

Date: February 15, 1999

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

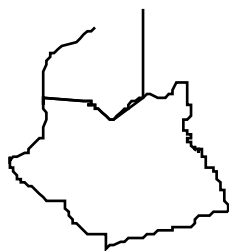
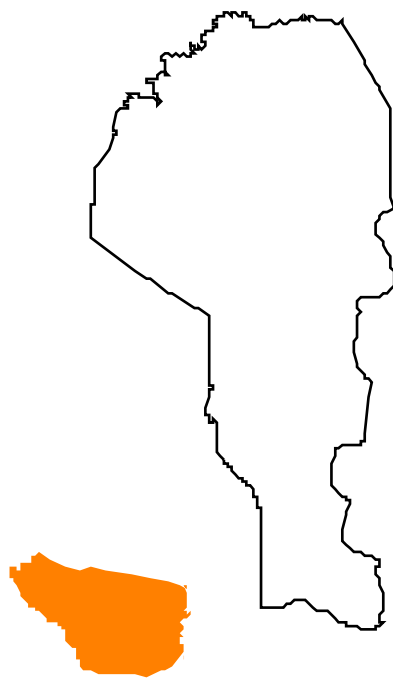
Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #87

To: Addresses

## **Detect Every Case, Contain Every Worm!**

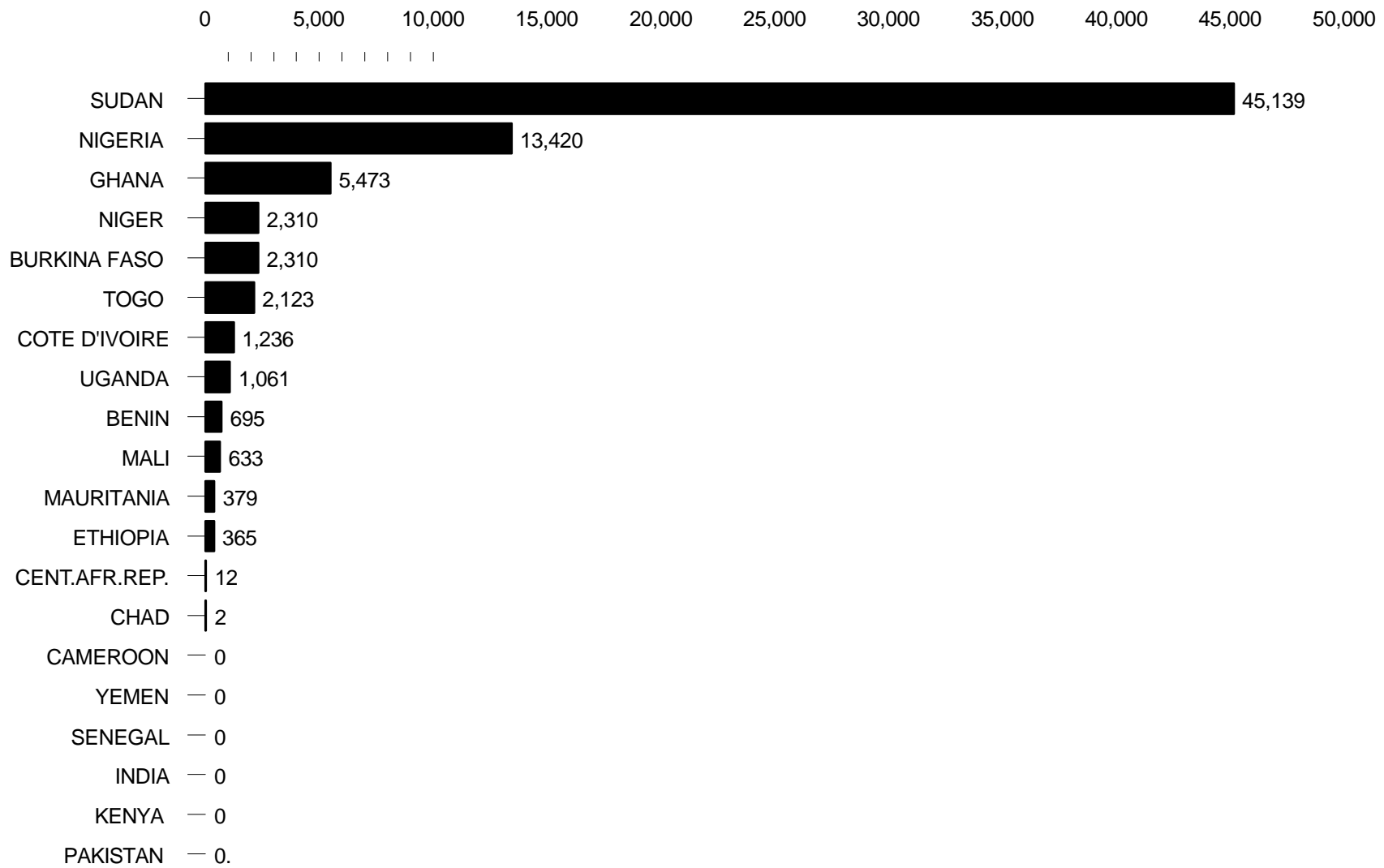
**BENIN: AIMING TO BREAK TRANSMISSION IN 1999; GLOBAL 2000 PROVIDES EMERGENCY FUNDING**

