

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

Memorandum

Date: July 16, 2012

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

Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #213

To: Addressees

You cannot form an effective res

Table 1

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL*	
SOUTH SUDAN	2 / 2	3 / 4	39 / 56	52 / 81	84 / 122	88 / 122	/	/	/	/	/	/	268 / 387	69
MALI*	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	/	/	/	/	/	/	1 / 1	100
CHAD	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 1	/	/	/	/	/	/	0 / 1	0
ETHIOPIA														

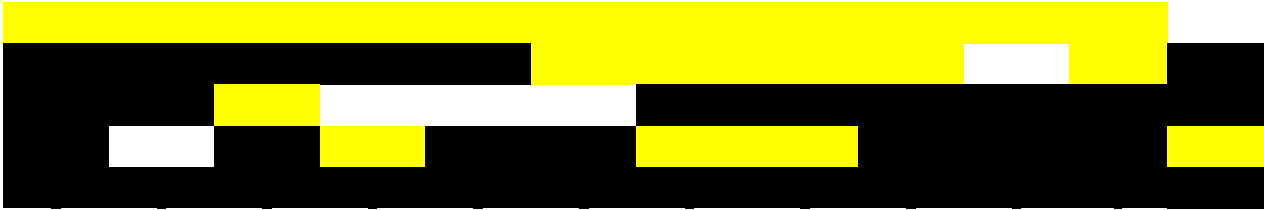
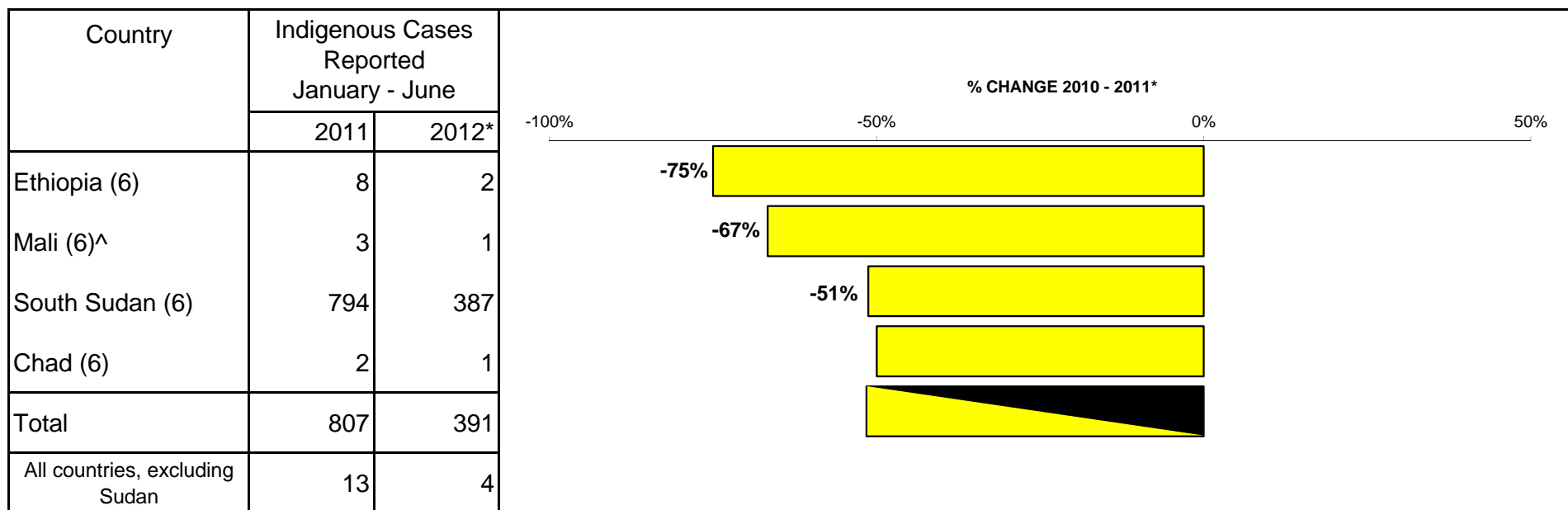


Figure 2

Number of Indigenous Cases Reported During the Specified Period in 2011 and 2012*, and Percent Change in Cases Reported



* Provisional. Numbers in parentheses indicate months for which reports have been received, i.e., (6) = January - June. Excludes cases exported from one country to another.

