



**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BULLETIN: Weekly/Volume 2/Number 18/ Page 1-8 /2-8 May 2016**

Abyot Bekele, MPH<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ethiopian Public Health Institute, Center for Public Health Emergency Management, Telephone 1818761840/1818758631 Tall Free 8335/8665, Fax 1818758634, Email: PHEMcenter@ephi.gov.et, Website: www.ephi.gov.et, PO. Box 1842, Swaziland Street, Addis Ababa

**Highlights of the Week:**

- ✚ The national Surveillance report completeness rate is 88.0% in week 18 of 2016;
- ✚ The new weekly Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases are decreasing, while East and West Hararge zone still reporting high cases;
- ✚ The number of malaria cases were decreasing in majority of malaria hotspot woredas and sharply increasing in Jebitenan woreda of West Gojjem zone for the last several weeks;
- ✚ Measles crosses the normal threshold (five suspected cases per month) in 33 woredas;
- ✚ AWD outbreak is being reported from 18 woredas (Seba Boru of Guji, Dollo Ado and Adobay woredas of Somali region are newly affected woredas), the daily cases are decreasing in all affected woredas except in Guji and Liben zones;
- ✚ Sporadic meningitis cases have been reporting from different woredas, not crossed the epidemic threshold;
- ✚ No new human and animal Guinea Worm case for the last eight months

**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 18 of 2016 and daily phone communication, line list reports of outbreaks for week 19 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 18, the national surveillance completeness rate is 88.8% which is above WHO

minimum requirement. Comparing with previous week, the national completeness rate is increased. Of the 11 regional states and city administrations, nine of them achieved more than 80%. Harari, Addis Ababa, Amhara and Binishangul, regions achieved more than 90% surveillance completeness. Gambella region is reported less than 80% while Afar region did not reported. In general nationally the surveillance is in the position of detecting any unusual increment of diseases or conditions under surveillance (Figure 1).

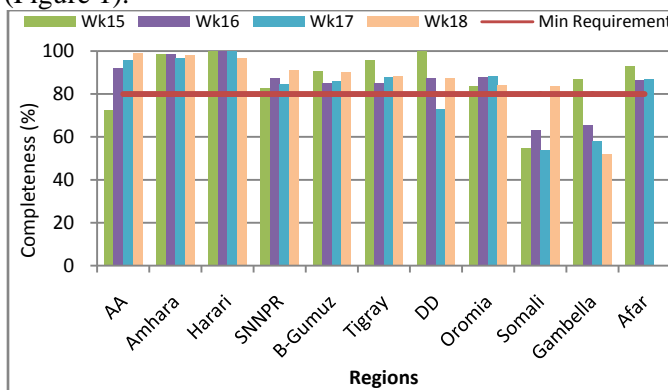


Figure 1: Regional Surveillance Report Completeness, Week 15-18/2016

**Timeliness:** In week 18, the national surveillance timeliness rate is 83% which is above WHO minimum requirement. From the total 11 regional states and city administrations nine of them achieved more than 80% surveillance report timeliness. Gambella region reported less than 80% on time and Afar region did not reported within expected time (Figure 2).

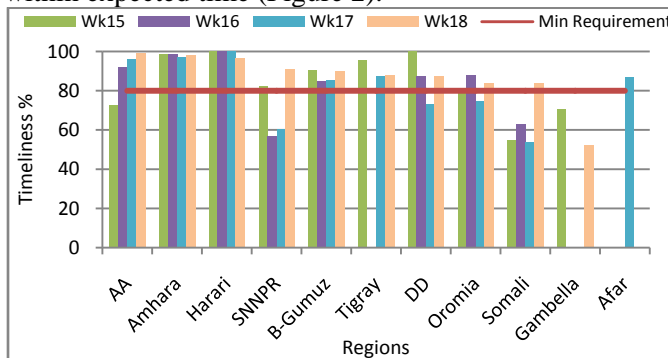


Figure 2: Regional Surveillance Report timeliness, Week 15-18/2016

# Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin

## III. Diseases and conditions

### 1) Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

**National SAM Trend:** In week 18, a total of 3,637 new SAM cases with 3 deaths (0.8% CFR) were reported to national level through weekly routine surveillance from all regions. Among the new cases 3,260 are outpatient and the rest 377 are inpatient cases. The trend is decreasing from week to week for the last four weeks. Comparing with the last week data, the new SAM cases in week 18 of 2016 decreased by 18% (from 3,910 in week 17 to 3,637 in week 18). However, the new SAM cases are increased by 17% in week 18 of 2016 compared with the same week of 2014 (from 3,059 in week 18 of 2014 to 3,637 in week 18 of 2016) and by decreased by 13% compared with same week of 2015 (from 4,169 in week 18 of 2015 to 3,637 in week 18 of 2016) (Figure 3).

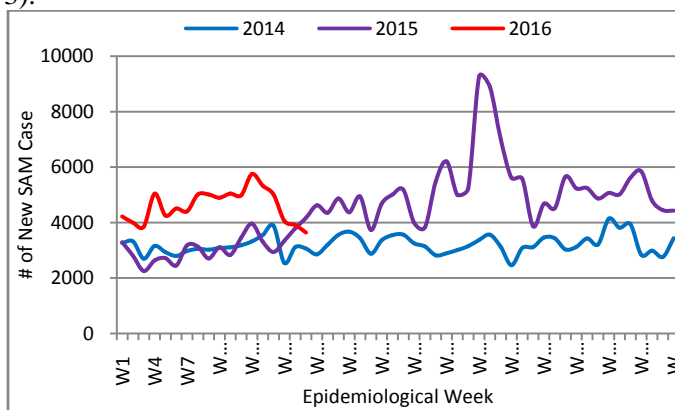


Figure 3: National SAM cases trend, 2014-2016

**Regional SAM Trend:** Among the 3,639 new SAM cases reported in the week, 1,790 (42%) are reported from Oromia regional state, followed by SNNP and Amhara regions, 837 (13%) and 484 (13%) respectively (Figure 4).

