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Highlights of the Week:

- ✦ The national Surveillance report completeness and timeliness rate are 93.5% and 91.9 in week 19 respectively;
- ✦ The new weekly Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases are increased in Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions, while East and West Hararge zone still reporting high cases;
- ✦ Malaria cases have up surging in 25 woredas which needs close follow up and investigation;
- ✦ Measles crosses the normal threshold (five suspected cases per month) in 30 woredas;
- ✦ AWD outbreak is still ongoing and further expanding in Liben and Afder zones of Somali region;
- ✦ Sporadic meningitis cases have been reporting from different woredas, not crossed the epidemic threshold;
- ✦ A total of 22 Suspected Yellow Fever cases were reported from South Ari woreda of South Omo zone. Verification and investigation is underway.
- ✦ One suspected Guinea worm identified and investigation is undertaking;

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 19 of 2016 and daily phone communication, line list reports of outbreaks for week 20 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: The national completeness rate of reports from government health facilities was 93.5% . Except for all the regions has fulfilled the expected minimum completeness rate for the week. Gambella region which has a challenge on reporting in the last few weeks has shown improvement and has fulfilled the minimum requirement in week 19 (Figure 1).

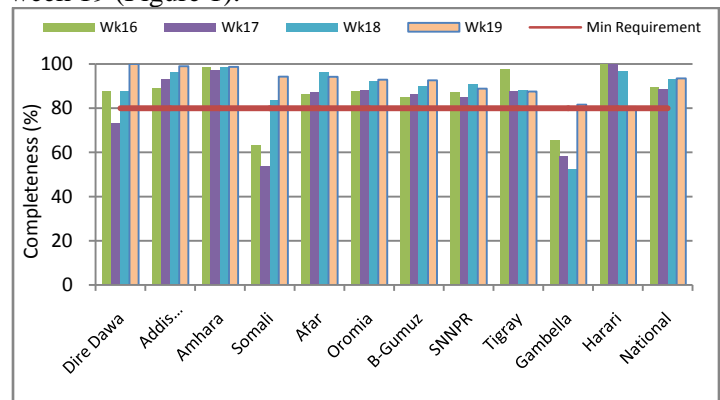


Figure 1: Regional Surveillance Report Completeness, Week 16-19/2016

Timeliness: In week 19, the national surveillance timeliness rate was 91.9% which is above minimum requirement. From all regional states and city administrations nine of them achieved more than 80% surveillance report timeliness. Afar region did not reported on time for the last two weeks (Figure 2).

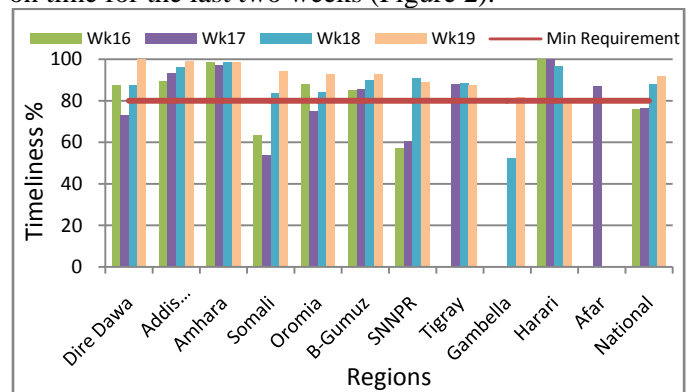


Figure 2: Regional Surveillance Report timeliness, Week 16-19/2016

III. Diseases and conditions

1) Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

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National SAM Trend: A total of 4,825 SAM cases were reported in week 19 of 2016. This number is a bit higher than what was reported at the same time in 2015. The number of SAM cases has increased by 35% from week 17 which has documented the lowest number since the beginning of 2016. The same pattern of decline followed by a steady increase of SAM cases has been seen in 2015(Figure 3)

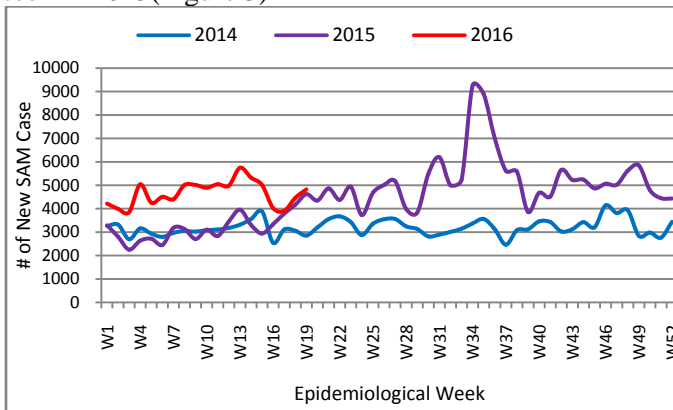


Figure 3: National SAM cases trend,2014-2016

Regional SAM Trend: In week 19 Oromia region has accounted for 47.0 % of the national cases followed by SNNPR (22.4%) and Somali (9.0%) of the national cases. The three regions has an increase of SAM cases by 26.8%, 29.4% and 64.2% respectively in week 19 as compared to week 18 (Figure 4). The other regions which have shown an increase in the number of SAM cases are Dire Dawa, Harari, Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella. Although the net number of cases is small (Less than 50) close follow up of the trend in the coming week is recommended.

