



From: WHO Collaborating Center for  
Research, Training and Eradication of Dracunculiasis

Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #175

To: Addressees

### **Countdown to Glory**

Consecutive months with zero indigenous cases:

Ethiopia 13

Cote d' Ivoire 10

Burkina Faso 8

Togo 7

Nigeria 4

### **SOUTHERN SUDAN REPORTS – 69% REDUCTION IN CASES SO FAR IN 2007**

Southern Sudan Guinea Worm Eradication Program (SSGWEP) held its Coordination Meeting in Juba on July 31 – August 1, 2007. SSGWEP coordinator Mr. Samuel Makoy reported that the program has recorded 3,324 cases of Dracunculiasis in January-June 2007, with 61% of reports received, compared to 10,804 cases reported during the same period of 2006, with a reporting rate of 63% (see Figs 2 and 5). This is a dramatic reduction of -69% (see Figs 2 and 3). Forty-six percent (46%) of the cases so far this year were reportedly contained, compared to 41% containment rate in 2006 (Table 1). A total of 3,488 villages have reported at least one case since January 1, 2006, of which 1,132 villages have reported one or more case(s) in January-June this year. Key intervention indices as of June 2007 reported at the

shows that while the country has reported 9% more cases of Guinea worm disease in January-June 2007 than in the same period of 2006, there was a -45% reduction of cases in all of Ghana outside of Savelugu-Nanton District, a -33% reduction in the cumulative number of villages reporting one or more cases (from 299 to 200), and that ten villages in the Northern

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In 2005, Ghana had 224 “Group III” villages that reported zero cases in 2004 and 652 cases in 2005 (potentially “re-infected” villages)

Of the 224 “Group III” villages (reporting zero cases in 2004), 110 (49%) reported 149 imported cases in 2005 according to the GWEP. Of the 110 villages in 2005, 83 reported zero cases, and only 27 of those villages reported 49 cases in 2006. Of the 27 villages in 2006, 19 reported 23 cases imported from other known endemic villages, and 8 villages reported 26 indigenous cases. Of the 8 villages reporting indigenous cases only one village was re-infected (see above definition) and 7 were newly infected villages, i.e., “villages appearing on the list of endemic villages for the first time since records have been kept, where interventions and surveillance activities need to be initiated” (World Health Organization, Weekly Epidemiological Record, No. 37, 2003).

The remainder of the 224 “Group III” villages, or 114 (51%), reported 503 cases in 2005 and all were consider

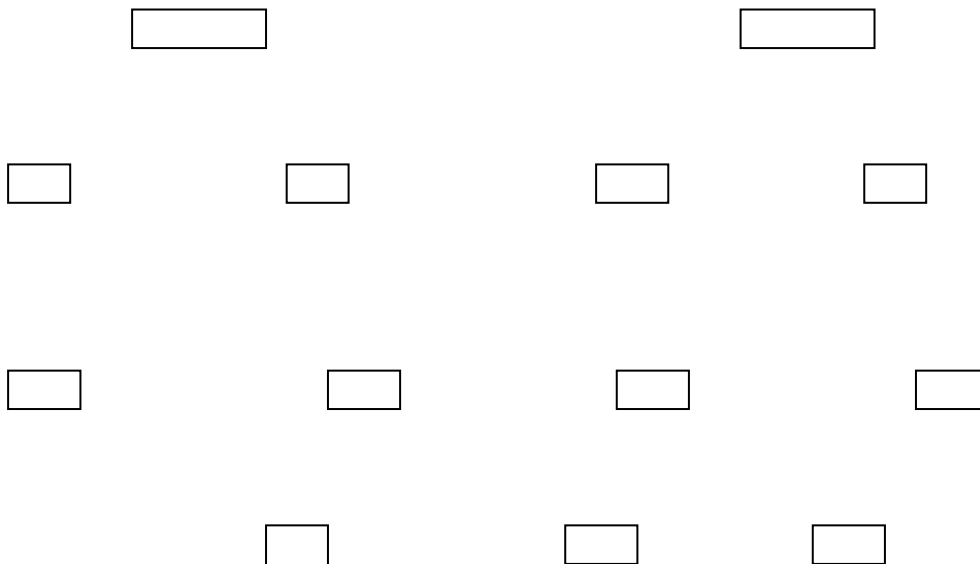


Table 1

Number of Cases Contained and Number Reported by Month during 2007\*  
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2006)