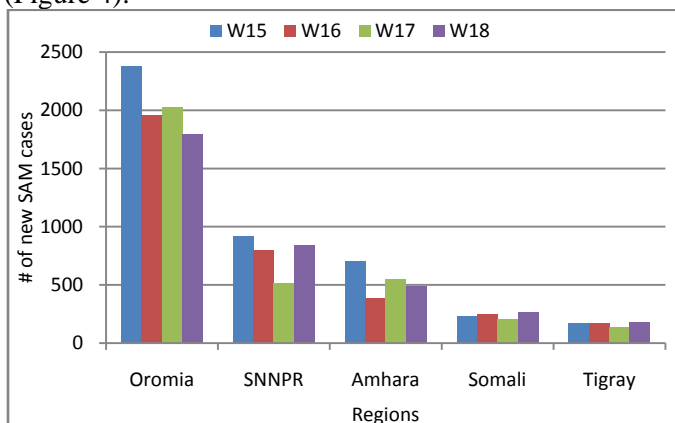


Figure 4: SAM trend by region by week 15-18/2016

Among the total new SAM cases reported in the week, 377 (10%) 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 18, 2016

Region	Total SAM	OTP	Inpatient	Death
Addis Ababa	41	30	11	0
Amhara	484	475	9	0
B-Gumuz	12	12	0	0
Dire Dawa	17	13	4	0
Gambella	5	0	5	0
Harari	10	10	0	0
Oromia	1790	1584	206	1
SNNPR	837	714	123	2
Somali	265	251	14	0
Tigray	176	171	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3637</b>	<b>3260</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>3</b>
Percent	100	89.6	10.4	0.8

**Zonal SAM Trend:** In week 18, East Hararge, West Hararge, Sidama, Bale, Guji and Hadiya zones reported the highest number of new SAM cases. Totally, top 15 zones contributed 67% of the national cases reported in the week. Comparing with previous week, the number of new SAM cases relatively increased in week 18 of 2016 in East Hararge, West Hararge, Sidama, Guji, Gedio, North Wollo, Gamo Gofa and Central Tigray zones (Table 2).

Table 2: Top 18 zones reported highest number of new SAM cases in week 18 of 2016

Region	Zone	w15	w16	w17	w18
Oro	E/Hararge	759	631	424	599
Oro	W/Hararge	351	241	295	389
SNNP	Sidama	203	212	124	207
Oro	Bale	134	202	238	189
Oro	Guji	154	162	128	148
SNNP	Hadiya	146	151	73	141
Amh	S/Wollo	109	50	128	121
Oro	Jimma	98	127	122	101
Oro	E/Shewa	93	97	93	92
SNNP	Gedeo	100	73	50	81
Amh	N/Wollo	82	63	53	80
Amh	S/Gonder	68	44	77	80
SNNP	G/Gofa	79	72	48	75
Oro	Arsi	190	87	199	74
Tigr	C/Tigray	47	47	40	73
Sum Top 18 zones		2613	2259	2092	2450
Sum National		5013	4058	3910	3637
Percent top 18 zones		52	56	54	67



**Woreda SAM Trend:** In week 18, Garamuleta, Fedis, Bedeno and Deder woredas of East Hararge zone and Mieso and Gemechis woredas of West Hararge zone reported the highest number of new SAM cases compared with other woredas. Among top 15 woredas 12 were from East and West Hararge zones. Top 18 woredas contributed 22% of the national new SAM cases reported in the week (table 3).

Table 3: Top 18 woredas reported highest number of new SAM cases in week 18 of 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	w15	w16	w17	w18
Oro	E/Hararge	Garamuleta	9	13	9	76
Oro	E/Hararge	Fedis	63	68	61	67
Oro	E/Hararge	Bedeno	42	33	18	64
Oro	E/Hararge	Deder	34	31	0	45
Oro	E/Hararge	Melka Belo	41	22	0	43
Oro	E/Hararge	Kersa EH	48	39	29	41
Oro	E/Hararge	Haromaya R	50	40	35	35
Oro	E/Hararge	Goro Gutu	45	61	25	34
Oro	W/Hararge	Meiso	28	22	27	143
Oro	W/Hararge	Gemechis	47	25	37	44
Oro	W/Hararge	Mesela	31	25	23	39
Oro	W/Hararge	Chiro Z	46	37	54	37
SNNP	Hadiya	E/ Badwocho	40	32	18	37
SNNP	Sidama	Dara	31	76	14	40
Tigr	C/Tigray	M/Leha	15	15	8	44
Sum Top 18 Woredas			570	539	358	789
Sum National			5013	4058	3910	3637
Percent top 18 Woredas			11	13	9	22

## 2) Malaria

**National Malaria Trend:** Totally 23,777 malaria cases (clinical and Confirmed) were reported to the national level in week 18 of 2016. Comparing with last week data, in week 18 the national malaria cases increased by 7% (from 22,205 in week 17 of 2016 to 23,777 in week 18 of 2016). However, the total malaria cases reported in week 18 of 2016 is decreased by 20% comparing with similar week of 2014 (from 30012 in week 18 of 2014 to 23,777 in week 18 of 2016) and increased by 31% comparing with similar week of 2018 (from 25,920 in week 18 of 2018 to 23,777 in week 18 of 2016) (Figure 5).