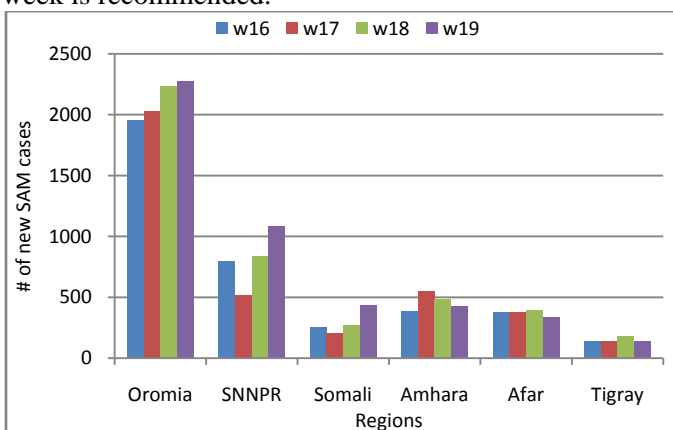


Figure 4: SAM trend by region by week 16-19/2016

The inpatient rate for SAM cases in week 19 was 9.8% at national level. However when further analysis was done at regional level most regions have an inpatient rate

of more than 10%, which is the highest acceptable rate. For predominantly urban areas like Addis Ababa and Harari the high inpatient rate may be attributed to referral from nearby places. However the high inpatient rate as detailed in table 2 should be further evaluated. (Table 1 (Table 1)).

Table 1: New OTP and SC SAM cases and deaths in week 19, 2016

Region	Total SAM	OTP	Inpatient	Death	Inpatient%
AA	35	28	7	0	20.0
Afar	331	318	13	0	3.9
Amhara	424	393	31	0	7.3
BG	23	22	1	0	4.3
DD	39	36	3	0	7.7
Gambella	17	10	7	0	41.2
Harari	32	14	18	0	56.3
Oromia	2270	2055	215	0	9.5
SNNPR	1083	948	135	4	12.5
Somali	435	407	28	0	6.4
Tigray	136	119	17	0	12.5
Total	4825	4350	475	4	9.8
Percent		90.2	9.8	0.8	

Zonal SAM Trend: In week 19 the top 15 zones with the highest number of SAM cases attributed for 61% of all cases at national level. The highest number of SAM cases was reported from East Hararge contributing to 21.2% followed by West Hararge contributing 13.7% of the national cases. The two zones have been contributing to the highest SAM case for the last four weeks (Table 2)

Table 2: Top 19 zones reported highest number of new SAM cases in week 19 of 2016

Region	Zone	W16	W17	W18	W19
Afa	Zone 03	117	108	73	84
Afa	Zone 01	53	70	81	81
Oro	E/Hararge	631	424	599	624
Oro	W/Hararge	241	295	389	405
Oro	W/Arsi	114	264	406	355
Oro	Bale	202	238	189	230
Oro	Guji	162	128	148	125
Oro	Jimma	127	122	101	100
Oro	Arsi	87	199	74	95
Oro	Borena	74	49	43	88
SNNP	Sidama	212	124	207	232
SNNP	Hadiya	151	73	141	149
SNNP	Wolayita	39	45	63	149
SNNP	Gedeo	73	50	81	142
SNNP	Siliti	56	50	71	88



Sum Top 19 zones	2339	2239	2666	2947
Sum National	4028	3910	4467	4825
Percent top 15 zones	58	57	60	61

Woreda SAM Trend: The top 15 woredas with the highest number of SAM cases in week 19 contributed to 20% of the national SAM cases. Except for Gedeo Woreda all the woredas are from Oromia region (table 3).

Table 3: Top 19 woredas reported highest number of new SAM cases in week 19 of 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	W16	W17	W18	W19
Oro	Bale	Seweyna	28	24	28	55
Oro	Borena	Abaya	44	19	14	54
Oro	E/Hararge	Bedeno	33	18	64	81
Oro	E/Hararge	Fedis	68	61	67	81
Oro	E/Hararge	Girawa	145	41	0	75
Oro	E/Hararge	Chinakesen	20	23	29	53
Oro	E/Hararge	Meta	17	16	27	44
Oro	E/Hararge	Kersa EH	39	29	41	43
Oro	W/Arsi	Shashemene R	48	51	70	147
Oro	W/Arsi	Siraro	0	87	88	78
Oro	W/Arsi	Shala	0	85	125	50
Oro	W/Hararge	H/Gudina	5	5	2	60
Oro	W/Hararge	Meiso	22	27	143	57
Oro	W/Hararge	Chiro Z	37	54	37	54
SNNP	Gedeo	Wenago	27	18	15	43
Sum Top 19 Woredas			533	558	750	975
Sum National			4028	3910	4467	4825
Percent top 19 Woredas			13	14	17	20

2) Malaria

National Malaria Trend: A total of 31,705 Malaria cases were reported in week 19. This is the highest number of report in 2016. The Malaria cases have increased by 55.2% as compared to week 17. Malaria had the same pattern in 2015 and it is expected the number of malaria cases could increase in the coming weeks (Figure 5).

