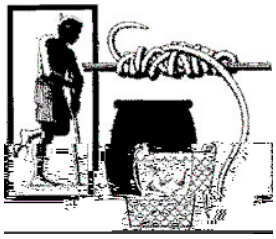
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

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

Memorandum



Date: September 17, 2014

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

Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #228

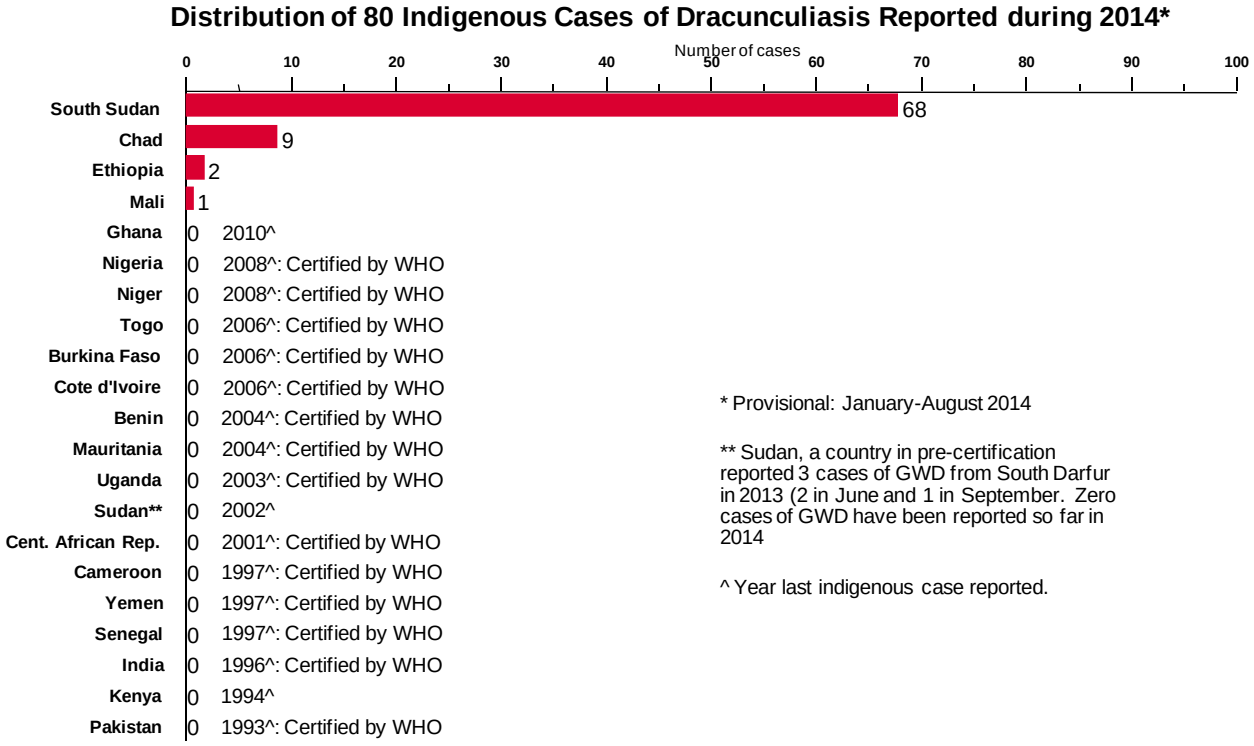
To: Addressees

Contain Every Worm! Trace Every Source!! Raise Reward Awareness!!!

80 CASES (PROVISIONAL) REPORTED GLOBALLY IN JANUARY-AUGUST 2014

Eighty (80) cases of Guinea worm disease have been reported provisionally in January-August 2014 (Figures 1, 2, and Table 1). This is a reduction of 34% from the 121 cases that were reported during the same period of 2013. Worm specimens from 34 of the provisional cases reported from South Sudan have not yet been tested or confirmed in the laboratory at CDC (26 of 75 specimens from South Sudan that were tested this year were not Guinea worms). With 68 provisional cases, South Sudan has reported 85% of cases so far this year, while Chad has reported 9 cases, Ethiopia 2 cases, and Mali 1 case. Sudan, which reported two cases during January-August 2013, has reported no case so far this year.