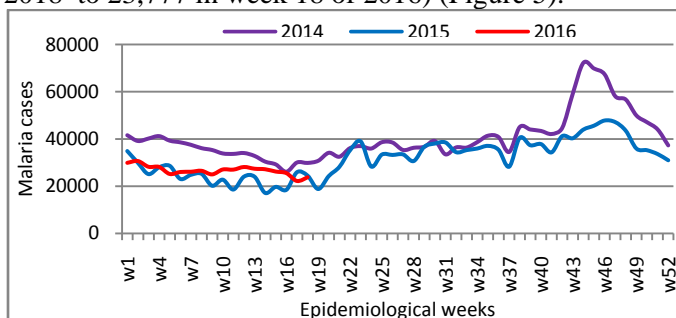


Figure 5: National Malaria cases trend, 2014-2016

**Regional Malaria Trend:** Amhara region reported the highest number of cases in the week followed by SNNP and Oromia regions. Compared with last week, the malaria cases relatively increased in Amhara, Oromia and Somali regions while it is decreased in other regions (Figure 6).

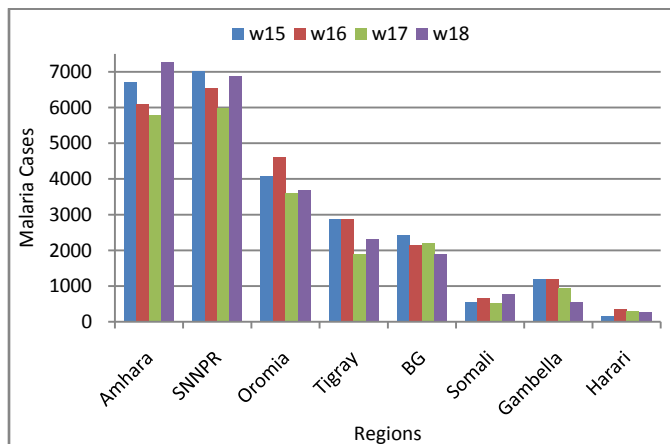


Figure 6: Regional Malaria trend, Week 15-18/2016

In week 18, a total of 110,336 febrile cases suspected for malaria are tested either by microscopy or RDT. Of which 22,861 (21%) are ended positive for malaria parasites. PF contributes 15,061 (63.3%) while 7,800 (32.8%) were PV and the rest 1,099 (4%) are clinically diagnosed malaria cases. There are only 199 (0.8%) inpatient cases with one death reported in the week (Table 4).

Table 4: Regional Malaria cases by type and region, Week 18, 2016

Region	Tested	Malaria	PF	PV	Cli.	Inp	Death	MPR
Amh	33171	7279	4547	2728	4	43	0	22
SNNP	36717	6877	4238	2542	97	60	1	18
Oro	20465	3685	2462	1132	91	10	0	18
Tigr	11095	2323	1515	804	4	21	0	21
BG	5646	1882	1389	282	211	34	0	30
Som	684	776	284	70	422	10	0	52
Gam	1200	544	376	84	84	11	0	38
Har	498	261	199	58	4	7	0	52
AA	580	134	41	94	-1	2	0	23
DD	280	16	10	6	0	1	0	6
Total	110336	23777	15061	7800	916	199	1	21
%			63.3	32.8	3.9	0.8	0.5	

Note: Tested-Suspected malaria fever cases examined by microscopy or RDT, PF-Plasmodium falciparum, PV-Plasmodium vivax, Cli-Clinical Malaria, 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 few zones. Among them malaria is increasing in South Gonder, West Gojjem, Central Tigray, Gamo Gofa, South Omo Gedio and Hadiya zones (Figure 7.1 & 7.2).

# Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin

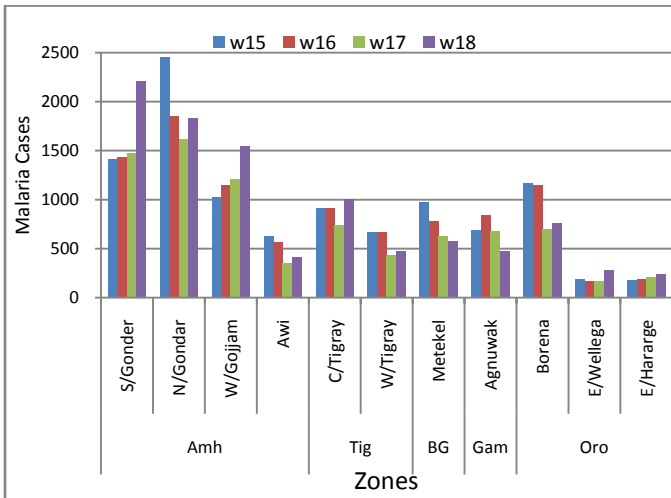


Figure 7.1: Malaria Cases by zones, Week 15-18/2016

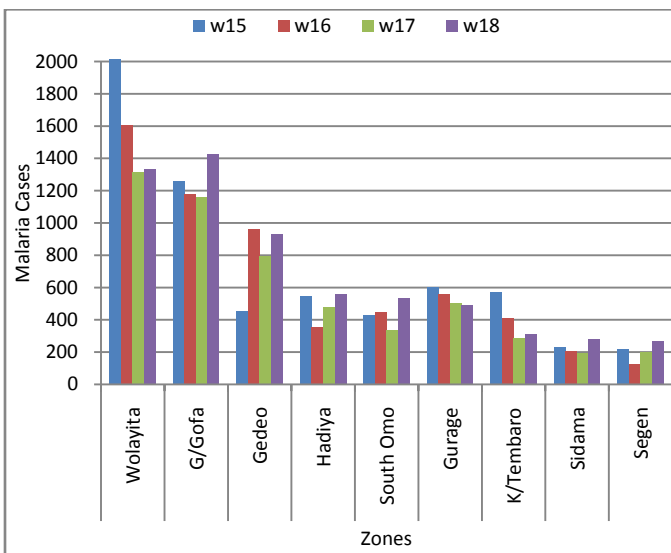


Figure 7.2: Malaria Cases by zones, Week 15-18/2016

**Woreda Malaria Trend:** Up on disaggregating the data to the woreda level, malaria cases have been increased in few woredas while it is decreasing in majority of the hotspot areas. Among them malaria cases show increasing in Fogera, Dera, Estea, Ferta and Andabet woredas of South Gonder zone, Jebitenan and Finota Selam woredas of West Gojjem, Sherkole woreda of Asosa zone, Haramaya woreda of East Hararge, Uba Debretehay, Kemba and Boreda woredas of Gamo Gofa, Selamago woreda of South Omo zone, Humbo woreda of Walayita and

Wereiilehe woreda of Central Tigray zone (Figure 8.1 & 8.2).