COUNTRIES REPORTING CASES	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED													% CONT.
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL*	
SUDAN	42 / 204	49 / 187	79 / 222	274 / 549	623 / 1177	476 / 985	/	/	/	/	/	/	1543 / 3324	46
GHANA	814 / 1006	633 / 733	441 / 478	250 / 293	232 / 271	188 / 241	91 / 111	/	/	/	/	/	2649 / 3133	85
MALI	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	5 / 7	/	/	/	/	/	7 / 9	78
NIGER	3 / /													

0 /

Figure 2

Distribution by Country of 6,512 Indigenous Cases of Dracunculiasis Reported: January - July 2007\*

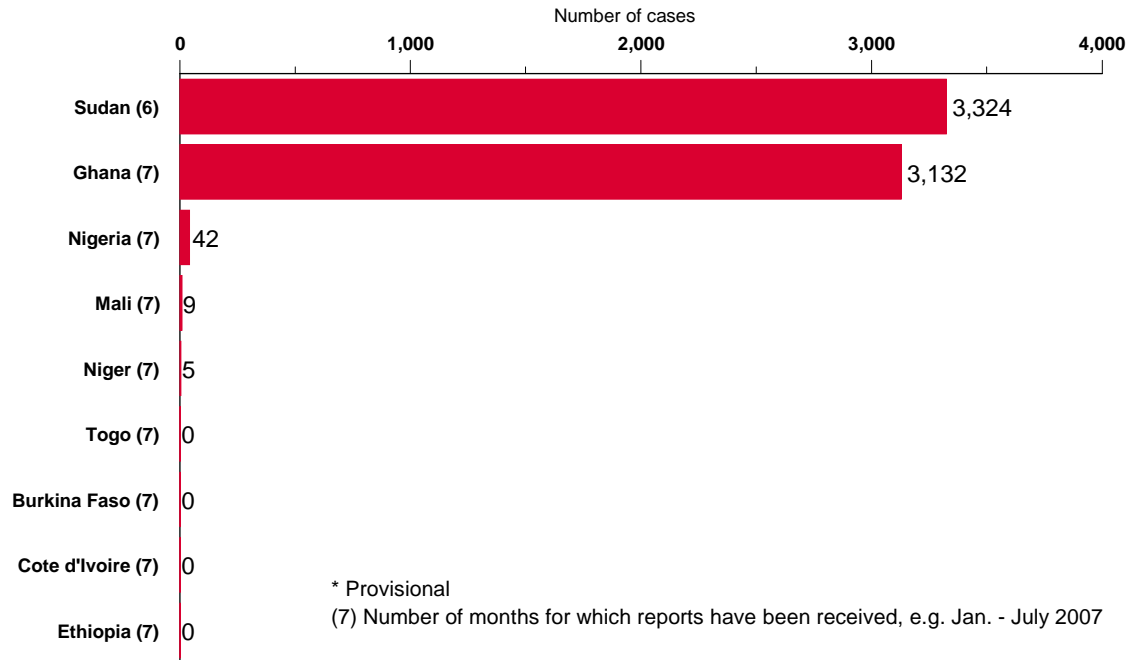


Figure 3

Change in Dracunculiasis Cases in Sudan during Jan. - June 2006 and 2007 and in Ghana, Nigeria, and all Other\*\* Endemic Countries During Jan. - July. 2006 and 2007\*\*

