

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

Memorandum

Date: October 18, 2021

From: WHO Collaborating Center for Dracunculiasis Eradication, CDC

Subject: GUINEA WORM WRAP-UP #282

To: Addressees

Detect and contain every Guinea worm! Investigate the source of each case!

Figure 1

South Sudan plans to hold its annual in-country Guinea Worm Program Review on December 9-10, 2021.

MALI: DOGS ARE MAINTAINING GW INFECTIONS

Mali has reported only two confirmed cases of Guinea worm disease in humans, as well as 12 confirmed and 3 provisional infections in dogs in January-October 2021. One of the three provisional dog infections is from Kanafa neighborhood in Djenne town/Mopti Region; the worm emerged on September 21 but was not contained because the infection was not detected until September 22. The source of infection is presumably indigenous since Djenne town had three known dog infections in August-September 2020. Mali also reported a provisional dog infection with worm emergence on October 1, 2021, in Bathiridougou village of Tominian district/Segou Region. The latter infection was contained but the presumed source of that dog infection is unknown. A 3rd provisional dog infection (uncontained) was reported with worm emergence on October 7, 2021, in a new quartier of Djenne town named ATT Bougou, and the presumed source of that infection is Djenne town. The dog was tethered after the worm was detected. Abate was applied in response to all these Guinea worm cases and infections except the first human case (worm emerged August 3) and two dog infections (August 5, 20). A line list of the first confirmed human case, the second human case, and the first twelve dog infections was included in the previous issue. An updated line list will be included in the next issue.

So far this year, there are four

Akobo sections for persons from Akobo in South Sudan. Most PRC Agnuak inhabitants are from the Agnuak ethnic group and have resided in the camp for many years.

Figure 2

There are more dogs in the camp than cats: a census of PRC Agnuak in August 2021 counted 548 tethered

from tethering, but untethered cats are very difficult to identify as they are smaller and faster than dogs and harder to see at night. Multiple safe water taps are available in the camp (see Figure 2). Some households report using latrines or shallow pits to dispose of fish entrails. The program is treating eligible water sources in the camp and nearby areas with Abate, as well as providing health education about the disease and filters (cloth and pipe) to the inhabitants. Seventy-two trained volunteers/health workers conduct active surveillance in the PRC. Ethiopia has reported one confirmed Guinea worm case in a human (contained; presumed source known) and the one provisional cat infection so far in 2021 but no dog or baboon infection. In 2015-2020, 48 of 54 dog infections in Ethiopia were detected in May-September. In 2013-2020, 16 of the 19 infected baboons were detected in June-August, and in 2012-2020, 40 of the 46 human cases occurred in April-October.

ANGOLA

In September, Angola's Guinea Worm Eradication Program continued to monitor progress and expand community-based surveillance in areas at risk. It conducted supervisory visits to four municipalities, including three endemic (Namacunde, Cuvelai, Cuanhama) and one non-endemic (Ombadja). More than 3,360 community members were sensitized in 17 villages and cloth filters were provided to 403 families. The

Table 2

Number of