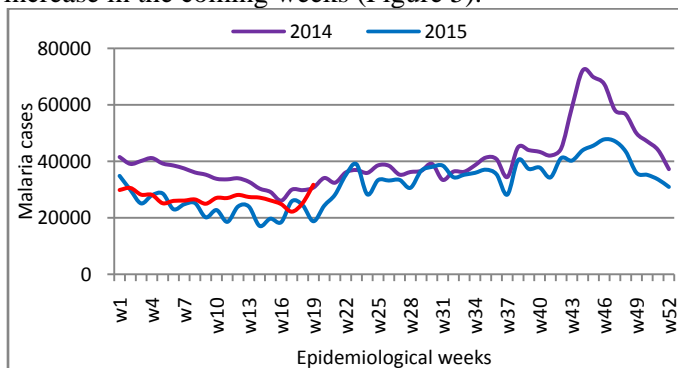


Figure 5: National Malaria cases trend, 2014-2016

Regional Malaria Trend: From Amhara region 10,947 malaria cases were reported in week 19, accounting for 34.5% of all cases. In week 19 except for Tigray, Dire Dawa, Addis Ababa and SNNPR all regions have reported increases of malaria as compared with week 18.

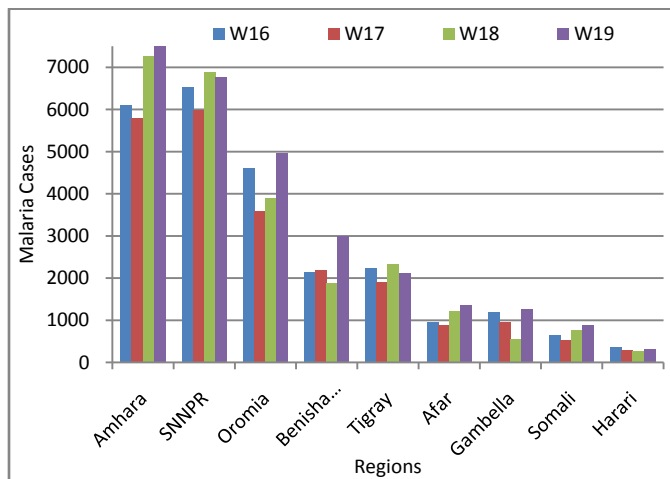


Figure 6: Regional Malaria trend, Week 16-19/2016

In week 19, a total of 130,491 febrile cases suspected for malaria are tested either by microscopy or RDT. Of which 30,404 (22%) are ended positive for malaria parasites. PF contributes 20,190 (63.7%) while 10,214 (32.2%) were PV and the rest 1,301 (4.1%) are clinically diagnosed malaria cases. There are only 169 (0.1%) inpatient cases with no death reported in the week. When looking at regional level, Somali has reported treating 62.7% of the cases clinically in week 19. High proportion of clinical malaria case treatment has been observed in the region throughout 2016. Compared with other regions and nationally the Somali pattern is quite different. The reason behind treating high number of patients should be further investigated (Table 4).

Table 4: Regional Malaria cases by type and region, Week 19, 2016

Region	Tested	Malaria	PF	PV	Cli.	Inp	Death	MPR
AA	563	112	33	78	1	0	0	20
Afar	3741	1347	1110	237	0	0	0	36
Amh	42333	10947	6714	4223	10	40	0	26
BG	8279	3004	2142	429	433	41	0	31
DD	329	10	10	0	0	0	0	3
Gam	2558	1267	920	154	193	14	0	42
Har	680	307	261	37	9	0	0	44
Oro	24772	4954	3203	1672	79	19	0	20
SNNP	37170	6771	4177	2496	98	33	0	18
Som	632	875	235	91	549	1	0	52
Tig	9434	2111	1314	797	0	21	0	22
Total	130491	31705	20190	10214	1301	169	0	
%			63.7	32.2	4.1	1.0	0.0	

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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 24 zones. Among them malaria is increasing in South Gonder, West Gojjem, North Gonder, Asossa, Gamo Gofa and Hadiya zones (Figure 7.1 & 7.2).