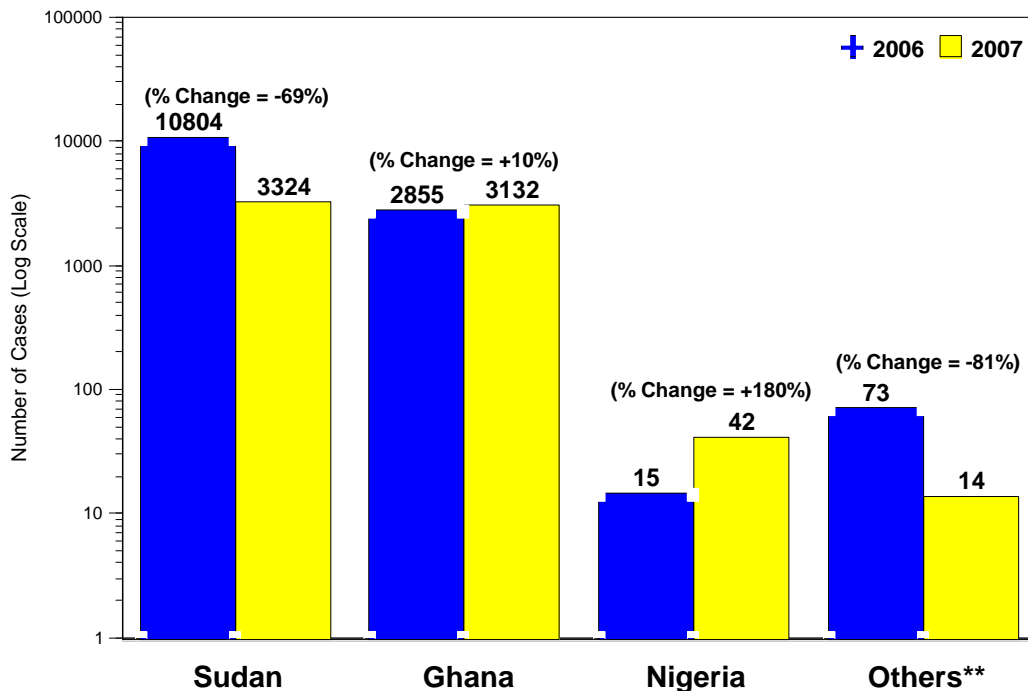
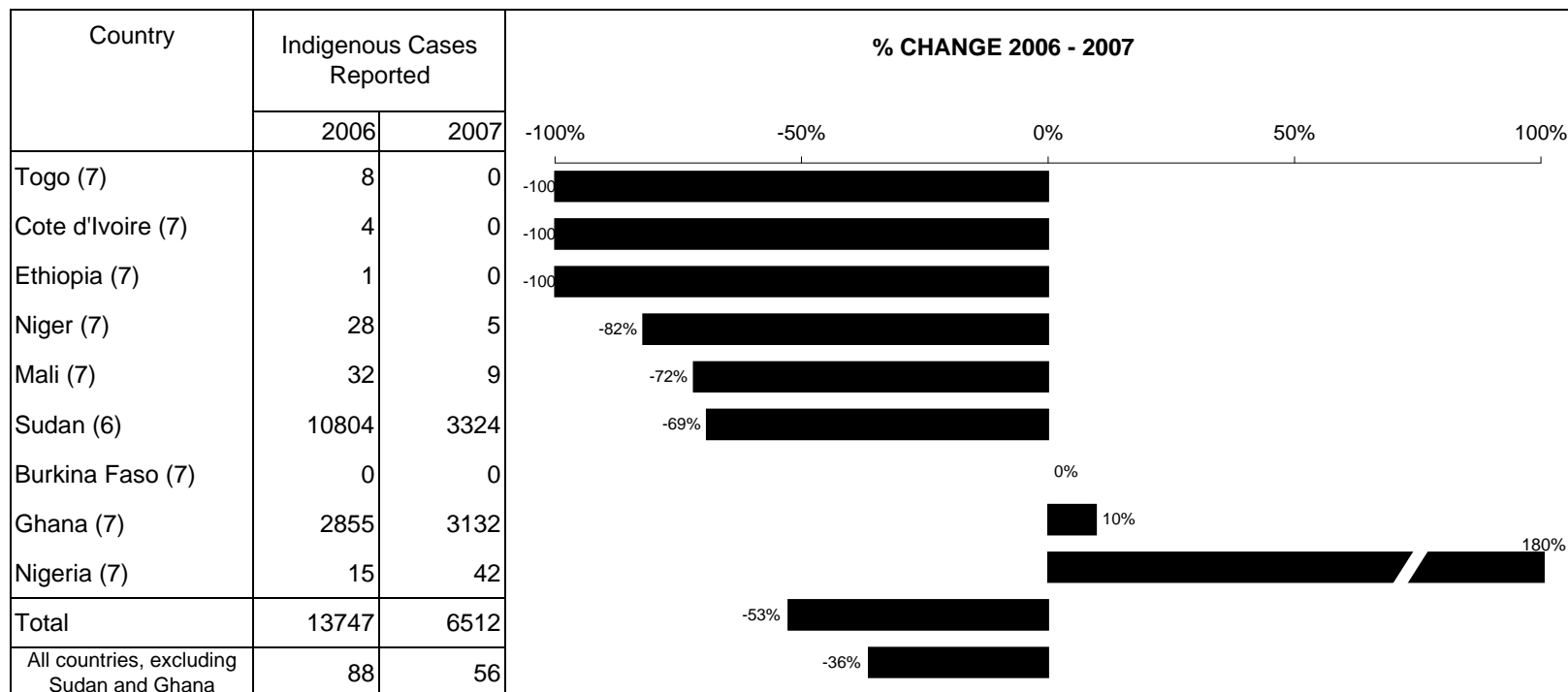


