DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

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

Memorandum

Date: September 12, 2012

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

Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #214

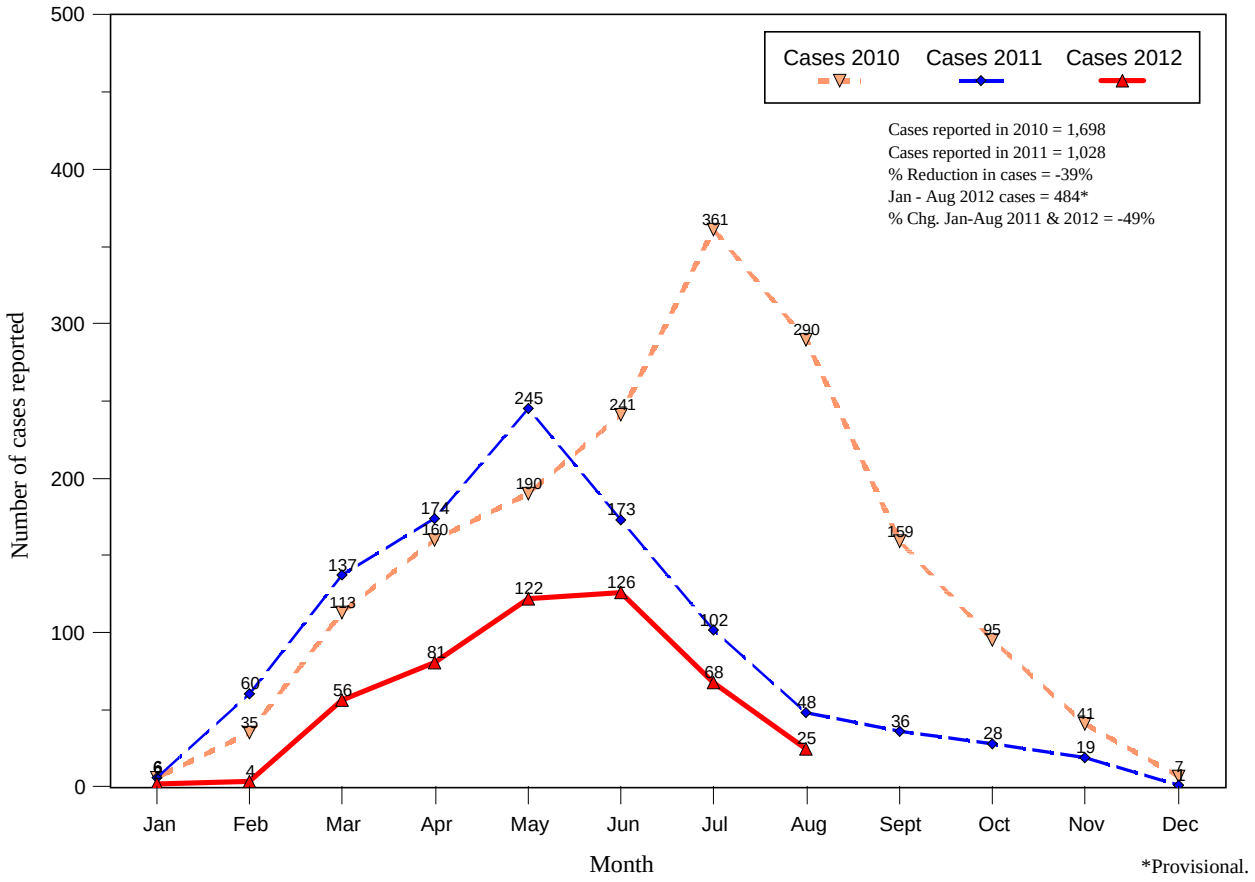
To: Addressees

SOUTH SUDAN: 49% FEWER CASES, NONE IN LAKES/CENTRAL EQUATORIA SO FAR

South Sudan has reported a provisional total of 484 cases in January-August 2012, which is a reduction of 49% from the 944 cases reported during the same period of 2011 (Figure 1, Table 1,Table 4 and Figures 4 and 5). The Lakes/Central Equatoria Focus, one of three endemic foci remaining (Figure 3), has reported zero cases so far this year compared to 43 cases reported there during January-August 2011 (this focus reported a total of 71 cases, 50 of them contained, in all of 2011). Progress in the other focus west of the Nile, Warrap/Western Bahr Al-Ghazal, has also been dramatic (89 vs 37 cases in January-August 2011 and 2012, respectively). One of the cases reported in Tonj North County of Warrap State in July 2012 was an eight year-old girl who had had the disease in 2011, and who self-reported to a case containment center with a hanging worm after she heard a radio program about Guinea worm disease this year.

Figure 1

SOUTH SUDAN GUINEA WORM ERADICATION PROGRAM
NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF DRACUNCULIASIS: 2010 - 2012*



*Provisional.