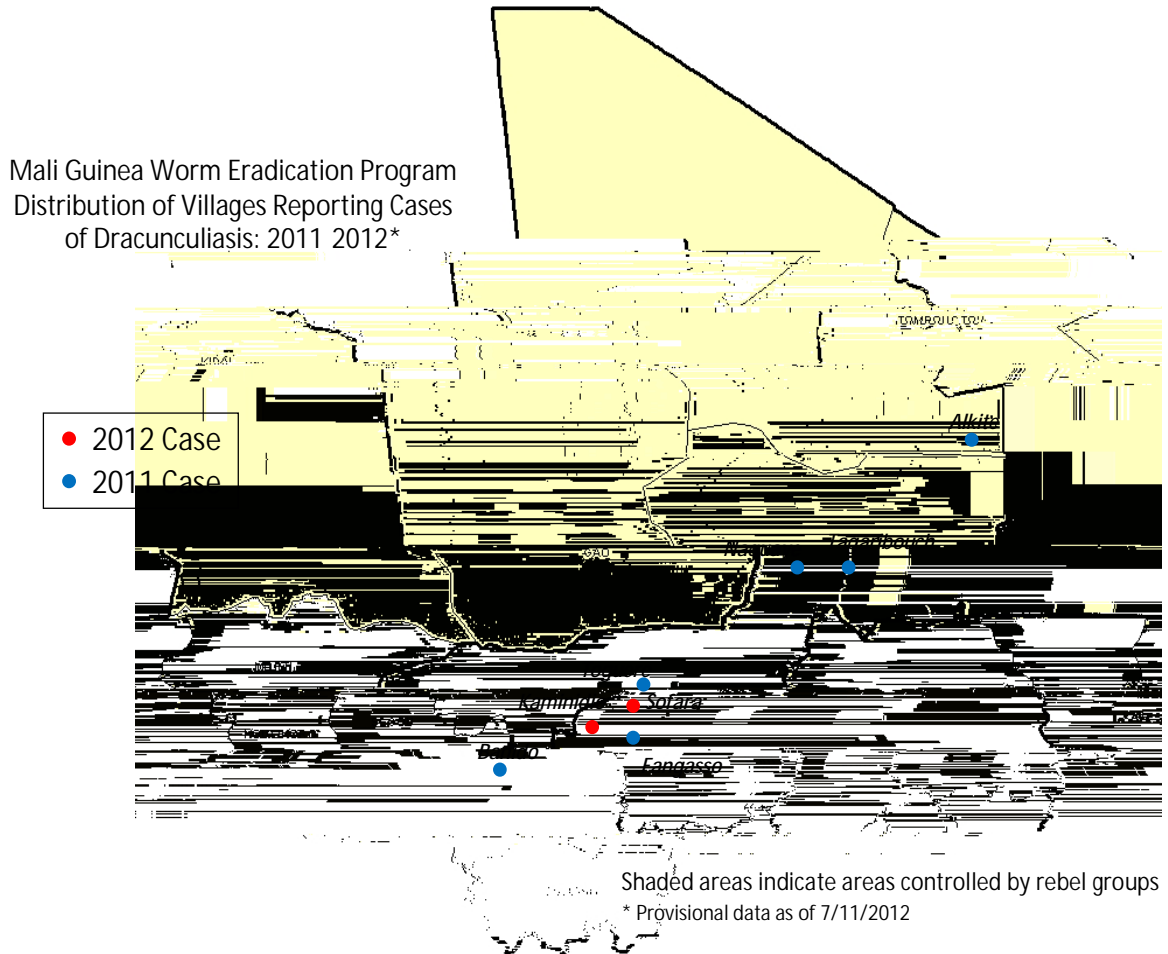
^ Beginning in April 2012, reports include only Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso, and Mopti Regions; the GWEP is not currently operational in Timbuktu, Kidal, and Gao Regions