Figure 4

Number of Indigenous Cases Reported During the Specified Period in 2006 and 2007\*, and Percent Change in Cases Reported



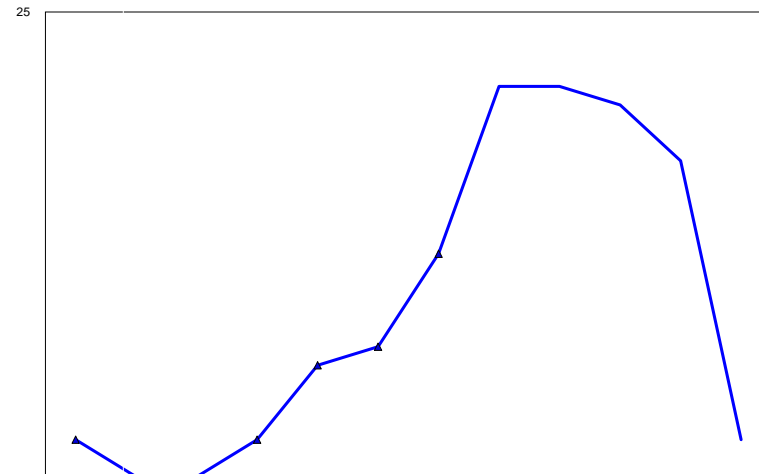
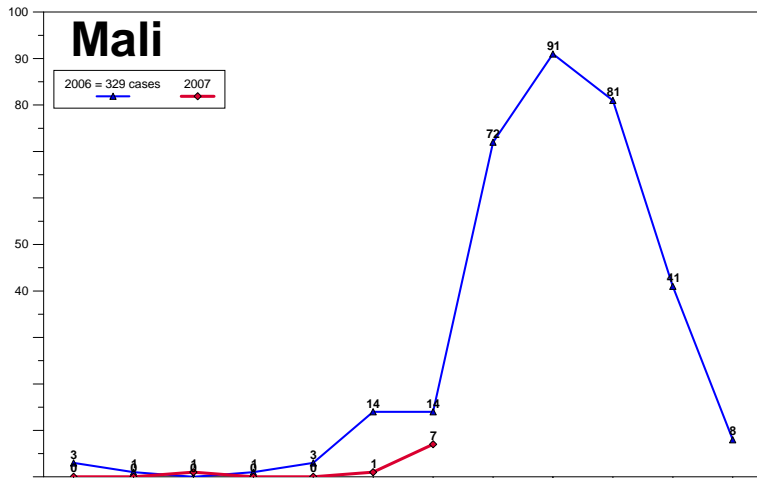
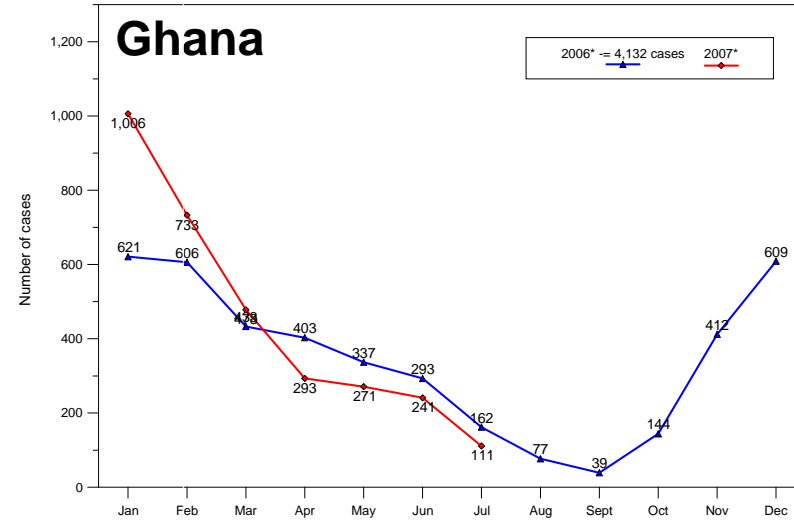
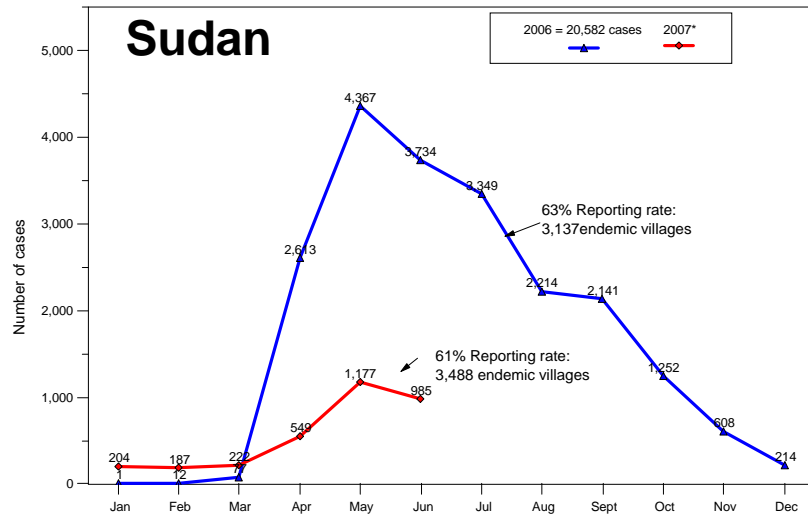
Overall % change outside of Sudan = 8%