Figure 1



	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total*	
South Sudan	0 / 0	0 / 0	3 / 3	3 / 4	3 / 4	6 / 8	15 / 23	17 / 26	/	/	/	/	47 / 68	69
Chad	1 / 1	1 / 1	1 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 3	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	5 / 9	56
Mali [§]	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 1	/	/	/	/	1 / 1	100
Ethiopia	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	2 / 2	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	2 / 2	100
Total*	1 / 1	1 / 1	4 / 4	4 / 5	3 / 5	8 / 11	16 / 26	18 / 27	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	55 / 80	69
% Contained														

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total*	
Sudan^	/	/	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	/	/	/	/	0 / 0	0
Total	1 / 1	1 / 1	4 / 4	4 / 5	3 / 5	8 / 11	16 / 26	18 / 27	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	55 / 80	70

*Provisional

11 2

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total*	
South Sudan^	0 / 0	1 / 2	1 / 4	18 / 25	19 / 24	13 / 19	8 / 14	7 / 11	7 / 11	2 / 3	0 / 0	0 / 0	76 / 113	67
Chad	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	3 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 1	3 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 3	0 / 2	8 / 14	57
Mali ^76 0 383.642														

Figure 2

Number of Indigenous Cases Reported During the Specified Period in 2013 and 2014*, and Percent Change in Cases Reported

Country	Cases Reported	
	2013	2014*
Sudan^ (8)	2	0
Mali[§] (8)	4	1
Ethiopia (8)	7	2
South Sudan (8)	99	68
Chad (8)	9	9
Total	121	80

* Provisional: Numbers in parentheses denote months for which data received, e.g., (8)= January- August

§ Reports include Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso, and Mopti, Tinbuktu and Gao Regions; in late April 2014, the GWEP deployed one technical advisor to Kidal to

^ Under pre-certification of eradication; reported three cases in 2013 from Kafia Kingi area of South Darfur State. A Carter Center consultant was deployed to Kafia-Kingi area in March 2014 to implement active village-based surveillance and interventions in Kafia Kingi and four other at-risk villages, all of which began reporting monthly as of the end of March.

