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Highlights of the Week:

- ✦ The national Surveillance report completeness and timeliness rates in week 08 are 89.8% and 89.4% respectively;
- ✦ The new SAM cases reported in week 08 of 2016 are high comparing with similar week of 2014 and 2015;
- ✦ The number of malaria cases were increasing in 20 woredas while it is decreasing in majority of malaria hotspot woredas;
- ✦ Measles crosses the normal threshold (five suspected cases per month) in 45 woredas;
- ✦ Dengue Fever Outbreak in Dollo'ado woreda of Somali region is under control;
- ✦ AWD outbreak is ongoing in Moyale and Hudet woredas of Somali region, Gelana and Moyale woredas of Borena zone and Arbamich town of Gamo Gofa zone;
- ✦ Influenza Like Illnesses have been reported in Addis Ababa, Oromia and Amhara regions

I. Introduction

This Epidemiological Weekly Bulletin serves to provide key information on public health emergency management activities, and summarizes surveillance data and performance on epidemic prone diseases and other public health emergencies. The bulletin mainly includes surveillance data of week 08 of 2016 and daily phone communication, line list reports of outbreaks for week 09 of 2016. It highlights the surveillance completeness and timeliness across the regions, trends of diseases under surveillance, cluster of cases and events, ongoing outbreaks and responses undertaken at all levels in Ethiopia. The number of disease specific cases indicated in this issue of bulletin are subject to change due to on-going receiving late surveillance data and retrospective verification and investigation of data from outbreak areas.

II. Surveillance report completeness and timeliness

Completeness: In week 08, the national surveillance completeness rate is 89.8% which is above WHO minimum requirement. Comparing with previous week, the

national completeness rate increased. Of the 11 regional states and city administrations, 9 of them achieved more than 80%. Harari, Dire Dawa, Addis Ababa, Amhara, Afar and Oromia regions achieved more than 90% surveillance completeness. Somali and Gambella regions reported less than 80%. In general nationally the surveillance is in the position of detecting any outbreak.

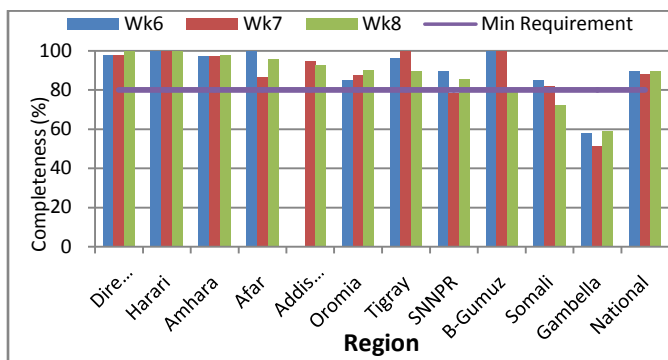


Figure 1: Regional Surveillance Report Completeness, Week 05-08/2016

Timeliness: In week 08, the national surveillance timeliness rate is 89.4% which is above WHO minimum requirement. From the total 11 regional states and city administrations 9 of them achieved more than 80% surveillance report timeliness. Somali region achieved less than 80% while Gambella region did not totally report on time for the week (Figure 2).

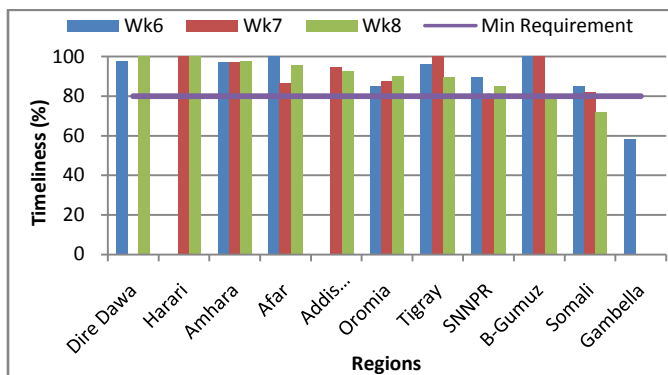


Figure 2: Regional Surveillance Report timeliness, Week 05-08/2016

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III. Diseases and conditions

1) Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

National SAM Trend: In week 08, a total of 4,999 new SAM cases with three deaths were reported to national level through weekly routine surveillance from all regions. Among the new cases 4,587 are outpatient and the rest 412 are inpatient cases. Relatively compared to week 05 of 2016 the new SAM cases in week 08 have increased by 13% (from 4,388 to 4,999). The new SAM cases are increased by 64% in week 08 of 2016 compared with the same week of 2014 (from 3,051 to 4,999) and by 60% compared with same week of 2015 (from 3,131 to 4,999) (Figure 3).

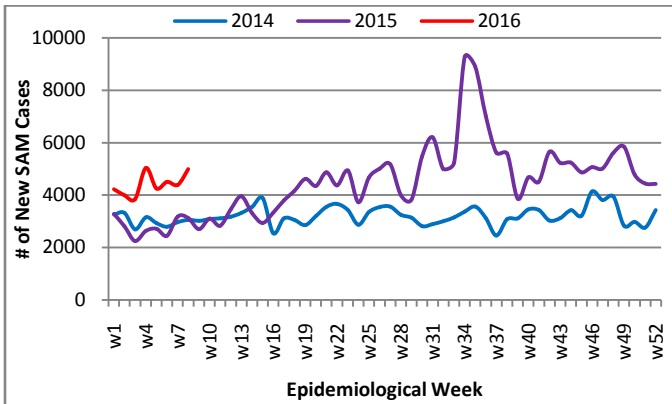


Figure 3: National SAM cases trend, 2014-2016

Regional SAM Trend: Among the 4,999 new SAM cases reported in the week, 2096 (42%) are reported from Oromia regional state, followed by SNNP and Amhara regions, 963 (19%) and 719 (14%) respectively. In Oromia region the trend of new SAM cases are seriously increasing for the last four weeks. Comparing with week 07 of 2016 the new SAM cases have also SNNP and Amhara regions (Fig 4).