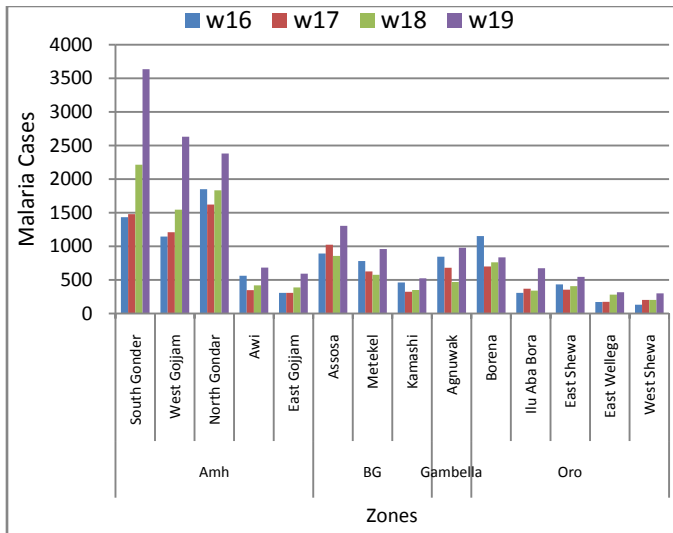


Figure 7.1: Malaria Cases by zones, Week 16-19/2016

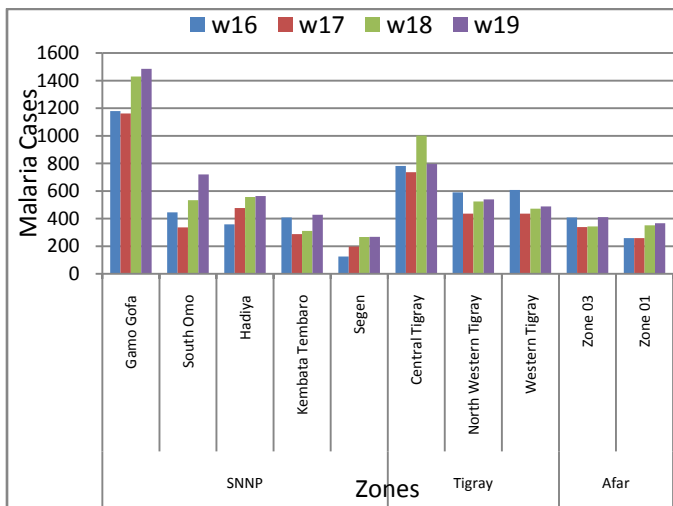


Figure 7.2: Malaria Cases by zones, Week 16-19/2016

Woreda Malaria Trend: Up on disaggregating the data to the woreda level, malaria cases have been increased in 25 woredas. 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, Bambis and Menge woredas of Asosa zone, Pawe and Guba woreda of Metekel zone, Gambella zuria and Dima woreda of Agnuak zone, G/Qebe woreda of Qellem wolegga, Kucha and Uba Debretsehay woreda of Gamo Gofa, Selamago woreda of South Omo zone, Tselemti woreda of North West Tigray and Tsegede woreda of West Tigray zone (Figure 8.1 & 8.2).

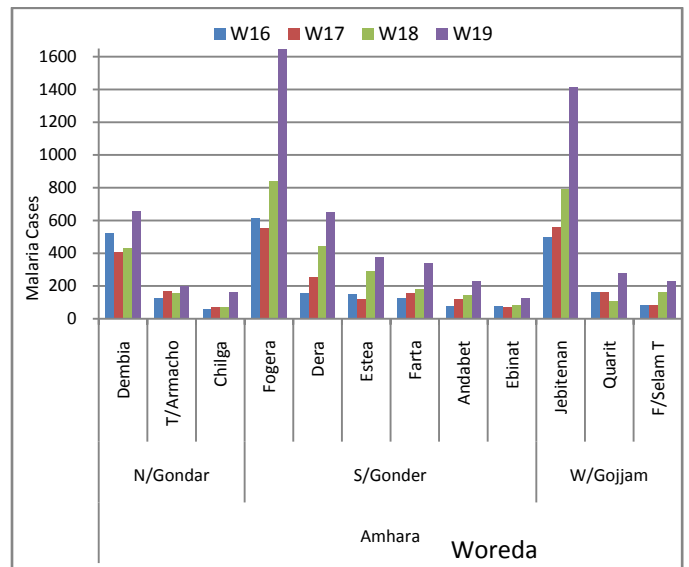


Figure 8.1: Woredas in which malaria cases increasing from week to week, Wk 16-19/2016

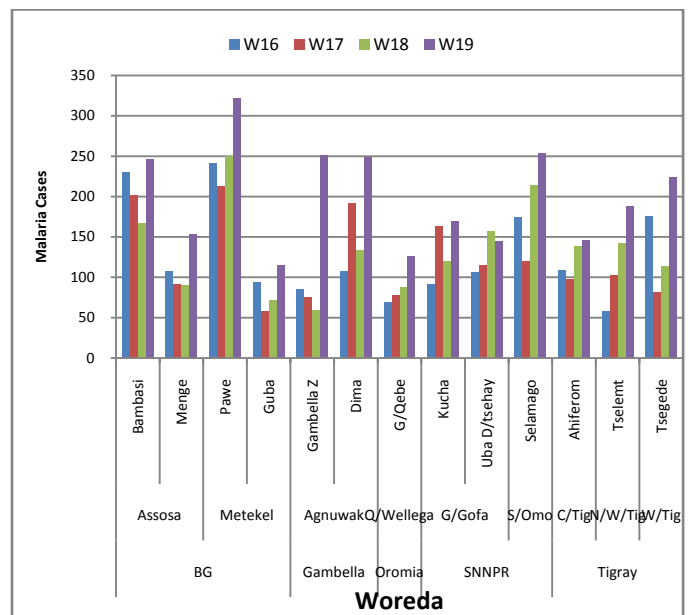




Figure 8.2: Woredas in which malaria cases increasing from week to week, Wk 16-19/2016

SNNP	K/Tembaro	Durame T	2	0	2	0
SNNP	Siliti	Werabie Hos	1	0	1	0
Som	Korahe	Kabridahar Hos	1	0	1	0
Total			35	9	26	0

3) Rabies:

Nationally, a total of 52 rabies exposure cases with one death are reported in week 19 of 2016. All the cases are reported from Amhara and Tigray regions. Among them 10 (19%) are reported from Hewi Gudina woreda of West Tigray, 8(15%) are Oda Bildagul woreda of Assosa zone and 7 (13%) are from Gonder town(Table 5).

