

Memorandum

Date: October 10, 2019
From: WHO Collaborating Center for Dracunculiasis Eradication, CDC
Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #263
To: Addressees

“In life’s small things be resolute and great to keep thy muscle trained; Know’st thou when fate shall say to thee, “I find thee worthy; do this deed for me.” James Russell Lowell



ETHIOPIA: NO HUMAN CASE, 9 INFECTED ANIMALS

Table 2

Ochik' I wkpge" Yqt o "Gtcfkcvkqp"Rtqit c o
"Nkuvkpi"qh"Cpk o ci"Kphgevkqpu"<423; ,

Animal Serial No.	Region	District	Health Area	Village	Ethnicity of Animal Owner	Occupation of Animal Owner	No. of GWs	Animal	Containment ^ (Yes/No)	Date of detection	Date GW emergence	Water Source "	U asso	SCOU centra "obo
											Segou uouminian	7 angasso	U asso	"obo
											Segou uouminian	7 angasso	U asso	"obo
											U opti D enne	Gomitogo	Soa	"obo
											Segou U adina			
			CSCOU centra	Gueda	"o o	7 ishing		dog	Yes	Aug	ao t	No	Yes	Yes
	Segou	uouminian	uogo	Merebere	"obo	7 arming		dog	No	Aug	ao t	likely	Yes	Yes
	U opti	D enne	Gomitogo	Gomitogo	"o o	urader		dog	No	Aug	ao t	No	No	Yes
	Segou	U adina	Mokry	Mokry "o o	Somono	housewife		cat	Yes	Sep	sept.	No	No	Yes

October th

^ All of the containment criteria must be met

. the animal must be detected and tethered within 24 hours of worm emergence.

. the animal must not have entered a source of water with an emergent GW.

nt.

Figure 2

Guinea Worm Infection in humans
1976-1977
1978-1979
1980-1981
1982-1983
1984-1985
1986-1987
1988-1989
1990-1991
1992-1993
1994-1995
1996-1997
1998-1999
2000-2001
2002-2003
2004-2005
2006-2007
2008-2009
2010-2011
2012-2013
2014-2015
2016-2017
2018-2019
2020-2021
2022-2023
2024-2025

Table 3

Number of Laboratory-Confirmed Cases of Guinea Worm Disease, and Number Reported Contained by Month during 2019* †
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2018)

COUNTRIES WITH TRANSMISSION OF GUINEA WORMS	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED													% CONT.
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL*	
CHAD	0 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 1	2 / 3	8 / 12	6 / 9	3 / 5	1 / 5	2 / 4	/	/	/	23 / 42	55%
SOUTH SUDAN	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 2	/	/	/	1 / 4	0%
ANGOLA	0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	0 / 1	0%
ETHIOPIA	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
MALI §	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
TOTAL*	0 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 1	2 / 3	8 / 12	6 / 9	3 / 6	1 / 6	3 / 6	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	24 / 47	51%
% CONTAINED	0%	100%	0%	67%	67%	67%	0%	17%	50%				51%	

0 / 2 1 / 3 1 / 2 1 / 1 3 / 10 30%

Shaded cells denote months when one or more cases of GWD did not meet all case containment standards.

§Reports include Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso, and Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao Regions; contingent on security conditions during 2018, the GWEP continued to deploy one technical advisor to Kidal Region to oversee the program.

†Cameroon reported one case in March that was likely infected in Chad.

Number of Laboratory-Confirmed Cases of Guinea Worm Disease, and Number Reported Contained by Month during 2018*
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2017)

COUNTRIES WITH TRANSMISSION OF GUINEA WORMS	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED													% CONT.
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL*	
§	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0%
ANGOLA^	/	/	/	0 / 1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0 / 1	0%
TOTAL*	1 / 1	1 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 3	0 / 2	2 / 8	2 / 6	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 0	1 / 3	10 / 28	36%
% CONTAINED	100%	100%	100%	0%	33%	0%	25%	33%	100%	0%	100%	33%	36%	

*Provisional

Cells shaded in black denote months when zero indigenous cases were reported. Numbers indicate how many cases were contained and reported that month.