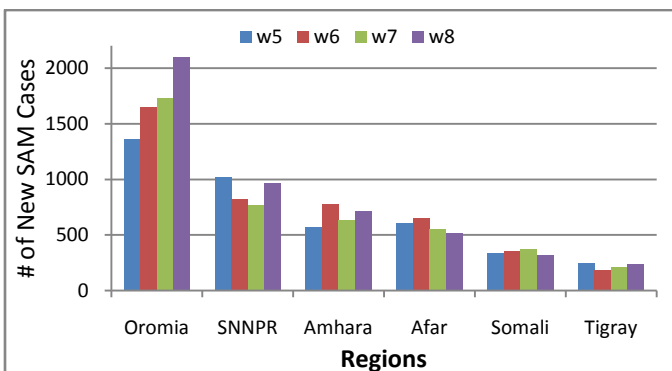


Figure 4: SAM trend by region by week 05-08/2016
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Among the total new SAM cases reported in the week, 412 (8.2%) are new inpatient cases. Relatively the new inpatient SAM cases are high in Oromia followed by SNNP region (Table 1).

Table 1: New OTP and SC SAM cases and deaths in week 08, 2016

Region	Total SAM	OTP	Inpatient	Death
Oromia	2096	1911	185	1
SNNPR	963	847	116	2
Amhara	719	687	32	0
Afar	514	484	30	0
Somali	320	304	16	0
Tigray	241	218	23	0
Dire Dawa	72	69	3	0
Addis Ababa	21	21	0	0
Harari	21	17	4	0
Benishangul	19	18	1	0
Gambella	13	11	2	0
Total	4999	4587	412	3
Percent	100.0	91.8	8.2	0.7

Zonal SAM Trend: In week 08, West Hararge, East Hararge, Bale, West Arsi, Zone 02, Sidama, South Wollo, Hadiya, Arsi and Guji reported the highest number of new SAM cases. Totally, top 15 zones contributed 60% of the national cases reported in the week. Comparing with previous week, the number of new SAM cases relatively increased in West Hararge, Bale, West Arsi, Sidama, South Wollo, Hadiya, Arsi, Guji, North Wollo, Zone 01, Jimma and Gedio zones (Table 2).

Table 2: Top 15 zones reported highest number of new SAM cases in week 08 of 2016

Region	Name	w5	w6	w7	w8
Oromia	West Hararge	346	315	276	426
Oromia	East Hararge		343	443	401
Oromia	Bale	233	126	140	266
Oromia	West Arsi	198	164	146	205
Afar	Zone 02	176	225	220	199
SNNPR	Sidama	184	165	168	197
Amhara	South Wollo	0	185	161	188
SNNPR	Hadiya	217	146	158	177
Oromia	Arsi	57	107	139	165
Oromia	Guji	156	120	150	161
Amhara	North Wollo	109	121	107	140
Amhara	Wag Himra	104	118	121	122
Afar	Zone 01	160	134	127	119
Oromia	Jimma	118	102	89	116
SNNPR	Gedeo	89	99	52	104



Region	Name	w5	w6	w7	w8
Sum	Top 15 zones	2147	2470	2497	2986
Sum	National	4253	4505	4388	4999
Percent	top 15 zones	50	55	57	60

Woreda SAM Trend: In week 08, Fedis woreda of East Hararge, Meiso Woreda of West Hararge, Shashemene woreda of West Arsi and Bedu woreda of zone 02 of Afar region reported the highest number of new SAM cases. Top 15 woredas contributed 17% of the national new SAM cases reported in the week (table 3).

Table 3: Top 15 woredas reported highest number of new SAM cases in week 08 of 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	w5	w6	w7	w8
Afar	Zone 02	Bedu	93	81	79	71
Afar	Zone 02	Konaba	3	60	30	51
Amh	S/Wollo	Wogidi	0	51	8	46
Amh	S/Gonder	Ebinat	43	30	21	43
Oro	E/Hararge	Fedis		44	49	87
Oro	W/Hararge	Meiso	44	26	37	79
Oro	W/Arsi	Shashemene	105	117	33	72
Oro	W/Hararge	Chiro Z	38	46	49	67
Oro	W/Arsi	Siraro	59		59	61
Oro	Bale	Berberere	20		23	59
Oro	W/Hararg	Gemechis	32	61	28	53
Oro	Bale	M/Welabu	45	25		43
Oro	E/Hararge	Kersa EH		13	40	43
Oro	Bale	Goro	23		13	41
SNN	G/Gofa	Kemba	28	4	14	49
Sum	Top 15 Woredas		533	558	483	865
Sum	National		4253	4505	4388	4999
Percent	top 15 Woredas		13	12	11	17

2) Malaria

National Malaria Trend: Totally 25,589 malaria cases (clinical and Confirmed) were reported to the national level in week 08 of 2016. Comparing with last week data, in week 08 the national malaria cases decreased by 1% (25,945 to 25,589). The total malaria cases reported in week 08 of 2016 is decreased by 29% comparing with similar week of 2014 (from 36,085 to 25,589) and increased by 1% comparing with similar week of 2015 (from 25,243 to 25,589) (Figure 5).