Figure 3

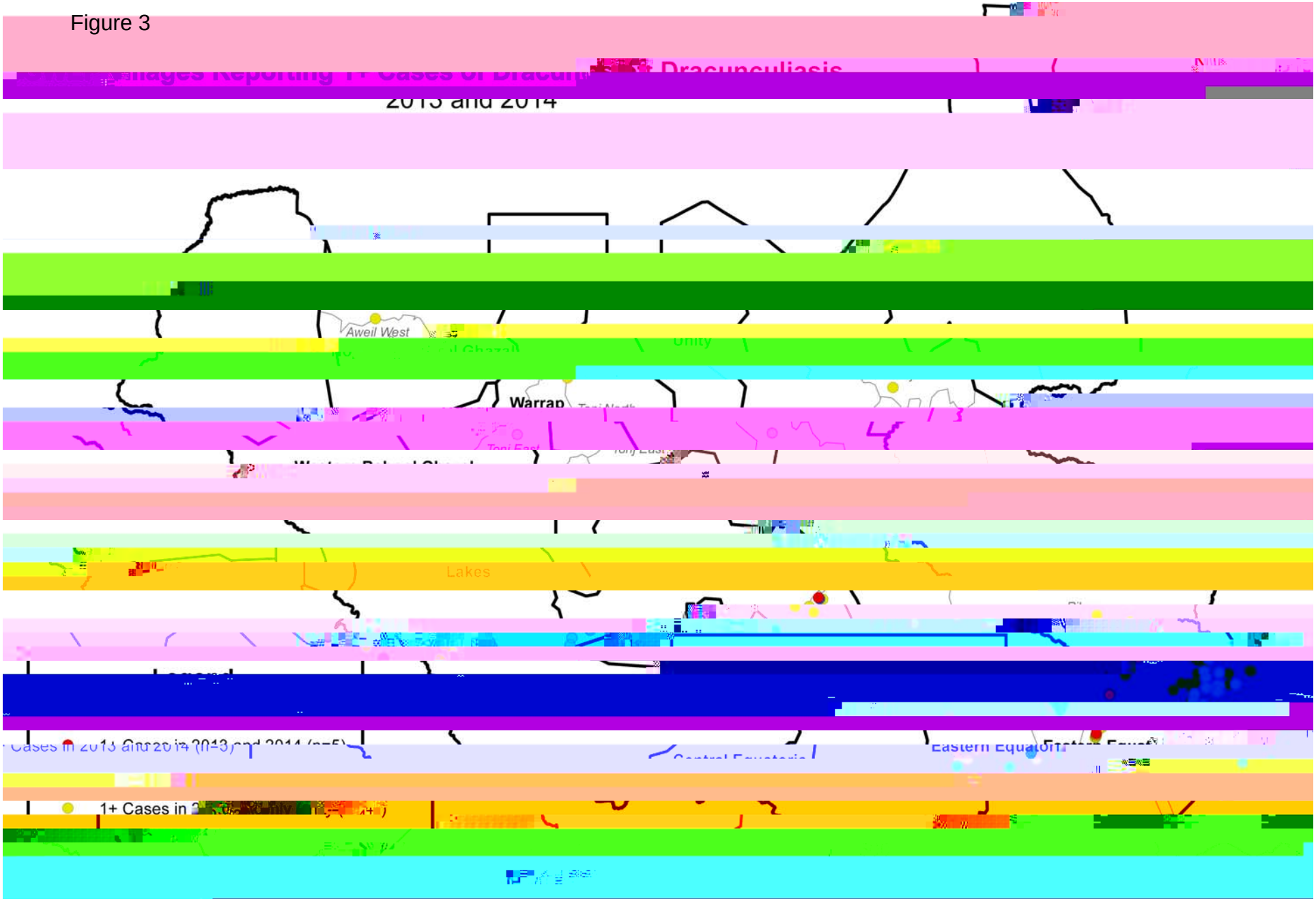

Dracunculiasis
2013 and 2014
Aweil West
Warrap
Lakes
Eastern Equatoria
1+ Cases in

Table 2

South Sudan Guinea Worm Eradication Program
Line Listing of Cases: 2014

Case #	Age	Sex	Ethnicit											Source* of infection established ? (Yes/No)	Were Specimen		
								WEST	KAPOETA EAST	25 Mar 14	YES	NO		YES	29 Apr	GUINEA WORM
			3.2	10	F	TOPOSA	LOBOER	KAWEST	KAPOETA EAST	3 Apr 14	YES	NO		YES	30 Apr	GUINEA WORM
			3.3	10	F	TOPOSA	LOBOER	KAWEST	KAPOETA EAST	26 Apr 14	YES	NO		YES	02 May	GUINEA WORM
			3.4	10	F	TOPOSA	LOBOER	KAWEST	KAPOETA EAST	14 May 14	YES	NO		YES	22	
															May	GUINEA WORM
4.1	6	M	TOPOSA	LOCHAPIO	KAWEST	KAPOETA EAST	6 Apr 14	YES	NO		YES	30 Apr	GUINEA WORM
5.1	12	F	TOPOSA	LOKUTA	KAEAST	KAPOETA EAST	19 Apr 14	YES	NO		YES	30 Apr	GUINEA WORM
5.2	12	F	TOPOSA	LOKUTA	KAEAST	KAPOETA EAST	29 Apr 14	YES	NO		YES	02 May	GUINEA WORM
5.3	12	F	TOPOSA	LOKUTA	KAEAST	KAPOETA EAST	30 Apr 14	YES	NO		YES	02 May	GUINEA WORM
