

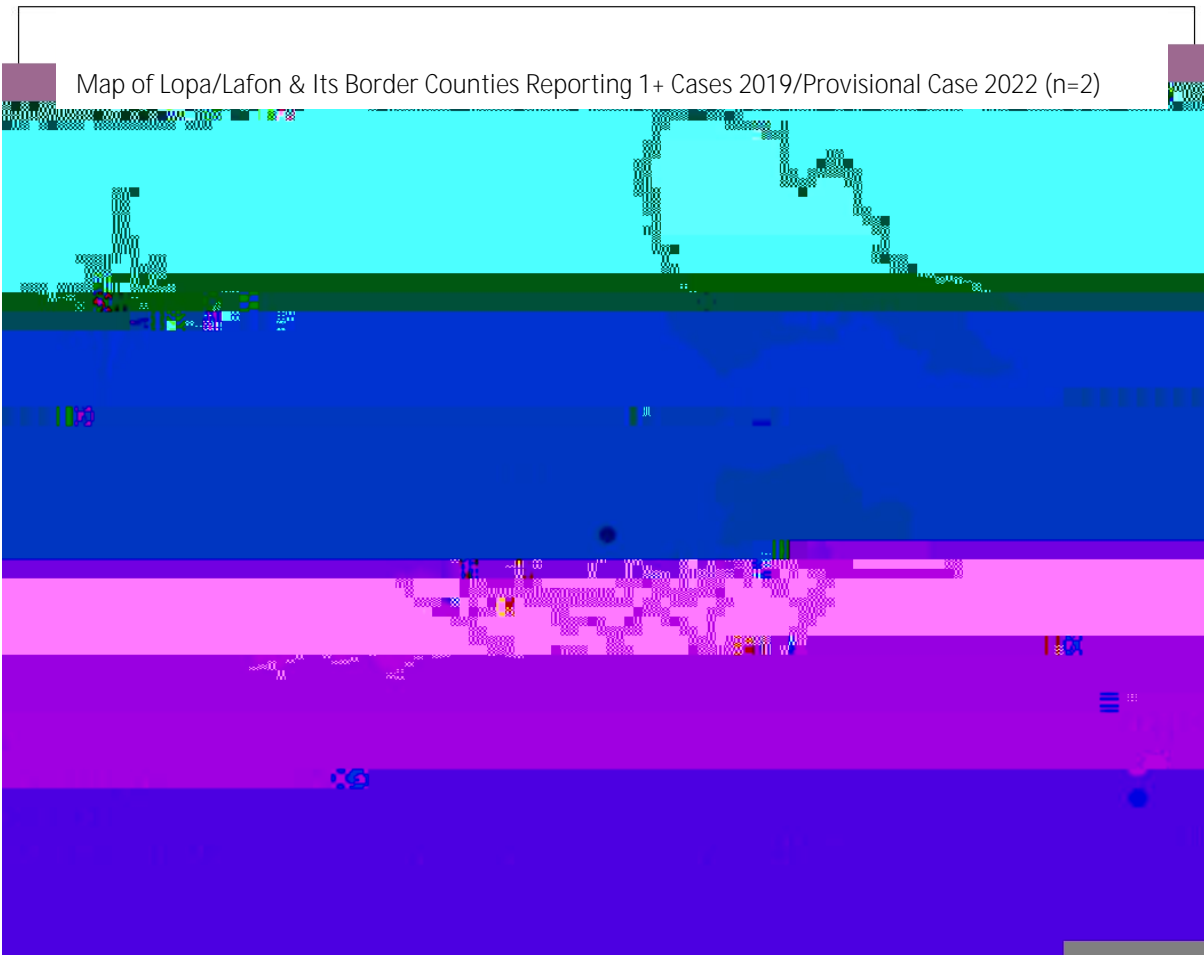
CAMEROON

Cameroon eliminated Guinea worm disease in 1997 and was certified as Guinea worm

reported through the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Reporting (IDSR) system, is an ethnic Peri/Lafon. His home village has two working handpumps, but during the likely period of infection he drank unfiltered water from unsafe sources, some of which are shared by wild animals, while traveling to and visiting other villages, hunting in a forest, fishing, farming, and herding cattle. He also cooked and consumed mudfish, tilapia, and other aquatic animals. This patient contaminated at least two water sources while his worm was hanging, before he was admitted and treated at the Lafon Primary Health Care Center; the SSGWEP treated those and 38 other potentially contaminated water sources

and companions and conducted active case searches, health education, promoted reward awareness, and distributed cloth and pipe filters; none of his family members or companions were found to have signs or symptoms of Guinea worm infection.

Figure 2



The only two other known Guinea worm cases in Lofa/Lafon County occurred in 2006 and 2007. The nearest recent Guinea worm case was about 52 miles (~87 kilometers) away: a 24-year-old woman in Idongi Ifura village of adjacent Torit County whose worm emerged in September 2019 (Figure 2) but there is no known link between these two cases, so *the source of transmission of the*

. South Sudan has reported only 30 human cases in 2015-2021 (average 4.3 cases/year; range: 0-10 cases/year), with only one known infected animal ever--a domestic dog in a household with two human cases in 2015--and the SSGWEP has prevented local transmission from each known case in those seven years. This suggests South Sudan is close to interrupting Guinea worm transmission, but *unconnected Guinea worm cases in humans annually, with only a single known animal infection, continues. It reflects undetected GW infections in humans, in animals, or both. Genetic analysis and comparison of recent worms should help connect the dots.*

Figure 3: *Baboon infections detection sites and water sources possibly accessed by baboon troop in Gutok Village, Abobo District*

One of the most recent known Guinea worm infections in this area was a seasonal laborer in the outbreak at Goyi commercial farm in Abobo district in September-October 2017, who was from Gutok village (see *Guinea Worm Wrap-Up* #251). His infection was uncontained, and he is known to have entered water sources near his village before he was admitted to a containment center. An un-emerged Guinea worm was found in the dead body of a leopard at Aregawi Farm in 2019. The investigations of the current outbreak and associated baboon troops are on-going. Live trapping,

MALI HAS 11 CONFIRMED DOG AND 2 CAT INFECTIONS IN JANUARY-AUGUST

Mali has detected 11 dogs (8 contained), 2 cats (both uncontained), and no humans with confirmed Guinea worm infections in January-August 2022 (Table 2). ~~Table~~ is

8	Mopti	Djenne	Djenne Central	Tolober/ Djenne	Dogon	Farming	Dog	Djenne	8-Aug	10-Aug	No	No	Yes	Yes	1
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municipalities in Cunene Province and two neighboring provinces (Namibe, Huila). The AGWEP also informed professional health workers about the disease and the eradication program.

From May 28 to June 23, 2022, active searches for Guinea worm disease were integrated in a Knowledge-Attitudes-Practices (KAP) malaria Cunene survey that covered 1,690 households in Namacunde and Ombadja municipalities, led by the Trans Kunene Malaria Initiative under the

Table 4
Number of Laboratory-Confirmed Cases of Guinea Worm Disease, and Number Reported Contained by Month during 2022*
(Countries arranged in descending order of cases in 2021)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Engelhaupt E, 2022. Why we should spare parasites. National Geographic 242(1):15-18. that

from even hard-

reaching several feet long, then travels to the leg and emerges painfully through the foot. Former

miss it .

World Health Organization, 2022. Monthly report on dracunculiasis cases, January-July 2022.

Wkly Epidemiol Rec 97(36):450-451.