



SITUATION REPORT

Nigeria Centre For Disease Control (NCDC)

NCDC.GOV.NG

PLOT 800 EBITU UKIWE STREET, JABI ABUJA, NIGERIA TOLL FREE CALL: 6232 E:info@ncdc.gov.ng

@NCDCgov

Nigeria with a population of over 200 million, faces significant health challenges. This report analyzes disease trends in Nigeria from 2009 to 2018, Using data from NCDC.

Table 1 – Key Indicators

Key Indicators	Result
Total confirmed cases	141738
Total confirmed death	35414
Most confirmed cases	Malaria
Total confirmed cases (2009-2011)	42342
Total confirmed cases (2012-2014)	42563
Total confirmed cases (2015-2018)	56833
Case fatality rate	25%

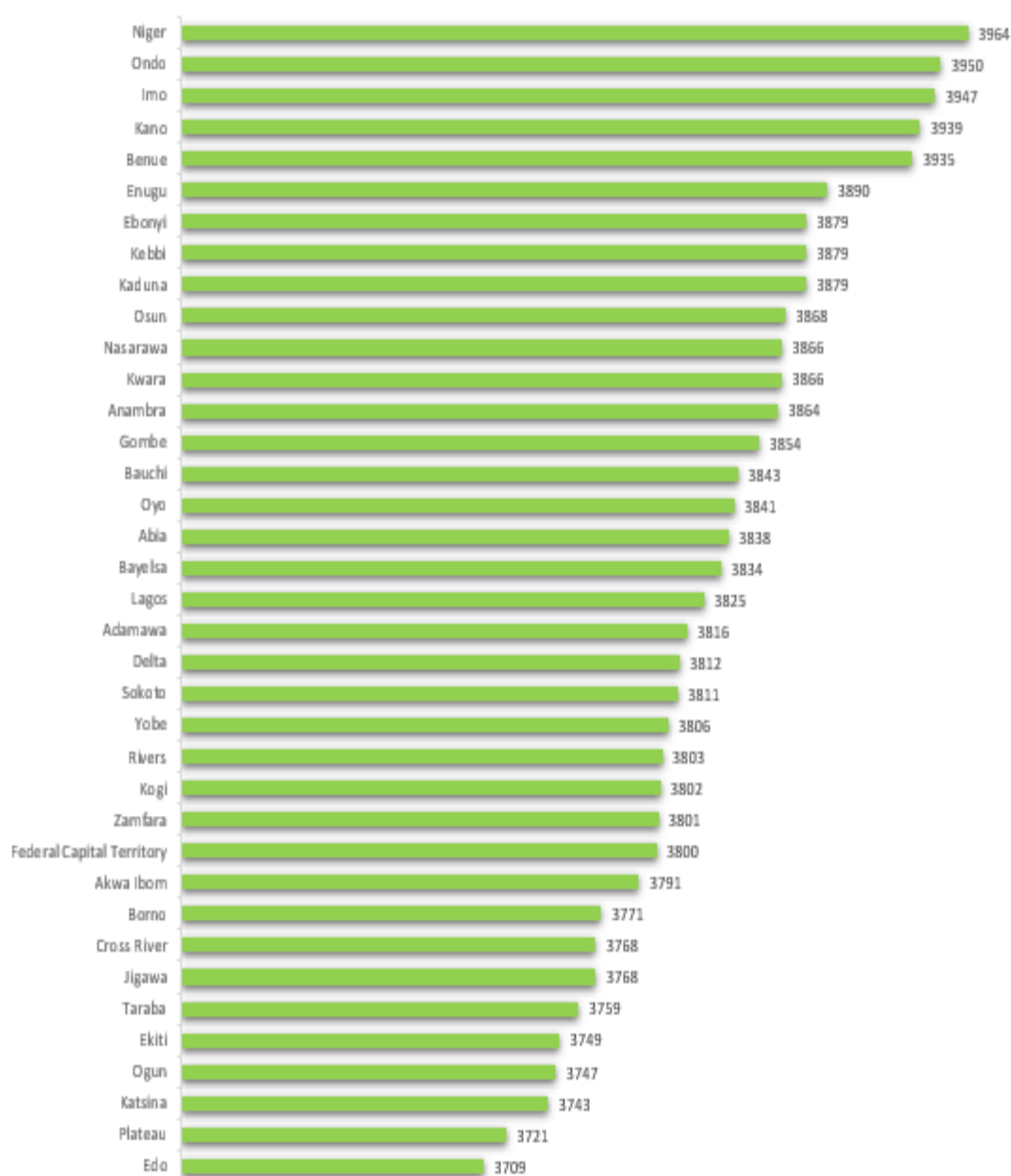
A bar chart indicating the total number of cases



