

All 32 of this year's cases (84% contained) in Mali have occurred in relatively accessible areas (Ansongo district/Gao Region, Gourma Rharous/Timbuktu Region and Tominian/Segou Region),

Figure 2

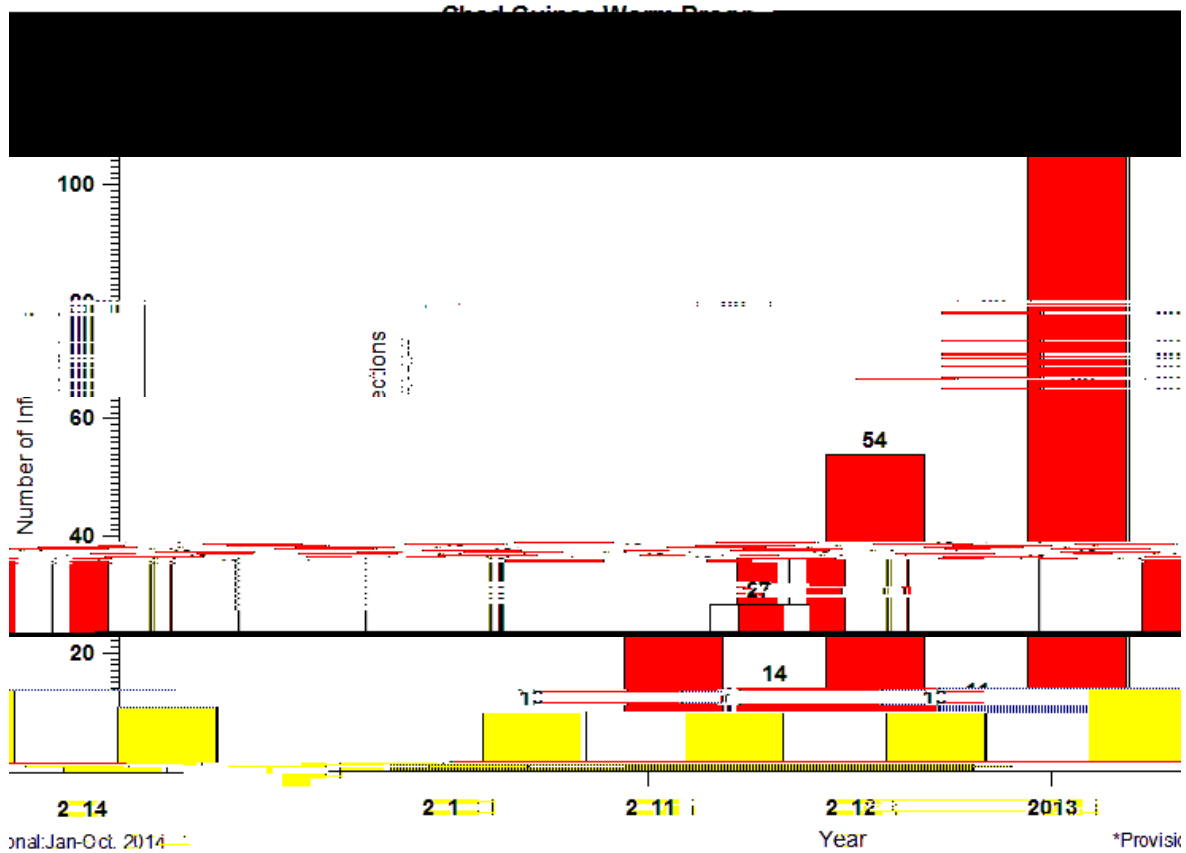
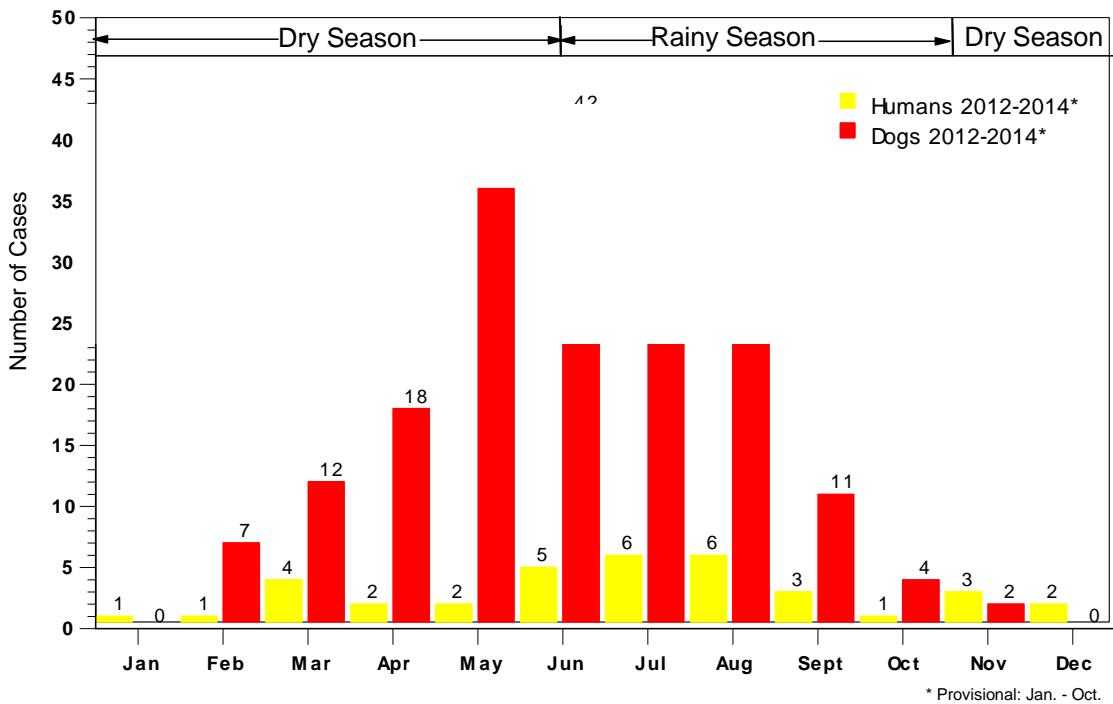


