

while females continue to mature and burrow into connective tissue and along long bones. Approximately a year fol-

A number of favorable disease features render Guinea worm a promising candidate for eradication: seasonality is marked, assisting the timing and effectiveness of surveillance and control interventions; human carrier states are limited to the 1-year incubation period and no animal reservoir exists; the intermediate host is contained (not mobile, such as mosquito

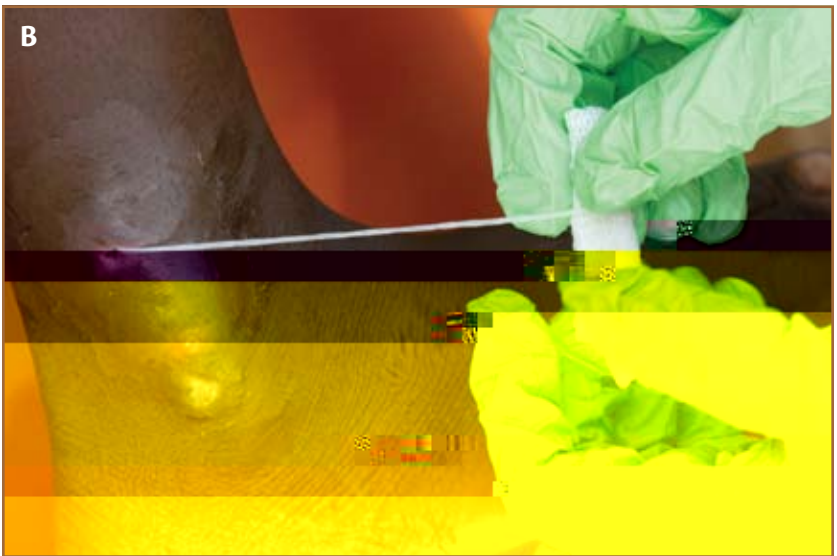
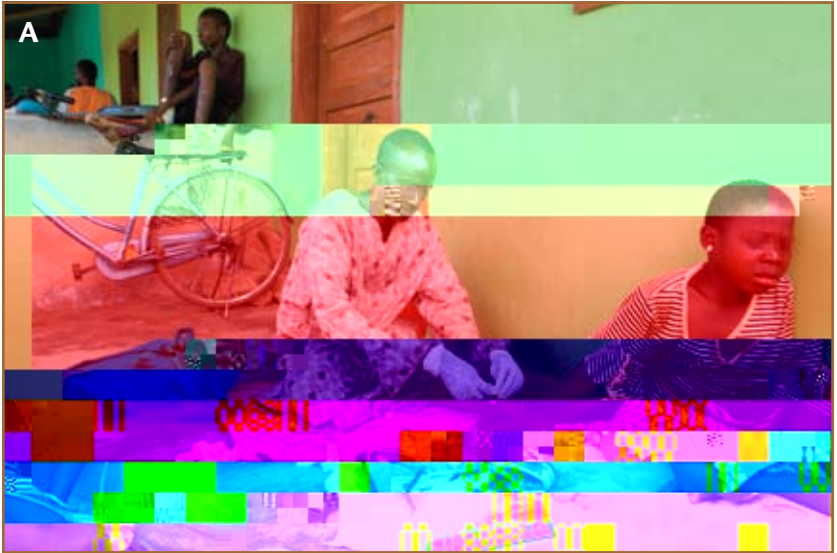


IMAGE 3A, 3B

A 16-year-old female patient with a 9-year-old daughter in Ghana (Image 3A). The patient had a long-standing history of a small, raised, circular lesion on her arm (Image 3B). The lesion was a small, raised, circular lesion on the arm. The patient had a long-standing history of a small, raised, circular lesion on her arm. The patient had a long-standing history of a small, raised, circular lesion on her arm.

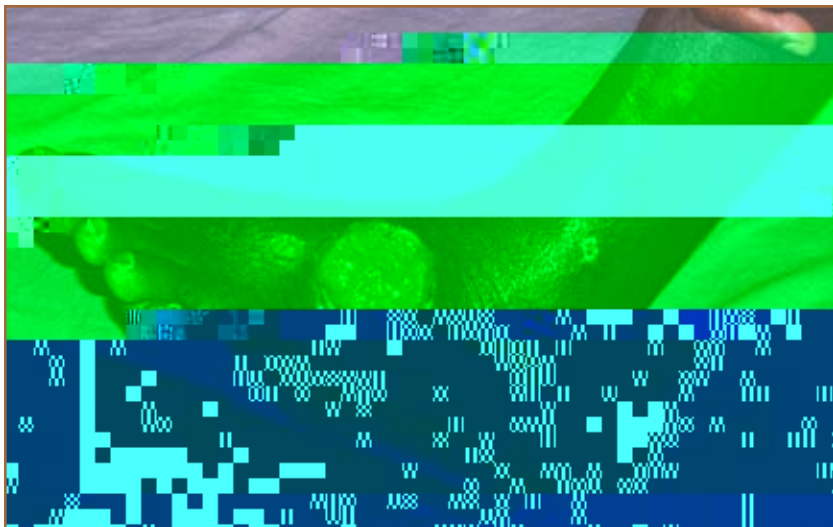


IMAGE 4

Ulceration and secondary bacterial infection in the scalp of a child with meningococcal meningitis. Country: Kenya.



IMAGE 5

Women and children engaged in a traditional water-fetching activity. Filariasis is highly endemic in this area, especially in the health catchment area. Country: Cameroon/Liberia.