Most of South Sudan's cases (393 or 81%) this year are in Kapoeta East County of Eastern Equatoria State, located east of the Nile. Kapoeta North, South and East Counties are the third focus, which includes adjacent Pibor County of Jonglei State, and together these account for 447 (92%) of 484 cases reported from South Sudan so far during 2012. (Figure 2). The SSGWEP held a review of the program in Eastern Equatoria State at Kapoeta on August 28-29. The meeting was opened by Eastern Equatoria Minister of Health, Dr. Margaret Otti. As of July 2012, the 105 endemic villages in this focus were monitored by 180 village volunteers. All reported 100% cloth filter coverage, 96% had had at least one treatment with Abate, 67% of the eligible population had pipe filters, 96% received monthly health education sessions, and only 18% of endemic villages had at least one source of safe drinking water. Sixty-six percent (66%) of the 402 cases in January-July 2012 were contained, and 58% of all cases were contained in a case containment center.

Dr. Ernesto Ruiz, Mr. Craig Withers and Mr. Adam Weiss of The Carter Center participated in the review at Kapoeta in August. In Juba, they participated in a meeting of all regional coordinators for the program, and met with the Undersecretary in the Ministry of Health, Dr Makur Matur Kariom, with whom they discussed the urgent need to repair the Kauto Bridge.