6.1	10	M	TOPOSA	NAWOYAPAK	KAWEST	KAPOETA EAST	5 Apr 14	YES	NO		YES	02 May	GUINEA WORM
7.1	22	F	TOPOSA	LOCHAPIO	KAWEST	KAPOETA EAST	11 Apr 14	NO	NO	9 Apr	YES	23 Jun	GUINEA WORM
8.1	25	F	TOPOSA	KATIANYAUNG AGILICHAIT	KAUTO EAST	KAPOETA EAST	10 May 14	NO	NO	12 May	YES	5 Jun	GUINEA WORM
8.2	25	F	TOPOSA	NARENGEWI	KAWEST	KAPOETA EAST	8 Jul 14	NO	NO	12 May	YES	4 Aug	GUINEA WORM
9.1	5	M	TOPOSA	LOCHAPIO	KAWEST	KAPOETA EAST	19 May 14	YES	NO		YES	10 Jun	GUINEA WORM
9.2	5	M	TOPOSA	LOCHAPIO	KAWEST	KAPOETA EAST	2 Jun 14	YES	NO		YES	10 Jun	GUINEA WORM
10.1	6	M	TOPOSA	LOCHAPIO	KAWEST	KAPOETA EAST	20 May 14	YES	NO		YES	7 Jul	GUINEA WORM
11.1	18	M	TOPOSA	LOCHAPIO	KAWEST	KAPOETA EAST	23 May 14	YES	NO		YES	7 Jul	GUINEA WORM
12.1	28	M	JIE	LORIWO	JIE	KAPOETA EAST	30 May 14	NO	YES	2 Jun	YES	16 Jun	GUINEA WORM
12.2	28	M	JIE	LORIWO	JIE	KAPOETA EAST	14 Jun 14	NO	YES	2 Jun	YES	1 Jul	GUINEA WORM
13.1	15	M	TOPOSA	NAKITIRICOK	KAUTO EAST	KAPOETA							