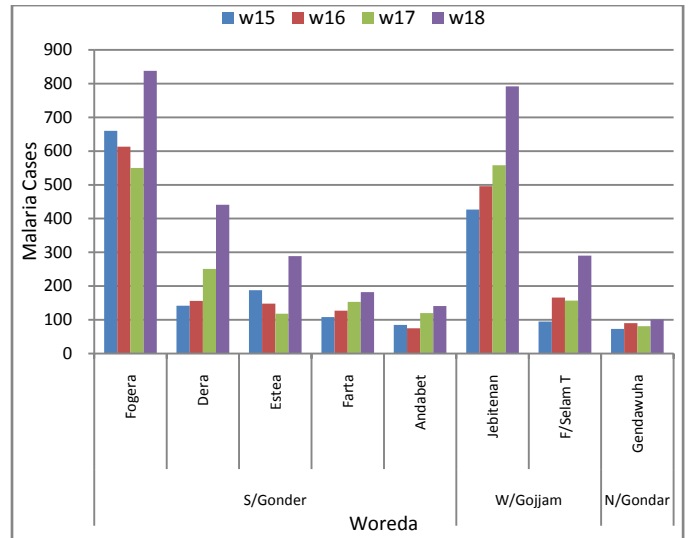


Figure 8.1: Woredas in which malaria cases increasing from week to week, Wk 15-18/2016

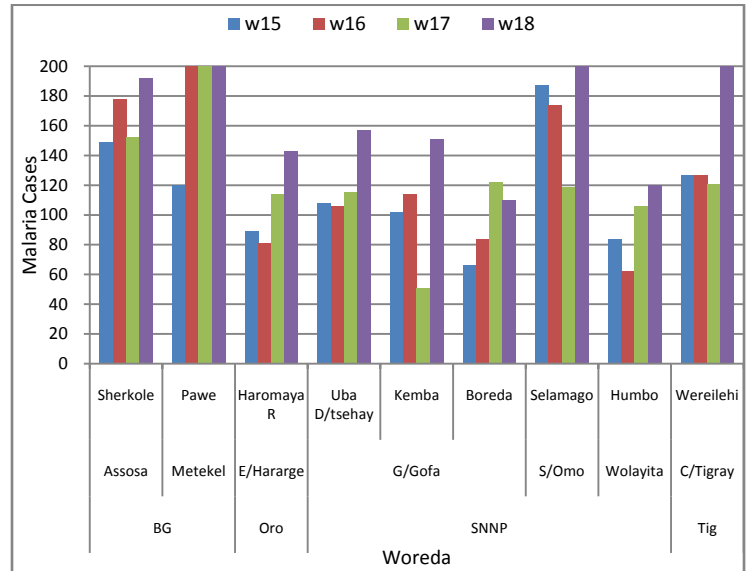


Figure 8.2: Woredas in which malaria cases increasing from week to week, Wk 15-18/2016

### 3) Rabies:

Nationally, a total of 96 rabies exposure cases with zero death are reported in week 18 of 2016. All the cases are reported from Amhara and Tigray regions. Among them 18 (19%) are reported from Aksum tawon of Central



Tigray zone, 15 (15%) are from Gonder town of North Gonder and 13 (13.5%) are from Shiraro town of Central Tigray (Table 5).

Table 5: Regional rabies Exposure cases , Week 18, 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	E-Cases	Percent	Deaths
Amh	N/Shewa	D/brehan Hos	2	2.1	0
Amh	Dese T	Dese T	2	2.1	0
Amh	Gonder T	Gonder T	15	15.6	0
Amh	Waghimra	S/Seyemt	10	10.4	0
Amh	W/Gojjam	Y/Densa	1	1.0	0
Tig	C/Tigray	Abiyi Adi T	7	7.3	0
Tig	C/Tigray	Adwa T	2	2.1	0
Tig	C/Tigray	Akisum T	18	18.8	0
Tig	Mekele	Mekele	8	8.3	0
Tig	N/W/Tigray	S/E/Silase T	6	6.3	0
Tig	S/ East	S/Saharati	3	3.1	0
Tig	N/W/Tigray	Shiraro T	13	13.5	0
Tig	C/Tigray	T/Abergele	3	3.1	0
Tig	E/Tigray	Wekero T	6	6.3	0
Total			96	100.0	0

#### 4) Meningitis

In week 18 of 2016, a total of 22 suspected meningitis cases are reported to the national level through weekly routine surveillance. Among them 11 (50%) are from Oromia, 6 (27%) cases are from SNNP, 2 (9%) are from Addis Ababa region, 1 (5%) each reported from Amhara, Gambella and Tigray regions. Majority of the cases reported from Hospitals. Up on disaggregating the hospital cases to woreda level, the cases were reported from different woredas (table 6). The Meningitis threshold was not crossed in all reported woredas .

