while females continue to mature and burrow into connective tissue and along long bones. Approximately a year fol-

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A number of favorable disease features render Guinea worm a promising candidate for eradication: seasonality is marked, assisting the timing and effectiveness of surveillance and control interventions; human carrier states are limited to the 1-year incubation period and no animal reservoir exists; the intermediate host is contained (not mobile, such as mosquito





## IMAGE 3A, 3B

A I cal heal 1 ke em e a g ine ke m f m hef fa 9-yea - Id, a ien in Ghana (Image 3A). A g ine ke m ca e c n ainmen cen e a e abli hed a i ke i h managemen fa di ea e b eak. T adi i nally,  $e_{\sim}$  ac i n i achie ed b ke ga, ing he m n a mall ick m i bandage and 1 ke inding (Image 3B). E ce i ainfland f e en ly ake ke ek . W m may be 1-m l ng. C e y: e Ca e Cen e / L i e G b b.



## IMAGE 4

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Ulce a in and ec nday bace ial infecincni e ala ming c $m_{\mu}$  lica in f d ac nc lia i. C e y: Ki en J hn n.



## **IMAGE 5**

W men and child en ga he and  $l \stackrel{\text{ess}}{\simeq} a e f m$  hei c mm ni $\stackrel{\text{ms}}{\simeq} a e$  ce. File ing d inkin $\stackrel{\text{ms}}{\simeq} a e i$  highly e eci e f ed cing g ine $\stackrel{\text{ms}}{\simeq} m$  di ea e, e, ecial $\stackrel{\text{ms}}{\simeq}$  hen c p, led  $\stackrel{\text{ms}}{\simeq} i h$  he heal hed ca i n a egie . C e y: e Ca e Cen e /L i e G bb.