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Highlights of the Week:

- ✦ The national Surveillance report completeness rate is 84.6% in week 15 of 2016;
- ✦ The new weekly SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) cases are decreasing in all regions except Afar;
- ✦ The number of malaria cases were decreasing in majority of malaria hotspot woredas and sharply increasing in Abeya woreda of Borena zone for the last several weeks;
- ✦ Measles crosses the normal threshold (five suspected cases per month) in 40 woredas;
- ✦ AWD outbreak is being reported from 18 woredas in three regions (Wadera of Guji and Shalla of West Arsi zone are newly affected woredas), the daily cases are decreasing in all affected woredas except in Guji zone;
- ✦ 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 15 of 2016 and daily phone communication, line list reports of outbreaks for week 16 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 15, the national surveillance completeness rate is 84.6% which is above WHO minimum requirement. Comparing with previous week, the

national completeness rate is decreased. Of the 12 regional states and city administrations, seven of them achieved more than 80%. Harari, Afar, Binishangul, and Amhara regions achieved more than 90% surveillance completeness. Gambella, Somali, Oromia and Addis Ababa regions reported less than 80%. In general nationally the surveillance is in the position of detecting any unusual increment of diseases or conditions under surveillance (Figure 1).

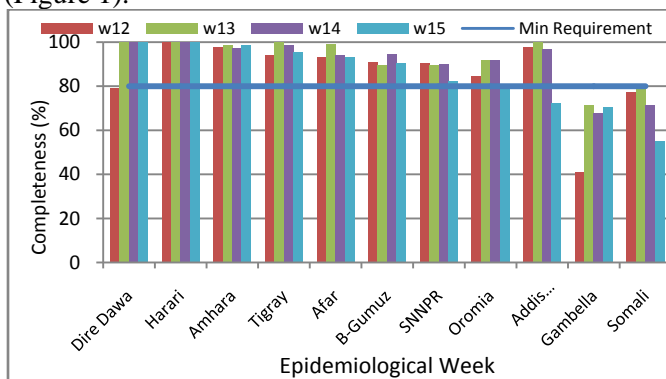


Figure 1: Regional Surveillance Report Completeness, Week 12-15/2016

Timeliness: In week 15, the national surveillance timeliness rate is 83% which is above WHO minimum requirement. From the total 12 regional states and city administrations six of them achieved more than 80% surveillance report timeliness. Gambella, Somali, Oromia and Addis Ababa regions reported less than 80% in the week while Afar region reported lately (Figure 2).

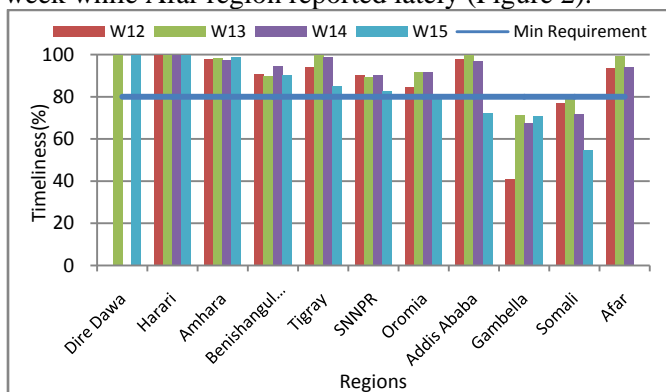


Figure 2: Regional Surveillance Report timeliness, Week 12-15/2016

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III. Diseases and conditions

1) Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

National SAM Trend: In week 15, a total of 4,698 new SAM cases with 5 deaths (1% CFR) were reported to national level through weekly routine surveillance from all regions. Among the new cases 4,249 are outpatient and the rest 449 are inpatient cases. The trend is decreasing from week to week for the last two weeks. Comparing with the last week data, the new SAM cases in week 15 of 2016 decreased by 12% (from 5,314 in week 13 to 4,698 in week 15). However, the new SAM cases are increased by 12% in week 15 of 2016 compared with the same week of 2014 (from 3,883 in week 15 of 2014 to 4,698 in week 15 of 2016) and by 60% compared with same week of 2015 (from 2,939 in week 15 of 2015 to 4,698 in week 15 of 2016) (Figure 3).

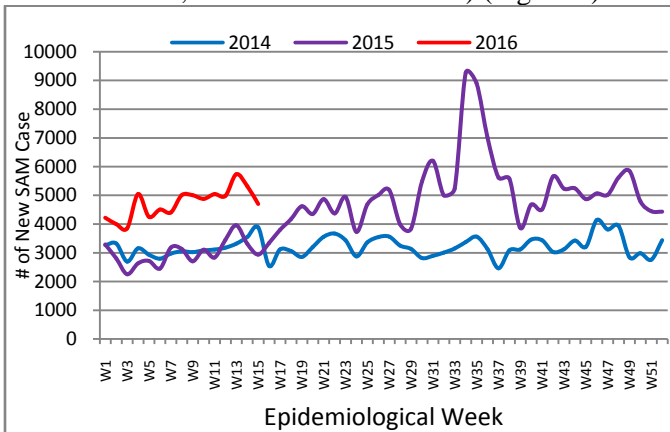


Figure 3: National SAM cases trend,2014-2016

Regional SAM Trend: Among the 5,281 new SAM cases reported in the week, 2066 (44%) are reported from Oromia regional state, followed by SNNP and Amhara regions, 921 (20%) and 699 (15%) respectively. Compared with last week data, the new SAM cases trend is slightly increased in Afar region in week 15 of 2016 (Figure 4).

