




Memorandum

Date December 28, 1990

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

Subject GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #30

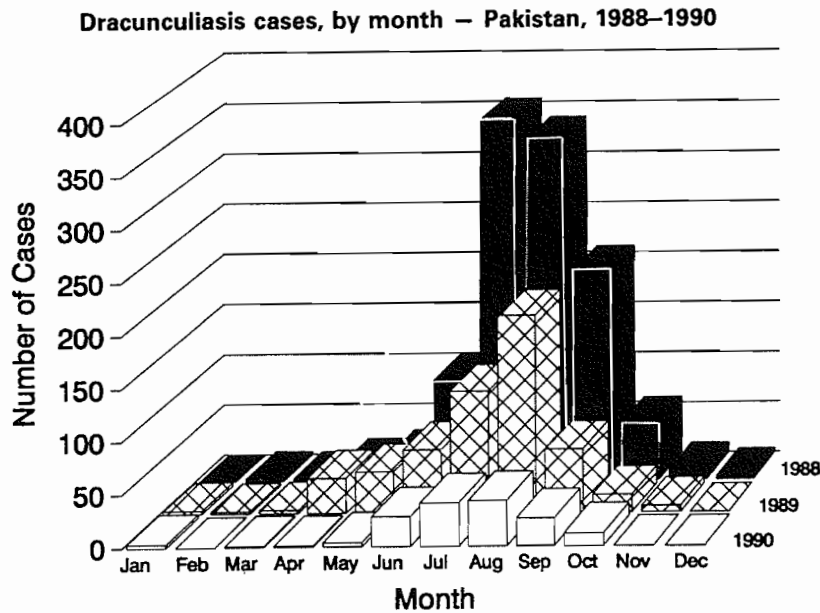
To Addressees

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES



PAKISTAN: FINAL YEAR OF GLOBAL 2000 ASSISTANCE BEGINS

No cases of dracunculiasis were reported in Pakistan in November 1990; 1 case was reported in December. Thus, a final cumulative total of 160 cases in 56 villages has been reported for Pakistan in 1990, as compared to 534 cases in 146 villages in 1989.



Pakistan began the final year of Global 2000's assistance to its national Guinea Worm Eradication Program (GWEP) with a meeting in Islamabad on November 18 to discuss surveillance for Guinea worm disease and gradual assumption of some of the tasks of the GWEP by the Ministry of Health. The Memorandum of Understanding between

the Ministry of Health, Global 2000, and the Bank of Credit and Commerce International Foundation will expire on November 1, 1991. A training session to prepare the other staff of provincial health departments to assume responsibility for surveillance of 392 low risk formerly endemic villages was held in December. Responsibility for surveillance in 151 high and medium risk endemic villages will continue with the GWEP staff until November 1991.

A final nationwide search for cases of dracunculiasis will be conducted in October 1991. Beginning in January 1991, a reward of 1000 rupees (about US\$ 50) will be offered to the person reporting the first case of Guinea worm in any village in Pakistan after that date, and a similar amount to the health worker who first reports the case to the GWEP. The Government of Pakistan has made a request to WHO for financial assistance to continue the necessary active surveillance for at least three years after the last indigenous case, until the country can be certified free of dracunculiasis.

NIGERIA: US\$ 1 MILLION IN VEHICLES TO BE PROVIDED BY JAPAN

The Embassy of Japan in Lagos has informed the Nigerian Government that the Government of Japan will provide a grant equivalent to approximately US\$ 1 million for procurement of vehicles in support of the Nigerian Guinea Worm Eradication Program, in response to a request made to the embassy by the Government of Nigeria. The 22 four-wheel drive vehicles (one for each state), 299 motorbikes (one for each endemic Local Government Area), and appropriate spare parts are expected to become available in about July 1991.



