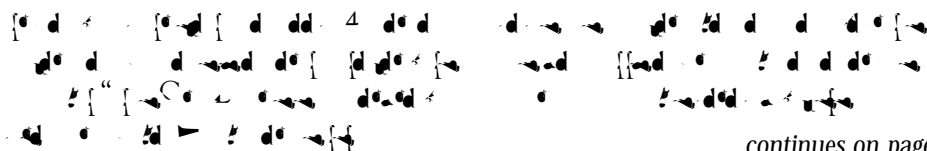
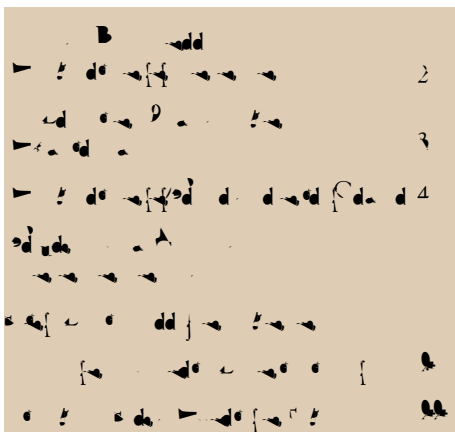
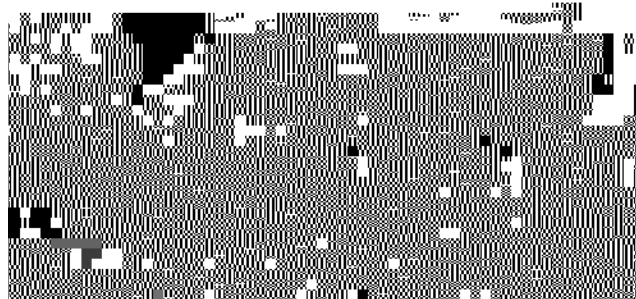




IACO 2008: Two Guatemala, Mexico Of the Eagle

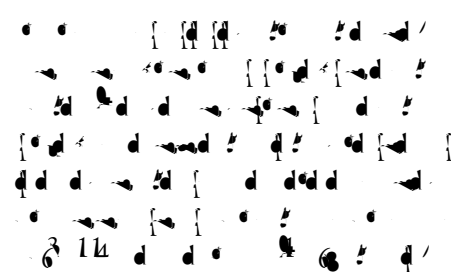
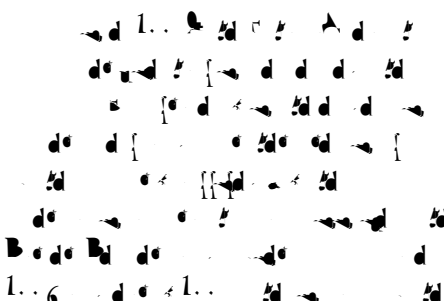


Representatives of the local Lions Clubs who attended the IACO meeting. Back: Ramiro Peña Constante, Katheryn Cabrera Coello, and Dr. Florencio Cabrera Coello. Front: Margarita Peña Constante, Alfonso Barahona Herrarte, Kristen Eckert, Dr. Libardo Bastidas Passos, Dr. Ricardo Araujo Gurgel, and Vania Araujo Gurgel