Table 5: Regional rabies Exposure cases , Week 19, 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	E-Cases	%	Deaths
Oro	W/Hararge	H/Gudina	10	19	0
BG	Assosa	O/Bildagul	8	15	1
Amh	Gonder T	Gonder T	7	13	0
Amh	N/Shewa	D/brehan Hos	4	8	0
Oro	Arsi	Munesa	3	6	0
Tig	C/Tigray	A/Adi T	3	6	0
Tig	S/Tigray	Alaje	3	6	0
Amh	Dese T	Dese Town	2	4	0
Amh	N/Shewa	A/Gemza	2	4	0
Amh	N/Shewa	Tarma Ber	2	4	0
AA	Arada	Yekatit 12 Hos	1	2	0
Amh	E/Gojjam	D/Markos Hos	1	2	0
BG	Metekel	Dibate	1	2	0
Oro	Borena	B/Hora Hos	1	2	0
Oro	W/Hararge	D/Lebu	1	2	0
Som	Jijiga	Kabribayah	1	2	0
Tig	C/Tigray	T/Abergele	1	2	0
Tig	E/Tigray	A/Girat T	1	2	0
Total			52	100	1

4) Meningitis

In week 19 of 2016, a total of 35 suspected meningitis cases are reported to the national level through weekly routine surveillance. 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 19, 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	Total MM	OP	IP	Death
AA	K/Keraniyo	K/Keraniyo	1	1	0	0
Amh	N/Shewa	Ataye Hos	1	0	1	0
Amh	N/Wollo	Woldia Hos	10	0	10	0
Gam	Agnuwak	Abobo	4	1	3	0
Oro	Bale	Goba T	2	0	2	0
Oro	Bale	Robe T	1	0	1	0
Oro	Borena	B/Hora Hos	3	3	0	0
Oro	H/G/W	Shambu T	1	0	1	0
Oro	Jimma T	Jimma T	3	3	0	0
Oro	W/Hararge	Gelemso Hos	1	1	0	0
SNNP	Hawassa	Hawassa Hos	3	0	3	0
SNNP	Kefa	Bonga HSP	1	0	1	0

5) Measles

National measles trend: The national trend of reported measles cases is below the reports received in 2015 and 2014 of the same time. The number of cases reported has steadily declined since week 12 which is a similar pattern to 2015 and 2014 reports (Table 7).

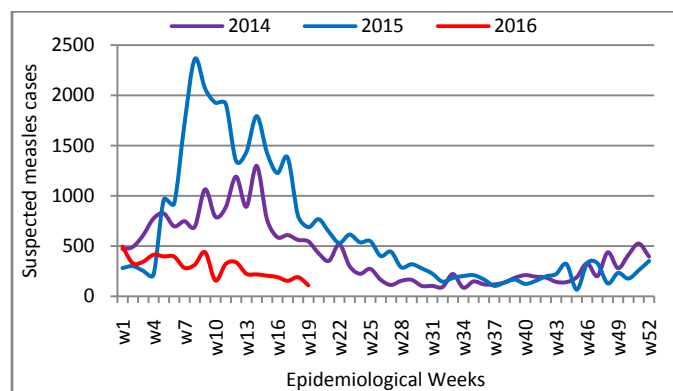


Figure 9: National suspected Measles Trend ,2014-2016

Table 7: Suspected Measles cases, week 19, 2016

Region	Cases	Percent	Death
Addis Ababa	5	4.5	0
Afar	0	0.0	0
Amhara	21	19.1	0
BG	0	0.0	0
Dire Dawa	2	1.8	0
Gambella	0	0.0	0
Harari	2	1.8	2
Oromia	63	57.3	0
SNNPR	3	2.7	0
Somali	14	12.7	0
Tigray	0	0.0	0
Grand Total	110	100.0	2

Woreda Measles trend: Up on disaggregating suspected measles cases to woreda level, 30 woredas reported five and more suspected cases in the last one month (Week 16-19 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 46 % of the national cases reported in week 19 (Table 8).

Table 8: Suspected measles cases from Wk 16-19/2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	W16	W17	W18	W19	Total
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Region	Zone	Woreda	W16	W17	W18	W19	Total
AA	N/S/Lafto	N/S/Lafto	4	1	0	0	5
Amh	Bahirdar T	Bahirdar T	4	1	0	0	5
Amh	Gonder T	Gonder T	0	1	1	6	8
Amh	N/Gondar	E/Belesa	0	0	12	6	18
Amh	N/Gondar	Qaura	0	0	0	5	5
Amh	N/Shewa	M/Wedera	0	0	5	0	5
Amh	W/Gojjam	N/Achefer	9	2	5	2	18
Amh	W/Gojjam	Bahirdar Z	3	5	3	0	11
Oro	Arsi	Guna	7	2	5	9	23
Oro	Arsi	Merti	0	6		0	6
Oro	Borena	B/Hora	4	0	0	2	6
Oro	E/Hararge	Babile	4	4	1	0	9
Oro	E/Hararge	Gole Oda	5	0	0	0	5
Oro	Guji	Uruga	0	1	3	1	5
Oro	H/G/W	A/Chomen	2	2	2	0	6
Oro	Jimma	L/Seka	4	4	11	0	19
Oro	Jimma	Agaro	4	0	2	4	10
Oro	Jimma	Sigmo	0	0	8	2	10
Oro	N/Shewa	Dera	0	0	46	0	46
Oro	Q/Wellega	D/Dollo	2	6	3	2	13
Oro	Q/Wellega	D/Sedi	2	2	0	1	5
Oro	S/W/S	Woliso R	5	16	2	0	23
Oro	S/W/S	Ameya	0	7	1	0	8
Oro	W/Hararge	H/Gudina	5	0	0	0	5
Oro	W/Shewa	G/Beret	11	0	0	0	11
SNNP	Hawassa T	Hawassa T	5	0	0	0	5
SNNP	Sidama	Bensa	2	3	0	0	5
Som	Afder	Jarati				5	5
Sub-total			82	63	110	45	300
Total cases per week			192	155	191	110	648
Percent			43	41	58	41	46