The Nigerian Federal Ministry of Health has allocated 500,000 naira (about \$63,000) for health education activities in the Guinea worm eradication program in 1991. Nigeria's first shipment of nylon filters donated by E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Precision Fabrics Group arrived in Lagos on December 13, 1990; the second shipment is scheduled to arrive on February 7, 1991. The UNICEF mission to Nigeria has agreed to help clear these shipments through customs. According to newspaper reports, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will provide 37 million naira (\$4.6 million) to help provide 500 borehole wells in the endemic areas of Ondo State. Over half of the states have already completed the end-of-year intervention survey and case count, the results of which will be available for the next issue of Guinea Worm Wrap-Up.

Mr. Patrick McConnon, a public health advisor from the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, assumed the duties of Global 2000's resident advisor to the Guinea worm eradication program in Nigeria in December. He replaces Mr. Craig Withers, who returned to work in Global 2000 headquarters after two and a half eventful years in Nigeria.

GHANA



Dr. James Sullivan of the Centers for Disease Control arrived in Ghana in November to help conduct a UNICEF-financed study of a slow release formulation of temephos (Abate). Local staff of the MOH Schistosomiasis Unit are collaborating in the study. Logistic and administrative support is provided by Global 2000 and the UNICEF mission to Ghana.

Five research projects pertaining to Guinea worm epidemiology and control are underway at the Ministry of Health/Danish Bilharziasis Laboratory Guinea Worm Project at Tamale, in the Northern Region. These are entitled "Immunodiagnosis of Guinea worm infection," by P. Bloch; "Studies on some aspects of the biology of the intermediate hosts of dracunculiasis in Tamale District, Northern Region, Ghana," by L. Yelifari; "Guinea worm disease in a social and cultural context," by B. Bierlich; "Assessment of dracunculiasis control by water supply and health education in Northern Region, Ghana," by A. Tayeh; and "Effect of ivermectin on prepatent Guinea worm," by A. Tinorgah.

Dr. Victor Hounkonnou and Mr. Bertin Danvide of Cotonou, Benin visited Accra in November for a briefing on Ghana's GWEP. They also visited an endemic village near Accra and observed preparations for the slow release temephos study.

UGANDA

The Global 2000 resident advisor to this GWEP is expected to arrive in Entebbe in February 1991. Mr. Richard P. Delaney was a physician's assistant in New Hampshire before joining Global 2000 to undertake this assignment to help establish a secretariat for the national program in Uganda. Support for three years assistance to this national program (1991-1993) is being provided to Global 2000 by His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates.



INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

PRESIDENT CARTER TO VISIT 6 FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES

GLOBAL 2000

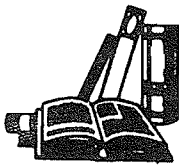


The head of Global 2000, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, will visit Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, and Togo in January 1991 to encourage support for anti-dracunculiasis programs in those countries. The initial shipments to Benin, Burkina Faso, and Mali of nylon filter material donated to the Carter Center by DuPont and

Precision Fabrics Group are scheduled to arrive in those countries the same month. Other shipments have already arrived in Cameroon, Ghana, and Nigeria.

In November 1990, Mr. Carter met at the Carter Center with Mr. Edward V.K. Jaycox, Vice-President for Africa of The World Bank, and two assistants, to discuss ways The Bank can assist the Guinea worm eradication effort of endemic African countries. Collaboration between Bank-assisted rural water supply projects and the Global 2000-assisted Guinea worm eradication programs in Ghana and Nigeria has already begun.

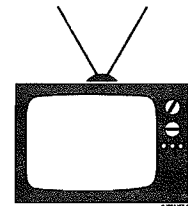
TRAINING MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN FRENCH



The Training Course for Guinea Worm Coordinators, developed by the Centers for Disease Control for the Global 2000 Guinea Worm Eradication Project in Ghana with funding provided by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), is now available in French. Copies have been sent to national Guinea worm eradication authorities in most endemic Francophone countries, along with copies of the French translations of CDC's Guidelines for Surveillance in Dracunculiasis Eradication Programs and the Guidelines for Chemical Control of Copepod Populations in Dracunculiasis Eradication Programs. The French translation of the Guidelines for Developing a Plan of Action for Dracunculiasis Eradication Programs is expected to be completed in February 1991.