Disease



A bar chart indicating the total number of cases by states



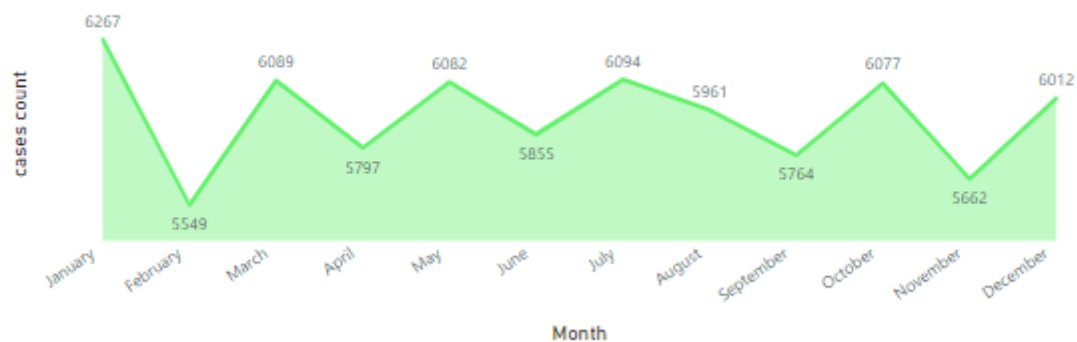
A chart indicating the total number of cases by states

STATE	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Grand Total
Abia	198	181	195	194	195	174	197	209	195	203	1941
Adamawa	186	191	186	223	175	178	221	199	189	210	1958
Akwa Ibom	189	180	202	203	175	218	191	188	184	198	1928
Anambra	192	195	197	199	189	176	181	182	199	198	1908
Bauchi	241	209	200	187	211	194	183	185	165	181	1956
Bayelsa	166	189	187	190	206	202	184	189	224	187	1924
Benue	176	208	202	181	205	193	201	208	178	217	1969
Borno	198	204	197	177	187	202	176	190	208	204	1943
Cross River	177	171	204	182	182	159	192	198	175	194	1834
Delta	183	190	201	197	201	196	182	220	195	185	1950
Ebonyi	212	182	186	205	178	162	190	201	197	208	1921
Edo	200	209	200	200	207	189	175	184	177	179	1920
Ekiti	183	192	180	178	205	164	188	201	209	188	1888
Enugu	211	183	197	192	190	194	187	188	224	180	1946
Federal Capital Territory	188	196	164	176	206	186	175	197	193	184	1865
Gombe	181	187	188	200	212	185	188	189	184	204	1918
Imo	199	199	190	205	213	184	212	208	199	185	1994
Jigawa	203	188	203	186	193	187	167	202	193	159	1881
Kaduna	191	200	190	217	194	196	184	194	186	178	1930
Kano	205	196	162	201	197	218	184	206	214	198	1981
Katsina	181	173	191	200	177	183	188	168	194	215	1870
Kebbi	199	217	203	180	182	212	186	201	209	219	2008
Kogi	179	163	173	178	190	188	206	189	217	203	1886
Kwara	185	205	235	198	209	198	191	224	189	190	2024
Lagos	196	198	181	165	225	180	207	185	185	198	1920
Nasarawa	176	186	196	208	196	188	168	196	192	185	1891
Niger	198	198	180	217	226	186	177	190	202	205	1979
Ogun	178	175	194	172	208	185	181	195	210	162	1860
Ondo	203	199	190	199	198	206	210	171	189	205	1970
Osun	170	202	192	175	186	182	210	190	176	189	1872
Oyo	171	193	181	194	199	183	190	175	163	197	1846
Plateau	195	186	193	174	186	178	178	204	188	194	1876
Rivers	221	194	184	209	171	205	190	195	185	194	1948
Sokoto	220	195	186	196	191	210	150	211	207	199	1965
Taraba	216	205	178	197	164	181	191	187	179	187	1885
Yobe	192	190	174	224	184	198	204	182	191	199	1938
Zamfara	218	192	192	189	188	167	171	195	198	206	1916