Region	Zone	Woreda	Death
Oromia	Jimma	Limu Seka	3
Amhara	South Gonder	Simada	2
BG	Metekel	Pawe Hospital	2
Oromia	East Hararge	Fedis	2
Oromia	Jimma	Gera	2
Oromia	Qeleme Wellega	Dambi Dollo	2
Amhara	East Gojjam	Debere Elias	1
Amhara	East Gojjam	Motta Hospital	1
Amhara	South Gonder	Ebinat	1
Amhara	South Wollo	Mekdela	1
Oromia	East Hararge	Chinakesen	1
Oromia	East Hararge	Haromaya Rural	1
Oromia	East Hararge	Midega Tole	1
Oromia	Finfine Zuria	Walmera	1
Oromia	Jimma	Shebe Senbo	1
Oromia	Sebeta Town	Sebeta Town	1
Grand Total			23

In 2016, Week 1-19, a total of 245 maternal deaths were notified through weekly surveillance system. All regions reported at least one maternal death within the last 19 weeks. Oromia region reported the highest deaths (113 Deaths) comparing with other regions. All woredas are started reporting maternal deaths (at least zero report) (see map below).

6) Anthrax

In week 19, 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 19, 2016)

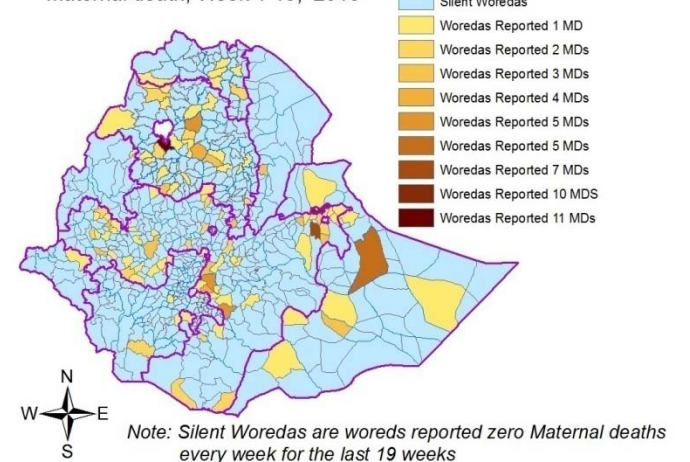
Region	Zone	Woreda	Cases	Deaths
Amh	N/Gondar	Dembia	5	0
Amh	N/Gondar	Adiarikay	3	0
Amh	N/Gondar	Tselemet	1	0
Amh	S/Gonder	Debretabor	1	0
Amh	S/Gonder	Ebinat	1	0
Amh	S/Gonder	Libokemkem	1	0
Tig	C/Tigray	A/Adi T	1	0
Tig	C/Tigray	T/Abergele	1	0
Total			14	0

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 23 maternal deaths were reported to national level through routine surveillance from Oromia, Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions. The other regions reported zero maternal death in the week (Table 10).

Table 10: Maternal Deaths report by Woreda, Week 19, 2016)

Map showing woredas started reporting Maternal death, Week 1-19, 2016



8) Suspected AWD Cases:

The Moyale AWD outbreak is further expanding to other woredas. So far, 19 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 19, 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	First case	T.Cases	Confirmed
Oro	Borena	Muyale	19/6/2019	286	53
Oro	Borena	Gelana	3/3/2016	53	5
Oro	Borena	Dehas	3/19/16	19	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	15	0
Oro	Guji	Liban	3/23/2016	105	14
Oro	Bale	M/wolabu	5/12/2016	9	0
Oro	Guji	Negele T	3/27/2016	111	10
Oro	Guji	Seba Boru	4/28/2016	4	0
Oro	Guji	Wadera	4/14/2016	33	1
Oro	W/Arsi	Shashemene	4/1/2016	5	3
Oro	W/Arsi	Shalla	4/22/2016	16	2
Som	Liben	Muyale	19/21/2019	298	84
Som	Liben	Hudet	2/23/2016	276	19
Som	Liben	Dolo Ado	5/2/2016	229	8
Som	Afder	Dolobay	5/13/2016	34	0
Som	Afder	Qarsadula	NA	24	0
Som	Afder	Deka suftu	NA	21	0
Som	Shabelle	Godet T	NA	224	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	3/19/2016	3	0
SNNP	G/Gofa	Kucha	3/22/2016	28	0
SNNP	Amaro	Amaro	3/16/2016	9	2
Total				2178	206

suspected cases were reported from the town as of 27 May 2016. Currently the trend is decreasing (Figure 10.1).