Figure 2

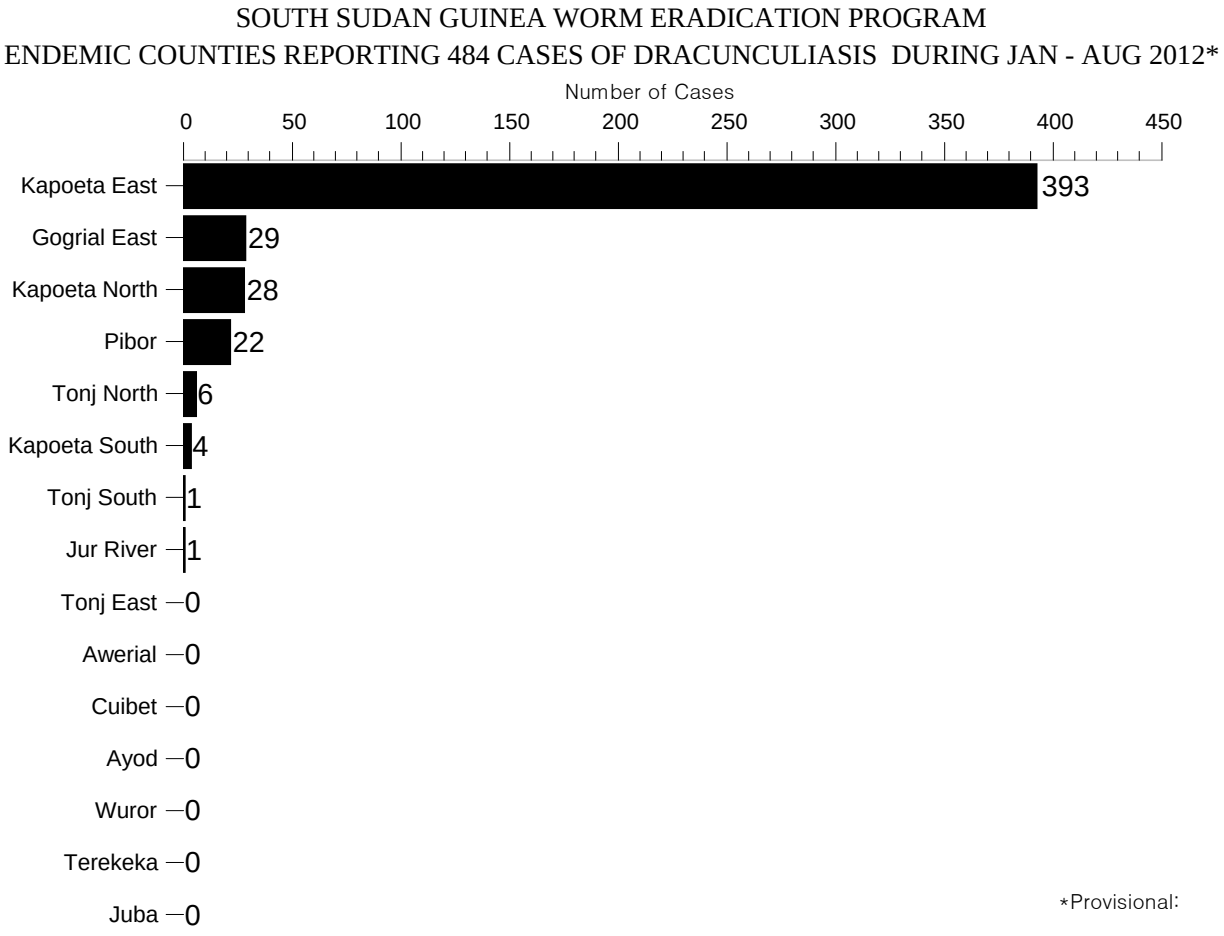


Table 1

SOUTHERN SUDAN GUINEA WORM ERADICATION PROGRAM

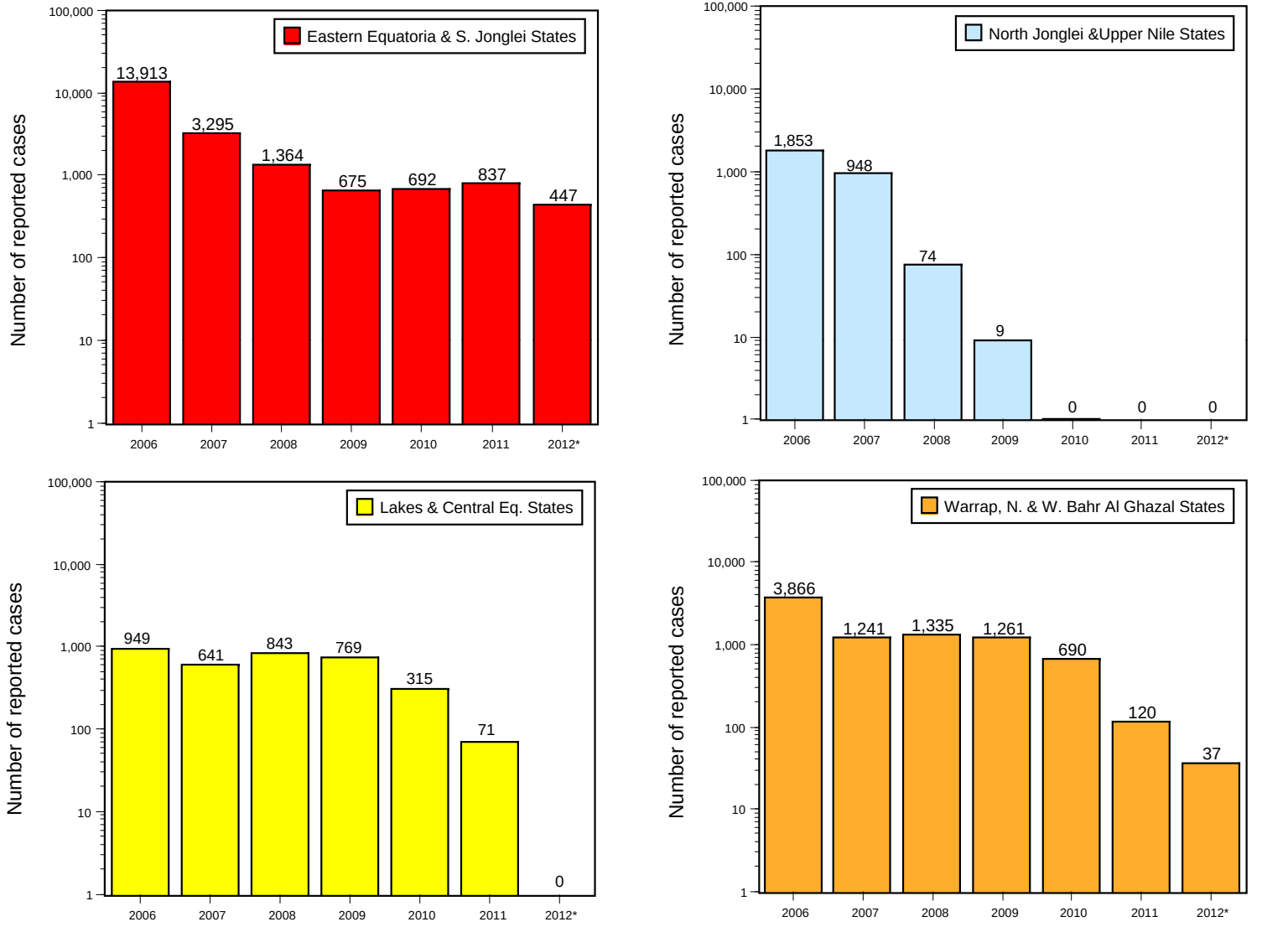
CASES REPORTED AND CONTAINED DURING 2012* BY STATE, COUNTY AND MONTH

