

Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
And Prevention (CDC)

Memorandum

Date: June 30, 2023

From: WHO Collaborating Center for Dracunculiasis Eradication, CDC

Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #299

To: Addressees

! o Guinea worms in humans for almost 7 consecutive months, ! ovember 2022-May 30, 2023!!

CHAD: MI ! ISTER OF HEALTH VISITS E ! DEMIC AREA

Chad's Minister of Public Health and Prevention, Dr. Abde 0.000009120000912 0 612260091200E

against Guinea worm is multi-sectoral and requires combined efforts of actors from all sectors. He recommended that officials involve communities in all stages of the fight and emphasized the need to strengthen surveillance, and compliance with control measures, including vector control. The minister also held a press conference with local bodies to inform them about the eradication strategies, advocacy made at the international level, and the unfailing accompaniment of the highest authorities in the country in the fight against Guinea worm. A skit on modes of transmission of Guinea worm and preventive measures and a local dance launched the high-level advocacy visit. The CGWEP reported 2 cases in January-May 2022. Chad also has reported 147 dog GW infections (70% contained) and 10 infected cats (80% contained) in January-May 2023 compared to 167 infected dogs and 17 infected cats in the same period of 2022, for a 15% reduction in infected animals so far this year.

Chad has reported the first human case of Guinea worm disease anywhere in 2023, in a 9-year-old boy. The patient was detected in Balwai village of Korbol district in Moyen Chari Province. His worm emerged on May 31, 2023. This infection was _____ (during itching, four days before the worm emerged) and is _____ at a local clinic. The _____ is unknown. This community reported no Guinea worm infection in 2022 or 2021 but had one infected dog in 2020; the patient resided in the village during the entire period of his probable infection. He and his family eat fish and other aquatic animals frequently. Balwai does not have a safe source of drinking water. Both unsafe sources of water in the village have been treated with Abate.

MALI: 7 PROVISIO ! AL DOG I ! FECTIO ! S

Mali's Guinea Worm Eradication Program (MGWEP) has reported seven provisional Guinea worm infections in dogs, all of which were contained, in Kolongo Bozo village and hamlet of Macina district/Segou Region between May 25 and June 27, 2023. All the dogs had been proactively tethered since August 2022. This village and hamlet have a source of safe drinking water. The infections are indigenous, since Kolongo Bozo had 13 Guinea worm infections, all in dogs, 4 of which were not contained, between June 29 and September 23, 2022. The MGWEP is keeping a close watch (active surveillance) on five other villages that had known uncontained GW infections in 2022. Regarding proactive tethering, Macina district has tethered 216 of 220 (98%) targeted dogs, and Markala district 76/84 (90%); both districts are still discussing tethering cats with the communities. Djenne district of Mopti Region, which was the other main endemic area in 2022, has tethered 493/516 (96%) dogs and 565/641 (88%) cats.

Seventy-Eight percent (78%) of villages in Macina district have at least one source of safe drinking water. A survey in Macina found 21 of 65 (32%) households surveyed applied proper management of fish guts, while 9 of 17 (53%) fish selles lgut

ETHIOPIA

The Ethiopia Dracunculiasis Eradication Program (EDEP) successfully completed the most recent baboon trapping, in mid-June 2023. Researchers from the Ethiopia Public Health Institute, Ethiopia Wildlife Conservation Authority, EDEP, and The Carter Center t

Table 1
Number of Laboratory-Confirmed Cases of Guinea Worm Disease, and Number Reported Contained by Month during 2023*
 (Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2022)

COUNTRIES WITH TRANSMISSION OF GUINEA WORMS	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED	%
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RECEIVED PUBLICATIONS

Islam MR, Mir SA, Akash S, Dhama