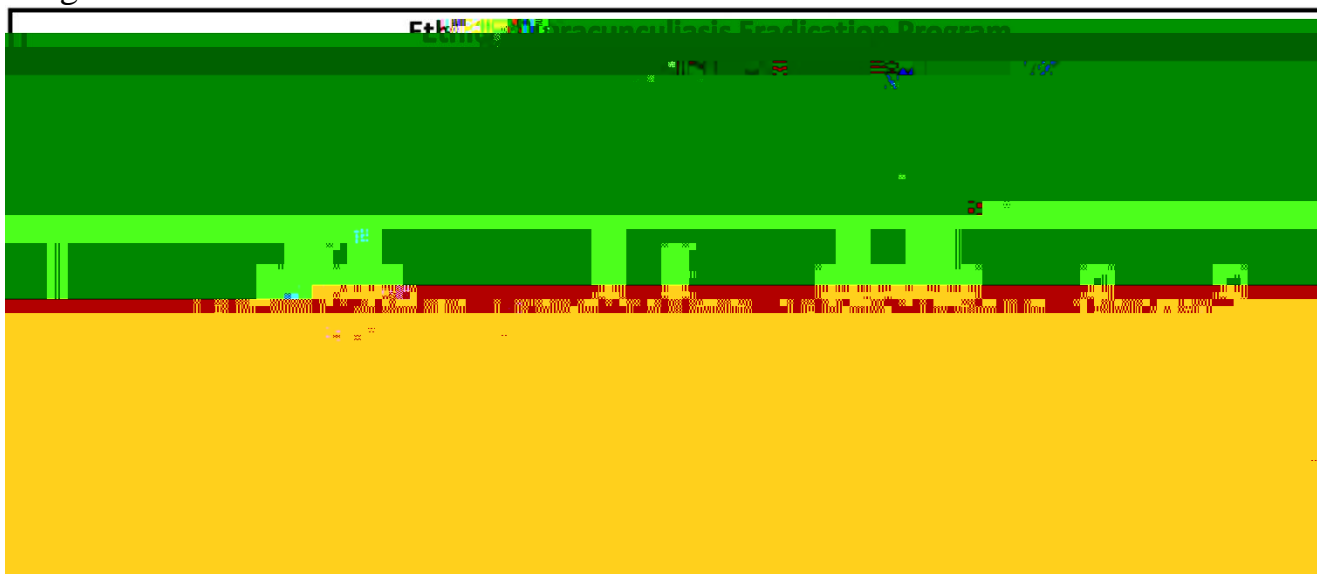


Date: September 24, 2021
From: WHO Collaborating Center for Dracunculiasis Eradication, CDC
Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #281
To: Addressees

Every infection comes from somewhere. Find out where. Look there.

Figure 1



ETHIOPIA REPORTS 1 GUINEA WORM CASE AND 1 PROVISIONAL ANIMAL INFECTION IN JANUARY-AUGUST



The Ethiopia Dracunculiasis Eradication Program (EDEP) has reported one confirmed Guinea worm case and one provisional animal Guinea worm infection in January-August 2021. The provisional infection in a domestic cat was detected August 20th in Akobo D section of the Pugnido Refugee Camp (PRC Agnua) in Gog district of Gambella Region where 8 infected cats were detected in the same refugee camp in July-Cwi wuv#42420Gj kqr kcu'r gcnlI wpgc'y qto 'tcpuo kukqp"qeewtu'f wtkpi "yj g'tckp{" season in April-August (Figure 1). The EDEP reported no human Guinea worm cases for two consecutive years, 2018-2019, but it reported Guinea worm infections in 13 dogs, 7 baboons, and 5 cats during that time. Ethiopia had only a few human infections over the past decade except for common source water-borne outbreaks in 2017 (15 cases) and 2020 (11 cases). It detected infected dogs and olive baboons (*Papio anubis*) for the first time in 2013, and the first infected cat in 2018. Since 2012, endemic Guinea worm transmission in Ethiopia has been limited to a small, forested area of about 50x25 miles

In 2020 the SSGWEP had 851 villages under active surveillance (2,675 villages in 2019; 4,046 villages in 2017), received reports from 1,434 passive surveillance (IDSR) units (79% reporting rate), and

Table 1

MALI GWEP LISTING OF HUMAN CASE AND DOG INFECTIONS: YEAR 2021

Region

Markala endemic districts of Segou Region on August 20-26. Led by National Program Coordinator Dr. Cheick O. Coulibaly, the mission included Carter Center Country Representative Mr. Sadi Moussa, Regional Focal Point Mr. Daouda Coulibaly, Macina district Mgf gelp f arr wk Dr. Adama Sobingo, and Markala district Mgf gelp f appui Dr. Cheickna S. Toure. The team discussed the latest strategies for eliminating Guinea worm disease, including proactive tethering of dogs at risk in endemic areas, and the importance of tracing sources of infection. The Macina district communities of Nemabougou (Macina town) and Kolongo Bozo hamlet remain committed to proactive tethering of dogs. In Markala district the populations of Barakbougou, Samsanding, and Gomakoro villages will inspect their dogs and cats for Guinea worm daily. MGWEP Data Manager Mr. Yacouba Traore and Carter Center Consultant Dr. Gabriel Guindo made a supervisory visit to 8 localities in Tominan district/Segou Region, 2 localities in Djenne district/Mopti Region, and 3 health centers in Mopti district/Mopti Region on August 19-28. The village of Ouan in Tominian district indicated their readiness to begin proactive tethering.

CHAD

Chad has provisionally reported 747 animal infections (713 dogs-83% contained-; 34 cats-88% contained) in January-August 2021. This is a 47% reduction compared to the 1,341 infected dogs (82% contained) and 56 cats (48% contained) reported in the same period of 2020 (Figure 3). Chad also provisionally reported 6 human cases (67% contained) in January-July 2021, compared to 12 cases (33% contained) in January-August 2020.

DEFINITION OF A PRESUMED SOURCE OF GUINEA WORM INFECTION

A presumed source/location of a human dracunculiasis case is considered identified if:

The patient drank unsafe water from the same source/location (specify) as other human case(s) or an infected domestic animal 10-14 months before infection, or

The patient lived in or visited the (specify) household, farm, village, or non-village area of (specify) a Guinea worm patient or infected domestic/peri-domestic animal 10-14 months before infection, or

The patient drank unsafe water from (specify) a known contaminated pond, lake, lagoon or cut stream 10-14 months before infection.

If none of the above is true, the presumed source/location of the infection is unknown. If the patient's residence is the same as the presumed source/locality of infection or not should also be stated in order to

5. ABATE is used if there is any uncertainty about contamination of sources of drinking water, or if a source of drinking water is known to have been contaminated.

*The criteria for defining a contained case of Guinea worm disease in a human should be applied also, as appropriate, to define containment for an animal with Guinea worm infection.

Table 3

Number of Laboratory-Confirmed Cases of Guinea Worm Disease, and Number Reported Contained by Month during 2021*