State	County	Cases Contained / Cases Reported													% Contained
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta East	1 / 1	2 / 3	34 / 48	46 / 69	62 / 94	67 / 103	35 / 56	11 / 19	/	/	/	/	258 / 393	66%
	Kapoeta North	1 / 1	1 / 1	1 / 2	1 / 3	4 / 8	3 / 4	4 / 5	2 / 4	/	/	/	/	17 / 28	61%
	Kapoeta South	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 0	1 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	3 / 4	75%
STATE TOTAL		2 / 2	3 / 4	36 / 51	48 / 74	66 / 102	71 / 108	39 / 61	13 / 23	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	278 / 425	65%
Jonglei	Pibor	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 4	3 / 7	4 / 6	4 / 5	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	12 / 22	55%
	Ayod	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
	Wuror	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
TOTAL		0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 4	3 / 7	4 / 6	4 / 5	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	12 / 22	55%
Warrap	Tonj North	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	3 / 5	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	/	/	/	/	4 / 6	67%
	Tonj East	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
	Tonj South	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	1 / 1	100%
	Gogrial East	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	0 / 0	7 / 9	9 / 12	6 / 6	1 / 1	/	/	/	/	24 / 29	83%
	Gogrial West	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
	Twic Mayardit	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
STATE TOTAL		0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	0 / 0	10 / 14	10 / 13	6 / 6	2 / 2	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	29 / 36	81%
Western Bahr Al Ghazal	Jur River	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	1 / 1	100%
TOTAL		0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	100%
Lakes	Awerial	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
	Cuibet	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
	Yirol E.	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
	Yirol W.	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
	Maper	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
	Rumbek Centre	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
	Rumbek East	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
STATE 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%
Central Equatoria	Terekeka	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
	Juba	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0%
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%
SOUTHERN SUDAN TOTAL		**2 / 2**	**3 / 4**	**38 / 56**	**51 / 81**	**80 / 122**	**85 / 126**	**46 / 68**	**15 / 25**	**0 / 0**	**0 / 0**	**0 / 0**	**0 / 0**	**320 / 484**	**66%**
% CONTAINED		**100%**	**75%**	**68%**	**63%**	**66%**	**67%**	**68%**	**60%**					**66%**	

* Provisional:as of August 31, 2012

Figure 3

SOUTH SUDAN GUINEA WORM ERADICATION PROGRAM
REPORTED CASES OF DRACUNCULIASIS BY FOCAL AREA: 2006 - 2012*



*Provisional: as of August 2012

PROGRESS TOWARDS ERADICATION

The four remaining disease-endemic countries reported a total of 498 cases of GWD during January-August 2012, a reduction of 49% from the 967 cases of GWD reported during the same period in 2011 (Table 4 and Figure 5). A total of 325 (65%) of the patients with GWD were prevented from contaminating sources of drinking water, and 97 % of the 498 cases were reported from South Sudan.

MALI: AT LEAST FOUR CASES IN JUNE-JULY

Mali's Guinea Worm Eradication Program has reported four cases, one each in Segou, and Mopti, and two in Kidal Regions, during June and July 2012 (Table 3:). Specimens from three of the cases were confirmed as *Dracunculus medinensis* by CDC; examination of a fourth worm specimen from a Kidal patient is pending. Only the case in Segou Region in July was reportedly contained. The probable origin of none of the cases has been determined satisfactorily. Although this appears to be a reduction of 56% from the nine cases (four contained) reported during the same period of 2011, the Malian GWEP has not been able to conduct surveillance or other activities in the northern half of the country, including Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal Regions, and part of Mopti Region, since March 2012. The case in Kidal was reported by the Non-Governmental Organization *Medecins Du Monde (MDM)*, which is the only NGO currently functioning in Kidal. MDM also reported rumors of five other persons with alleged cases of GWD, but these have not been confirmed and the program has no way to investigate those rumors. The confirmed case in Kidal in 2012 may be epidemiologically related to two uncontained cases that occurred in Alkite, Kidal in 2011 before the seasonal rains began and when surface sources of water were said then to have been non-existent.

During early September 2012 Niger reported three cases of GWD (all contained) that were imported from Mali. The three male students ages 12, 12 and 8 years old were resident in Ouatagouna area of Ansongo District, Gao Region during 2011 and had migrated to Tillaberi District, Niger during December 2011 to continue their koranic studies there. Ansongo District did not report cases of GWD during 2011. Detection of these three cases of GWD, allegedly originating in Ansongo a year ago, suggests that cases of disease may have gone undected and unreported in Ansongo during 2011. Congratulations to the Niger GWEP for their continuing alertness about possible cases from Mali and for being able to promptly prevent transmission of GWD from these patients!

CHAD IS NOW OFFICIALLY ENDEMIC AGAIN

As a result of indigenous cases reported for the third consecutive year (2010, 2011, 2012), Chad has now met the definition for re-establishment of endemicity in a country (See GW Wrap-up #203, Feb. 2011). Chad has reported seven cases of dracunculiasis, of which only two cases (29%) were contained, in June-August 2012 (Table 4). This is a reduction of 13% from the 8 cases (3, or 38% contained) that were reported in January-August 2011. The line listing of cases in 2012 is in Table 3. A specimen of the worm from patient # 2 was examined at CDC and confirmed to be *Dracunculus medinensis*. One of these confirmed cases is located in Salamat Region in southeastern Chad, which is the first case located there so far during 2010-2012. Chad had not reported any indigenous cases of dracunculiasis in the entire decade before 2010.

As of the end of July, Chad's GWEP had 659 villages under active surveillance, 635 of which had a trained village volunteer, 97% reported in August, 97% had received health education, 49% had at least one source of safe drinking water, only 5% had cloth filters (these have been distributed only to villages reporting cases during 2010-2012), and none of which had had ABATE@ Larvicide applied that month (Table 2).