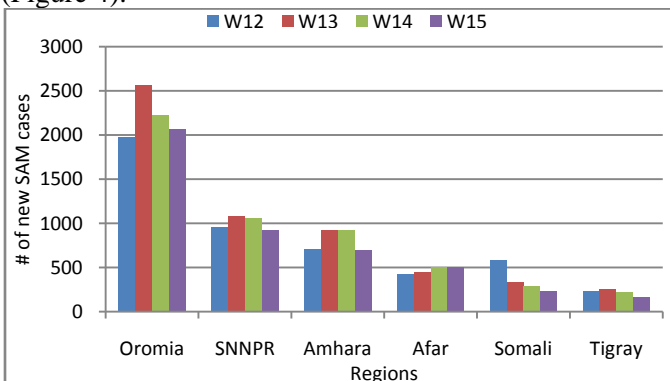


Figure 4: SAM trend by region by week 12-15/2016

Among the total new SAM cases reported in the week, 449 (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 15, 2016

Region	Total SAM	OTP	Inpatient	Death
Addis Ababa	19	19	0	0
Afar	505	487	18	0
Amhara	699	666	33	1
Benishangul-Gumuz	21	14	7	1
Dire Dawa	30	23	7	0
Gambella	10	10	0	0
Harari	26	19	7	0
Oromia	2066	1842	224	0
SNNPR	921	782	139	3
Somali	232	225	7	0
Tigray	169	162	7	0
Total	4698	4249	449	5
Percent	100	90	10	1

Zonal SAM Trend: In week 15, East Hararge, West Hararge, Sidama, Arsi, Zone 02, Guji zones reported the highest number of new SAM cases. Totally, top 15 zones contributed 63% of the national cases reported in the week. Comparing with previous week, the number of new SAM cases relatively increased in week 15 of 2016 in East Hararge, Sidama, Arsi, Zone 02 and Guji zones (Table 2).

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

Region	Zone	W12	W13	W14	W15
Oro	E/Hararge		534	493	759
Oro	W/Hararge	385	486	415	351
SNNP	Sidama	185	201	189	203
Oro	Arsi	218	96	165	190
Afar	Zone 02	125	140	177	189
Amh	Waghimra	97	160	185	172
Oro	Guji	232	174	137	154
SNNP	Hadiya	219	201	279	146
Oro	Bale	206	297	163	134
Amh	N/Gondar	114	98	133	129
Afar	Zone 03	112	140	140	127
Amh	S/Wollo	145	262	159	109
SNNP	Gedeo	83	83	97	100
Oro	Jimma	110	106	97	98
Afar	Zone 01	106	75	102	96
Sum Top 15 zones		2337	3053	2931	2957
Sum National		4982	5736	5314	4698
Percent top 15 zones		47	53	55	63



Woreda SAM Trend: In week 15, Girawa and Fedis woredas of East Hararge zone and Konaba woreda of zone 02 reported the highest number of new SAM cases compared with other woredas. 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 15 of 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	w12	w13	w14	w15
Oro	E/Hararge	Girawa		62	61	125
Oro	E/Hararge	Fedis		56	63	63
Afar	Zone 02	Konaba		16	16	60
Amh	Wag Himra	Sekota	19	12	58	58
Amh	Wag Himra	Dehena	22	65	59	54
Afar	Zone 02	Bedu	71	62	62	51
Oro	E/Hararge	Haromaya R		33	35	50
Oro	E/Hararge	Kersa EH		41	32	48
Oro	W/Hararge	Gemechis	56	63	24	47
Oro	W/Hararge	Chiro Z	64	71	64	46
Oro	E/Hararge	G/Gutu		26	26	45
Afar	Zone 02	Erebt	8	12	26	43
Oro	E/Hararge	Bedeno		27	24	42
Oro	E/Hararge	Chinakesen		50	18	42
Oro	E/Hararge	M/Belo		2	0	41
Sum Top 15 Woredas			240	598	568	815
Sum National			4982	5736	5314	4698
Percent top 15 Woredas			5	10	11	17

2) Malaria

National Malaria Trend: Totally 25,725 malaria cases (clinical and Confirmed) were reported to the national level in week 15 of 2016. Comparing with last week data, in week 15 the national malaria cases decreased by 5% (from 26,959 in week 13 of 2016 to 25,725 in week 15 of 2016). The total malaria cases reported in week 15 of 2016 is decreased by 12% comparing with similar week of 2014 (from 29,195 in week 15 of 2014 to 25,725 in week 15 of 2016) and increased by 31% comparing with similar week of 2015 (from 19,702 in week 15 of 2015 to 25,725 in week 15 of 2016) (Figure 5).

