



Table 1. Provisional Line List of Confirmed Human Guinea Worm Cases, 2024 (as of August 26)

Country      District/Village

Carter Center Vice-President for Overseas Operations Craig Withers made a supportive visit to Chad on August 11-13, 2024. He and the National Coordinator of Chad's Guinea Worm Eradication Program (GWEP), Dr. Tchindebet Ouakou, Carter Center Senior Country Representative Dr. Abdalla Meftuh, Deputy Country Representative Mr. Al Hassana Outman, Carter Center Senior Technical Coordinator Ms. Ariane Ngo Bea Hob, met with Minister of Public Health Dr. Abdel-Madjid Abderahim Mahamat and the minister of health's senior staff to discuss the status of the GWEP, which operates from 5 logistical provincial level hubs: Sarh, Bongor, Baili, Am-Timan, and Lai that are linked to the national program office. As reported in the previous issue, Chad will host a ministerial-level meeting of Chad, Cameroon, and Central African Republic to discuss cross-border issues on September 16-17, 2024, supported by WHO and The Carter Center.

#### **IN BRIEF:**

**South Sudan** has detected two human cases of Guinea worm disease in June 2024 (Table 1), as well as four wild animals with un-emerged GW infections so far in 2024: a serval in April; and another serval, an African wild cat, and an African civet in June. The first three animals were detected in hotspot Tonj East County; the civet was in hotspot Lafon County. Since the worms were un-emerged, they did not contaminate water, and these infections do not meet the official definition of animal GW infections. South Sudan's GWEP is applying all appropriate interventions around the locations of those animals in those two hotspot counties as well as locations of the human cases.

**Mali** reported a jackal with 2 confirmed un-emerged Guinea worms that were detected on July 1, 2024. A

The patient drank unsafe water from a (specify) known contaminated pond, lake, lagoon or cut stream 10-14 months before infection.

If none of the above is true, the presumed source/location of the infection is unknown. Whether the

Table 2 Number of Laboratory-Confirmed Human Cases of Guinea Worm Disease, and Number Reported Contained by Month during 2024* (Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2023)														
COUNTRIES WITH TRANSMISSION OF GUINEA WORMS	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED													% CONT.
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL*	
CHAD	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/1						0/2	0%
SOUTH SUDAN	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0		0/0						1/2	50%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0						0/0	N/A
CAMEROON	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0						0/0	N/A
MALI	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0						0/0	N/A