Table 6: Suspected Meningitis Cases in week 18, 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	Total MM	OP	IP	Death
AA	K/Keraniyo	ALERT Hos	2	1	1	0
Amh	N/Shewa	Ataye Hos	1	1	0	1
Gam	Agnuwak	Gambella Hos	1	0	1	0
Oro	Bale	Goba Town	2	0	2	0
Oro	Borena	Bule Hora Hos	3	0	3	0
Oro	Borena	Yabelo Hos	1	0	1	0
Oro	Guji	Negele Hos	1	0	1	0
Oro	H/G/Wellega	Shambu T	1	0	1	0
Oro	Jimma T	JimmaT	2	2	0	0
Oro	W/Hararge	Gelemso Hos	1	1	0	0
SNNP	Gedeo	Dila Hos	4	0	4	0
SNNP	Hawassa T	Hawassa Hos	1	0	1	0
SNNP	S/Omo	Jinka Hos	1	0	1	0
Tig	W/Tigray	Humera T	1	0	1	0
Total			22	5	17	1

#### 5) Measles

**National measles trend:** Grossly the national measles suspected cases reported through weekly routine surveillance is decreased in week 18 of 2016 compared

with similar week of 2014 and 2015 (Figure 9). In week 18 of 2016, a total of 144 suspected measles cases reported with one death from all regions. Majority of cases 94 (65%) were reported from Oromia region followed by Amhara region 34 (24%) (Table 7).

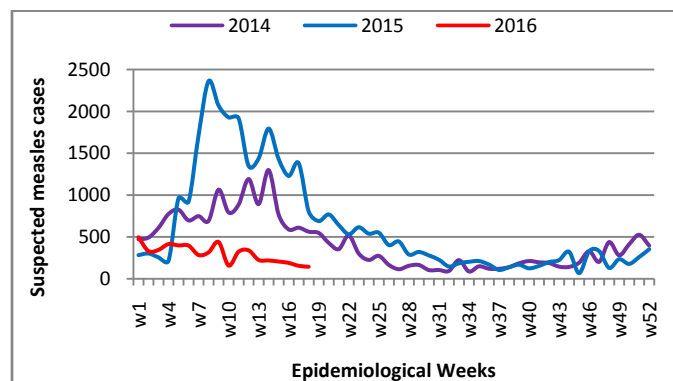


Figure 9: National suspected Measles Trend ,2014-2016

Table 7: Suspected Measles cases, week 18, 2016

Region	Cases	Percent	Death
Addis Ababa	5	3.5	0
Amhara	34	23.6	0
Benishangul-Gumuz	0	0.0	0
Dire Dawa	0	0.0	0
Gambella	0	0.0	0
Harari	1	0.7	0
Oromia	94	65.3	1
SNNPR	4	2.8	0
Somali	6	4.2	0
Tigray	0	0.0	0
Grand Total	144	100.0	1

**Woreda Measles trend:** Up on disaggregating suspected measles cases to woreda level, 33 woredas reported five and more suspected cases in the last one month (Week 15-18 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 49 % of the national cases reported in week 18 (Table 8).

Table 8: Suspected measles cases from Wk 15-18/2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	w15	w16	w17	w18	Total
AA	A/Ketema	A/Ketema	3	1	0	2	6
AA	Chirkos	Chirkos	2	1	0	2	5
AA	N/ S/Lafto	N/ S/Lafto	2	4	1	0	7
Amh	Bahirdar	Bahirdar	1	4	1	0	6
Amh	Gonder T	Gonder T	3	0	1	1	5
Amh	N/Gondar	E/Belesa	0	0	0	12	12
Amh	N/Shewa	M/Wedera	0	0	0	5	5
Amh	W/Gojjam	N/Achefer	11	9	2	5	27



# Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin

Region	Zone	Woreda	w15	w16	w17	w18	Total
Amh	W/Gojjam	Bahirdar Z	2	3	5	3	13
Har	Harari	Jenella	1	1	4	1	7
Oro	Arsi	Guna	15	7	2	5	29
Oro	Arsi	Merti	3	0	6		9
Oro	Borena	Bule Hora	3	4	0	0	7
Oro	E/Hararge	Gole Oda	5	5	0	0	10
Oro	E/Hararge	Babile	0	4	4	1	9
Oro	Guji	Girja	22	0	0	0	22
Oro	Guji	H/Wamena	5	4	0	0	9
Oro	Guji	O/Shakiso	4	0	0	1	5
Oro	Guji	Shakiso T	3	0	0	2	5
Oro	H/G/Wellega	A/Chomen	7	2	2	2	13
Oro	H/G/Wellega	Shambu T	2	2	0	2	6
Oro	Jimma	L/Seka	1	4	4	11	20
Oro	Jimma	Sigmo	2	0	0	8	10
Oro	Jimma	Agaro	1	4	0	2	7
Oro	Q/Wellega	D/Sedi	13	2	2	0	17
Oro	Q/Wellega	D/Dollo	2	2	6	3	13
Oro	S/W/Shewa	Woliso R	0	5	16	2	23
Oro	S/W/Shewa	Ameya	4	0	7	1	12
Oro	W/Hararge	H/Gudina	0	5	0	0	5
Oro	W/Shewa	G/Beret	0	11	0	0	11
SNNP	Hawassa T	Hawassa	0	5	0	0	5
SNNP	Sidama	Bensa	1	2	3	0	6
Sub-total			118	91	66	71	346
Total cases per week			206	190	155	144	695
Percent			57	48	43	49	50

## 6) Anthrax

In week 18, a total of 14 suspected Anthrax cases with zero death reported from Amhara and Tigray regions (Figure 9).