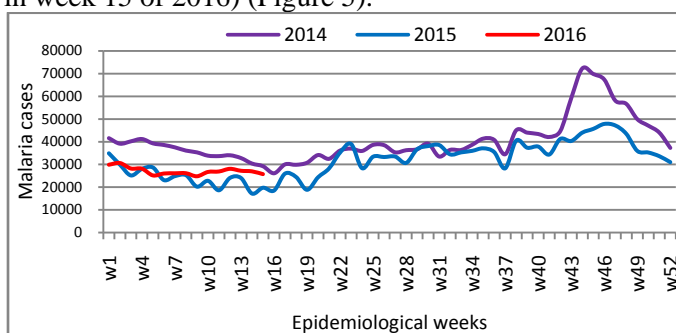


Figure 5: National Malaria cases trend, 2014-2016

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

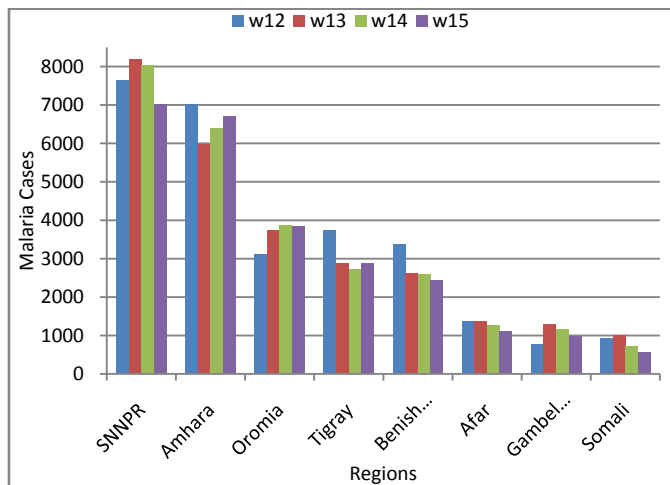


Figure 6: Regional Malaria trend, Week 12-15/2016

In week 15, a total of 125,676 febrile cases suspected for malaria are tested either by microscopy or RDT. Of which 24,626 (20%) are ended positive for malaria parasites. PF contributes 16,166 (63%) while 8460 (33%) were PV and the rest 1,099 (4%) are clinically diagnosed malaria cases. There are only 186 (0.7%) inpatient cases with two deaths reported in the week (Table 4).

Table 4: Regional Malaria cases by type and region, Week 15, 2016

Region	Tested	Malaria	PF	PV	Cli.	Inp	Death	MPR
AA	571	88	28	63	0	0	0	16
Afar	3198	1101	886	215	0	0	0	34
Amh	37080	6703	3811	2884	8	27	0	18
BG	7763	2423	1736	469	218	42	0	28
DD	201	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gam	2148	985	588	77	320	6	0	31
Har	412	158	133	18	7	0	0	37
Oro	22504	3826	2476	1220	130	15	0	16
SNNP	38126	7022	4507	2420	95	69	2	18
Som	456	550	137	53	360	0	0	42
Tig	13217	2868	1864	1040	0	27	0	22
Total	125676	25725	16166	8460	1099	186	2	20
Percent			62.8	32.9	4.3	0.7	1.1	

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

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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 Borena, East Shewa, Qellem wollega and West Gojjem zones (Figure 7.1 & 7.2).