Figure 3

Chad Guinea Worm Eradication Program
Cumulative Monthly Distribution of 35 Reported Human Cases, and of 184 Dogs With Dracunculiasis (2012-2014*)



* Provisional: Jan. - Oct.

available, but the program already has helped some market vendors to dig deep pits with covers and use them to bury fish entrails. Another incentive for market women is that doing so keeps the market cleaner and less smelly. So far this year 39% of infected dogs have been contained (tied up by villagers until the worm is expelled), and 55% of human cases were contained (all 11 patients were admitted to a case containment center). 73% of 90 “endemic” villages in 2014 have at least one source of safe drinking water, and ABATE was applied monthly in 10% of the “endemic” villages. Spot checks of reward awareness in an endemic area in 2014 found 66% of 133 persons queried had detailed understanding of the cash reward modalities for reporting a case of GWD. The program investigated 96% of 1,191 rumors reported in endemic areas within 24 hours. Only 8 rumors were reported in non-endemic areas and all were investigated within 24 hours. Chad’s Interagency Guinea Worm Task Force will meet on November 18, 2014.

IN BRIEF

Ethiopia’s new pamphlet (pocket guide) for Neglected Tropical Diseases includes information about Guinea worm disease and will be translated into Amharic for distribution to over 38,000 registered Health Extension Workers (HEWs). The latest update on levels of awareness about the cash reward is shown in table 1.

Table 1

**Ethiopia Dracunculiasis Eradication Program
Levels of Awareness about Cash Reward by Area: 2014***

Location	Assessment dates	Number		Aware	
Endemic areas	14 Nov	730	679	93%	Village based survey
Formerly endemic (Itang Woreda, only)	Aug. Sept. 2014	428	396	93%	Village based survey
Formerly endemic	Jun. Sept. 2014	1,469	1,182	80%	Polio campaign
Never endemic	Jun. Sept. 2014	282	95	34%	Surveys
Total		2,909	2,352	81%	

* Provisional

Table 2

Number of Reported Cases of Guinea Worm Disease Contained and Number Reported by Month during 2014*
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2013)

Countries with Endemic Transmission	Number of Cases Contained / Number of Cases Reported													% Contained
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total*	
South Sudan	0/0	0/0	3/3	3/4	3/4	6/8	13/22	14/21	4/5	9/10	/	/	55/77	71
Chad	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	0/1	1/3	0/1	1/1	0/0	/	/	6/11	55
Mali [§]	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/1	14/18	12/13	/	/	27/32	84
Ethiopia	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	2/2	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	/	/	2/2	100
Total*	1/1	1/1	4/4	4/5	3/5	8/11	14/25	15/23	19/24	21/23	0/0	0/0	90/122	74
% Contained	100	100	100	80	60	73	56	65	79	91			74	

Countries Reporting Cases	Number of Cases Contained / Number of Cases Reported													% Contained
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total*	
Sudan [^]	/	/	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	/	/	0/0	0

Total	1/1	1/1	4/4	4/5	3/5	8/11	14/25	15/23	19/24	21/23	0/0	0/0	90/122	70
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*Provisional

Cells shaded in black denote months when zero indigenous cases were reported. Numbers indicate how many imported cases were contained and reported that month.

