pacific Islands Report.* 2010 July 30 [cited 2010 Aug 10]. <http://pidp.eastwestcenter.org/pireport/2010/July/07-30-04.htm>
4. National Hansen's Disease (Leprosy) Program. Data and statistics [cited 2009 Oct 7]. <http://www.hrsa.gov/hansens/data.htm>
5. Ong AKY, Frankel RI, Maruyama MH. Cluster of leprosy cases in Kona, Hawaii; impact of the Compact of Free Association. *Int J Lepr Other Mycobact Dis.* 1999;67:13–8.
6. Bomgaars MR, Maruyama M, Tam L. Hansen's disease in the Pacific (a Hawaiian perspective). *Pacific Medical Technology Symposium, Honolulu, Hawaii, August 17–August 20, 1998*; p. 153–6 [cited 2009 Oct 7]. <http://doi.ieeecomputersociety.org/10.1109/PACMED.1998.769893>
7. Hartzell JD, Zapor M, Peng S, Straight T. Leprosy: A case series and review. *South Med J.* 2004;97:1252–6. doi:10.1097/01.SMJ.0000146549.63078.39
8. Weiss MG. Stigma and the social burden of neglected tropical diseases. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 2008;2:e237. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0000237
9. White C. Déjà vu: leprosy and immigration discourse in the twenty-first century United States. *Lepr Rev.* 2010;81:17–26.
10. Graham B. Determinants and dynamics of Micronesian emigration. In: *Micronesian Voices in Hawai'i Conference, 3–4 April 2008, University of Hawai'i at Manoa* [cited 2009 Sep 22]. <http://www.hawaii.edu/cpis/2008conf/april2008resources.htm>
11. Ridley DS, Jopling WH. Classification of leprosy according to immunity—a five-group system. *Int J Lepr Other Mycobact Dis.* 1966;34:255–73.
12. World Health Organization Expert Committee on Leprosy. Seventh report. WHO technical report series no. 874. Geneva: The Organization; 1998.
13. World Health Organization. Overview and epidemiological review of leprosy in the WHO Western Pacific Region 1991–2001. Manila (Philippines): The Organization; 2003 [cited 2009 Sep 22]. http://www.wpro.who.int/publications/pub_9290610573.htm
14. Republic of the Marshall Islands Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office. Economic situation FY08 and FY09. 2008 [cited 2009 Oct 7]. <http://www.spc.int/prism/country/mh/stats/Index.htm>

RESEARCH

15. US Census Bureau. 2005–2007 American Community Survey estimates. 2008 [cited 2009 Oct 7]. http://www.census.gov/acs/www/acs-php/Multi_Year_2005_2007_Data_Profile/index.php
16. US Census Bureau. 2008 estimates of Compact of Free Association (COFA) migrants. 2009 [cited 2009 Oct 7]. http://www.uscompact.org/FAS_Enumeration.pdf
17. US Census Bureau. Marshallese community pilot survey, northwest Arkansas, USA. Office of Insular Affairs/Census Bureau Statistical Enhancement Program, US Department of the Interior; 2001 [cited 2009 Sep 22]. <http://www.pacificweb.org/DOCS/rmi/pdf/Arkansas%20Pilot%20Survey.pdf>
18. Diletto C, Blanc L. Leprosy chemoprophylaxis in Micronesia. *Lepr Rev.* 2000;71(Suppl):S21–3.
19. Iehsi-Keller E. Implementation of chemoprophylaxis in Pohnpei state, Federated States of Micronesia. *Int J Lepr Other Mycobact Dis.* 1999;67(Suppl):S14–5.
20. Tin K. Population screening and chemoprophylaxis for household contacts of leprosy patients in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. *Int J Lepr Other Mycobact Dis.* 1999;67(Suppl):S26–9.
21. Office of Management and Budget. Report to the Congress on the Compacts of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) for fiscal year 2006. Washington: The Office; 2007 [cited 2009 Oct 7]. <http://uscompact.org/files/index.php?dir=US%20Publications%2FCongressional%20Reports>

Address for correspondence: David Scollard, National Hansen's Disease Programs, Clinical Branch, 1770 Physician Park Dr, Baton Rouge, LA 70816, USA; email: dscollard@hrsa.gov



**EMERGING
INFECTIOUS DISEASES**[®]
September 2010
Respiratory Infections

Search
past issues
EID
online
www.cdc.gov/eid

Courtesy of The John and Mable Ringling School of Art, The State of Museum of Florida, a Division of Florida State University USA