Table 2

CHAD GUINEA WORM ERADICATION PROGRAM
STATUS OF VILLAGE-BASED INTERVENTIONS, CASES REPORTED AND CONTAINED, AND RUMORS NOTIFIED AND INVESTIGATED

Region	District	Zone	Villages														Cases/Containment/Rumors						
			Number	Providing surveillance report	% providing surveillance report	With trained volunteers	% with trained volunteers	Receiving 1+ health education	% receiving 1+ health education	Receiving cloth filters	% receiving cloth filters	receiving pipe filters	% receiving pipe filters	protected with vector control (ABATE)	% protected with vector control (ABATE)	With 1+ sources of safe water	% with 1+ sources of safe water	Case of GWD reported	Cases of GWD contained	% containment	Rumors notified	Rumors investigated <24 hours	% investigated <24 hours	Rumors confirmed to be GWD
CB	Bousso	Ba-illi	42	42	100%	42	100%	42	100%	4	10%	3	7%	0	0%	29	69%	0	0	N/A	6	6	100%	0
CB	Bousso	Bogomoro	42	42	100%	42	100%	42	100%	9	21%	0	0%	0	0%	20	48%	1	1	100%	9	8	89%	1
CB	Bousso	Kouno	22	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	1	5%	1	5%	0	0%	1	5%	1	0	0%	11	11	100%	0
CB	Bousso	Mbaranga	40	40	100%	40	100%	40	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	15%	0	0	N/A	2	2	100%	0
CB	Bousso	Miltou	35	35	100%	35	100%	35	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	17	49%	0	0	N/A	2	2	100%	0
CB	Bousso	Mogo	67	67	100%	67	100%	67	100%	2	3%	1	1%	0	0%	20	30%	0	0	N/A	13	13	100%	0
CB	Mandalia	Gambarou	49	49	100%	49	100%	49	100%	5	10%	3	6%	0	0%	28	57%	0	0	N/A	12	12	100%	0
CB	Mandalia	Mailao	47	47	100%	47	100%	47	100%	3	6%	0	0%	0	0%	38	81%	0	0	N/A	2	2	100%	0
CB	Massenya	Bouram	47	47	100%	47	100%	47	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	13	28%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	0
CB	Massenya	Onoko	63	63	100%	63	100%	63	100%	4	6%	0	0%	0	0%	31	49%	0	0	N/A	11	11	100%	0
MKE	Bongor	Bongor Urbaine	6	6	100%	6	100%	6	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%	0	0	N/A	2	2	100%	0
MKE	Fianga	Mbrourao	35	35	100%	35	100%	35	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	11	31%	0	0	N/A	2	2	100%	0
MKE	Guelendeng	Abba-Limane	10	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	1	10%	1	10%	0	0%	5	50%	0	0	N/A	18	18	100%	0
MKE	Guelendeng	Bere	27	27	100%	27	100%	27	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	18	67%	0	0	N/A	0	0	0%	0
MKE	Guelendeng	Magao	26	26	100%	26	100%	26	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	35%	0	0	N/A	0	0	0%	0
MKE	Guelendeng	Mogrom	11	10	91%	10	91%	11	100%	1	9%	1	9%	0	0%	6	55%	0	0	N/A	3	2	67%	0
MKE	Guelendeng	Moulkou	53	53	100%	53	100%	53	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	43	81%	0	0	N/A	1	1	100%	0
MKE	Guelendeng	Nanguigoto	37	36	97%	36	97%	36	97%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	25	68%	0	0	N/A	0	0	0%	0
TOTAL			659	635	96%	635	96%	637	97%	30	5%	10	2%	0	0%	326	49%	3	2	67%	96	94	98%	1

CB = Chari Baguirm Region

MKE= Mayo Kebbi Est Region

ETHIOPIA REPORTS THIRD CASE FOR 2012

After reporting no cases in June or July, the Ethiopia Dracunculiasis Eradication Program (EDEP) reported a case of the disease in a 14 year old Agnuak girl whom the program had under observation since August 16 and whose worm began to emerge on August 23 (Table 3). She is a resident of Okodhi, a suburb of Agenga village in Pugnido kebele of Akobo District, Gambella Region. Her worm was contained. The most likely source of her infection is Utuyu village, although she is also known to have visited Atheti village during 2011, when both villages reported indigenous cases of GWD.

Carter Center resident representative Dr. Zerihun Tadesse and Mr. Adam Weiss made a supervisory visit to Gambella Region, including Utuyu village, on July 22-25. Several recommendations were made to correct deficiencies observed in performance of some Guinea worm workers in this critical area at this critical time in the program.