Cases confirmed by states 2009-2018

Cases confirmed trend 2009-2018

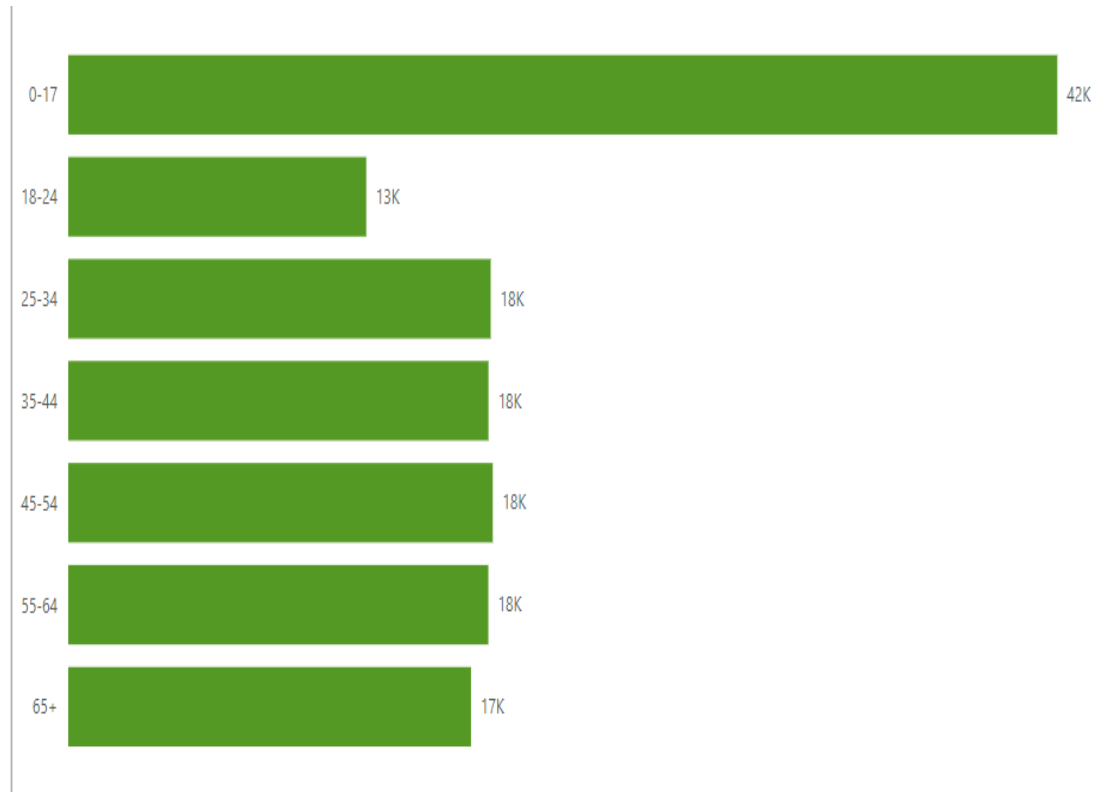
cases confirmed by Month



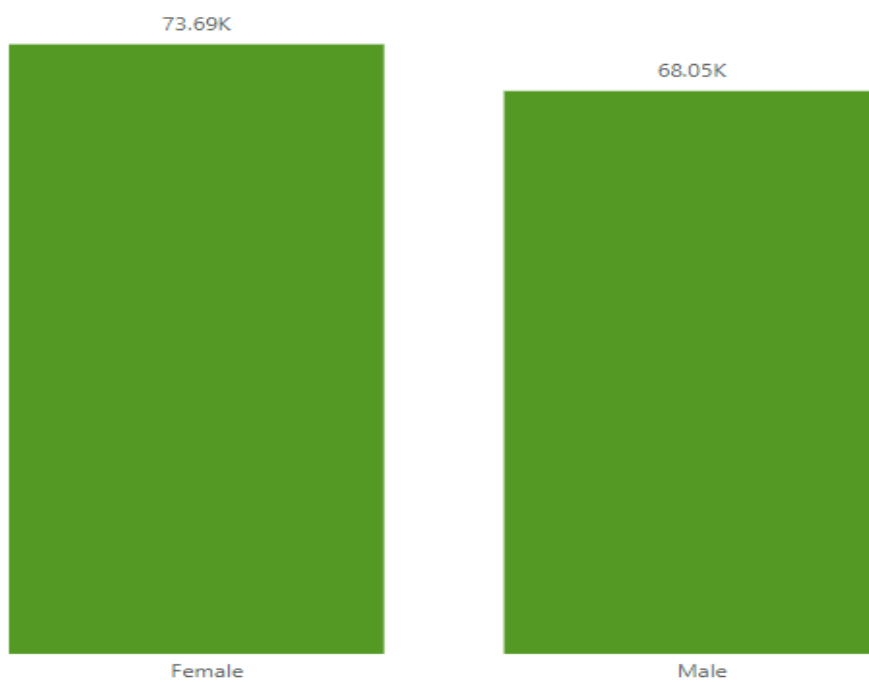
Age distribution of confirmed cases 2009– 2018

