



Issue: Volume 8 No. 22

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15th June, 2018

NIGERIA CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Weekly Epidemiological Report

Main Highlight of the week

Prevention of cholera outbreaks through Safe Water Use and General Hygiene Practices



Cholera is a disease condition associated with ingestion of contaminated foods and drinks and poor sanitary conditions. Control measures for Cholera outbreaks are

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hinged on practices of safe water use, general hygiene practices and environmental hygiene. This is based on the fact that Cholera is transmitted via faeco-oral route and preventive measures should be targeted at breaking the cycle of transmission in order to prevent and control the disease.

The focus for this report is on the prevention of cholera through safe water use and general hygiene practices. Some key preventive measures targeted at these practices have been identified and are listed in the table below:

Table 1: Prevention of Cholera

S/N	PREVENTIVE MEASURES	WHAT TO DO
1	Drink clean water, safe for drinking	 Bottled water with unbroken seals and canned/bottled carbonated beverages, registered by NAFDAC are safe to drink and use. Boil or treat drinking water with a chlorine product. If boiling, bring water to a complete boil for at least 1 minute. If a chlorine treatment product is not available, household bleach can be used to treat water. Add 8 drops of household bleach for every 1 gallon of water (or 2 drops of household bleach for every 1 litre of water) and wait 30 minutes before drinking. Store treated water in a clean, covered container.
2	Use of safe water	 Use safe water to brush your teeth, wash and prepare food. Clean food preparation areas and kitchen utensils with soap and safe water and dry completely before reuse
3	Hand Washing	 Wash hands with soap and water: Before eating or preparing food Before feeding your children After using the latrine or toilet After cleaning your child's bottom After taking care of someone ill with diarrhoea When you return home from the day's activities
4	Good Sanitary Practices	 Use latrines or toilets, and avoid open defecation Wash hands with soap and safe water after defecating. Clean latrines and surfaces contaminated with faeces with water and bleach If a latrine is unavailable Defecate at least 30 meters (98 feet) away from any body of water and then bury faeces. Dispose of plastic bags containing faeces in latrines, at collection points if available, or bury it in the ground. Do not

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		 put plastic bags in chemical toilets. Dig new latrines or temporary pit toilets at least a half-metre (1.6 feet) deep and at least 30 metres (98 feet) away from any body of water.
5	Safe Cooking Practices	 Cook food (especially seafood) thoroughly Be sure to cook shellfish (like crabs and crayfish) until they are
		very hot all the way through. *Avoid raw foods other than fruits and vegetables you have peeled yourself.
6	Personal Hygiene	Wash yourself, your children, diapers/baby napkins, and clothes, 30 meters (98 feet) away from drinking water sources.

Implementing these preventive measures individually and collectively as a community is necessary for cholera outbreak prevention. These preventive messages should constitute the messages given to the general public at the community, LGA, State and national levels before and during an outbreak.

The Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) continues to advocate for improved water, sanitation, hygiene as well as risk communications activities in States. Members of the public are advised to always seek care in a health facility if they have watery diarrhoea.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS

In the reporting week ending on June 3, 2018:

- o There were 187 new cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) reported. None was confirmed as Polio. The last reported case of Polio in Nigeria was in August 2016. Active case search for AFP is being intensified as Nigeria has reinvigorated its efforts at eradicating Polio.
- o 910 suspected cases of Cholera were reported from 16 LGAs in six States (Adawama 423, Bauchi 344, Borno 20, Kano 11, Plateau 37 & Zamfara 75). Of these, 12 were laboratory confirmed and six deaths were recorded.
- Five suspected cases of Lassa fever were reported in the reporting week. One was laboratory confirmed and no death was recorded.
- o There were 27 suspected cases of Cerebrospinal Meningitis (CSM) reported from 18 LGAs in nine States (Borno − 1, Cross River − 1, Ebonyi − 2, Kaduna − 1, Katsina − 13, Nasarawa − 1, Ondo − 1, Taraba − 1, Yobe − 1 & Zamfara 5). Of these, no was laboratory confirmed and two deaths were recorded.

o There were 306-suspected cases of Measles reported from 31 States. No laboratory confirmed and no death was recorded.