Figure 4

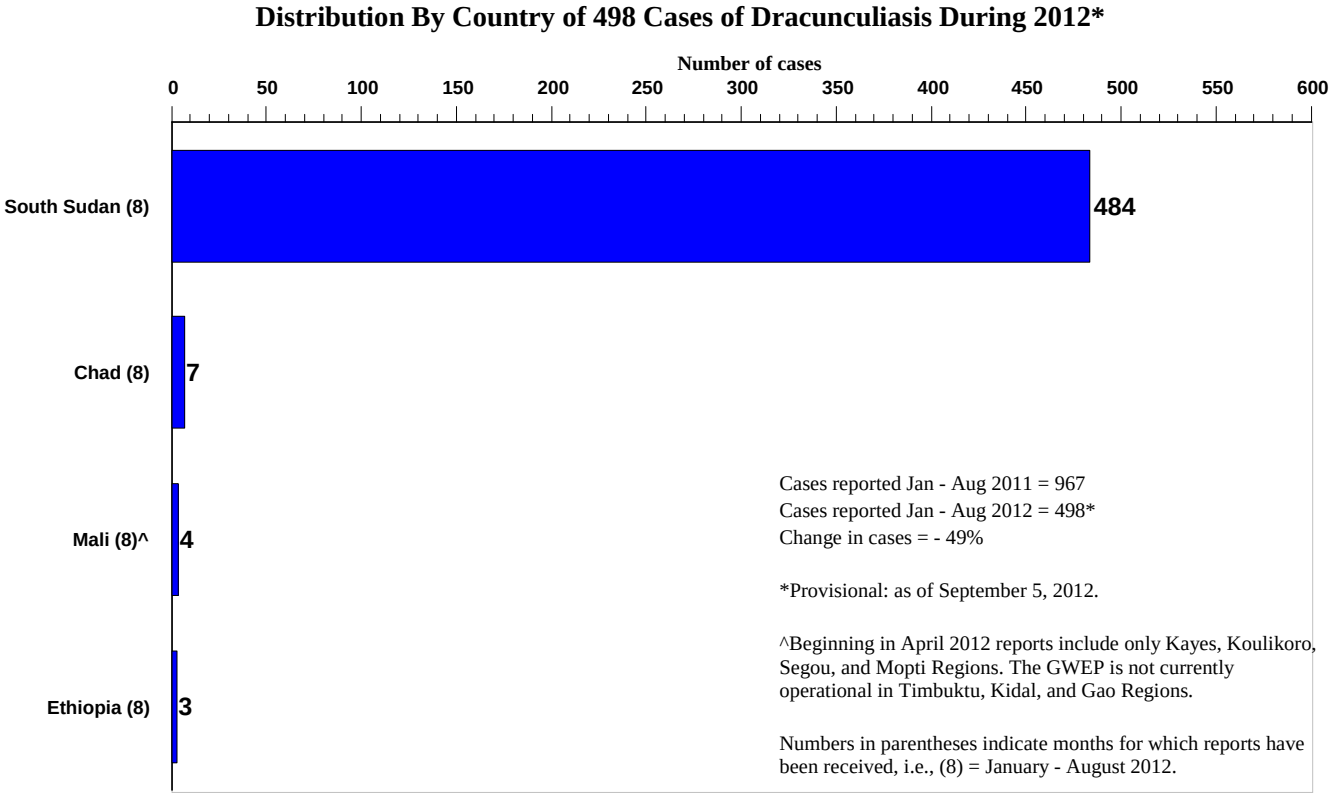


Table 3

List of Guinea Worm Cases and Interventions Against Transmission During January-August 2012*

Ethiopia

Case #. Worm #	Age	Sex	Ethnic Group	Profession	Village of Detection	District Woreda	Region	Date				Dectected <24 hrs? (Yes/No)	Water Contaminated? (Yes/No)	Date ABATE Applied	Containment		Date Admitted to a Case Containment Center or clinic?	Patient had Guinea worm last year? (Yes / No)	Imported Case? (Yes/No)	Probable Origin of Infection (name of village, zone, or country)
								Suspect Case Identified	Worm Began to Emerge	Village Volunteer, or Case Containment Center, began to contain case	Case Confirmed by a Supervisor				Case (Yes/No/Pending)	Worm (Yes/No/Pending)				
1.1	24	M	Agnuak	Farmer/hunter	Terkudi	Gog	Gambella	§	26-Apr-12	26-Apr-12	28-Apr-12	Yes	Yes	^	No	No	30-Apr-12	No	Yes	Utuyu Vill., Gog Woreda
1.2									9-May-12	2-May-12	9-May-12					Yes	30-Apr-12			
2.1	11	F	Agnuak	Student	Utuyu	Gog	Gambella		23-May-12	24-May-12	24-May-12	Yes	No		Yes	Yes	24-May-12	No	No	Utuyu Vill., Gog Woreda
2.2									24-May-12	24-May-12	24-May-12					Yes	24-May-12			
2.3									1-Jun-12	27-May-12	1-Jun-12					Yes	24-May-12			
3.1	14	F	Agnuak	Student	Okohdi/Agenga	Gog	Gambella	§	23-Aug-12	16-Aug-12	23-Aug-12	Yes	No		Yes	Yes	23-Aug-12	No	Yes	Utuyu or Atheti Villages, Gog Woreda

