



Fig. 1. Distribution of *O. volvulus* in Mexico (1996–2007). The map shows the distribution of *O. volvulus* in Mexico, with the legend indicating the prevalence of the parasite in different regions. The prevalence ranges from 0% to >90%.

into those with <90 eligible residents and those with ≥90 eligible residents. In the small communities (<90 residents), all eligible individuals (N~266) were invited to participate. In the larger

communities (≥90 residents), a PDA-based algorithm was applied in the field to randomly select 12% of the households and their members for inclusion in the evaluation (N~223).

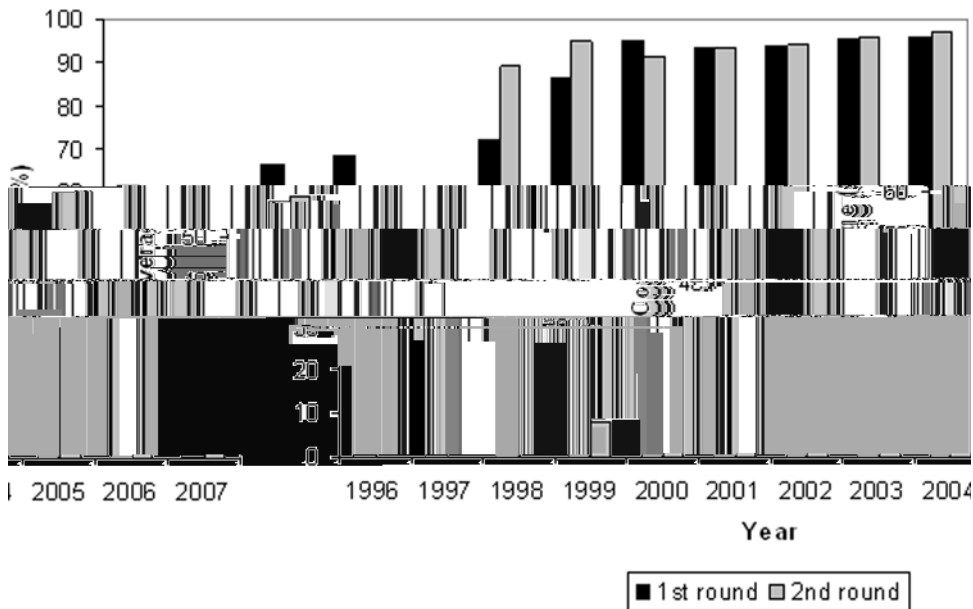


Fig. 2. Percentage of positive individuals in the 1st and 2nd rounds of the study from 1996 to 2007. The chart shows the percentage of positive individuals in the 1st and 2nd rounds of the study from 1996 to 2007. The Y-axis represents the percentage of positive individuals (0-100). The X-axis represents the Year (1996-2007). The legend indicates 1st round (black bars) and 2nd round (grey bars).

blood directly after the finger prick. Children who didn't attend school on the appointed day were traced to their homes and asked to participate. Blood samples were processed within two months of collection using a standard ELISA [12].

O. volvulus transmission in the Escuintla-Guatemala focus was extensively documented from 1979 to 1984 by the Guatemala-Japan Cooperative Project on Onchocerciasis Research and Control, which conducted a large-scale larval elimination program in the area around the town of San Vicente Pacaya in the Department of Escuintla [21]. Several communities in that area

Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0000404.s001 (0.05 MB
DOC)

A1 

We would like to express our gratitude to Mario Rodriguez Perez and