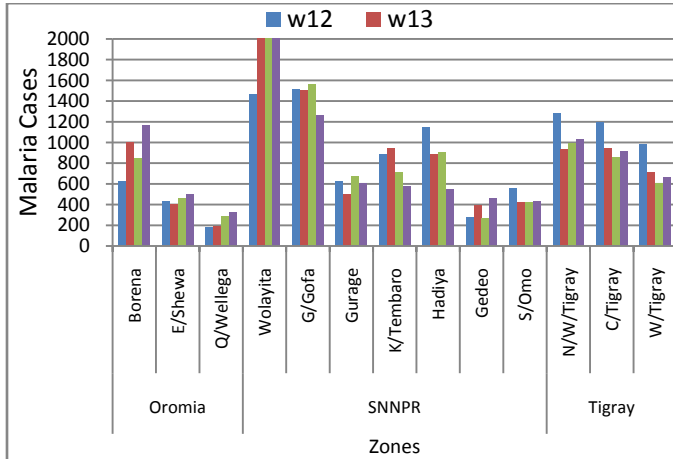


Figure 7.1: Malaria Cases by zones, Week 12-15/2016

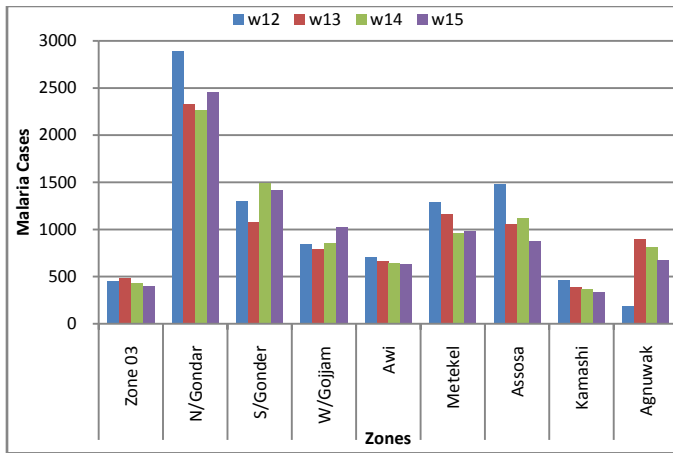


Figure 7.2: Malaria Cases by zones, Week 12-15/2016

Woreda Malaria Trend: Up on disaggregating the data to the woreda level, malaria cases have been increased in the last four weeks in few woredas. Among them malaria cases are seriously increasing for the last several weeks in Abaya woreda f Borena zone, Amibara woreda f zone 03, Dembia woreda of North Gonder, Fogera woreda of South Gonder zone (Figure 8.1). The weekly malaria cases are decreased i majority of malaria hotspot woredas.

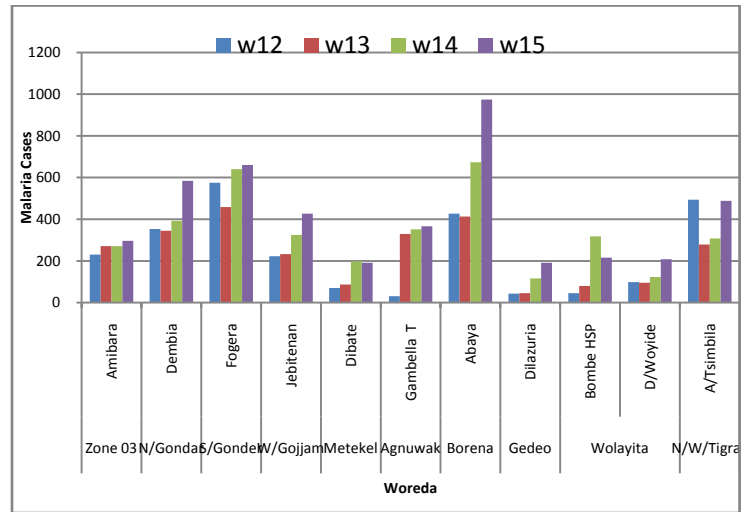


Figure 8.1: Woredas in which malaria cases increasing from week to week, Wk 12-15/2016

3) Rabies:

Nationally, a total of 62 rabies exposure cases with zero death are reported in week 15 of 2016. Majority of the cases are reported from Amhara and Tigray regions. Among them 12 (19%) are reported from Shire Endasilassie woreda of North West Tigray zone, 8 (13%) are from Gonder town of North Gonder and 8 (13%) are from Ahiferom woreda of Central Tigray (Table 5).

Table 5: Regional rabies Exposure cases , Week 15, 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	E-Cases	Percent	Deaths
Tig	N/W/Tigray	Shire E/Silase T	12	19	0
Amh	Gonder T	Gonder T	8	13	0
Tig	C/Tigray	Ahiferom	8	13	0
Tig	C/Tigray	T/Abergele	5	8	0
Amh	S/Wollo	Legamibo	4	6	0
Amh	W/Gojjam	Jebitenan	3	5	0
Tig	E/Tigray	Adi Girat T	3	5	0
Tig	Mekele	Mekele	3	5	0
Amh	W/Gojjam	F/Selam Hos	2	3	0
Oro	Arsi	Munesa	2	3	0
SNNP	Halaba	Halaba Hos	2	3	0
Amh	E/Gojjam	D/Markos Hos	1	2	0
Amh	N/Shewa	D/brehan Hos	1	2	0
Amh	N/Shewa	Enat Hos	1	2	0
Amh	N/Wollo	G/Lafto	1	2	0
Amh	W/Gojjam	Mecha	1	2	0
Amh	W/Gojjam	Y/Densa	1	2	0
Oro	Arsi	Merti	1	2	0
Oro	Borena	Bule Hora	1	2	0
Tig	C/Tigray	Abiyi Adi T	1	2	0
Tig	C/Tigray	Wereilehi	1	2	0
Grand Total			62	100	0



4) Meningitis

In week 15 of 2016, a total of 17 suspected meningitis cases are reported to the national level through weekly routine surveillance. Among them 5 (29%) are from SNNP, 6 (35%) cases are from Oromia, 4 (24%) are from Amhara region, 2 (7%) is from Afar region and 2 (12%) is 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 woredas (table 6). The Meningitis threshold was not crossed in all reported woredas.

