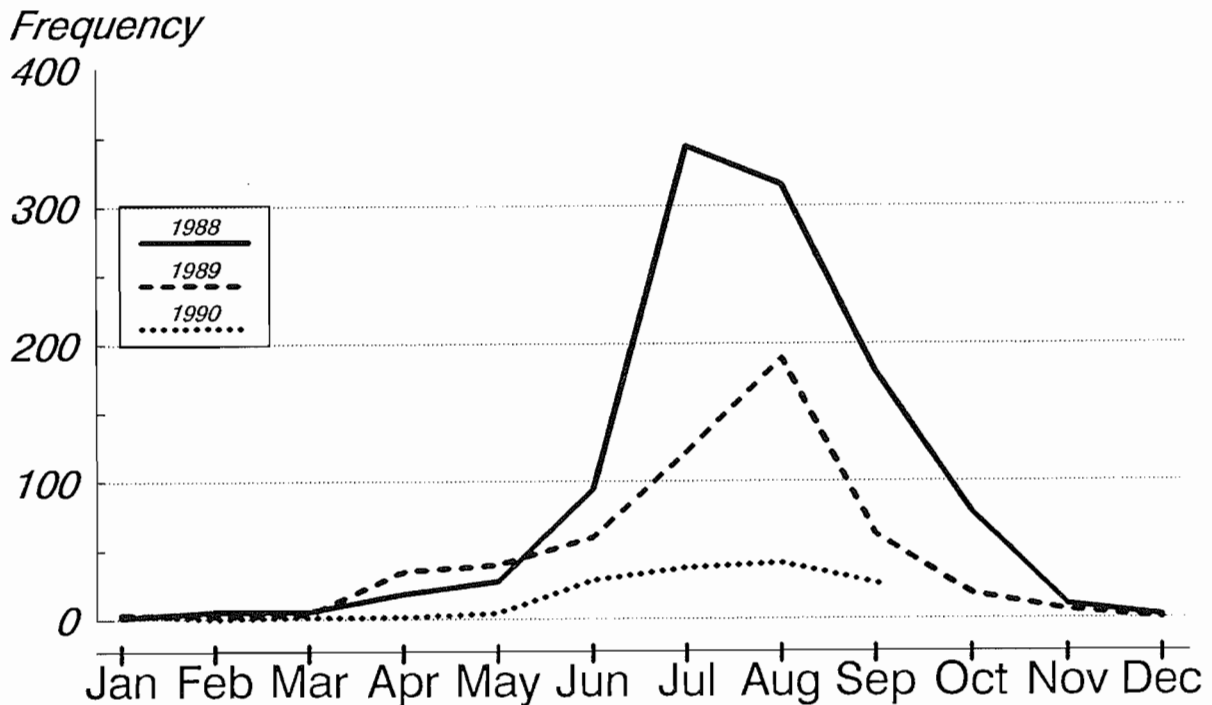


village members and distribute cloth filters to each household if they did not have them already, with instructions for their proper use; and 4) ensure treatment of local water source(s) with Abate. According to one of the explicit performance standards used to monitor implementation of the new strategy, control measures were begun within 24 hours of emergence of the worm in over 86% of the cases up to the end of August.

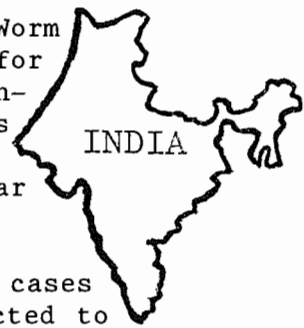
Guinea Worm Eradication Program, Pakistan

Cases by month, 1988 - 1990



INDIA BEGINS MONTHLY SEARCHES

Sometime after March this year, the Indian Guinea Worm Eradication Program began conducting monthly searches for cases in endemic areas. Twice yearly searches were conducted since 1983 until last year, when three searches were conducted. The monthly searches are facilitated by the 10 epidemiologic teams that were deployed a year ago, with support from WHO.



Results now available show a provisional total of 3645 cases of Guinea worm in India so far this year, which is expected to be at least 90% of the final figure for 1990 (7881 cases were reported in 1989). About 2400 of this year's cases are from Rajasthan. India now expects to eradicate Guinea worm by the end of 1991. The eradication effort in parts of Rajasthan are receiving extensive support from UNICEF and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