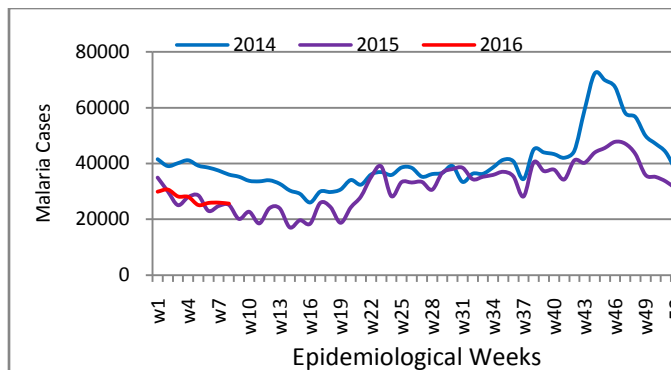


Figure 5: National Malaria cases trend, Week 2014-2016

Regional Malaria Trend: Amhara region reported the highest number of cases in the week followed by SNNP and Oromia regions. Compared with week 07 of 2016, the malaria cases relatively increased in Amhara, SNNP and Oromia regions (Figure 6).

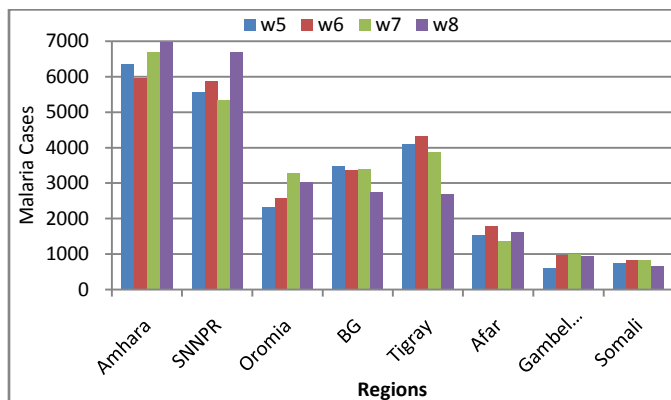


Figure 6: Regional Malaria trend, Week 05-08/2016

In week 08, a total of 124,962 febrile cases suspected for malaria are tested by microscopy or RDT. Of which 24,443 (20%) are ended positive for malaria parasites. PF contributes 15,681 (61%) while 8,762 (34%) were PV and the rest 1,146 (5%) are clinically diagnosed malaria cases. There are only 230 (0.9%) inpatient cases with no death reported in the week (Table 4).

Table 4: Regional Malaria cases by type and region, Week 08, 2016

Region	Tested	Malaria	PF	PV	Inp	Death	MPR
Amh	38188	6994	4035	2946	17	0	18.3
SNNP	34551	6703	4036	2576	90	0	19.1
Oro	24775	3026	1652	1239	35	0	11.7
BG	7950	2741	1906	551	44	0	30.9
Tig	11892	2692	1774	942	21	0	22.8
Afar	4077	1634	1363	274	0	0	40.2
Gam	1864	951	606	90	14	0	37.3

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Region	Tested	Malaria	PF	PV	Inp	Death	MPR
Som	527	662	231	54	9	0	54.1
AA	640	117	44	70	0	0	17.8
Har	258	65	32	18	0	0	19.4
DD	240	4	2	2	0	0	1.7
Total	124962	25589	15681	8762	230	0	19.6

Note: Tested-Suspected malaria fever cases examined by microscopy or RDT, PF-Plasmodium falciparum, PV-Plasmodium vivax, Inp-Inpatient malaria cases, MPR, Malaria positivity rate

Zonal Malaria Trend: Up on disaggregating the data to the zonal level, the total malaria cases have been increased in North Gonder, Walayita, South Gonder, West Gojjem, Awi, Hadiya, Zone 01, Jimma, Zone 03, Dawuro, North Shewa (Amhara), Sidama and South West Shewa zones and Jimma town comparing with previous weeks (Figure 7.1 & 7.2)

