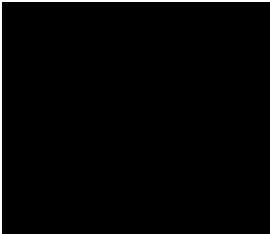


Public Health Service Centers for Disease Control
And Prevention (CDC)

Memorandum

 **Date:** January 11, 2016

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

Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #238

To: Addressees

"The worm will be the judge of the quality of our work last year."
Makoy Samuel Yibi, January 21, 2015

Table 1

Number of Reported Cases of Guinea Worm Disease Contained and Number Reported by Month during 2015*
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2014)

COUNTRIES WITH ENDEMIC TRANSMISSION	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED												TOTAL*	% CONT.
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER		
SOUTH SUDAN	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/1	1/2	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	2/5	40%
MALI [§]	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	3/3	0/1	0/0	3/5	60%
CHAD	0/0	0/1	0/2	0/1	0/0	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/9	0%
ETHIOPIA	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/1	0/0	0/0	1/1	0/0	1/1	0/0	0/0	3/3	100%
TOTAL*	0/0	0/1	0/2	0/1	1/1	1/3	1/3	1/4	0/0 /4	4/50	0/2 8	0/08	3	5
	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	33%	33%	25%	0%	80%	0%	0%	36%	

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 a case of GWD did not meet all case containment standards.

[§]Reports include Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso, and Mopti, Tinbuktu and Gao Regions; contingent on security conditions during 2015 the GWEP continued to deploy one technical advisor to Kidal Region to oversee the program.

Number of Reported Cases of Guinea Worm Disease Contained and Number Reported by Month during 2014

COUNTRIES WITH ENDEMIC TRANSMISSION	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED												TOTAL*	% CONT.
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER		
CHAD	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	0/1	1/3	0/1	1/1	0/0	1/1	1/1	8/13	62
ETHIOPIA	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	2/2	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	2/3	67
TOTAL*	1/1	1/1	4/4	4/5	3/5	8/11	14/25	15/23	19/24	13/16	9/9	1/2	92/126	73
% CONTAINED	100	100	100	80	60	73	56	65	79	81	100	50	73	

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 a case of GWD did not meet all case containment standards.

[§]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).

South Sudan and Mali, the two countries that had the most cases and the greatest problems with insecurity in 2014 led the way with provisional reductions of 93% and 88% respectively. Worm specimens from all 22 cases were confirmed as *Dracunculus medinensis* by the Division of Parasitic Diseases and Malaria laboratory at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Zero cases were reported worldwide in January, September and December 2015, and for the first time, all four countries ended the year with less than ten cases each. The number of villages reporting one or more cases was reduced from 54 to 20 between 2014 and 2015, and for the third consecutive year, no cases were exported from one country to another. Only 36% (8/22) of the cases were contained in 2015, which is less than the 73% case containment rate achieved in 2014, but transmission may still not have taken place even if one or more of the standard criteria (see last page) are not met, e.g., if cases were not discovered within 24 hours after the worm began to emerge (thus failiTc-.h]TJ9.5561 0 TD.0642 Tw[(e of)6.3()17.5(the criteria)-27.6(for)]TJ11.6742 0 0 10.98

Table 2

South Sudan Guinea Worm Eradication Program
Line Listing of Cases of GWD During 2015

Case #	Village or Locality of Detection			Payam	County	Age	Sex	Date GW Emerged	Case Contained?		1 = Imported 2 = Indigenous	Home Village or Locality			Presumed Source of Infection Identified?		Presumed Source of Infection is a Known EVA?		Worm Specimen	
	Name	1 = EVAS	2 = NEVAS						(Yes, No, or Pending)	If No, Date of Abate Rx*		Name	1 = EVAS	2 = NEVAS	(Yes / No)	Description	(Yes / No)	Actions?	Date sent to CDC	Diagnosis
1.1	DAKBUONG	1		ABUYONG	AWERIAL	5	F	22 Jun 15	YES		2	DAKBUONG	1		NO	PATIENT LIKELY INFECTED IN DAKBUONG IN 2014	Yes		1 Jul 15	GW
2.1	LORIWO	1		JIE	KAPOETA EAST	25	M	11 Jul 15	YES	28 Aug 15 31 Aug 15	2	LORIWO	1		YES	POSSIBLE LOZUDOK OR KASSINGOR MOUNTAIN VILLAGES (STILL INVESTIGATING)	Yes		7 Jul 15	GW
3.1	ANGON		2	UDICI	JUR RIVER	12	F	26 Jul 15	NO	28 Aug 15 31 Aug 15	2	ANGON		2	NO	STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION	No		12 Aug 15	GW
3.2								25 Aug 15	NO	28 Aug 15 31 Aug 15									22 Sep 15	GW
4.1	RUMCHIETH		2	WUNLIT	TONJ EAST	28	F	25 Aug 15	NO	21 Sept 15 23 Sept 15	2	RUMCHIETH		2	NO	STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION	No		9 Sep 15	GW
4.2								11 Sep 15	NO	21 Sept 15 23 Sept 15									22 Sep 15	GW
5.1	AWELPINY		2	NGOP	YIROL WEST	16	F	9 Nov 15	NO	13 Nov 15	2	AWELPINY		2	NO	STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION			3 Dec 15	GW

NEVS = Non Endeimic Villages
Gardens = Farming areas of villages
CC = Cattle Camp
CCC = Case Containment Center

has extensive gene

Region) in July. The infected dog was

surveillance system immediately. The EDEP should monitor the number of rumors reported by the IDSR, schools and other reporting units on a monthly basis.

6. EPHI should ensure surveillance officers investigate any rumor of GW within 24 hours of receiving reports from IDSR units. The EDEP should monitor the proportion of rumors investigated within 24 hours on a monthly basis.
7. EDEP National Coordinator should work full time on GWEP. The program should

2015 SOUTH SUDAN GWEP REVIEW MEETING RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The SSGWEP should ensure consistent follow up on rumors and suspects in Level I, II and III Surveillance areas, including accurate completion of patient investigation forms.
2. The SSGWEP should maintain an organized filing and record keeping system of all documents used in response to rumors and suspects in all Surveillance areas (Preparation for WHO Certification process).
3. The SSGWEP should conduct a more thorough investigation of all three cases (Angon, Rumcieth and Awelpiny) to determine the exact source of transmission.
4. The SSGWEP should involve the Members of Parliament, County Commissioners and politicians in the development and implementation of Guinea worm eradication and cash reward awareness strategies.
5. The SSGWEP should integrate active case search and awareness activities with the NTD Mass Drug Administration in all states.
6. The SSGWEP should establish cross border surveillance between Lakes and Western Equatoria.
7. The SSGWEP should work with the IDSR/EWARN managers and other surveillance systems to follow up on all Guinea worm alerts within 24 hours and ensure proper documentation of the investigations and follow-up.
8. The SSGWEP should monitor dog infections and outline an effective strategy to address dog infections, if necessary.
9. The Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Irrigation and Water Resources, State Ministry of Physical

South Sudan reported 7,130 rumors of cases in