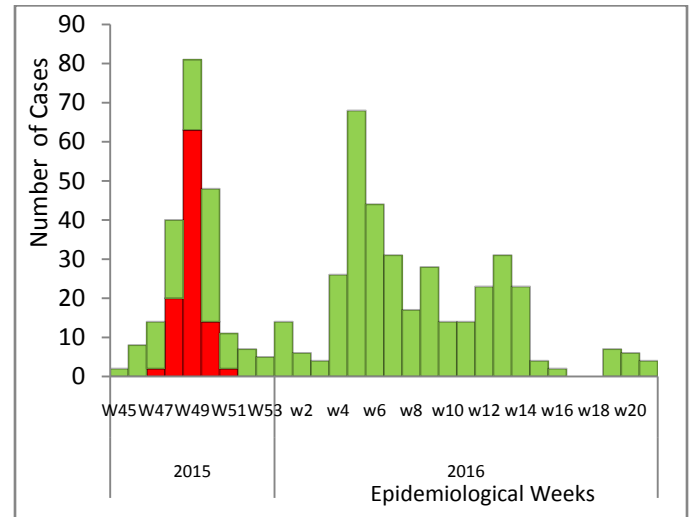


Figure 10.1: AWD Outbreak trend by week, Moyale (Oromia+Somali), 2016, N=582 (282 Moyale-Oromia, 19 on culture)

Hudet Woreda AWD Outbreak: The index case was reported on March 23, 2016. As of 27 May 2016, a total of 276 suspected cases and 19 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 10.2). The transmission is interrupted.

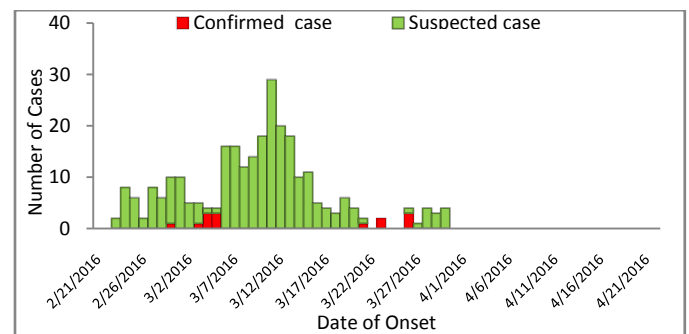
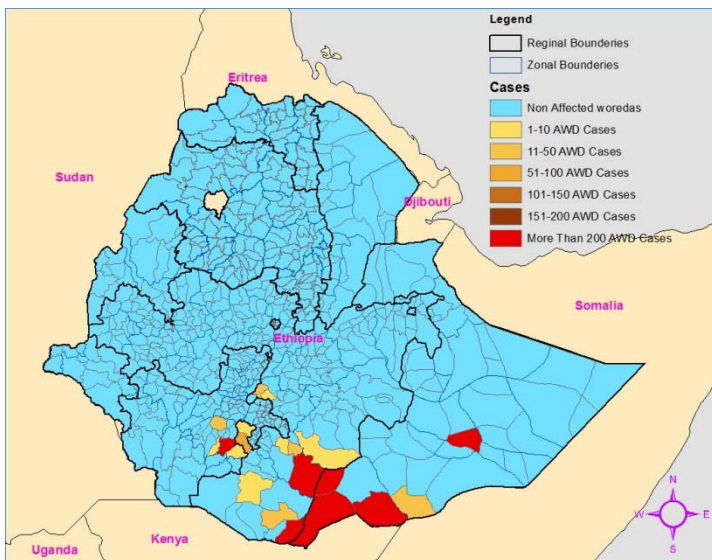


Figure 10.2: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Hudet, Liben, Somali, 2016, N=276 (19 positive by Culture)

Gamogofa AWD Outbreak: As of 27 May 2016, a total of 371 cases were reported from Arbamich Town, Arbaminch Zuria and Bonke woredas of the zone. Among them 303(82%) were from Arbamich town, 65(19%) 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 27th April 2016 in Arbamich Zuria and on 17th April 2016 in Arbamich town (Figure 10.3).



Map 1: AWD Affected Woredas, 27 May 2016

Moyale (Oromia and Somali): The first case was reported on 6 Nov 2019 (six Months ago) . Since then a total of 582

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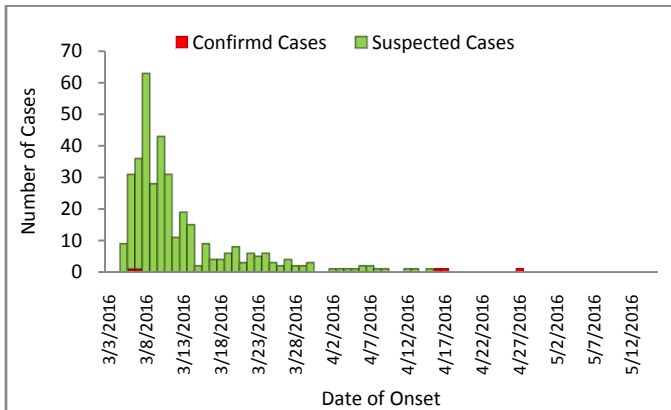


Figure 10.3: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Arbaminch, Liben, Somali, 2016, N=370 (4 positive by Culture and or RDT)

Guji Zone: Suspected AWD cases are also being reported from Negele Borena town and Liben woreda of Guji zone. The first suspected case was reported on March 23/2016. As of May 27/2016 a total of 271 suspected AWD cases were reported. Among them 111 (41%) of the cases were reported from Negele Borena town, 105 (39%) from libel woreda, 33 (12%) from Wadera woreda, 15(6%) from Goro Dola woreda, 4 (1%) from Seba Boru and the rest one case was reported from Adola Rede woreda . The trend of the daily suspected cases are slightly decreasing (Figure 10.6).

