A crippling parasitic disease on the verge of eradication

Of 20 endemic countries (1980s), only 2 reported human cases (2017): Chad and Ethiopia.

Countries remain to be certified

Overcoming challenges

Detection cases in remote areas

Working in conditions of insecurity, civil unrest & population displacement

Addressing guinea-worm infection in animals

Staying steadfast
Making eradication happen

(1) Sustain political commitment
(2) Strengthen partnerships
(3) Reinforce key interventions

Deploy effective vector control
Detect & contain cases
Heighten surveillance
Improve access to safe drinking-water
Promote health education & behavioural change

In brief
Parasite is transmitted by drinking contaminated water

Parasite-infected water fleas

Worm emerges one year after infection

www.who.int/dracunculiasis/en
Empower marginalized communities
Support universal health coverage

GUINEA-WORM DISEASE ERADICATION

World Health Organization

GUINEAWORM

#GUINEAWORM

Seventy-first World Health Assembly
21-26 May 2018