# Contribution of migrant coffee labourers infected with *Onchocerca volvulus* to the maintenance of the microfilarial reservoir in an ivermectin-treated area of Mexico

**Mario A Rodríguez-Pérez1*, Aldo S Cabrera1, Cristian L Ortega1, María-Gloria Basáñez2 and John B Davies3**

1 Centro de Biotecnología Genómica, Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Blvd. del Maestro esquina Elías Piña, Col. Narciso Mendoza, 88710, Reynosa, Tamaulipas, México
2 Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine (St. Mary's campus), Imperial College London, Norfolk Place, London W2 1PG, UK
3 Department of Parasite and Vector Biology, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Place Liverpool, L3 5QA, UK

**Abstract:**

Since 1991, in Mexico, ivermectin has been administered twice a year to all residents in the onchocerciasis endemic foci which are mainly located in the coffee growing areas. However, the presence of a potentially infected itinerant seasonal labour force which is not treated regularly could jeopardise the attainment of the 85% coverage which is the present target for elimination of the disease.