MARCH 24, 1991 TELEVISION PROGRAM

A program of the Public Broadcasting System, entitled "In the Spirit of Cooperation," is scheduled to air at approximately 10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on March 24, 1991. Exact times may vary in different locations. This program includes an account of the efforts of a Peace Corps Volunteer, Mr. Paul Foster, to help villagers in a rural area of Ghana's Brong Ahafo Region to control Guinea worm disease. For more information, contact: Ms. Jean Walkinshaw, 1303 East Lynn, Seattle, Washington 98102, USA.



NEW ORGANIZATION FUNDED FOR DRACUNCULIASIS ACTIVITY

Health & Development International (HDI), a not-for-profit service organization founded by Dr. Anders Seim of Norway, recently received a private donation of \$100,000 to enable it to begin functioning officially. HDI is incorporated in Massachusetts, USA. HDI intends to focus on recruitment of other public and private European development agencies to participate or increase their participation in Guinea Worm eradication efforts between now and 1995. For more information, contact: Dr. Anders R. Seim, Director, Health & Development International, N-1464 Fagerstrand, Norway.

INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

January 1991

U.S. Peace Corps will convene a workshop in Maroua, Cameroon, January 28-31, 1991, to discuss plans for its assistance to Guinea worm eradication efforts in endemic African countries. About 30 participants are expected.

March 1991

The World Health Organization's Regional Office for Africa (AFRO) has scheduled a meeting of national program coordinators of Guinea worm eradication programs to be held in Brazzaville, Congo on March 25-29, 1991. These dates are one week later than the dates announced in the previous issue of Guinea Worm Wrap-Up.

April 1991

UNICEF's Executive Board will hold its annual meeting April 1991 in New York, USA. Among issues to be discussed and decided is the extent and nature of future UNICEF assistance for Guinea worm eradication, following its previous two-year funding (1989-1990) of national searches to determine the extent of the disease.

May 1991

The World Health Assembly will hold its annual meeting at World Health Organization headquarters in Geneva in May 1991. A report of recent dracunculiasis eradication activities will be presented. A resolution addressing the needs for a mandate for WHO to begin assisting countries to prepare for certification of elimination of dracunculiasis, and for a specific target date for eradication of the disease, is expected to be considered.

March 1992

The Nigerian Government has accepted an invitation of the World Health Organization to host the Fourth African Regional Conference on Dracunculiasis in Nigeria in March 1992. Exact dates and location of the conference are still to be decided.

REPORTING DEADLINE: MARCH 31, 1991

Countries are reminded of the recommendation approved at the Second African Regional Conference on Dracunculiasis in Accra, Ghana in 1988 which stated that endemic countries should notify WHO of the cases of dracunculiasis reported by March 31 of the following year.

Reported Cases of Dracunculiasis: 1986 - 1989 and Provisional Numbers for 1990

Country	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Benin	...	400	33962	7172	...
Burkina Faso	2558	1957	1266	5122	...
Cameroon	86	...	752 +	871 +	441+
Central African Republic	0	1322	...	...	...
Chad	314	...	...	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	1177	1272	1370	1555	...
Ethiopia	3385	2302	751	...	... ..
Gambia	0	0	...	...	...
Ghana	4717	18398	71767	179556 +	3613+
Guinea	0	0	...	1	...
India	23070 +	17031 +	12023 +	7881 +	3645+
Kenya	...	...	...	5 +	...
Mali	5640	435	564	1111	...
Mauritania	...	227	608	447	...
Niger	...	699	...	288	...
Nigeria	2821	216484	653492 +	640008 +	21276+
Pakistan	...	2400	1110 +	534 +	160+
Senegal	128	132	138	...	...
Sudan	822	399	542	...	...
Togo	1325	...	178	2749	...
Uganda	...	...	1960	1309	...

From passive reporting and/or area-limited searches unless otherwise indicated.
 + National survey. 1990 reports for Ghana and Nigeria are based on partial data.
 ... No data available.