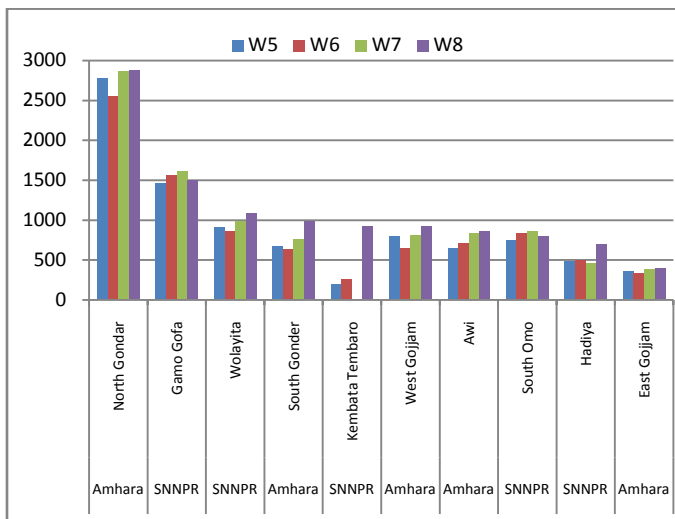


Figure 7.1: Malaria Cases by zones, Week 05-08/2016

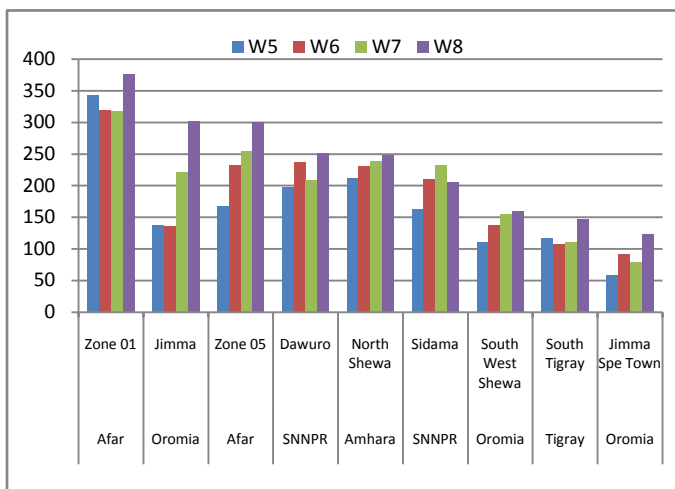


Figure 7.2: Malaria Cases by zone, Week 05-08/2016

Woreda Malaria Trend: Up on disaggregating the data to the woreda level, malaria cases have been increased in the last four weeks (week 05-08) in 23 woredas. Among them malaria cases are seriously increasing for the last four weeks in Megale woreda of zone 02, Jawi woreda of Awi zone, Gendewuha, Chilga, Quara and Metema woredas of North Gonder zone, Estea and Fogera woreda of South Gonder, Gonji Kolela and Quarit woredas of West Gojjem zone, Oda Bildagul woreda of Asossa zone, Dangur and mandura woreda of Metekel zone, Abeya woreda of Borena zone, Jimma town and Shebe Senbo woreda of Jimma zone, Walkite town of Gurage zone, Soro woreda of Hadiya zone, Selamago woreda of South Omo zone, Offa and Sodo zuria woreda of Walayita zone (Figure 8.1 & 8.2).

On the other hand, malaria trend is relatively decreasing over the last four weeks in majority of malaria hotspot woredas. Among them, the trend is decreased in Tach Armachew and Tsegede woredas of North Gonder, Arbaminch and Daramalo woredas of Gamo Gofa zone, Tahitay Adiyabo woreda of North West Tigray and Merebleha woreda of Central Tigray zone (Figure 8.3).

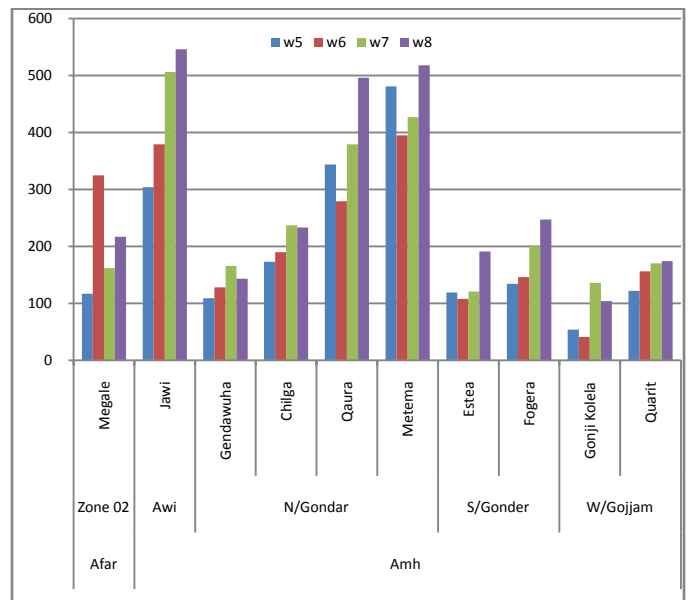


Figure 8.1: Woredas in which malaria cases increasing from week to week, Wk05-08/2016

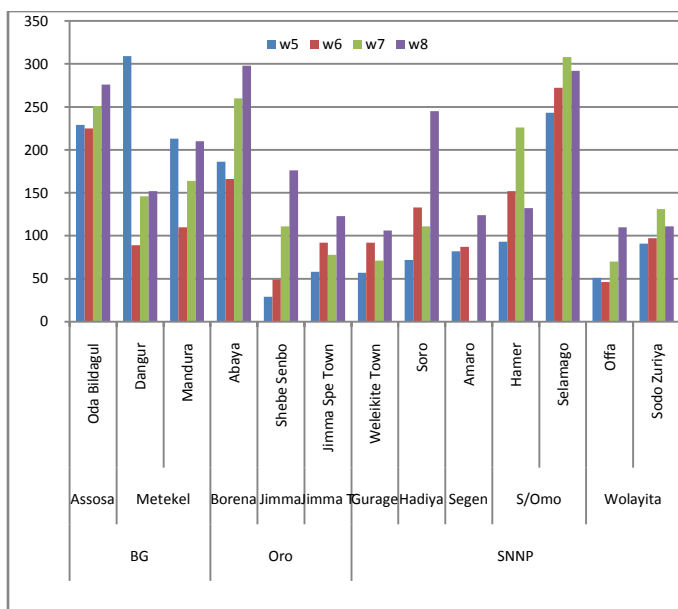


Figure 8.2: Woredas in which malaria cases increasing from week to week, Wk05-08/2016

