



Memorandum

Date . June 30, 1984

From Dracunculiasis Group, CDC

Subject GUINEAWORM WRAP-UP #5

To Addressees

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

-- INDIA -----

Guineaworm Workshop

We are advised that the Indian Guinea Worm Eradication Programme will have its next Guineaworm Workshop between July 10 and 13, at Udaipur (Rajasthan).

-- NIGERIA -----

[2] National Workshop on Dracunculiasis

A national task force of representatives from sectors that are affected by dracunculiasis is expected to convene at Ibadan in late spring this year. They will plan a workshop, which is expected to be held at Ilorin in either October or November. This workshop will have a number of objectives:

- To Assess: The status of dracunculiasis in the country
The effects of this disease on Nigerians
- To Produce: A program to inform national and state policy-makers of these effects
A plan for eliminating the disease
A list of strategies to accomplish the plan
A budget, and potential sources of funds

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Duke, Brian O.L. 1984 Filtering out the guinea worm. *World Health*, March 1984.

Safe wells and piped water systems are not always practicable means of dracunculiasis control. The environment of Upper Volta, coupled with its inhabitants' way of life, creates a situation in which this is the case. A more satisfactory mechanism may have been found in 100-micron mesh, monofilament nylon gauze filter. A 25-centimeter square of this material, affixed for support to a locally-made, circular wooden frame, will remove the smallest cyclops larvae from water filtered through it.

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It has no effect on the taste of the water; and neither silt nor suspensions clog it. Health education would, of course, be necessary for bringing these devices into general use. Their acceptability is now being tested among the farmers of Upper Volta and in parts of India.

McCollough, F.S. Cyclopoid copepods: their role in the transmission and control of dracunculiasis. World Health Organization, unpublished.

The reasons that dracunculiasis has been neglected; description of morphologic, ecologic, reproductive, and other characteristics of the freshwater cyclopoid copepods; discussion of the taxonomy and the biology of intermediate hosts of dracunculus; reference to preferred habitats and seasonal transmission; development of Dracunculus medinensis in the cyclopoid host; and chemical and biological controls for Cyclops.

Dracunculiasis surveillance. *Weekly Epidemiological Record*, Mar 9, 1984 ("Guineaworm Wrap-up #3" promised names of sources of information on the project described under the head "Dracunculiasis in Uganda, 1983.")

Dr. Michael Kliks (University of Hawaii) recently reported his work at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, in Delhi, India. Adult dracunculus antigen in an ELISA system has produced promising results in efforts at early serodiagnosis of pre-patent dracunculiasis infection.

(Dr. Kliks' work is supported by an Indo-U.S. Fellowship.)

The OCCGE* has published another issue devoted to dracunculiasis: "Special Dracunculose" *Bulletin OCCGE* No 89 1984.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has translated the 1982 Washington Workshop "Opportunities for Control of Dracunculiasis" into the French language. This version is now available under the title "*Comment Lutter Contre La Dracunculose*." Source: Board on Science and Technology for International Development, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

The proceedings of the 1982 Workshop are soon to be released. This report will include a 2,000-entry bibliography of dracunculiasis publications compiled by Dr. Ralph Muller of Commonwealth Institute.

RESEARCH

Persons in developing countries, as well as members of the European Economic Community (EEC), may find support for research into medical, nutritional, and other public health aspects of those tropical diseases that are included in EEC's "Special Programme." The *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No. C 130, Volume 26, describes this support. The same information can be had from the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General, XII "Science, Research and Development," Division A/5, rue de la Loi 200, B1049 Brussels, Belgium.

*L'Organization de Coordination et Cooperation pour La Lutte Contre Les Grandes Endemies