Case #	Age	Sex	Ethnicity	Village/Locality of Detection			Date GW emerged (D/M/Y)	Case contained? (Yes/No/ Pending)	Patient contaminated sources of water (Yes/No)	Date ABATE applied (D/M/Y)	Source* of infection established ? (Yes/No)	Worm Specimen	
				Name	Payam	County						Date sent to CDC (D/M/Y)	Diagnosis
37.1	24	M	TOPOSA	LONGELENGORI KUCHARA	KAUTO EAST	KAPOETA EAST	28						

Figure 2

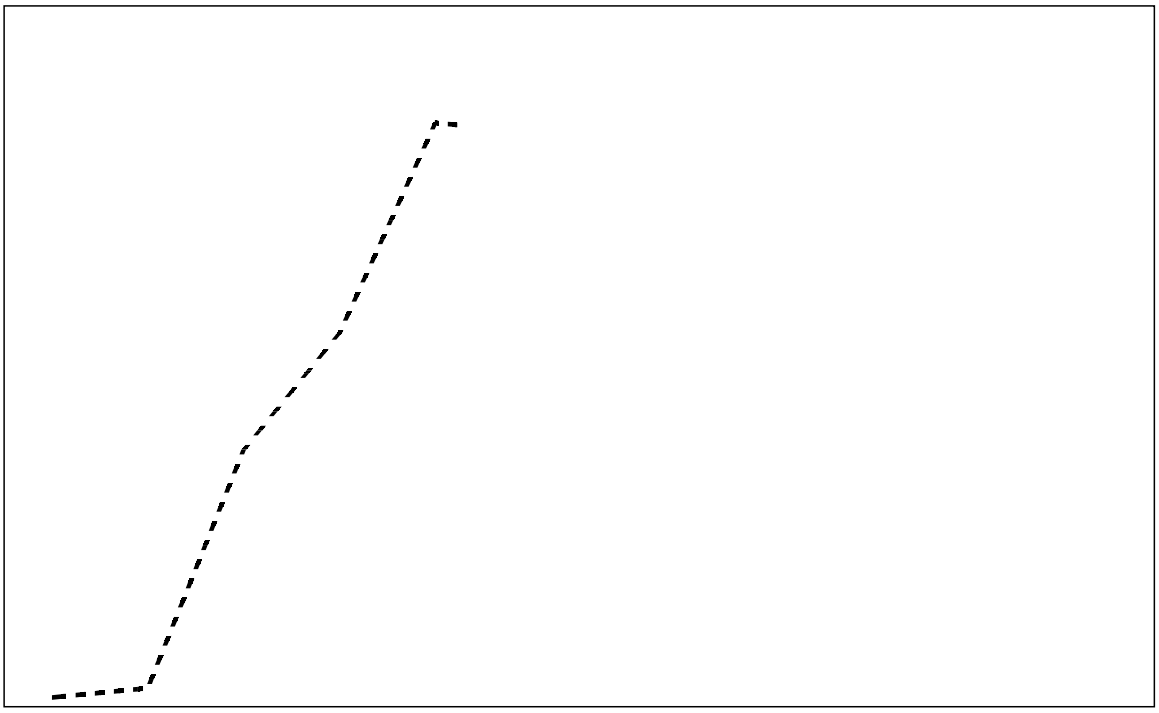


Table 4

Status of Redundant Surveillance in 2013

				School or Market Based Surveys		Other
Chad	59%	99% / 682	Yes	Yes	? / 75	
Ethiopia	53%	97% / 90^	Yes	Yes	71% / 825	HEWs, HDA, CDTI
Mali	47%	100% / 433	Yes	No	94% / 63	
South Sudan	NA	99% / 6,682	Yes	Yes	69% / 516	CDTI, POLIO

^ 173 VAS in 2014

VAS = Villages under active surveillance

HEWs = Health Extension workers

HDA = Health Development Army

CDTI = Community Directed Treatment with ivermectin

Chad Guinea Worm Eradication Program

Line Listing of Cases: 2014

Case #	Age	Sex	Ethnicity	Village/Locality of Detection	Date GW emerged (D/M/Y)	Case contained? (Yes/No/ Pending)	Patient contaminated sources of water (Yes/No)	Date ABATE applied (D/M/Y)	Source*of infection established? (Yes/No)	Worm Specimen
1	9	F	Sara Madjigay	D165.99.317. re.0155 Tc5an2.34 201.72 12.18 ref375.8S68.f165.18 9(86165.9917.8(eTD.0262.34 201.c)-42(e)0(t)c36i86.24 041cn3c vtd7. re52.34 156.42 58.32 n8-4 156J)						

Ethiopia Guinea Worm Eradication Program

Line Listing of Cases: 2014

Case #	Age	Sex	Ethnicity	Village/Locality of Detection	Date GW emerged (D/M/Y)	Case contained? (Yes/No/ Pending)	Patient contaminated sources of water (Yes/No)	Date ABATE applied (D/M/Y)	Source* of infection established? (Yes/No)	Worm Specimen

REVISED CASE DEFINITION

A case of Guinea worm disease is a person exhibiting a skin lesion with emergence of a Guinea worm, ideally with laboratory confirmation. That person is counted as a case only once during the calendar year, i.e., when the first Guinea worm emerged from that person. All worm specimens should be obtained from each case-patient for laboratory confirmation and sent to CDC. All cases should be monitored at least twice per month during the remainder of the calendar year for prompt detection of possible additional Guinea worms.

REVISED CRITERIA FOR A CONTAINED CASE

A case of Guinea worm disease is contained if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The patient is detected before or within 24 hours of worm emergence, and
2. The patient has not entered any water source since the worm emerged, and
3. The village volunteer has properly managed the case, by cleaning and bandaging until the worm is fully removed, and by giving health education to discourage the patient from contaminating any water source (if two or more Guinea worms are present, the case is not contained until the last worm is pulled out), and
4. ABATE is used if there is any uncertainty about contamination of sources of drinking water, or if a source of drinking water is known to have been contaminated.

MEETINGS

- South Sudan GWEP Mid-Year Review: September 26-7 in Kapoeta, South Sudan.
- Chad GWEP Annual Review: November 4-7 in Bongor, Chad.
- Ethiopia DEP Annual Review: December 3-4 in Jimma, Ethiopia.
- South Sudan GWEP Annual Review: January 21-22, 2015 in Juba, South Sudan.
- International Commission for the Certification of Dracunculiasis Eradication: January 13-15, 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Mali GWEP Annual Review: February 2015 in Bamako, Mali (proposed).
- Annual Meeting of National Program Managers; February 2015 in Bamako, Mali (proposed).

REFERENCES

Electronic link to the 2013 Annual Surveillance Summary
WHO WER Dracunculiasis Eradication Global Surveillance Summary

Erratum: Dr. A Nadim's name was inadvertently omitted in the reference under "Recent Publications" in