Table 6: Suspected Meningitis Cases in week 15, 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	Total MM	OP	IP	Death
Afar	Zone 02	Abala	2	0	2	0
Amh	Bahirdar T	Bahirdar T	3	0	3	0
Amh	Oromiya	J/Timuga	1	1	0	0
Oro	Bale	Goba T	1	0	1	1
Oro	Borena	Bule Hora	1	0	1	0
Oro	Borena	Moyale Hos	1	0	1	0
Oro	Guji	Dima	1	0	1	0
Oro	Guji	Wadara	1	1	0	0
Oro	Jimma T	Jimma T	1	0	1	0
SNNP	K/Tembaro	Durame T	1	0	1	0
SNNP	Sidama	Leku Hos	1	0	1	0
SNNP	Siliti	Werabie Hos	1	0	1	0
SNNP	S/Omo	Jinka Hos	2	0	2	0
Total			17	2	15	1

5) Measles

National measles trend: Grossly the national measles suspected cases reported through weekly routine surveillance is decreased in week 15 of 2016 compared with similar week of 2014 and 2015 (Figure 15.1). In week 15 of 2016, a total of 206 suspected measles cases reported with one death from all regions. Majority of cases 112 (61%) were reported from Oromia region followed by SNNP region 29 (14%) (Table 7).

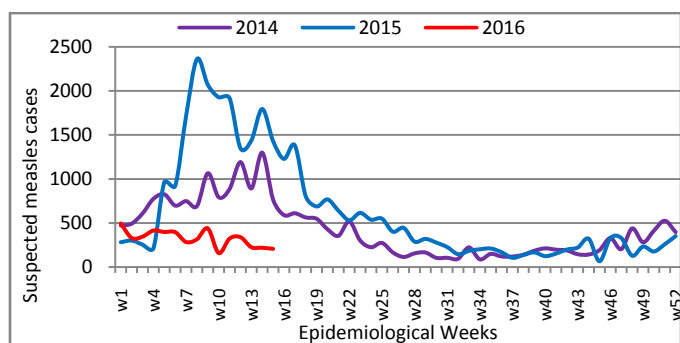


Figure 15.1: National suspected Measles Trend ,2014-2016

Table 7: Suspected Measles cases, week 15, 2016

Region	Cases	Percent	Death
Addis Ababa	9	4.4	0
Afar	1	0.5	0
Amhara	29	14.1	0
BG	2	1.0	0
Dire Dawa	1	0.5	0
Gambella	0	0.0	0
Harari	1	0.5	0
Oromia	126	61.2	1
SNNPR	15	7.3	0
Somali	22	10.7	0
Tigray	0	0.0	0
Total	206	100.0	1

Woreda Measles trend: Up on disaggregating suspected measles cases to woreda level, 40 woredas reported five and more suspected cases in the last one month (Week 12-15 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 57% of the national cases reported in week 15 (Table 8).

Table 8: Suspected measles cases from Wk 12-15/2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	w12	w13	w14	w15	Total
Oro	H/G/Wellega	A/Chomen	18	15	30	7	70
Oro	Guji	Girja	30	3	0	22	55
Amh	S/Gonder	Estea	37	0	0	0	37
Amh	N/Gondar	Alefa	20	13	0	0	33
Oro	Guji	Shakiso T	12	9	9	3	33
Amh	W/Gojjam	N/Achefer	0	4	14	11	29
Oro	Guji	H/Wamena	14	9	0	5	28
Som	Jijiga	Kabribayah	19	9	0	0	28
SNNP	Kefa	Tello		0	24		24
Oro	Arsi	Guna	4	0	3	15	22
Oro	W/Hararge	Anchar	22	0	0	0	22
Som	Degehabur	Gunagado	14	2	3	3	22
Oro	E/Hararge	G/Oda		9	3	5	17
SNNP	Gedeo	Kochore	0	2	14	0	16
Som	Jijiga	Babile	15	0	0		15
Oro	Arsi	Merti	3	4	4	3	14
SNNP	Sidama	Chire	0	14	0	0	14
Som	Degehabur	Birkod	0	7	3	4	14
Oro	Q/Wellega	D/Sedi	0	0	0	13	13
Oro	Jimma	L/Kosa	1	11	0	0	12
Oro	Jimma	Agaro	7	0	3	1	11
SNNP	Kefa	Cheta	8	3	0		11
Oro	Bale	Gololcha	0	4	5		9
Oro	Borena	Yabelo	0	9	0	0	9
Oro	Guji	O/Shakiso	0	4	1	4	9
Oro	Guji	Qercha	0	4	0	3	7
Oro	H/G/Wellega	Shambu T	1	3	1	2	7
Oro	Jimma	Sigmo	0	5	2	7	7
SNNP	Sidama	Bensa	4	2	0	1	7
Som	Shinile	Erar	4	3	0	0	7
Som	Warder	Warder	6	0		1	7
AA	A/Ketema	A/Ketema	1	0	2	3	6
Amh	Bahirdar T	Bahirdar T	2	0	3	1	6

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Region	Zone	Woreda	w12	w13	w14	w15	Total
Amh	S/Gonder	Simada	3	0	0	3	6
Amh	W/Gojjam	Bahirdar Z	1	2	1	2	6
Oro	Borena	B/Hora	1	1	1	3	6
Oro	Q/Wellega	H/Gelan	6	0	0	0	6
SNNP	B/Maji	Maji	0	5	0	1	6
Som	Degehabur	Dagahbur R	2	4	0	0	6
SNNP	Konta T	Konta T	0	4	1	0	5
Sub-total			255	159	130	118	662
Total cases per week			339	225	219	206	989
Percent			75	71	59	57	67

6) Anthrax

In week 15, a total of 16 suspected Anthrax cases with zero death reported from Amhara and Tigray regions (Figure 9).