Mali

1.1	12	M	Bambara	Herder	Kaminidio	Mancina	Segou	No	12-Jun-12	12-Jun-12	13-Jun-12	Yes	No	Yes †	Yes	Yes	12-Jun-12	No	No	Unknown
1.2									9-Jul-12		9-Jul-12		No		Yes	Yes				
2.1	44	M	Peuhl	Herder	Sofara	Djenne	Mopti	§	22-Jun-12		03-Jul-12		Yes		No	No	04-Jul-12	No	No	Unknown
3.1	40	M	Tamashek	Herder	Takalot	Kidal	Kidal	No	10-Jul-12		±		Unknown		No	No	10-Jul-12	?	No	Agahbo, Kidal
4.1	20	M	Tamashek	Herder	Takalot	Kidal	Kidal	No	10-Jul-12		±		Unknown		No	No	10-Jul-12	?	No	Agahbo, Kidal

Chad

1.1	20	F	Massa	Housewife	Mabaye	Mandelia	Chari Baguirmi	28-Jun-12	26-Jun-12	28-Jum-12	28-Jum-12	No	Yes	Yes †	No	No	28-Jum-12	No	No	Lilkely in Mabaye
2.1	12	M	Massa	Student	Mourgagué	Guelendeng	Mayo Kebbi Est	24-Jul-12	23-Jul-12	24-Jul-12	24-Jul-12	No	Yes		No	No	24-Jul-12	No	No	Unknown
3.1	57	M	Boulala	Fisherman	Ambargan	Aboudeia	Salamat	2-Jul-12	26-Jun-12	2-Jul-12	2-Jul-12	No	Yes		No	No	2-Jul-12	?	?	Ambaragma Vill./ Am Habile Zone
4.1	34	M	Gabri	Farmer	Bouram Foulbe	Massenya	Chari Baguirmi	5-Aug-12	5-Aug-12	5-Aug-12	5-Aug-12	Yes	No		Pending	Pending	5-Aug-12	No	?	Mossio bornou & Mossio massa village./Bogomoro zone
4.2								8-Aug-12	8-Aug-12	8-Aug-12	8-Aug-12	Yes	No			Pending	8-Aug-12			
5.1	34	M	Massa	Farmer	Mossio Massa	Bousso	Chari Baguirmi	10-Aug-12	10-Aug-12	10-Aug-12	10-Aug-12	Yes	No		Pending	Pending	11-Aug-12	No	?	Mossion massa Vill. / Bogomoro Zone
6.1	70	F	Massa	Housewife	Dangabo	Mandelia	Chari Baguirmi	15-Aug-12	14-Aug-12	16-Aug-12	16-Aug-12	No	?		No	No	16-Aug-12	No	No	Unknown
7.1	40	F	Gounlaye	Farmer	Kouno Centre	Bousso	Chari Baguirmi	28-Aug-12	20-Aug-12	28-Aug-12	28-Aug-12	No	?		No	No	28-Aug-12	No	?	Kouno or Quelbec pond/Vill./Korboi Zone/Sarh District of Moyen Chari Region

* Provisional

§ Patient self-reported

^ Patient bathed in a fast flowing river.

† ABATE used but date of application not reported.

± Case confirmed by Medicine du Monde staff in Kidal

Table 4

Number of Cases Contained and Number Reported by Month during 2012*

(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2011)

COUNTRIES REPORTING CASES	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED													% CONT.
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL*	
SOUTH SUDAN	2 / 2	3 / 4	38 / 56	51 / 81	80 / 122	85 / 126	46 / 68	15 / 25	/	/	/	/	320 / 484	66
MALI^	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	1 / 4	25
CHAD	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 2	0 / 1	2 / 4	/	/	/	/	2 / 7	29
ETHIOPIA	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	/	/	/	/	2 / 3	67
TOTAL*	2 / 2	3 / 4	38 / 56	51 / 82	81 / 123	86 / 129	46 / 72	18 / 30	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	325 / 498	65
% CONTAINED	100	75	68	62	66	67	64	60					65	
% CONT. OUTSIDE SUDAN	0	0	0	0	100	33	0	60					36	

*Provisional

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

Cells shaded in yellow denote months when transmission of GWD from one or more cases was not contained.