Cells shaded in yellow denote months when transmission of GWD from one or more cases was not contained.

[§]Reports include Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso, and Mopti, Tinbuktu and Gao Regions; in late April, the GWEP deployed one technical advisor to Kidal to oversee the program during the transmission season (for the first time since 2012).

[^]A Carter Center consultant, deployed to Kafia-Kingi area in South Darfur in March, implemented active village-based surveillance in Kafia-Kingi and four other at-risk villages, and began monthly reporting.

Number of Reported Cases of Guinea Worm Disease Contained and Number Reported by Month during 2013
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2012)

Countries with Endemic Transmission	Number of Cases Contained / Number of Cases Reported													% Contained
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total*	
South Sudan [^]	0/0	1/2	1/4	18/25	19/24	13/19	8/14	7/11	7/11	2/3	0/0	0/0	76/113	67
Chad	0/0	0/0	0/0	3/3	1/1	0/1	3/3	1/1	0/0	0/0	0/3	0/2	8/14	57
Mali [§]	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/3	1/1	0/0	0/0	1/1	1/2	4/4	0/0	7/11	64
Ethiopia	1/1	0/0	0/0	0/1	3/4	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	4/7	57
Total*	1/1	1/2	1/4	21/29	23/32	14/22	11/17	8/12	8/12	3/5	4/7	0/2	95/145	66
% Contained	0	50	25	72	72	64	65	67	67	60	57	0	66	

Countries Reporting Cases	Number of Cases Contained / Number of Cases Reported													% Contained
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total*	
Sudan [^]	/	/	/	/	/	2/2	/	/	1/1	/	/	/	3/3	0%

Total	1/1	1/2	1/4	21/29	23/32	16/24	11/17	8/12	9/13	3/5	4/7	0/2	98/148	66
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Cells shaded in black denote months when zero indigenous cases were reported. Numbers indicate how many imported cases were contained and reported that month.

Cells shaded in yellow denote months when transmission of GWD from one or more cases was not contained.

[^] The South Sudan GWEP ceased operations on December 16, 2013 as a result of armed conflicts and insecurity. However, village volunteers and local supervisory staff remained in place and continued village-based surveillance throughout December, when zero

[§] Since April 2012 reports include only Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso, and Mopti Regions; the GWEP was not fully functional in Timbuktu, and Gao Regions throughout 2013, and not at all in Kidal Region.

Figure 4

Country	2013	2014*
Sudan^ (10)	3	0
Ethiopia (10)	7	2
South Sudan (10)	113	77
Chad (10)	9	11
Mali (10)	7	32
Total	139	122

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^ Under pre-certification of eradication; reported three cases in 2013 from Kafia Kingi area of South Darfur State. A Carter Cen

MEETINGS

Ethiopia DEP Annual Review: December 3-4 in Jimma, Ethiopia.

The tenth meeting of the International Commission for the Certification of Dracunculiasis Eradication (ICCDE) will be held at WHO headquarters in Geneva on January 14-15, following a scientific meeting convened by WHO on January 12-13 to discuss operational research questions relevant to Guinea worm eradication.

South Sudan GWEP Annual Review: January 21-22, 2015 in Juba, South Sudan.

Mali GWEP Annual Review: February 16-17, 2015 in Bamako, Mali.

Annual Meeting of National Program Managers; February 18-20, 2015 in Bamako, Mali.

EXHIBIT

An exhibition on the challenge and successes of eradicating diseases, “*Countdown to Zero*”, will open at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City on January 13, 2015. It will remain on view there until July 12, 2015. The exhibition, which was developed in collaboration with The Carter Center, will feature the campaign to eradicate Guinea worm disease, and also highlight ongoing programs to eradicate polio and to eliminate onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis and malaria. More information is available on the museum’s webpage:

<http://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/upcoming-exhibitions/countdown-to-zero>

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Cotta M, Cotta M, Darby J, Sutherland T, Sheorey H. An experience with dracunculiasis in Melbourne, Australia. Pathology [serial online]. December 2014;46(7):652-653.

Ede A, Nwaokoro J, Iwuala C, Amadi A, Akpelu U. The Provision of Potable Water in Eradication of Guinea Worm Infection in Ezza North, Southeastern, Nigeria. Journal of Community Health [serial online]. October 2014;39(5):980-986.

Hopkins DR, Ruiz-Tiben E, Eberhard ML, Roy SL, 2014. Progress Toward Global Eradication of Dracunculiasis—January 2013-June 2014. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report; 63(46):1050-1054.

Litvinov S, Migliorini L, Chernikova E, Lutsevich O. [Global eradication of dracunculiasis is a reality nowadays]. Meditinskaja Parazitologija I Parazitarnye Bolezni [serial online]. April 2014;(2):3-5.