Table 9: Suspected Anthrax cases reported in Week 18, 2016)

Region	Zone	Woreda	Cases	Deaths
Amhara	Wag Himra	Zikwala	3	0
Amhara	North Gondar	Tselemet	2	0
Amhara	South Gondar	Ebinat	2	0
Tigray	Central Tigray	Abiyi Adi Town	2	0
Amhara	North Gondar	Adiarikay	1	0
Amhara	North Gondar	Gondar Zuriya	1	0
Amhara	Wag Himra	Sehale Seyemt	1	0
Tigray	Central Tigray	Kola Temben	1	0
Tigray	Eastern Tigray	Hawzen	1	0
Grand			14	0

## 7) 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 10 maternal deaths were reported to national level through routine surveillance. This week only Addis Abab, Harari, Oromia and SNNP regions reported maternal deaths while other regions reported zero death (Table 10).

Table 10: Maternal Deaths report by Woreda, Week 18, 2016)

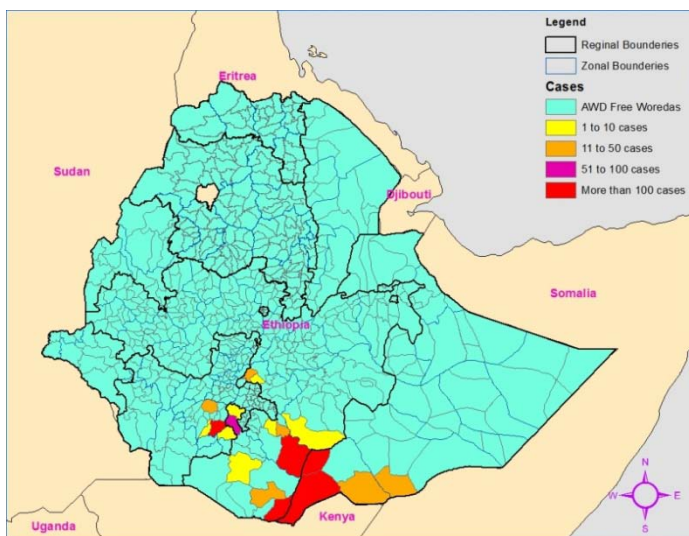
Region	Zone	Woreda	Deaths
Addis Ababa	Yeka	Yeka	1
Harari	Harari	Diretiyara	1
Oromia	Borena	Moyale Hospital	1
Oromia	East Hararge	Kersa EH	1
Oromia	East Hararge	Midlega Tole	1
Oromia	East Wellega	Boneya Bushe	1
Oromia	Finfine Zuria	Walmera	1
Oromia	Ilu Aba Bora	Metu Town	1
Oromia	Sebeta Town	Sebeta Town	1
SNNPR	South Omo	Bena Tsemay	1
Grand Total			10

## 8) Suspected AWD Cases:

The Moyale AWD outbreak is further expanding to other woredas. So far, 18 woredas were reported suspected AWD cases in three regions (Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions) (Map 1). Nationally as of 14 May 2016, about 1727 suspected AWD cases with 205 confirmed cases were reported from 23 woredas in three regions (table 11). Dollo Ado woreda in Liben zone of Somali region and Dolobay woreda of Warder zone of Somali region, Mada Walabu woreda of Bale zone, and Seba Boru woreda of Guji zone are newly affected woredas in the week. Suspected cases were epidemiologically linked with laboratory confirmed cases. Currently, daily suspected AWD Cases are decreased in majority of the affected woredas and under control in Moyale, Arbamich, Gelana and Hudet woredas.

Table 11: AWD cases by Woreda, Week 18, 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	First case	T.Cases	Confirmed
Oro	Borena	Muyale	18/6/2018	286	53
Oro	Borena	Gelana	3/3/2016	52	5
Oro	Borena	Dehas	3/18/16	18	0
Oro	Borena	Yaebello	1/22/2016	6	0
Oro	Borena	Abeya	3/31/2016	1	0
Oro	Guji	A/Rede	4/22/2016	1	0
Oro	Guji	Goro Dola	4/6/2016	12	0
Oro	Guji	Liban	3/23/2016	98	14
Oro	Bale	M/wolabu	5/12/2016	9	0
Oro	Guji	Negele T	3/27/2016	104	10
Oro	Guji	Seba Boru	4/28/2016	4	0
Oro	Guji	Wadera	4/14/2016	22	1
Oro	W/Arsi	Shashemene	4/1/2016	6	3
Oro	W/Arsi	Shalla	4/22/2016	15	2
Som	Liben	Muyale	18/21/2018	273	84
Som	Liben	Hudet	2/23/2016	276	18
Som	Liben	Dolo Ado	5/2/2016	119	8
Som	Afder	Dolobay	5/13/2016	17	0
SNNP	G/Gofa	A/minch T	3/5/2016	303	4
SNNP	G/Gofa	A/minch R	3/5/2016	65	1
SNNP	G/Gofa	Bonke	3/18/2016	3	0
SNNP	G/Gofa	Kucha	3/22/2016	28	0
SNNP	Amaro	Amaro	3/15/2016	9	2
Total				1727	205



Map 1: AWD Affected Woredas, 14 May 2016

**Moyale (Oromia and Somali):** The first case was reported on 6 Nov 2015 (Five Months ago) . Since then a total of 559 suspected cases were reported from the town as of 22 April 2016. Currently the trend is decreasing. In Oromia Moyale the last case was reported on 2 April 2016 and in Somali Moyale the date of onset of the last case was on 10 April 2016 (Figure 10.1 & 10.2).