Table 9: Suspected Anthrax cases reported in Week 15, 2016)

Region	Zone	Woreda	Cases	Deaths
Amhara	North Gondar	Tselemet	4	0
Tigray	Central Tigray	Abiyi Adi Town	4	0
Amhara	Wag Himra	Zikwala	3	0
Amhara	Wag Himra	Sehale Seyemt	1	0
Amhara	Wag Himra	Sekota	1	0
Amhara	Wag Himra	Tefera Hailu Hospital	1	0
Tigray	Central Tigray	Adwa Town	1	0
Tigray	Central Tigray	Mereb Leha	1	0
Total			16	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 11 maternal deaths were reported to national level through routine surveillance. This week only Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions reported maternal deaths while other regions reported zero death (Table 10).

Table 10: Maternal Deaths report by Woreda, Week 15, 2016)

Region	Zone	Woreda	Deaths
Oromia	Borena	Dilo	2
Amhara	Awi	Zigem	1
Amhara	North Gondar	East Belesa	1
Amhara	South Gonder	Estea	1
Oromia	Borena	Abaya	1
Oromia	Jimma	Agaro	1
Oromia	Sebeta Town	Sebeta Town	1
SNNPR	Bench Maji	Mizan Aman Hos	1
SNNPR	Hadiya	Hosaena	1
Total			10

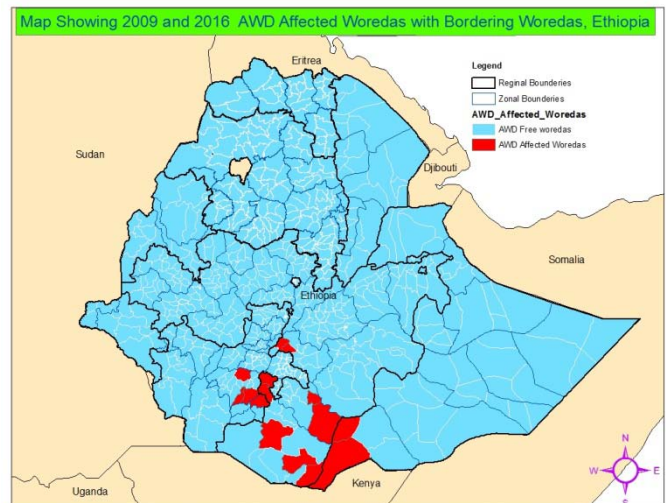
8) Suspected AWD Cases:

The Moyale AWD outbreak is further expanding to other woredas. So far, 15 woredas were reported suspected AWD cases in three regions (Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions) (Map 1). Nationally as of 22 April 2016, about 1468 suspected AWD cases with 188 confirmed cases were

reported from 18 woredas in three regions (table 12). Warder Woreda of Guji zone and Shalla woreda of West Arsi zone are newly affected woredas in the week. Suspected cases were linked with laboratory confirmed cases. Currently, daily suspected AWD Cases are decreased in majority of the affected woredas.

Table 12: AWD cases by Woreda, Week 15, 2016

Region	Zone	Woreda	First case	T.Cases	Confirmed
Oromia	Borena	Muyale	15/6/2015	286	53
Oromia	Borena	Gelana	3/3/2016	52	5
Oromia	Borena	Dehas	3/15/16	15	0
Oromia	Borena	Yaebello	1/22/2016	6	0
Oromia	Borena	Abeya	3/31/2016	1	0
Oromia	Guji	Liben	3/23/2016	58	14
Oromia	Guji	N/Borena	3/27/2016	71	10
Oromia	Guji	Goro Dola	4/6/2016	6	0
Oromia	Guji	Warder		9	1
Oromia	W/Arsi	Shashemene	4/1/2016	3	0
Oromia	W/Arsi	Shalla		5	0
Somali	Liben	Muyale	15/21/2015	273	84
Somali	Liben	Hudet	2/23/2016	276	15
SNNP	G/Gofa	A/minch T	3/5/2016	302	3
SNNP	G/Gofa	A/minch R	3/5/2016	65	1
SNNP	G/Gofa	Bonke	3/15/2016	3	0
SNNP	G/Gofa	Kucha	3/22/2016	28	0
SNNP	Amaro	Amaro	3/12/2016	9	2
Total				1468	188



Map 1: AWD Affected Woredas, 17 April 2016

Moyale (Oromia and Somali): The first case was reported on 6 Nov 2015 (Four Months) . 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 15.1 & 15.2).