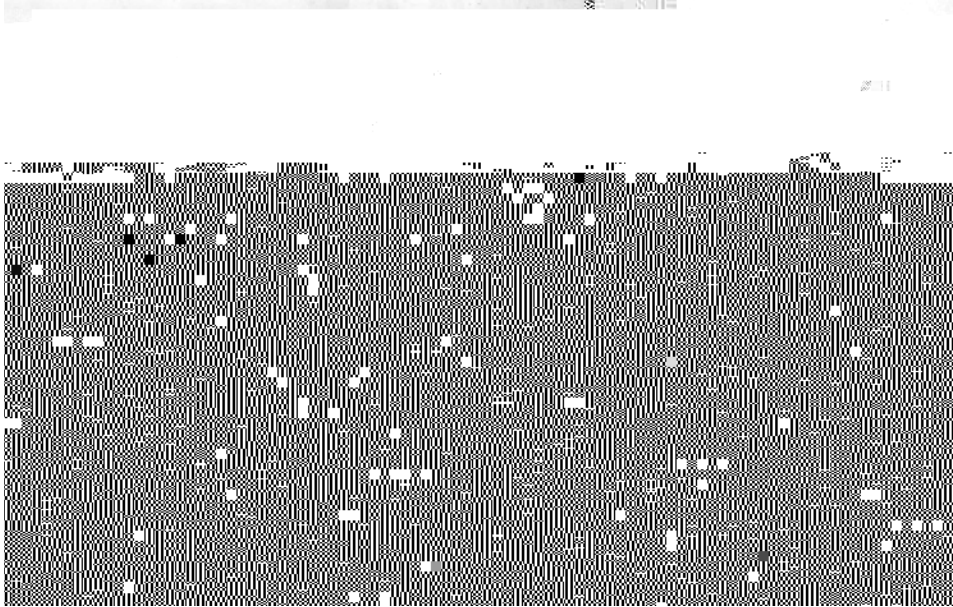
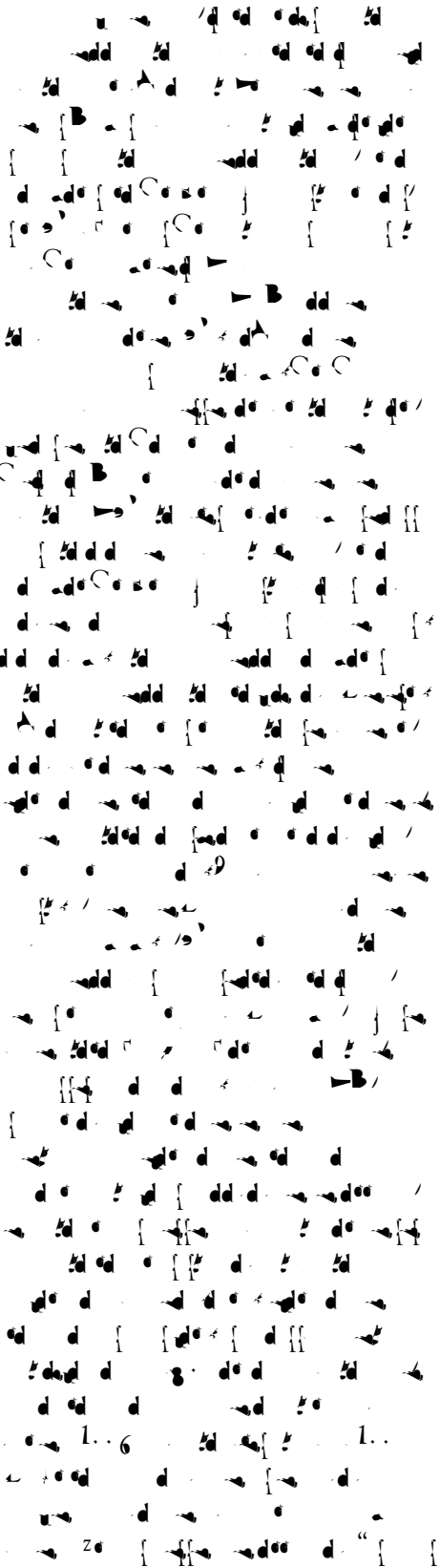
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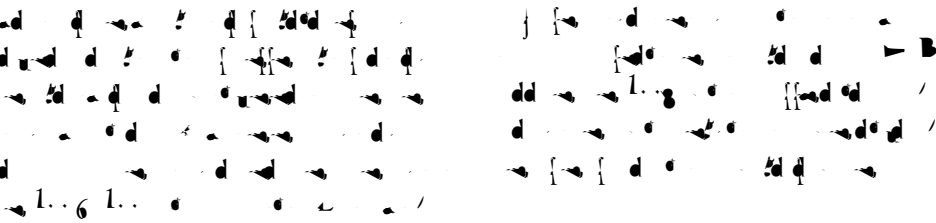


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Attendees at the Uganda Onchocerciasis Elimination Committee meeting in Kampala, Uganda, Aug. 11–12, 2008.



In Memoriam Abudulahi Oyabure Abu

Dr. Emmanuel Emukah, director of southeast programs in Nigeria, provided the preceding information.)



Onchocerciasis-Associated Epileptic Seizures Debated in Journal

Born in Uganda, Dr. Katabarwa has been a vocal proponent of the idea that onchocerciasis is a cause of epilepsy. In a recent issue of the *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry*, he wrote a reply to a letter from Dr. [Name] who had argued that onchocerciasis was not a cause of epilepsy. Dr. Katabarwa wrote, "If onchocerciasis were indeed the cause of epilepsy, why does the condition persist as an incident condition in what are areas now under excellent [onchocerciasis] disease control?"

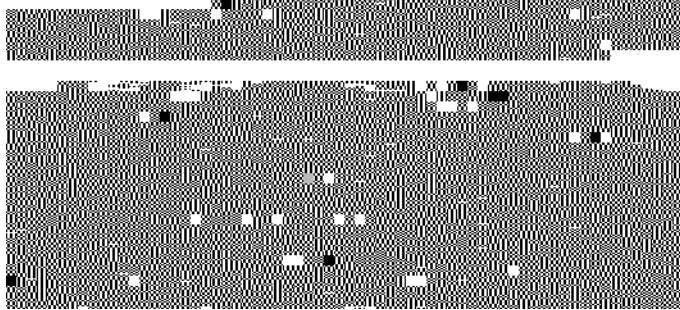
"If onchocerciasis were indeed the cause of epilepsy," Dr. Katabarwa wrote in his reply, "why does the condition persist as an incident condition in what are areas now under excellent [onchocerciasis] disease control?"

Dr. Katabarwa's argument is based on the fact that onchocerciasis is still present in areas where it has been widely treated. He points out that the condition is still present in areas where it has been widely treated, and that it is still present in areas where it has been widely treated.