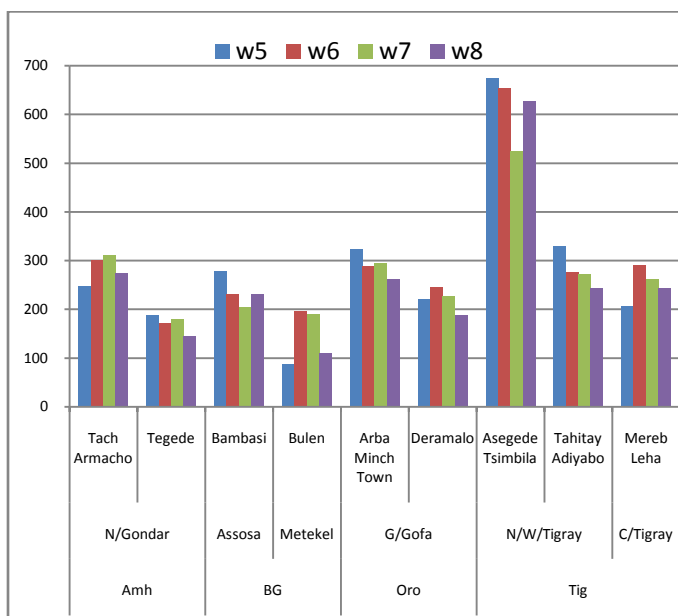


Figure 8.3: Woredas in which decreasing of malaria cases from week to week, Wk05-08/2016

3) Rabies:

Nationally, a total of 61 rabies exposure cases with no death are reported in week 08 of 2016. Among them 18 (30%) are reported from Gonder Town, 16 (26%) are reported from Abiyi Adi Town of Central Tigray (Table 5).

Table 5: Regional rabies Exposure cases , Week 08, 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	E.Cases	Deaths
Amhara	Gonder T	Gonder T	18	0
Tigray	C/Tigray	A/Adi Town	16	0
Tigray	Mekele	Mekele	8	0
Tigray	C/Tigray	T/Abergele	6	0
Oromia	W/Wellega	Ayira Hospital	4	0
Amhara	Oromiya	Artuma Fursi	3	0
Oromia	Borena	Moyale Hos	3	0
Oromia	Arsi	Munesa	1	0
Oromia	Arsi	Shirka	1	0
Oromia	Bale	Berbera	1	0
Total			61	0

4) Dengue Fever

There is an outbreak of dengue fever in Dollo woreda of Liben zone of Somali region. A total of 65 suspected cases were reported from the woreda. 12 samples collected and 8 of them tested positive for Dengue Fever. The cases is now decreasing.

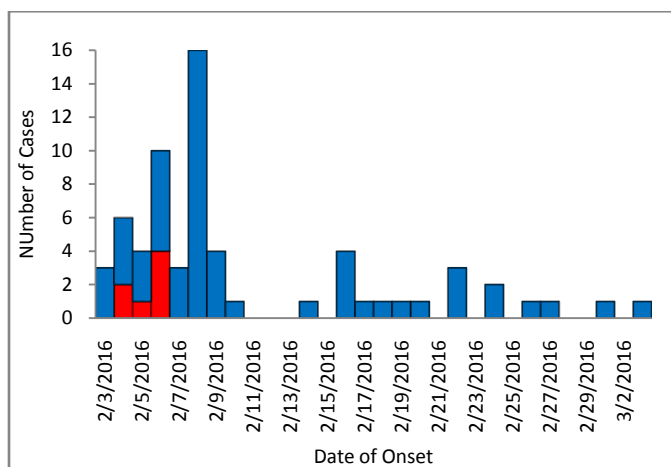


Figure 9: Dengue Fever Cases by date of onset, Dollo woreda, Liben zone, Somali region, 11 March 2016

5) Meningitis

In week 08 of 2016, a total of 21 suspected meningitis cases are reported to the national level through weekly routine surveillance . Among them 8 (38%) from SNNP, 5 (24%) cases were from Oromia, 3(14%) were from Amhara, 2 (10%) from Gambella, 2 (10%) from Tigray and one (5%) from Somali region. Majority of the cases reported from Hospitals. Up on disaggregating the hospital cases to woreda level, the cases were reported from different wordas (table 6). The Meningitis threshold was not crossed in all reported woredas .

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Table 6: Suspected Meningitis Cases in week 08, 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	Total MM	OP	IP	Death
SNNP	Hawassa	Hawasa Hos	4	0	4	0
Oro	Borena	Yabelo Hos	3	0	3	0
Amh	N/Shewa	Enat Hos	2	0	2	0
Oro	Borena	B/Hora Hos	2	0	2	0
SNNP	Hadiya	Shone HSP	2	0	2	0
Tigr	E/Tigray	Erop	2	2	0	0
Amh	W/Gojam	Mecha	1	1	0	0
Gam	Agnuwak	Gambela Hos	1	1	0	0
Gam	Mejenger	Godere	1	0	1	0
SNNP	Konta T	Konta Town	1	0	1	0
SNNP	S/Omo	Jinka Hos	1	0	1	0
Som	Gode	Godey Hos	1	1	0	0
Total			21	5	16	0

6) Measles

National Measles trend: Grossly the national measles suspected cases reported through weekly routine surveillance is decreased in week 08 of 2016 compared with similar week of 2014 and 2015 (Figure 10.1). In week 08 of 2016, a total of 300 suspected measles reported from all regions. Majority of cases 100 (33%) were reported from Oromia region followed by Somali region 93(31%).

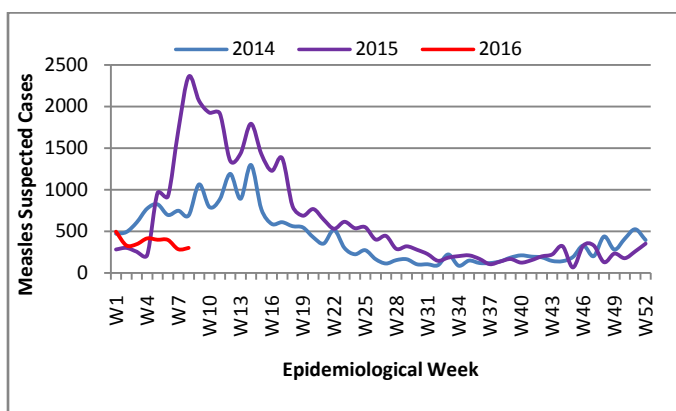


Figure 10.1: National suspected Measles Trend ,2014-2016

In week 08, a total of 60 samples were recieved at national laboratory and 20 (33%) were turned positive for measles IgM (Figure 10.1).