According to data supplied by the national coordinator, Dr. Aristide Paraiso, Benin reported a total of 695 cases of dracunculiasis in 181 endemic villages and hamlets in 1998. This represents a reduction of -19% from the 855 cases reported in 1997, and -15% from the 212 endemic villages





Benin's target is to interrupt all transmission of dracunculiasis in 1999. As in some other countries, the high rate of reported case containment in 1997 (85%) was not reflected in overall reduction of cases in 1998 (-19%), but Oueme



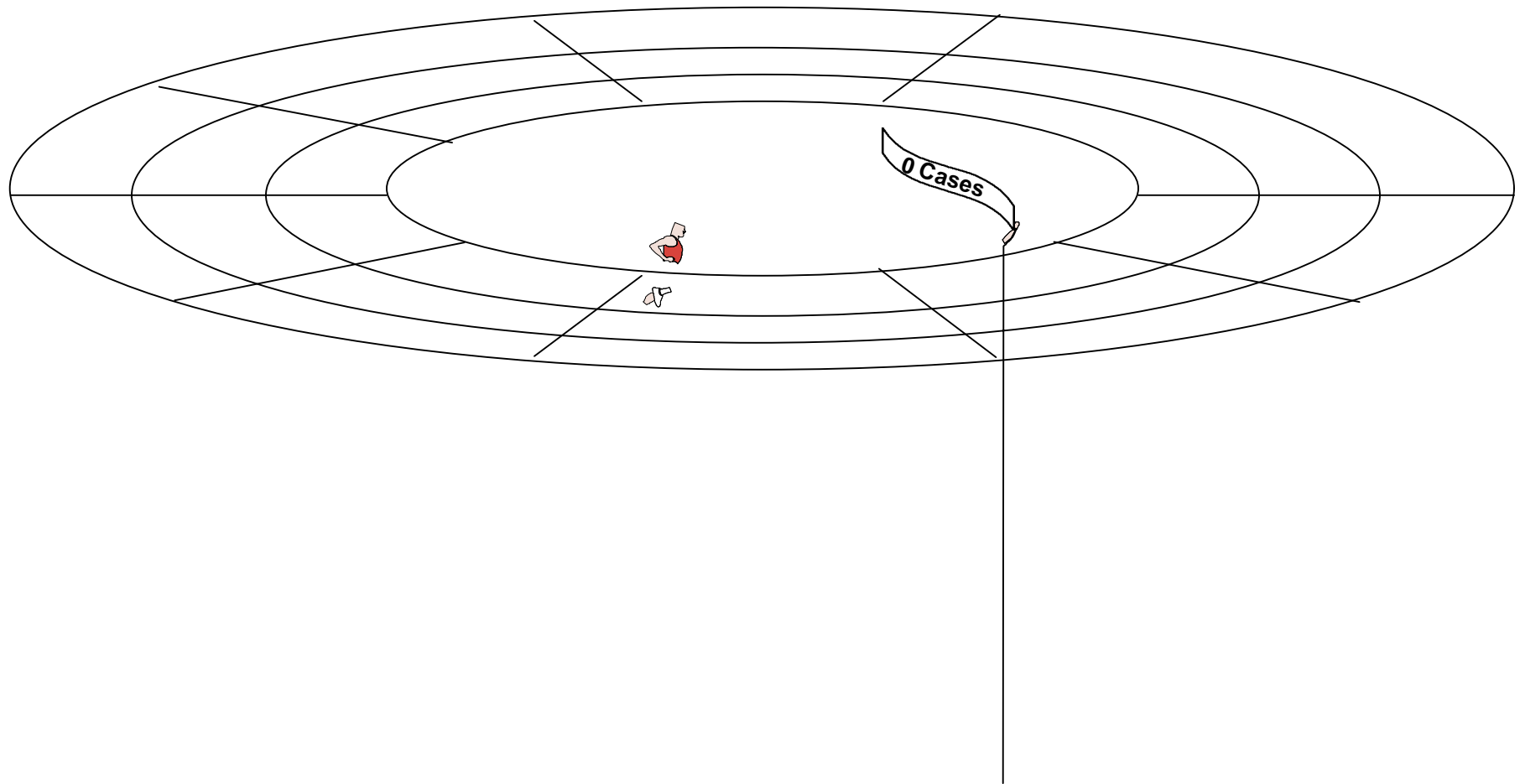


Figure 5

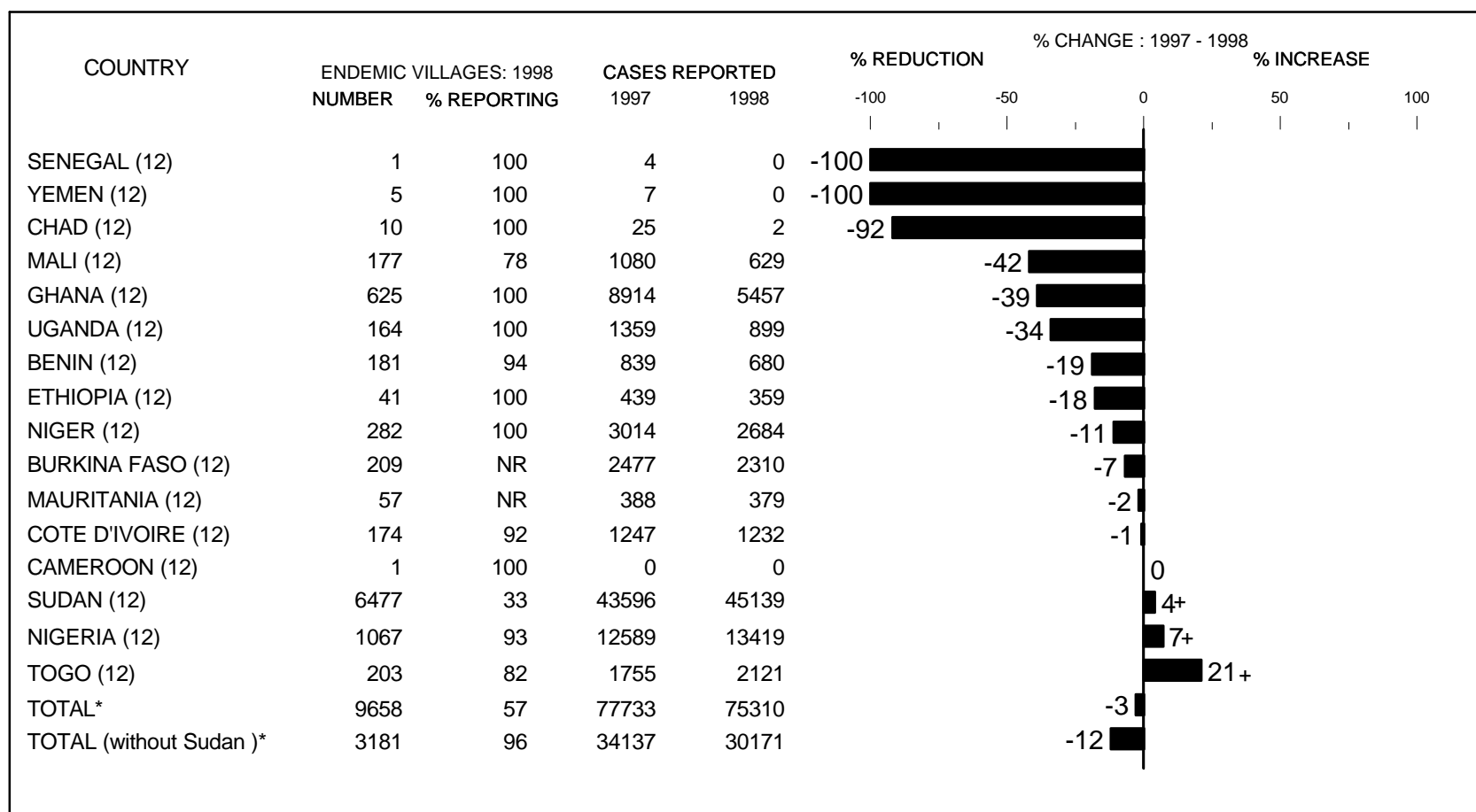
**Number of cases contained and number reported by month during 1998\*  
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 1997)**