In **SOUTH SUDAN**, the South Sudan Guinea Worm Eradication Program (SSGWEP) Task Force met in Juba on June 25 in the presence of Minister of Health the Honorable Dr. Michael Milly Hussein, Undersecretary Dr. Makur Matur Kariom of the Ministry of Health, as well as the National Coordinator of the Program, Mr. Samuel Makoy Yibi. Dr. Ernesto Ruiz-Tiben of The Carter Center and Dr. Gautam Biswas of the World Health Organization also attended the

CHAD reported a case of GWD in June in a ~20 y

The national program coordinator Dr. Gabriel Guindo, and the Carter Center resident advisor Mr. Sadi Moussa reviewed program activities in Segou and Mopti Regions during June 26-July 3.

Figure 4.



SUMMARY OF WORM SPECIMENS RECEIVED DURING JANUARY-JUNE 2012 BY THE WHO COLLABORATING CENTER AT CDC

Worm specimens (N= 26) from 2011-2012 patients suspected of infection with GWD that were examined at CDC during the first half of 2012 are shown below.

Country	Number of Specimens Tested	<i>Dracunculus medinensis</i>	
		Yes	No
South Sudan	4	0	4
Mali	1	1	0
Chad	9	9	0
Ethiopia	4	1	3
Cote d'Ivoire	5	0	5
Nigeria	3	0	3
Total	26	11	15

Of the 15 samples that were not *D. medinensis*, 10 were not parasitic in nature, and of the 5 remaining, 3 were *Ascaris*, 1 was *O. volvulus*, and 1 was a spargana. The number of specimens received in the first half of 2012 exceeds the largest number of samples received in any previous year, that being 20 for 2010. As programs get closer to interruption of transmission, it becomes increasingly important to confirm *D. medinensis*

THE CARTER CENTER ANNOUNCES NEW PLEDGE OF ABATE® FROM BASF



The Carter Center is deeply grateful to BASF, a longtime supporter of the global Guinea Worm Eradication Program. In 2000, BASF took over the Cyanamid crop protection division from American Home Products Corporation. Together, these companies have donated more than 200,000 liters of ABATE® larvicide to the fight against Guinea worm disease since 1990, valued at more than \$4.1 million. The donation has been a key intervention against transmission in all 21 endemic countries in Africa and Asia.

In 2012, BASF provided a generous new pledge to The Carter Center of 1,100 additional liters of ABATE® for the Guinea Worm Eradication Program through 2013. The larvicide will be used in the Republic of South Sudan, Mali, Chad, and Ethiopia, as needed. Furthermore, BASF's new pledge includes 4,670 liters of ABATE® for the River Blindness Program in Uganda through 2020. The extended partnership is received at an important time for both programs, as the Guinea worm eradication campaign seeks to stop transmission of Guinea worm disease completely and the River Blindness Program in Uganda strives to be the first African country to eliminate river blindness nationwide.

BASF, the world's largest chemical company, is headquartered in Germany and employs approximately 111,000 staff members throughout the world. The business was founded in 1865 by Friedrich Engelhorn, the owner of a coal gas company in Mannheim, originally for the production of dyes. The company's portfolio now ranges from chemicals, plastics, performance products and crop protection products to oil and gas. In addition to ABATE® larvicide, BASF offers a range of products to protect homes, health, food and water from pests. These include malaria prevention tools such as long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets and chemicals used for indoor residual spraying of walls.

Further information can be found at www.publichealth.basf.com.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Nelson R, 2012. The Last Worm: a dreaded tropical disease is on the verge of eradication. Scientific American July: 24.

Jain R, 2012. Providing safe drinking water: a challenge for humanity. Clean Techn Environ Policy 14:1-4.

World Health Organization, 2012. Monthly report on dracunculiasis cases: January-April. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 87(25): 241-244.

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

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