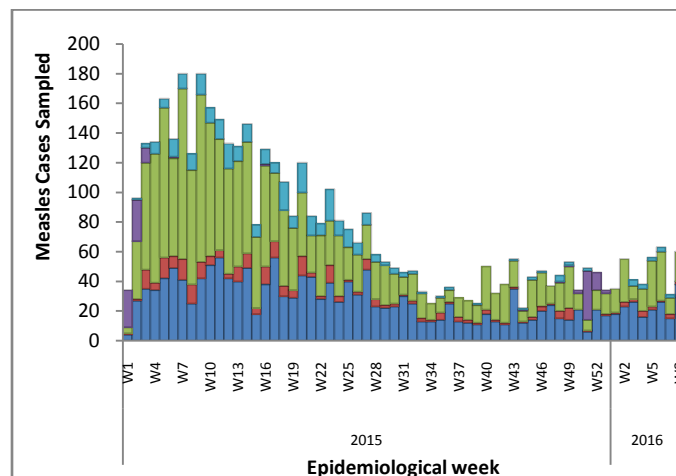


Figure 10.2: National Measles and Rubella laboratory test results , Wk1/2015-Wk7/2016

Woreda Measles trend: Up on disaggregating suspected measles cases to woreda level, 45 woredas reported five and more suspected cases in the last one month (Week 05-08 of 2016). This shows the woredas are in measles outbreak as per our technical guideline. The suspected measles cases reported from woredas in the outbreak contributed 77% of the national cases reported in week 08. In the month, the highest cases were reported from Degehabur woreda of Somali region, Chre woreda of Sidama zone and Bure Mudayitu woreda of zone 03 of Afar region (Table 7).

Table 7: Suspected measles cases from Wk 05-08/2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	w5	w6	w7	w8	Total
Afar	Zone 03	B/Modayitu	0	0	0	73	73
Afar	Zone 05	Dalifagi	0	7	15	4	26
Afar	Zone 05	Dewe	0	10	12	0	22
Afar	Zone 05	Telalak	6	3	0	0	9
Afar	Zone 05	S/Gelalo	0	5	0	0	5
Amh	N/Shewa	M/Juru	0	5	0	0	5
Amh	S/Gonder	Dera	2	32	0	0	34
Amh	Waghimra	Zikwala	4	2	0	0	6
Amh	W/Gojjam	Y/Densa	4	1	0	0	5
Bg	Kamashi	Yaso	12	0	0	0	12
Gam	Agnuwak	Dima	0	0	14	0	14
Oro	Arsi	Guna	0	0	7	4	11
Oro	Arsi	Merti	0	0	6	0	6
Oro	Arsi	L/hetosa	0	0	0	5	5
Oro	Bale	Gololcha	4	2	3	0	9
Oro	Borena	Gelana	14	13	3	0	30
Oro	Borena	Yabelo R	0	5	0	0	5
Oro	Guji	A/Reda	22	6	19	4	51
Oro	Guji	Shakiso T	0	17	13	0	30
Oro	Guji	O/Shakiso	9	9	4	0	22
Oro	Guji	H/Wamena	0	6	7	0	13
Oro	H/G/W	J/Geneti	0	7	4	3	14



Region	Zone	Woreda	w5	w6	w7	w8	Total
Oro	A/A Bora	Darimu	9	18	8	7	42
Oro	A/A Bora	Chora	7	6	0	6	19
Oro	A/A Bora	Gechi	4	3	0	3	10
Oro	A/A Bora	Bedele Z	1	5	2	1	9
Oro	Jimma	Sigmo	9	5	0	5	19
Oro	Jimma	Dedo	1	3	0	5	9
Oro	K/Wellega	Gidami	28			7	35
Oro	K/Wellega	D/Wabera	6		12	9	27
Oro	K/Wellega	H/Gelan	14		9	3	26
SNNP	Gamo Gofa	A/Minch Z	8	7	1	0	16
SNNP	Gedeo	Gedeb	0	1	1	6	8
SNNP	Konta Town	Konta T		0		5	5
SNNP	Sidama	Chire	42	23	20	0	85
SNNP	Sidama	Bensa	5	1	0	0	6
Som	Afder	Hargele	0	0	8	8	16
Som	Afder	Gorobakaks	0	0	8		8
Som	Degehabur	Dagahbur	69	65	34	49	217
Som	Degehabur	Dagahbur R	0	8	10	10	28
Som	Degehabur	Gunagado	7	20	1		28
Som	Degehabur	Aware	0	0	0	14	14
Som	Fik	Fiiq	9	1	0	0	10
Som	Korahe	Kabridahar R	0	12	0	0	12
Som	Korahe	Kabridahar	7	0	0		7
Sub-total			303	308	221	231	1063
Total cases per week			398	396	284	300	1378
Percent			76	78	78	77	77

7) Anthrax

In week 08, a total of 12 suspected Anthrax cases with no death reported to the national level from Amhara and Tigray regions. Zikwala woreda of Wag Himra zone of Amhara region reported majority of the cases.