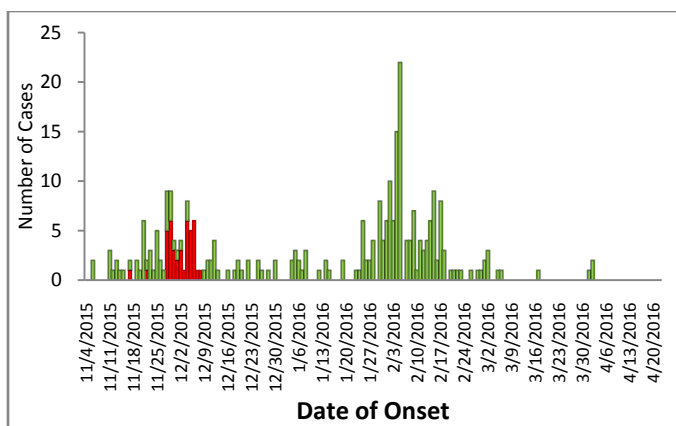


Figure 15.1: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Moyale, Oromia, 2016, N=286 (53 positive, 15 on culture)

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 22 April 2016, a total of 52 cases were reported (Figure 15).

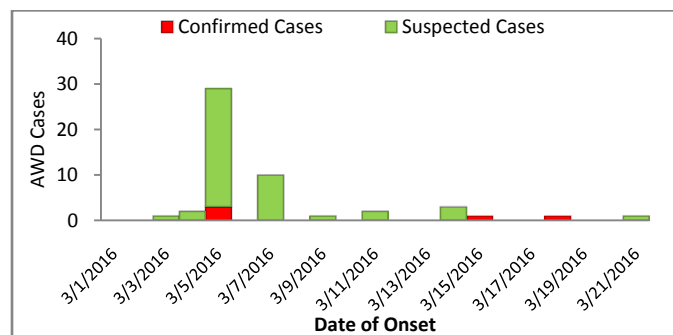


Figure 15: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Gelana, Borena, Oromia, 2016, N=52 (4 were confirmed)

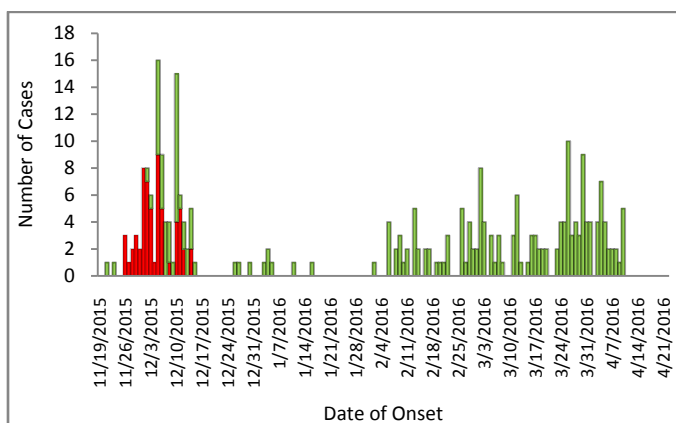


Figure 15.2: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Moyale, Somali, 2016, N=273 (84 positive, 5 on Culture).

Gamogofa AWD Outbreak: As of 22 April 2016, a total of 370 cases were reported from Arbaminch Town, Arbaminch Zuria and Bonke wredas of the zone. Among them 302(82%) were from Arbaminch 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 16th April 2016 in Arbaminch Zuria and on 17th April 2016 in Arbaminch town (Figure 16).

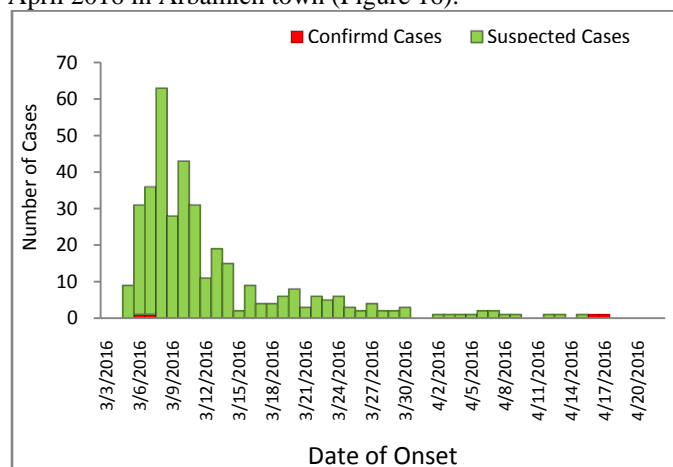


Figure 15: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Arbaminch, Liben, Somali, 2016, N=370 (4 positive by Culture and or RDT)

Hudet Woreda AWD Outbreak: The index case was reported on March 23, 2016. As of 22 April 2016, a total of 276 suspected cases and 15 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 three weeks(Figure 15).