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In the reporting week, all States sent in their report except Delta State. Timeliness of reporting remains 89% in both the previous and current weeks (week 21 & 22) while completeness increases from 99% to 100% at same period. It is very important for all States to ensure timely and complete reporting at all times, especially during an outbreak.

REPORT ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. AFP

- 1.1. As at May 27th 2018, no new case of WPV was recorded
- 1.2. In the reporting week, 127 cases of AFP were reported from 110 LGAs in 29 States & FCT
- **1.2.1.** AFP Surveillance has been enhanced and outbreak response is on-going in Borno and other high-risk States
- 12.2 The 1^{st} & 2^{nd} Outbreak response (OBR) to cVDPV2 in Jigawa & Gombe States, Polio event in Sokoto (SLGAs) and mop-up response in 11 LGAs in Bauchi State conducted from $10^{th} 13^{th}$ & $26^{th} 29^{th}$ May, 2018 using mOPV2 respectively
- 1.2.3 Two SIPDs and one NIPDs were conducted from January to April, 2018 using bOPV in 18 high risk States and 36 States plus FCT respectively

Table 2: 2018 SIAs

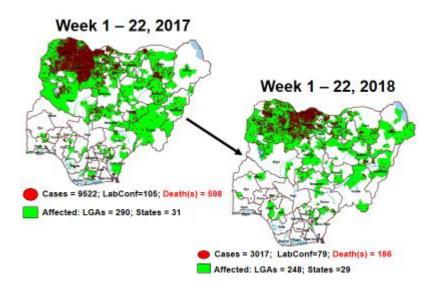
S/No	Month	Dates	Scope	Target	Population	Antigen
1	January	20 th – 23 rd January	SIPDs (13 HR States) (Excluding Zamfara)	22,958,038		DOPV
2	Feb & March	1st February - 31st March	HH based Micro plan with Enumeration of <1yr, <5yrs &<15yrs	Kebbi, Gomb	e, Bauchi & Tarabo	,
3	March	3rd-6th March	SIPDs (Borno,Yobe, Adamawa) & Zamfara (Moved Jan round)	3,971,049		bOPV
4	March	24th-27th March	35th ERC			
5	April	7th-10th April	NIPDs (17+1) (Northern)	49,882,036		bOPV
	April	21st-24th April	NIPDs (19) (Southern)			
7	April - June	23rd April - 23rd June	HH based Micro plan with Enumeration of <1yr, <5yrs &<15yrs	Yobe & Adam suspended in	awa (May be Adamawa)	
8	April	27th-30th April	deferred NIPOs (Lagos & Kogi)	4,797,705		bOPV
9	May	10th - 13th May	1st OBR to cVDPV2 in Jigawa & Gombe, Polio event in Sokoto (SLGAs) & mop-uo response in Bauchi (11LGAs)	2,676,209		mOPV2
10	May	17th-18th May	Review Meeting with 17 Southern States + Kogi & Kwara States on target population and vaccine accountability			
11	May	26th-29th May	2nd OBR to cVDPV2 in Jigawa & Gombe, Polio event in Sokoto (SLGAs) & mop-uo response in Bauchi (11LGAs)	1,676,209		mOPV2
12	June	18th-22nd June	ARCC			
13	June -July	30 th June - 3 rd July	NIPOs	18,166,240		bOPV
1	August-Sept	1st Aug -30th Sept	HH based Micro plan with Enumeration of <1yr, <5yrs &<15yrs	Zamfara, Kats	sina & Jigawa	
15	October	10th-11th October	36th ERC			
16	October	20th - 23th October	SIPOs (18 HR States)	31,715,796		bOPV
17	December	8th-11th December	SIPDs (Borno + 7 HR States)	7,482,305		bOPV

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2. CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (CSM)