Table 9: Suspected Anthrax cases reported in Week 08, 2016)

Region	Zone	Woreda	Cases	Deaths
Amhara	Wag Himra	Zikwala	6	0
Tigray	C/Tigray	Abiyi Adi T	3	0
Tigray	C/Tigray	Kola Temben	1	0
Tigray	C/Tigray	T/Abergele	1	0
Tigray	C/Tigray	Wereilehi	1	0
Total			12	0

8) Maternal Death

Since maternal death is integrated in PHEM surveillance system a number of deaths were reported to national level both through weekly report and MDRF. This week a total of 11 maternal deaths were reported to national level through routine surveillance (Table 8).

Table 8: Maternal Deaths report by Woreda, Week 08, 2016)

Region	Zone	Woreda	Death
Amhara	East Gojjam	Gozamin	1
Amhara	North Gondar	T/Armacho	1
Amhara	South Gonder	Ebinat	1
DD	DD	Dilchora Hos	1
Gambella	Agnuwak	Gambella Hos	1

Region	Zone	Woreda	Death
Oromia	Guji	Qercha	1
Oromia	Ilu Aba Bora	Metu Town	1
Oromia	West Wellega	Haru	1
SNNPR	Hawassa Town	Hawassa Hos	1
Somali	Afder	West Ime	1
Somali	Warder	Warder Hospital	1
Total			11

9) Suspected AWD Cases:

The Moyale AWD outbreak is further expanding to other woredas. So far, three additional woredas; Hudet woreda of Liben zone in Somali, Arbanich Town of Gamo Gofa in SNNP and Gelana woreda of Borena zone in Oromia reported suspected AWD cases. Nationally as of 11 March 2016, about 811 suspected cases were reported.

Moyale (Oromia and Somali): The first case was reported on 6 Nov 2015 (Four Months) . Since then a total of 458 suspected cases were reported from the town as of 11 March 2016 (Figure 11 & 12).

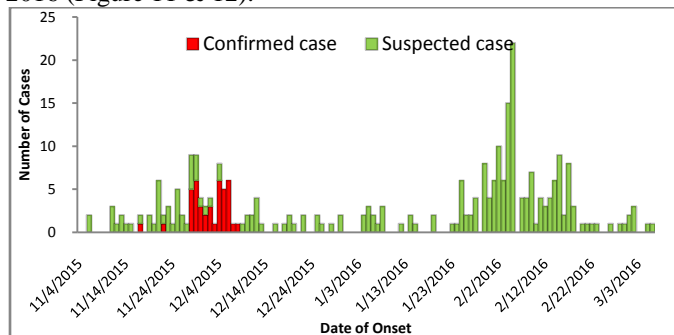


Figure 11: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Moyale, Oromia, 2016, N=284 (53 positive, 10 on culture)

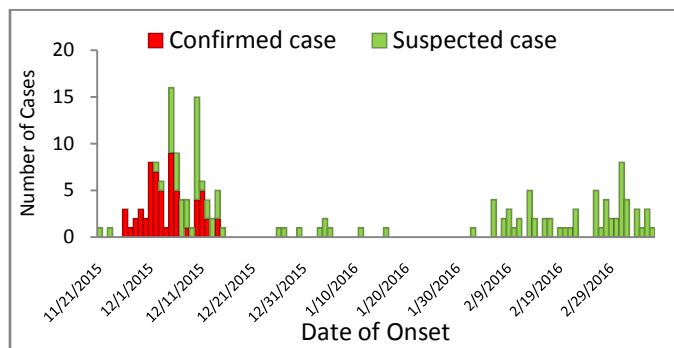


Figure 12: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Moyale, Somali, 2016, N=176(84 positive, 5 on Culture)

Hudet Woreda AWD Outbreak: The index case was reported on March 23, 2016. As of 10 March 2016, a total of 168 suspected cases were reported. Among Ten samples collected eight were tested positive at national laboratory (Figure 14).

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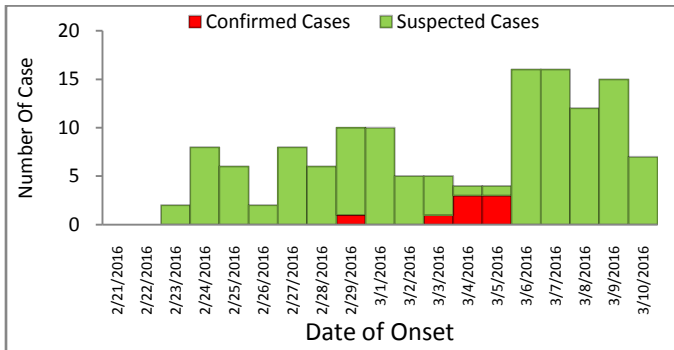


Figure 13: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Hudet, Liben, Somali, 2016, N=168 (8 positive by Culture)

Gelana Woreda AWD Outbreak: The index case was travel to Arbamich and returned back with the diseases on March 4, 2016. Three samples collected and tested at Arbaminch sub regional lab and turned positive. As of 11 March 2016, a total of 43 cases were reported. The last case was reported on 9 March 2016. No new case for the last two days (10-11 March 2016) (Figure 15).

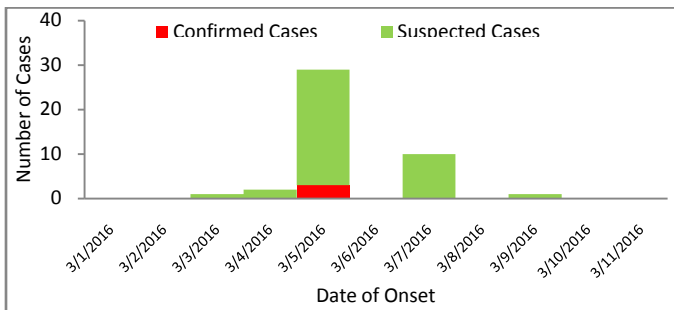


Figure 14: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Gelana, Borena, Oromia, 2016, N=43 (3 positive by Culture)

Arbaminch Woreda AWD Outbreak: As of 10 March 2016, 174 cases were reported. Samples collected and tested at regional laboratory and turned positive. The trend is slightly decreasing for the last three days (Figure 16).