Shaded cells denote months when one or more cases of GWD did not meet all case containment standards.

§Reports include Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso, and Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao Regions; contingent on security conditions during 2018, the GWEP continued to deploy one technical advisor to Kidal Region to oversee the program.

^ Investigation of the origin of this case is ongoing. Preliminary outcomes indicate there is no current or historical evidence of human or animal infections in the district of residence.

THE CARTER CENTER ANNOUNCES CHALLENGE FUND FOR GW ERADICATION

THE
CARTER CENTER



On September 26, 2019, The Carter Center's Board of Trustees announced the launch of a US\$40 million fundraising campaign, including a US\$20 million Carter Center Challenge Fund, toward the eradication of Guinea worm disease. The

announcement was made at a meeting convened by Mr. Jason Carter, chair of the Carter Center Board of Trustees, and World Health Organization Director-General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus at the Millennium Hilton New York hotel near the annual meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. The Carter Center Challenge Fund will match, dollar for dollar, donations to the Guinea Worm Eradication Program, up to US\$10 million per year in 2019 and 2020, for a total of US\$20 million in matching funds. Her Royal Highness Princess Lamia Bint Majeed Saud Al Saud, Secretary-General of Alwaleed Philanthropies, announced that Alwaleed Philanthropies, a global philanthropic foundation, would invest the first US\$1 million in matching support.

Dr. Mark Siddall of the American Museum of Natural History moderated a panel discussion by Dr. Donald Hopkins of The Carter Center, WHO Director of Department of Neglected Tropical Diseases Dr. Mwelecele Ntuli Malecela, and Dr. Mona Hammami, Senior Director of the Office of Strategic Affairs of the Crown Prince Court of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. Also on hand for the announcement and discussion were Carter Center CEO Ambassador (ret.) Mary Ann Peters, Carter Center Vice President-Health Dr. Dean Sienko, Carter Center Guinea Worm Eradication Program Director Mr. Adam Weiss, Dr. Trevor Mundel and Dr. Jordan Tappero of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, International Commission for the Certification of Dracunculiasis Eradication Vice-chair Dr. Joel Breman, Ms. Caroline Read, Director International Relations Division, U.K. Department for International Development, and Mr. Nassar Al Mubarak, Director of the Crown Prince Court of Abu Dhabi, among others.

TRANSITIONS

Dr. James Zingeser, veterinarian epidemiologist, retired from The Carter Center on September 30, 2019. Dr. Zingeser re-joined The Carter Center in March 2016

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Roberts, L, 2019 (30 Sept.). Exclusive: battle to wipe out debilitating Guinea worm parasite hits 10 year delay. Nature.

McDonnell, T. 2019 (4 Oct.) The end of Guinea worm was just around the corner. Not anymore. NPR.

World Health Organization, 2019. Monthly report on dracunculiasis cases, January-June 2019. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 94:378-379.

World Health Organization, 2019. Monthly Report on dracunculiasis cases, January-July 2019. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 94:438-439

LABORATORY CONFIRMATION OF WORM SPECIMENS

All worm specimens from patients suspected of having Guinea worm disease or infected animals should be sent to the (slightly revised) address below for laboratory and/or molecular confirmation of *Dracunculus medinensis* (Guinea worm):

Vitaliano Cama
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
RDSB/STAT
ATTN: Laboratory 52
1600 Clifton Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30329 USA
PI's Telephone Number: 404-718-4131

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

Note to contributors: Submit your contributions via email to Dr. Sharon Roy (gwwrapup@cdc.gov) or to Adam Weiss (adam.weiss@cartercenter.org), by the end of the month for publication in the following month's issue. Contributors to this issue were: the national Guinea Worm Eradication Programs, Dr. Donald Hopkins and Adam Weiss of The