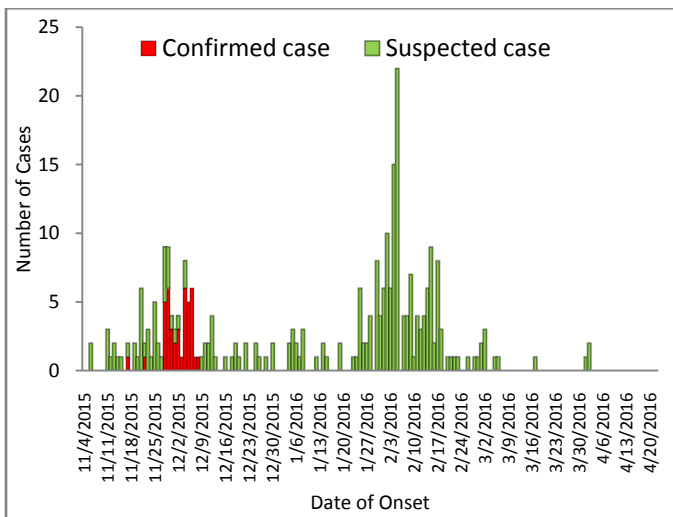


Figure 10.1: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Moyale, Oromia, 2016, N=286 (53 positive, 18 on culture)

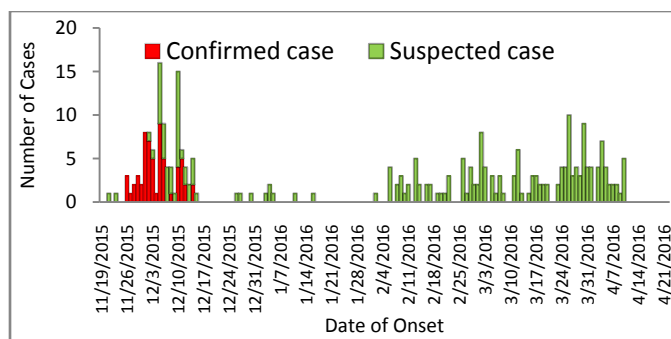


Figure 10.2: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Moyale, Somali, 2016, N=273 (84 positive, 5 on Culture).

**Hudet Woreda AWD Outbreak:** The index case was reported on March 23, 2016. As of 14 May 2016, a total of 276 suspected cases and 18 confirmed cases were reported. Currently the trend is sharply decreasing. The date of onset of the last case was on 26 March 2016 and zero report was reported for more than one month (Figure 10.3). The transmission is interrupted.

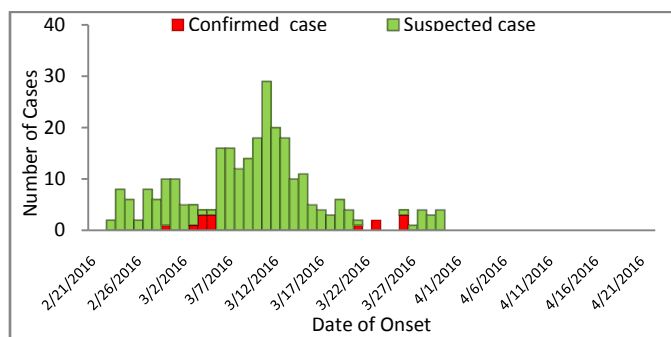


Figure 10.3: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Hudet, Liben, Somali, 2016, N=276 (18 positive by Culture)

**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 14 May 2016, a total of 52 cases were reported (Figure 10.4). The transmission is interrupted.

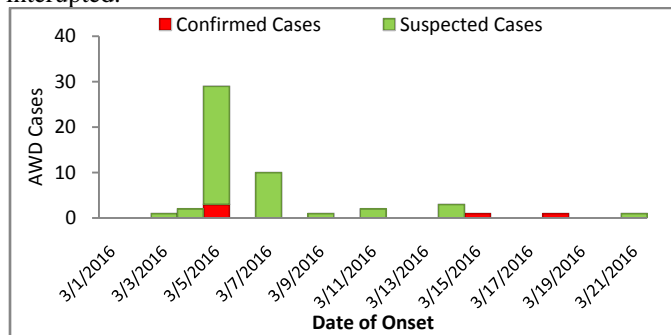


Figure 10.4: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Gelana, Borena, Oromia, 2016, N=52 (4 were confirmed)

# Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin

**Gamogofa AWD Outbreak:** As of 14 May 2016, a total of 371 cases were reported from Arbamich Town, Arbaminch Zuria and Bonke wredas of the zone. Among them 303(82%) were from Arbamich town, 65(18%) were from Arbaminch zuria and 3 (1%) were from Bonke wereda. Samples collected and tested at regional laboratory and turned positive. Currently the trend is sharply decreasing and the date of onset of the last case was on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2016 in Arbaminch Zuria and on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2016 in Arbaminch town (Figure 10.5).

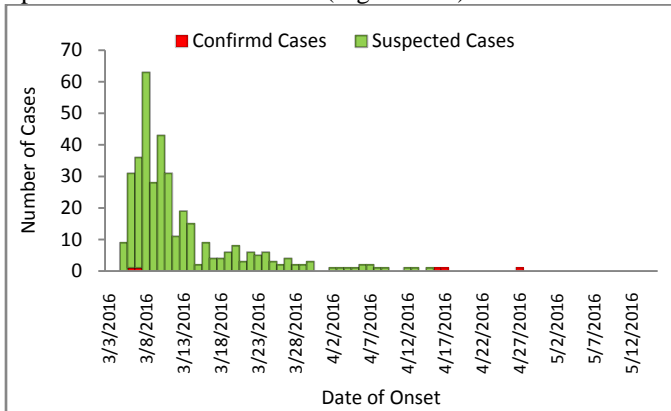


Figure 10.5: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Arbaminch, Liben, Somali, 2016, N=370 (4 positive by Culture and or RDT)

**Guji Zone:** Suspected AWD cases are also being reported from Negele Borena twon and Liben woreda of Guji zone. The first suspected case was reported on March 23/2016. As of May 14/2016 a total of 250 suspected AWD cases were reported. Among them 104 (42%) of the cases were reported from Negele Borena town, 98 (39%) from libel woreda, 22 (9%) from Wadera woreda, 12 (5%) from Goro Dola woreda, 4 (2%) from Seba Boru and the rest one case was reported from Adola Rede woreda . The trend of the daily suspected cases are still increasing (Figure 10.6). The outbreak is ongoing and spreading to new woredas in the zone and to Mada Walabu woreda of Bale zone.