Age_bracket	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
0-17	4923	4677	4582	4359	4294	4094	3879	3804	3548	3351	41511
18-24	1246	1221	1253	1238	1296	1216	1269	1245	1256	1267	12507
25-34	1790	1723	1753	1790	1809	1775	1748	1791	1738	1813	17730
35-44	1696	1955	1719	1730	1763	1748	1753	1751	1812	1710	17637
45-54	1748	1781	1763	1788	1786	1762	1785	1871	1774	1760	17818
55-64	1772	1758	1754	1803	1756	1735	1731	1738	1789	1796	17632
65+	934	1053	1241	1437	1637	1747	1925	2162	2365	2402	16903
Total	14109	14168	14065	14145	14341	14077	14090	14362	14282	14099	141738

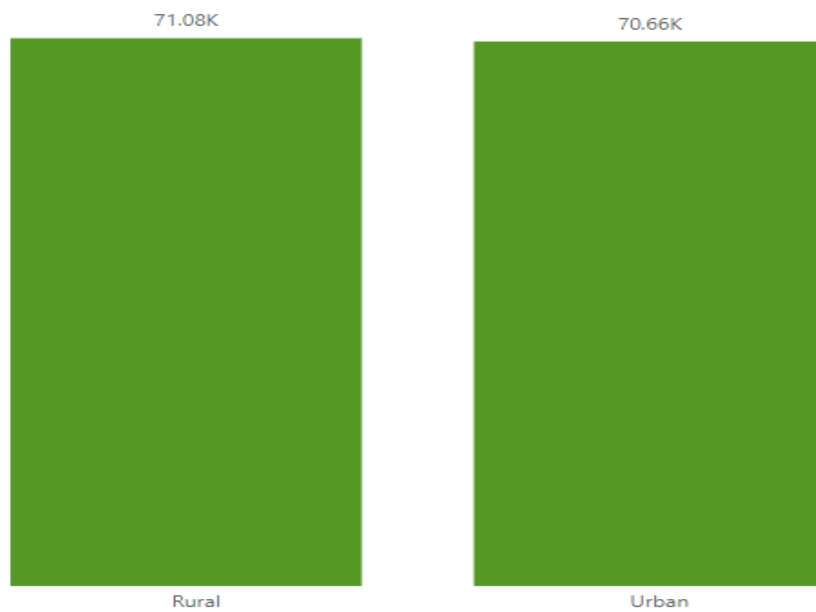
Cases confirmed by Age group



A bar chart indicating total confirmed Cases by gender



A bar chart indicating the total number of cases in settlement area



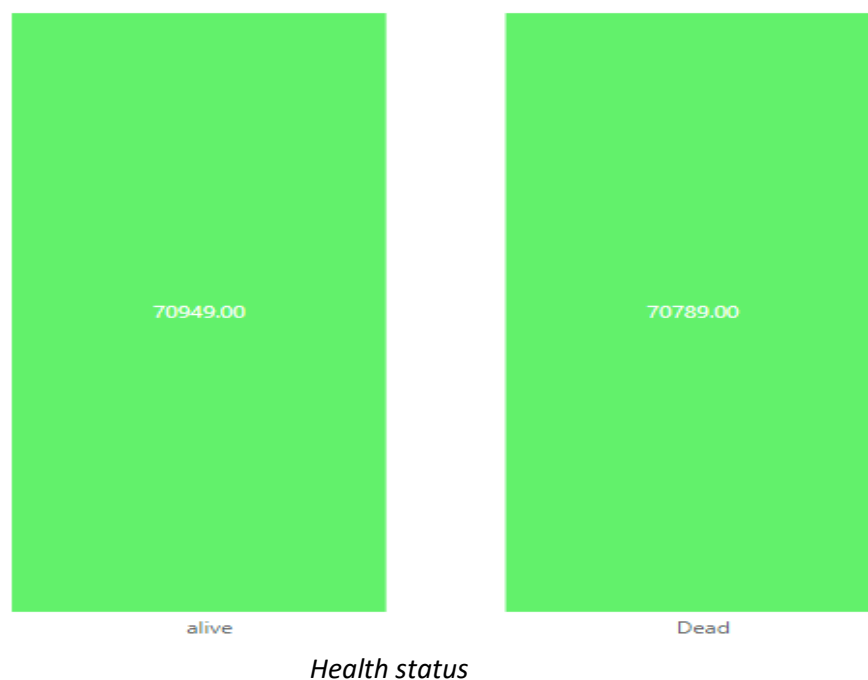
settlement

A bar chart showing the percentage of cases and their health status

