

h

mondiale de la Santé

S. japonicum
S. mansoni *S. haematobium*

Schistosoma

ITFDE suggested that both of the first 2 steps are stages

ing and should be avoided. The value of defining 2 dif-

utile de définir 2 niveaux différents de la lutte contre la maladie

epidemiological relevance of suspected and confirmed

présumés et confirmés deviendra de plus en plus importante à

ziquantel would be sufficient, provided the mass drug

tant moins de praziquantel, serait suffisante, dans la mesure où

effacement à l'administration de masse des médicaments.

Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions et recommandations

problèmes liés aux modifications de l'environnement favo-

ment la lutte contre la schistosomiase en intensifiant judi-

- 4 The ITFDE urges WHO to define its goals in quantifiable terms, and to reserve the term "elimination"

- 4 Le Groupe spécial demande instamment à l'OMS de définir ses buts en termes quantifiables et de réservier le mot «

by the vectors during a blood-meal. Microfilariae then develop into the infectious L3 stage in the fly and are bites. Microfilariae cause severe itching, disfiguring skin blindness over time. Humans are the only definitive host *O. volvulus* microfilaricide which has been donated by Merck & Co.

the microfilariae and, through repeated rounds of treat

ivermectin 2 times each year to all communities in endemic areas. MDA aims at reaching 85% coverage 5 years of age living in affected communities, excluding pregnant or breastfeeding infants in the first week of

O. volvulus

Table 1

Table 1 Population at risk of onchocerciasis, no longer at risk, under post-treatment surveillance, eligible for treatment, and transmission status of focus, WHO Region of the Americas, 2012, by focus

Tableau 1 Population exposée au risque d'onchocercose, qui n'est plus exposée à ce risque, sous surveillance post-thérapeutique, ou à traiter, et situation de la transmission dans les foyers, Région OMS des Amériques, 2012, par foyer

Focus (country) – Foyer (pays)	No. (%) of population at risk – Effectif de la population à risque (%)	No. (%) of population no longer at risk – Effectif de la population qui n'est plus à risque (%)	No. of people under post-treatment surveillance – Nombre de personnes sous surveillance postthérapeutique	No. of people eligible for treatment – Nombre de personnes à traiter	Transmission status of focus ^a – Situation de la transmission dans le foyer
Escuintla (Guatemala)	NA – SO	62 590 (11)	NA – SO	NA – SO	Eliminated – Eliminée
Santa Rosa (Guatemala)	NA – SO	12 208 (2)	NA – SO	NA – SO	Eliminated – Eliminée
Northern Chiapas (Mexico) – Nord du Chiapas (Mexique)	NA – SO	7 125 (1)	NA – SO	NA – SO	Eliminated – Eliminée
López de Micay (Colombia/Colombie)	NA – SO	1 366 (0.2)	NA – SO	NA – SO	Eliminated – Eliminée
Huehuetenango (Guatemala)	NA – SO	30 239 (5)	NA – SO	NA – SO	Eliminated – Eliminée
Oaxaca (Mexico/Mexique)	NA – SO	44 919 (8)	NA – SO	NA – SO	Eliminated – Eliminée
Esmeraldas–Pichincha (Ecuador/Equateur)	25 863 226				

¹ Transmission status criteria as defined in: Guide to detecting a potential recrudescence of onchocerciasis during the post treatment surveillance period: the American paradigm. *Research and Reports in Tropical Medicine*, 2012, 3: 21–33. <http://www.dovepress.com/guide-to-detecting-a-potential-recrudescence-of-onchocerciasis-during-peer-reviewed-article-RRTM>

Treatment activities in 2011**Traitements en 2011**

thérapeutique final, ou OTF, et représente le nombre total de

Brazil and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**Brésil et République bolivarienne du Venezuela**

ment in 7 hyperendemic zones (defined as having >60% baseline prevalence of microfilariae in skin) and 3 me

filariae in skin), which together have an eligible popula

Guatemala