(7) Indicates months for which reports were received, i.e., Jan. -July

\* Provisional

Figure 5

## Number of Reported Cases of Dracunculiasis: 2006 – 2007\*







## **OUTBREAK OF GUINEA WORM DISEASE IN KIDAL, MALI**

During the week of August 6<sup>th</sup> the Malian GWEP received notification from Kidal's ministry of health staff about alleged cases of Guinea worm disease in a nomadic camp in the Cercle of Tessalit, about 200 kilometers North of Kidal, near Mali's northeastern border with Algeria (see Figure 6). A GWEP team led by Dr. Garibou Bamia, Carter Center Technical Advisor in Gao

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and outcomes or rumors of alleged cases of the disease, that is required during for at least 3 years after the last indigenous case is reported. Five teams will be formed, including external evaluators representing partner organizations, to conduct the assessment during September 17-28, 2007.

## MEETINGS

Meeting for pre-certification countries (Benin, Chad, Mauritania), September 4-5, 2007, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

Program Review for endemic francophone countries, September 6-7, 2007, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

Program Review for Nigerian GWEP, October 22-24, 2007, Abuja Nigeria.

Meeting for pre-certification areas (Ethiopia, Kenya, N. Sudan, Uganda), October 30-31, 2007, Addis Ababa.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

CDC, 2007. Progress toward global eradication of dracunculiasis, January 2005-May 2007. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 56: 813-817.

*Inclusion of information in the Guinea Worm Wrap-Up does not constitute  
"publication" of that information.  
In memory of BOB KAISER*

*For information about the GW Wrap-Up, contact the WHO Collaborating Center for Research, Training, and Eradication of Dracunculiasis, NCZVED, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, F-22, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, GA 30341-3724, U.S.A. FAX: 770-488-7761. The GW Wrap-Up web location is <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/parasites/guineaworm/default.htm>.*



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CDC is the WHO Collaborating Center for Research, Training, and Eradication of Dracunculiasis.