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF CASES CONTAINED / NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED												TOTAL*	CONT.	%
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER			
SUDAN	465 / 1328	856 / 1254	889 / 1524	1618 / 2627	2135 / 3485	3580 / 6058	3433 / 7432	3374 / 5820	4242 / 6814	2344 / 5500	1111 / 2974	227 / 323	24274 / 45139	54	
NIGERIA	1544 / 1549	1188 / 1259	1199 / 1279	854 / 955	952 / 1234	953 / 1484	954 / 1395	800 / 1197	412 / 659	481 / 907	348 / 738	499 / 764	10184 / 13420	76	
GHANA **	870 / 1278	535 / 709	478 / 554	276 / 382	208 / 263	169 / 226	132 / 178	40 / 58							



Figure 6

**PERCENTAGE OF ENDEMIC VILLAGES REPORTING  
AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS CASES OF DRACUNCULIASIS  
DURING 1997 AND 1998 \*, BY COUNTRY**



\* Provisional. Totals do not include imported cases.

(8) Denotes number of months for which reports were received, e.g., Jan. - Aug., 1998

NR Countries with unknown or low rate of reporting.



## KENYA: SEVEN CASES IMPORTED FROM SUDAN



According to reports by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Hospital in Lopiding, Kenya, seven patients with dracunculiasis who were imported into Kenya from Sudan were seen at that hospital in 1998:

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Village of Origin</b>	<b>Date Worm Emerged</b>
Male	28	Panyagor	1 July 1998
Male	20	Boma	7 July 1998
Male	35	Tonj	Juner93.8

Uganda. Uganda Guinea Worm Eradication Program held an inter-district meeting of 5 remaining endemic districts from 15 to 16<sup>th</sup> February 1999 in Kotido town. Addressing a well-attended meeting of about 150 people comprising Local district leaders, sub county guinea worm supervisors, district health teams, water officers and district Administrators from Kotido, Moroto, Kitgum, Gulu and Arua, the Minister of State for Health Dr. P. Byaruhanga appealed to district political leaders and administrators to support field workers to interrupt guinea worm transmission cycle this year. He called upon the Programme to eradicate Guinea worm this year. Accompanying the Minister were representatives of UNICEF and WHO, Mr. Bill Fellows and Dr. Josephine Namboze respectively, who echoed the same call to accomplish eradication as soon as possible.

The objectives of the meeting were to solicit political support and commitment both from central and local governments and to formulate the strategies to lead the program in the final assault to eradication.

Before the meeting started about 3 hours were spent visiting four highly endemic sub-counties of Kotido.

Several recommendations were made. Of particular interest were those made by local leaders who resolved to support the program by committing themselves to do the following:

- For every sub-county to allocate some funds in their budget to Guinea worm eradication.
- To form village committees to look after every water source for maintenance and protection.
- To have a caretaker constantly guarding a water source who should never allow a person with an emerging worm to step in a pond and to ensure that everyone filters water at source.
- To constantly conduct inter-district meetings to address the insecurity problem between the nomadic Karamoja herdsmen and neighbouring districts. The first meeting was to be held on 17<sup>th</sup> February 1999 at the border Kalongo in Kitgum to be attended by district political heads (Local Council-5 Chairman), security secretaries, Guinea worm district co-ordinators, and 4 Guinea worm Sub-county supervisors per district.
- To involve many leaders in verification of Guinea worm cases for reward system that is to be introduced in Karamoja in July this year.

UGWEP's target is to interrupt Guinea Worm transmission cycle this year.

## **RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

Peries H, de Rooy C, Nwe Y