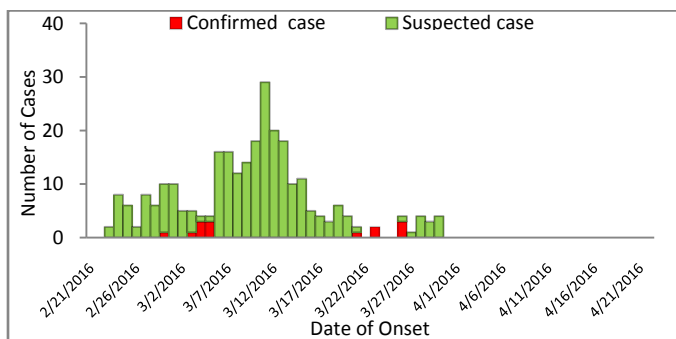


Figure 15: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Hudet, Liben, Somali, 2016, N=276 (15 positive by Culture)

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 April 22/2016 a total of 147 suspected AWD cases were reported. Among them 71 (49%) of the cases were reported from Negele Borena town, 58 (40%) from libel woreda, 9 (6%) from Wadera woreda and the rest 6 (4%) cases were reported from Goro Dola woreda. The trend of the daily suspected cases are still increasing (Figure 16).

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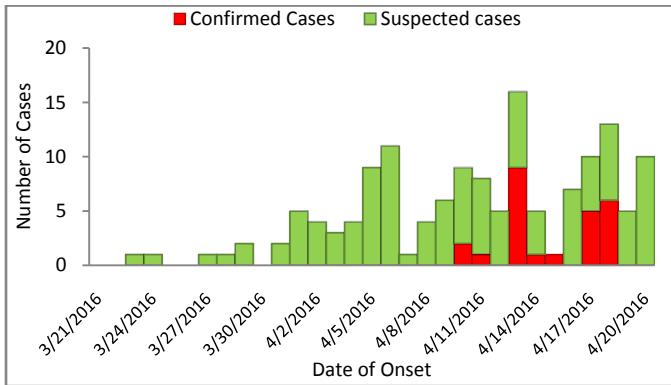


Figure 16: AWD Outbreak trend by date of onset, Guji zone, 2016, N=147 (25 positive case)

Amaro Woreda Suspected AWD Outbreak: In Amaro special woreda the first suspected AWD case was reported on 7th March 2016. As of April 22/2016 a total of nine suspected AWD cases were identified and reported from the woreda. Among them three were positive by RDT. Now the daily case is decreased and the last case was reported a month ago on 26th March 2016.

9) Influenza Sentinel Surveillance

In week 15 of 2016, a total of 13 samples were collected from patients with Influnza like illness or SARI at predesignated influenza sentinel sites. Among them 2 were tested positive for Influenza B and 2 were positive for seasonal influenza A (H3N2). Relatively comparing with previous weeks the positivity rate for pandemic influenza H1N1 is decreasing (Figure 17).

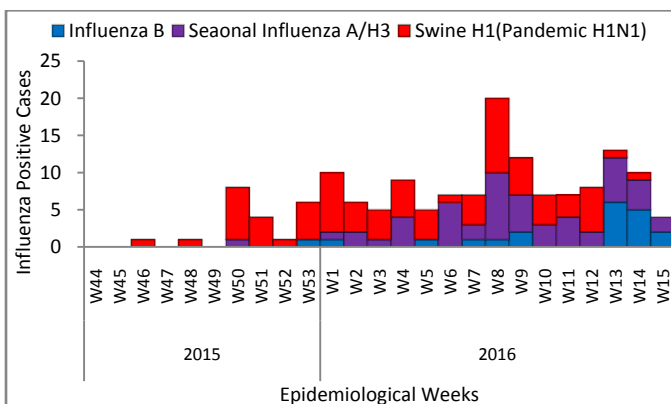


Figure 17: Influenza cases by subtype, Sentinel Surveillance, 2015-2016

10) Guinea Worm (GW)

Level I Surveillance: No new GW case of animal and human in 2016 year to date. A total of 170 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 100 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 one rumor of Guinea worm cases received through tall free hotline (8335) and linked with nearby health facility for verification.

Media conference was held on April 18/2016 at FMOH hall. Higher officials and GW goodwill Ambassador were present and provide message on Guinea worm in the presence of 18 different medias. Base line assessment and Village mapping was is ongoing in Mengeshi woreda of Gambella region, and three districts Nyangatom, Surma and Dimma were completed. National coordination team conducted the weekly meeting Yesterday afternoon (22 April 2016), the team evaluated the previous activities implementation and revised PoA for the next three months.

IV. Response

AWD Outbreak:

- Different teams deployed from regional health bureaus, Ethiopian Public Health Institute and partners have continued supporting all AWD affected woredas.
- Lifesaving drugs, medical supplies and CTC kits are continuously refilled
- 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.
- Latrine construction is massively undertaking by community through the clossfollow up and inspection of woreda and kebele cabinets.
- Daily activities are being evaluated by zonal and woreda emergency preparedness and response committees
- Onjob training is also being given at CTCs
- Social mobilization; actively undergoing and also integrated to the polio vaccine campaign.