^ Beginning in April 2012 reports include only Kayes, Kouliokoro, Segou, Sikasso, Mopti Regions; the GWEP is not currently operational in Timbuktu, Kidal, and Gao Regions.
Mali exported 3 cases to Niger, all contained in September 2012

Number of Cases Contained and Number Reported by Month during 2011

(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2010)

COUNTRIES REPORTING CASES	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED													% CONT.
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL*	
SOUTH SUDAN	5 / 6	46 / 60	99 / 138	135 / 173	180 / 244	129 / 173	70 / 102	37 / 48	28 / 36	19 / 28	14 / 19	1 / 1	763 / 1028	74
MALI	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 3	1 / 3	2 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 0	5 / 12	42
ETHIOPIA^	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 2	1 / 1	4 / 4	1 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	7 / 8	88
CHAD	0 / 0	1 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 2	1 / 4	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 2	4 / 10	40
GHANA	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
TOTAL*	5 / 6	47 / 61	100 / 140	136 / 175	184 / 248	131 / 177	72 / 107	40 / 55	28 / 37	20 / 29	14 / 20	2 / 3	779 / 1058	74
% CONTAINED	83	77	71	78	74	74	67	73	76	69	70	67	74	
% CONT. OUTSIDE SUDAN	0	100	50	50	100	50	40	43	0	100	0	50	53	

* provisional

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

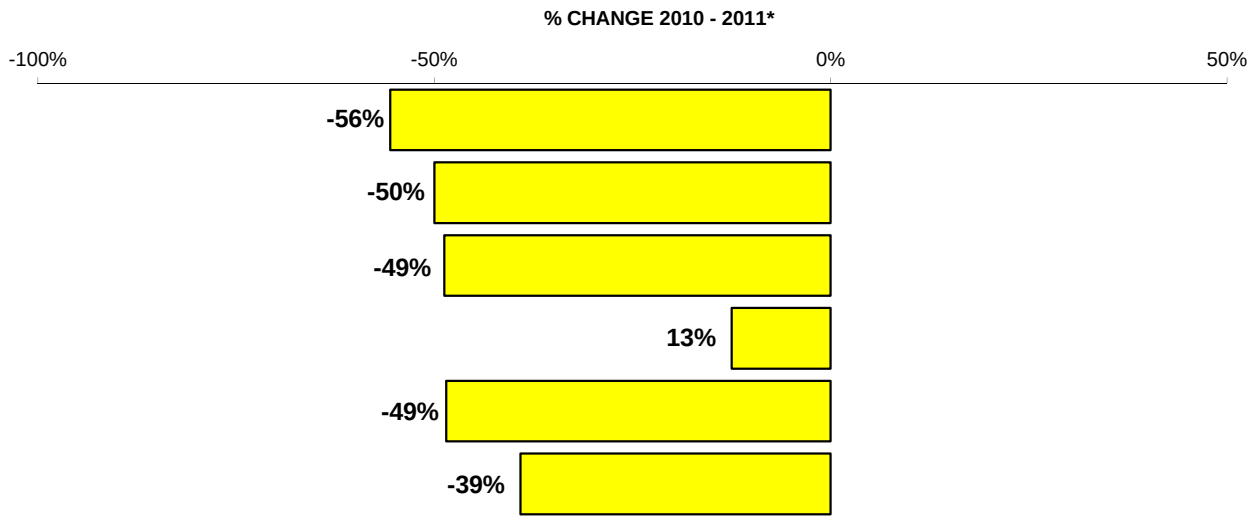
Cells shaded in yellow denote months when transmission of GWD from one or more cases was not contained.

^ one case of GWD (not contained) was imported into Ethiopia from South Sudan during March and a second (contained) during May.

Figure 5

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

Country	Indigenous Cases Reported	
	2011	2012*
Mali (8)^	9	4
Ethiopia (8)	6	3
South Sudan (8)	944	484
Chad (8)	8	7
Total	967	498
All countries, excluding Sudan	23	14



* Provisional.Numbers in parentheses indicate months for which reports have been received, i.e., (8) = January -August. 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

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT HONORS DR. MIRI

The President of Nigeria, Dr. Goodluck Jonathan, will invest Carter Center country representative Dr. Emmanuel S. Miri as an Officer of the Order of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Abuja on September 17, 2012. This national honor is richly deserved, and we extend our heartiest congratulations to Dr. Miri and his family!!!!!

MEETINGS

WHO organized a cross-border meeting for South Sudan and Ethiopia at Gambella Town in Ethiopia on September 1st.

South Sudan GWEP will hold its annual program review in Juba Dec 11 – 12, 2012.

WHO/AFRO is requesting Ghana to consider hosting the next Annual Meeting of Program Managers of Guinea Worm Eradication Programs in Accra, Ghana during April 8-12, 2013.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Botelho, A. A. (2012, Aug 28). Experts see end to painful parasite. The Washington Post, pp. 4-E.4. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/1035171999?accountid=10747

Hesse, Afua A J., 2012. Parasitic infestations requiring surgical interventions. Seminars in Pediatric Surgery. vol:21 iss:2 pg:142 -150

Visser, B., 2012. Dracunculiasis eradication--finishing the job before surprises arise. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Medicine Vol:5 iss:7 pg:505 -510

World Health Organization, 2012. Monthly report on dracunculiasis cases, January-May 2012. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 87:315-316.

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

WHO Collaborating Center for Research, Training, and Eradication of Dracunculiasis, Center for Global Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Mailstop C-09, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333, USA, email: gwwrapup@cdc.gov, fax: 404-728-8040. *The GW Wrap-Up web location is* http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/guineaworm/publications.html#gwwp

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