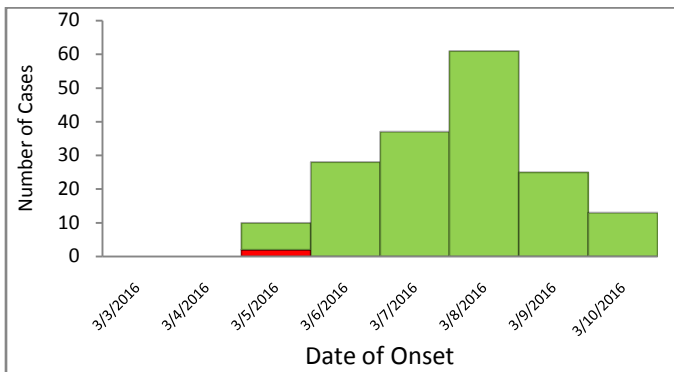


Figure 15: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Hudet, Liben, Somali, 2016, N=174 (2 positive by Culture)

10) Influenza Sentinel Surveillance

In week 07 of 2016, a total of 22 patient complaining of ILI or SARI were reported with throat swab samples from predesignated influenza sentinel sites. Among them nine were tested positive for Influenza A H1N1 (2009Pandemic). Starting from week 49 of 2015 the positivity rate of Pandemic Influenza H1N1 is increasing.

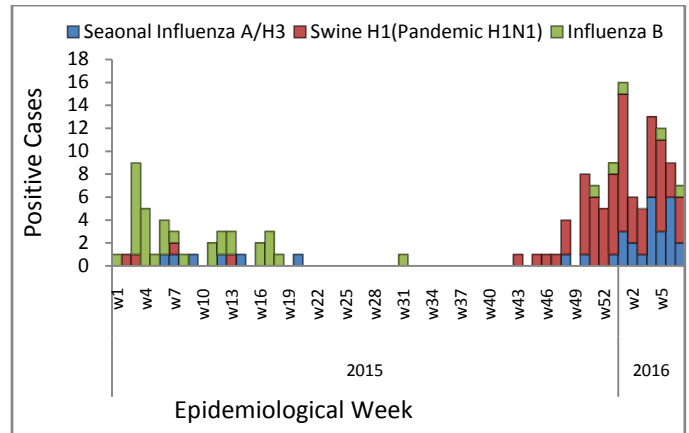


Figure 14: Influenza cases by suptype, Sentinel Surveillance, 2015-2016

11) Suspected Influenza Like Illness Event

There is abnormal increment of Influenza like illnesses in different areas of the country.

Addis Ababa: A total of 23 suspected Influenza cases were reported from different hospitals in addis Ababa. Among them Throat samples were collected from 20 patients and nine were turned positive for influenza A H1N1 (2009Pandemic). Of the cases six were died. Four of the died cases had comorbidity (two diabetic, one Asthmatic and one TB). Currently there is no new cases.

Arsi Robe Prison: A total of 65 suspected cases influenza like illness with no death are reported and samples collected from 19 patients. Laboratory result is bending.

Amhara region: The flu like illnesses have been reported from Laygaint, Estie and Andabet woredas of of South Gonder. So far, a total of 354 influenza like illness cases were reported from amhara region different woredas. Among them samples are collected from 54 patients and the laboratory result was turned positive for Influenza a H1N1 (2009 Pandemic). WThis makes the postivity rate 56% (Table 9).

IV. Response

Suspected AWD:

- Moyale Town :** A total of 84 Health Extension Workers are mobilized from neighboring kebeles and



deployed for house to house social mobilization and awareness creation activities. Daily and continuous announcement of the key messages of AWD using mobile van/loudspeaker was under way. All the woreda cabines and kebeles leaders were also deployed to mobilize the community at household level with a support of checklist. Distribution and demonstration of water treatment chemicals, More than 1,200 posters (four in items) were distributed for all at risk (seven) kebeles; Key messages was developed and distributed to schools; Orientations has also been given for all teachers in order to aware the students on regular basis. Community leaders and health development armies were oriented about reporting of AWD cases (active case search) and the key prevention actions that community members can take.

- b. **Gelana Woreda:** Two teams (from EPHI and Oromia regional health bureau) were deployed to affected areas with diagnostic kits and supplies. Training was given for 10 health workers, Case Treatment Center (CTC) shortly established in

Ergansa kebele (The only affected kebele), Case definition printed and posted in health facilities, the woreda emergency preparedness and response committee activated and visits the affected area, social mobilization activities initiated.

- c. **Arbaminch Town:** Two teams (EPHI and SNNP Regional Health Bureau) were deployed to affected area with diagnostic kits and supplies. CTC was established. Health education is started. Task force was established. Active case searching is undertaking house to house.
- d. **Hudet Woreda:** Somali regional Mobile Health and nutrition team mobilized to Hudet woreda to support AWD prevention and control interventions. Additionally two separate teams were also deployed from EPHI with diagnostic kits and supplies. CTC was established. Woreda emergency preparedness and response task force which lead by woreda administrator was activated. Social mobilization and health education activities were also initiated.