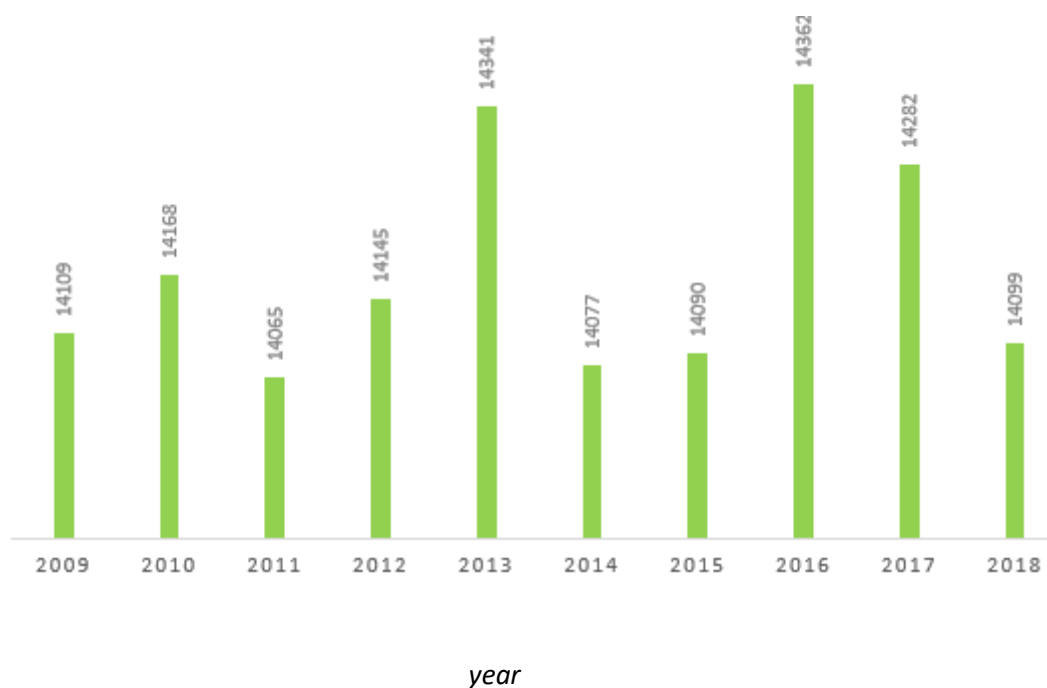


Health status

A bar chart indicating the total number of cases and their health status



A bar chart indicating the total number of cases by year



Conclusion: This analysis highlights the prevalence and distribution of disease in Nigeria

- Malaria and diarrhoea are the top two diseases by prevalence
- Children are more susceptible to disease due to their weakened immune systems
- Poor sanitation, lack of access to healthcare, and malnutrition are significant risk factors
- Prevention strategies such as vaccination and health education are crucial in reducing disease prevalence
- Accurate and timely data collection is essential for effective disease surveillance and control
- Increased investment in healthcare infrastructure, human resources, and research is critical for improving health outcomes