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M. Katabarwa



Ugandan schoolchildren greet onchocerciasis health workers who are surveying a river in an endemic area.

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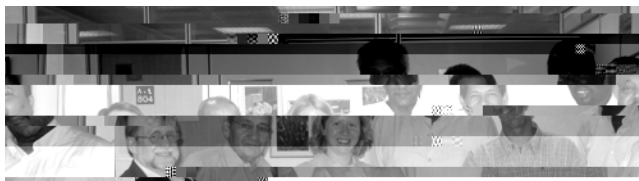
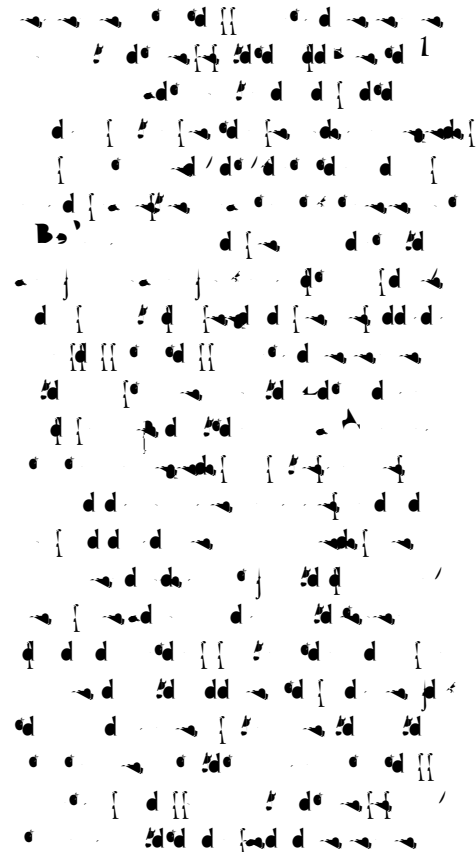
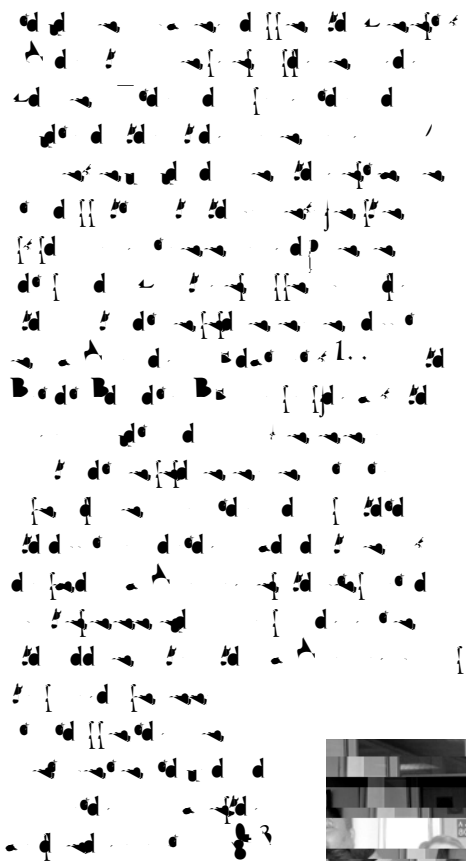
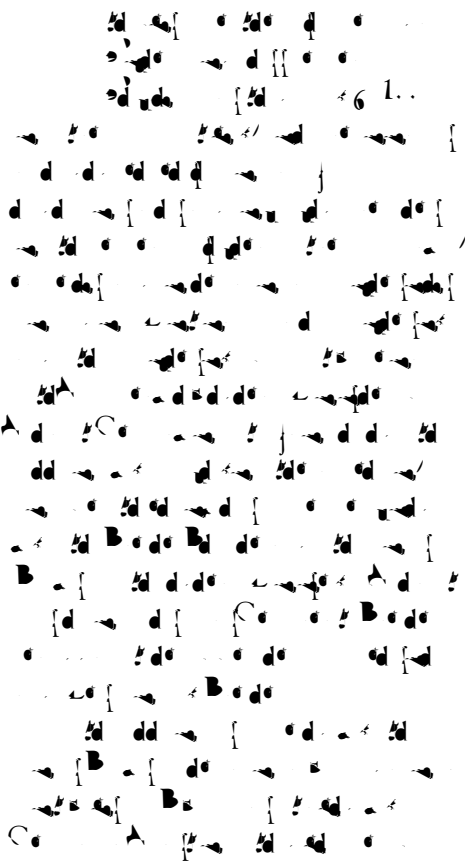
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Editor's note: The International Task Force for Disease Eradication, meeting at The Carter Center in 1992, included Taeniasis/cysticercosis as one of the six potentially eradicable conditions on earth.



E m P m A A H m







First Ethiopian Maltra Week Mobilizes 13,000 Workers



P. Emerson (all photos)



A health worker delivers a dose of azithromycin in western Amhara. An estimated 13,000 health workers and volunteers provided doses of the antibiotic during Maltra week.