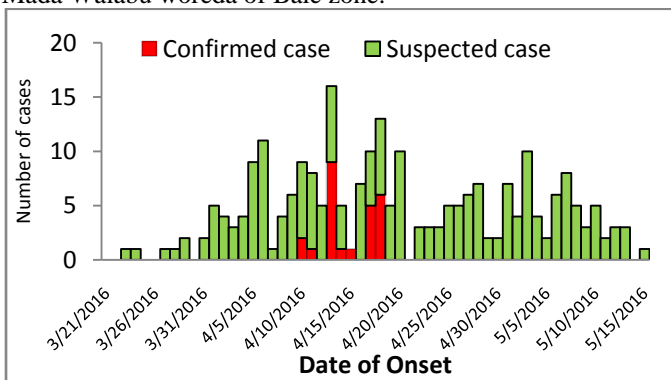


Figure 10.6: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Guji zone, 2016, N=147 (25 positive case)

**Dolo Ado Woreda Suspected AWD Outbreak:** In Dolo Ado woreda the first suspected AWD case was reported on 2 Weekly/Volume 2/No. 18

May 2016. As of May 14/2016 a total of 119 suspected AWD cases were identified and reported from the woreda. Among them 8 were positive by RDT and further laboratory investigation is undertaking at EPHI on culture. In addition 17 suspected new cases were reported from Dolobay woreda of Afdere zone which share borders with Dolo Ada.

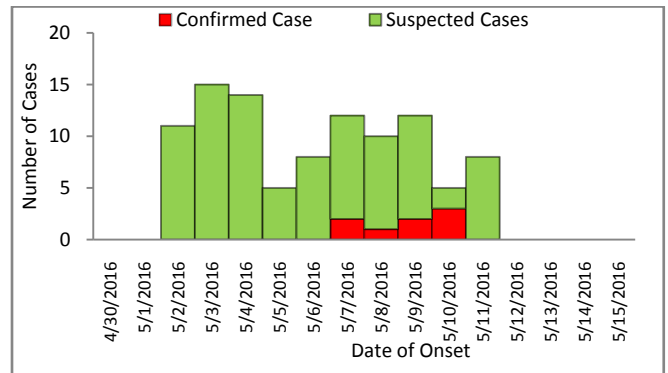


Figure 10.7: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Dollo Ado, 2016, N=119 (8 positive case)

## 9) Influenza Sentinel Surveillance

In week 18 of 2016, a total of 20 samples were collected from patients with Influenza like illness or SARI at predesignated influenza sentinel sites. Among them two were tested positive for Influenza B and one were positive for seasonal influenza A (H3N2). Relatively comparing with previous weeks the positivity rate for pandemic influenza H1N1 is decreasing (Figure 11).

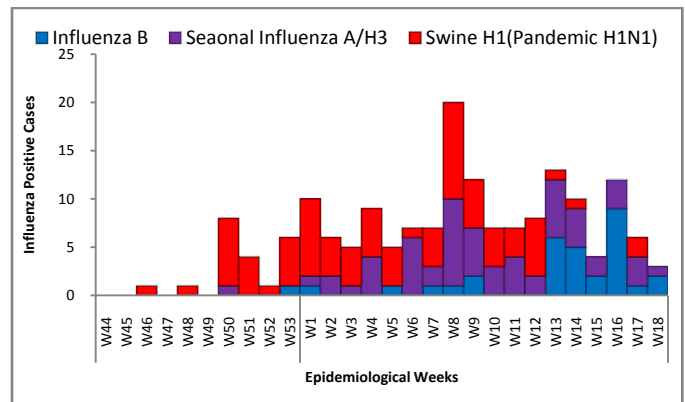


Figure 11: Influenza cases by subtype, Sentinel Surveillance, 2018-2016

## 10) Guinea Worm (GW)

**Level I Surveillance:** The last case was reported on October 21/2015 almost seven months ago. No new GW case of animal and human in 2016 year to date. A total of 140 suspected cases were identified and verified in endemic woredas (Gog and Abobo). Among them 7 suspected cases were admitted to the Case Containment Center (CCC) for follow-up. **Level II**





**Surveillance:** In the week, a total of 29 GW rumors received and verified from currently non endemic woredas of Gambella region and 15 rumors from Nyangatom woreda of South Omo zone and Surma woreda of Benchi Maji zone in SNNP region. **Level III Surveillance:** A total of three rumors of Guinea worm cases received through toll free hotline (8335) and linked with nearby health facility for verification.

The National Technical Working Group had a meeting on 09/May/2016 to follow up the ongoing activities. The ongoing activities are evaluated and plan of action for the next three months is revised to realize and maximize the effort of diseases transmission interruption. Supportive supervision is undertaking in Nyngatom and Surma districts to intensify Guinea worm surveillance and related activities. Letters sent to all regions to strengthening and scale up the Guinea worm surveillance, community awareness level about the disease and reward system by assigning one focal person at all levels nationwide.

#### IV. Response

##### AWD Outbreak:

- a. Different teams deployed from regional health bureaus, Ethiopian Public Health Institute and partners have continued supporting all AWD affected woredas.
- b. Lifesaving drugs, medical supplies and CTC kits are continuously refilled
- c. Patient isolation and treatment in designated CTC (Case Treatment Center), Contact tracing, infection prevention, health education and social mobilization activities, distributing of water treatment chemicals at household level, treatment of water at the source and detail case investigation is undertaking in all AWD affected woredas.
- d. Latrine construction is massively undertaking by community through the crossfollow up and inspection of woreda and kebele cabinets.
- e. Daily activities are being evaluated by zonal and woreda emergency preparedness and response committees