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Adeyemi KS, 1988-1990. Modeling the impact of tropical diseases: Guinea worm case study. Nigerian J Parasitol, 9-11:3-12.

Anonymous, 1990. Guineaworms: keeping up the pressure towards eradication. Africa Health, November.

Blum D, et al, 1990. The Imo State (Nigeria) drinking water supply and sanitation project, 1. Description of the project, evaluation methods, and impact on intervening variables. Trans Roy Soc Trop Med Hyg, 84:309-315.

Carter J, 1990. Guinea worm eradication: need for a concerted effort. Source, 2(4):2,31.

CDC, 1991. Update: dracunculiasis eradication - Pakistan, 1990. MMWR, 40:5-7.

Grant JP, 1991. Guinea worm disease: elimination by 2000. In: *The State of the World's Children 1991*. New York: Oxford Univ Press, p. 28.

Huttly SRA, et al, 1990. The Imo State (Nigeria) drinking water supply and sanitation project, 2. Impact on dracunculiasis, diarrhea, and nutritional status. Trans Roy Soc Trop Med Hyg, 84:316-321.

Imtiaz R, Andersen JD, Long EG, Sullivan JJ, Cline BL, 1990. Monofilament nylon filters for preventing dracunculiasis: durability and copepod retention after long term field use in Pakistan. Trop Med Parasitol, 41:251-253.

Johnson M, Atting I, Boxshall GA, Braide EI, 1988-1990. Copepod vectors of Guinea worm: A review of W. African records and a local scale study relevant to eradication programmes. Nigerian J Parasitol, 9-11:33-40.

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Noble KB, 1990. At a village in Nigeria, hope for rare disease. New York Times, 27 December.

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Ugwu AA, Nwaorgu OC, 1988-1990. Dracunculiasis in Ndeaboh, Awgu LGA, Anambra State, Nigeria. Nigerian J Parasitol, 9-11:17-20.

WHO, 1990. Dracunculiasis - Nigeria. Wkly Epidemiol Rec, 65:385-387.

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WHO, 1990. International Task Force for Disease Eradication. Wkly Epidemiol Rec, 65:369-372.

UNICEF TO SPONSOR WORKSHOP ON OPERATIONS RESEARCH



In recognition of the need for dracunculiasis operations research activities expressed by participants at the Yamoussoukro Third African Regional Conference on Dracunculiasis, UNICEF is in the process of establishing a Dracunculiasis Operations Research Network, in cooperation with the WHO Collaborating Center for Dracunculiasis at the CDC/Atlanta, USAID, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), and others. Dr. Sandy Cairncross of the LSHTM will serve as overall coordinator and co-chair along with Dr. Sam Bugri, who is the National Coordinator of the Guinea Worm Eradication Program in Ghana. A workshop on Operations Research for the Eradication of Guinea Worm will be held in May 1991 in Burkina Faso, drawing together local researchers and public health practitioners in many disciplines from five West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Togo), with the purpose of developing specific proposals and fostering new ideas for future proposals, particularly in the areas of improved disease surveillance/reporting capacity, improved health education methodologies, and integration of dracunculiasis eradication efforts into existing health and social services. Interested individuals should write Dr. Cairncross at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (University of London), Keppel Street, London WC 1E 7HT, phone: 71-927-2214.

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WHO Collaborating Center for Research, Training, and Eradication of Dracunculiasis, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA

CURRENT STATUS: NATIONAL DRACUNCULIASIS SURVEYS
(28 December 1990)

1990 NATIONAL SURVEYS COMPLETED:

Cameroon; India; Pakistan

1990 NATIONAL SURVEYS UNDERWAY:

Burkina Faso; Ghana (1989 survey completed); Mali; Mauritania;
Nigeria (1989 survey completed); Togo

1990 PARTIAL SURVEYS UNDERWAY:

Benin; Cote d'Ivoire

NO KNOWN SURVEY UNDERWAY:

CAR (proposal submitted to UNICEF in December 1990); Chad;
Ethiopia (UNICEF funded in July 1990); Kenya; Niger; Senegal;
Sudan; Uganda