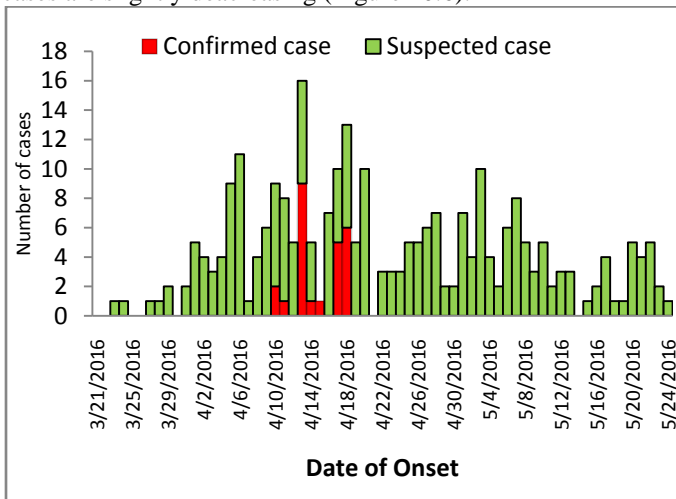


Figure 10.4: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Guji zone, 2016, N=147 (25 positive case)

Dolo Ado Woreda Suspected AWD Outbreak: In Dolo Ado woreda the first suspected AWD case was reported on 2 May 2016. As of May 27/2016 a total of 229 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.

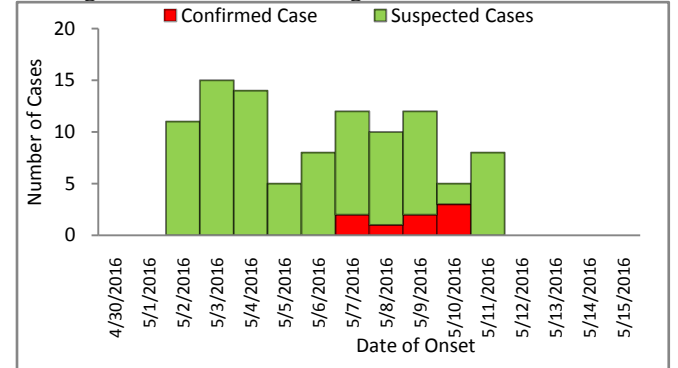


Figure 10.5: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Dollo Ado, 2016, N=119 (8 positive case), Not updated for this week.

9) Influenza Sentinel Surveillance

In week 19 of 2016, a total of 21 samples were collected from patients with Influenza like illness or SARI at predesignated influenza sentinel sites. Among them 1 was tested positive for Influenza B, one was positive for seasonal influenza A (H3N2) and one was positive for H1N1 Pandemic influenza. Relatively comparing with previous weeks the positivity rate for pandemic influenza H1N1 is decreasing (Figure 11).

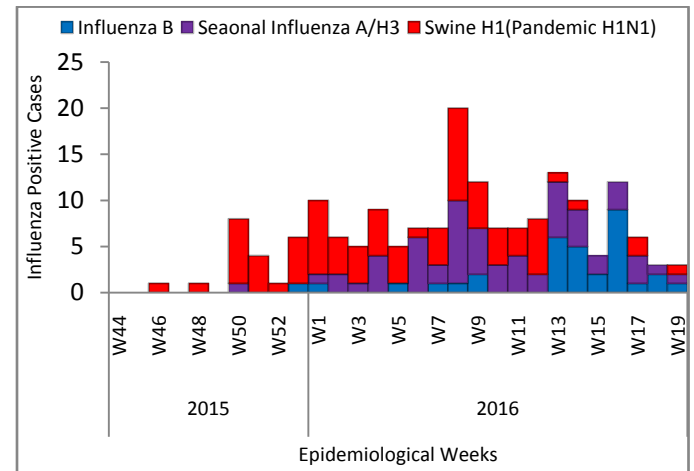


Figure 11: Influenza cases by subtype, Sentinel Surveillance, 2019-2016

10) Guinea Worm (GW)

Level I Surveillance: The last case was reported on October 21/2016 almost seven months ago. No new GW case of animal and human in 2016 year to date. But, there is **one suspected GW case identified and the patient is under follow up in 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 16 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.

11) Suspected Yellow fever:

There is a suspected yellow fever outbreak in South Ari woreda of Giste kebele. The first case was identified and reported on May 13/2016. So far a total of 22 suspected yellow fever cases with 5 deaths (4 facility and one community deaths) were reported from the site. The last case was reported on May 18/2016 and there is no related cases for the last one week. The patients are treated on inpatient follow up in Jinka Hospital and Biternal Health Center. Samples collected and under investigation at national level.

IV. Response

AWD Outbreak:

- a. One team sent to Mada Walabu woreda of Bale zone to investigate and respond to AWD outbreak in the woreda. Essential drugs and supplies were sent to the woreda from Oromia regional health bureau.
- 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 undertaken in all AWD affected woredas.
- d. Latrine construction is massively undertaken 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

Suspected Yellow fever: A team composed of Epidemiologist and Laboratory Technologist are deployed to suspected Yellow fever affected area to investigate and respond. Cases are being treated in Hospitals, surveillance is sensitized, health education and active case searching is undertaken. Several samples collected by national and regional teams and investigation is undertaken at national reference laboratory.

Suspected Guinea Worm Case: Detail case investigation is undertaken. Suspected case is contained and follow up is being conducted in case Containment center.