- 2.1 In the reporting week, 27 suspected Cerebrospinal Meningitis (CSM) cases and two deaths (CFR, 7.41%) were reported from 18 LGAs (ten States; Borno 1, Cross River 1, Ebonyi 2, Kaduna 1, Katsina 13, Nasarawa 1, Ondo 1, Taraba 1, Yobe 1 & Zamfara 5) compared with 42 suspected cases with one Lab. Confirmed and one death (CFR, 2.4%) from 22 LGAs (10 States) at the same period in 2017 (Figure 2)
- 2.2 Between weeks 1 and 22 (2018), 3017 suspected meningitis cases with 79 laboratory confirmed and 186 deaths (CFR, 6.17%) from 248 LGAs (29 States) were reported compared with 9570 suspected cases and 599 deaths (CFR, 6.26%) from 293 LGAs (31 States) during the same period in 2017.
- 2.3 Timeliness/completeness of CSM case-reporting from States to the National Level (2018 versus 2017): on average, 88.2% of the 26 endemic States sent CSM reports in a timely manner while 98.2% were complete in week 1 22, 2018 as against 76.4% timeliness and 92.3% completeness recorded within the same period in 2017
- 2.4 The 2018 CSM outbreak has been declared over following epidemiological review and decline in number of cases

Figure 2: Map of Nigeria showing areas affected by CSM, week 1 - 22, 2017 & 2018

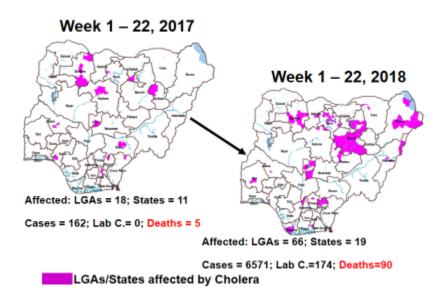


3. CHOLERA

3.1 910 suspected cases of Cholera with 12 Laboratory Confirmed cases and six deaths (CFR, 0.66%) were reported from 16 LGAs (six States; Adawama – 423, Bauchi – 344, Borno – 20, Kano – 11, Plateau - 37 & Zamfara - 75) in week 22, 2018 compared with 77 suspected cases and one death (CFR, 1.3%) reported from four LGAs (two States) during the same period in 2017 (Figure 3)

- 3.2 Between weeks 1 and 22 (2018), 6571 suspected Cholera cases with 174 laboratory confirmed and 90 deaths (CFR, 1.37%) from 68 LGAs (19 States) were reported compared with 162 suspected cases and five deaths (CFR, 3.09%) from 18 LGAs (13 States) during the same period in 2017.
- 3.3 A National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) for Cholera has been activated at level 2 at NCDC.
- 3.4 Rapid Response Teams have been deployed to respond to recent cluster of cases in Kano, Bauchi, Plateau, Zamfara and Adamawa States.
- 3.5 National Preparedness and Response to Acute Watery Diarrhoea/ Cholera Guidelines available via http://ncdc.gov.ng/themes/common/docs/protocols/45 1507196550.pdf

Figure 3: Status of LGAs/States that reported Cholera cases in week 1 - 22, 2017 & 2018

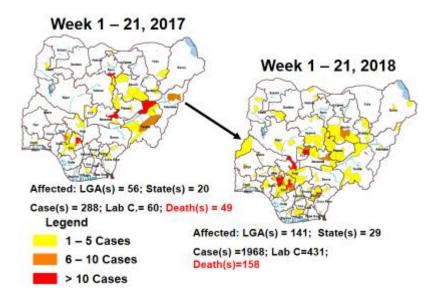


4 LASSA FEVER

Please note that the data reflects the routine reports i.e. all suspected cases including the laboratory positive and negative cases

- 4.1 Five suspected cases of Lassa fever with one Laboratory confirmed were reported from two LGAs (two States) in week 22, 2018 compared with one suspected case reported from Abeokuta South LGA (Ogun State) at the same period in 2017
- 4.2 Laboratory results of the five suspected cases; one was positive for Lassa fever (Edo -1) while the remaining four were negative for Lassa fever & other VHFs (Ondo -4)
- 4.3 Between weeks 1 and 22 (2018), 1982 suspected Lassa fever cases with 432 laboratory confirmed cases and 118 deaths (CFR, 5.95%) from 141 LGAs (29 States) were reported compared with 288 suspected cases with 60 laboratory confirmed cases and 49 deaths (CFR, 16.78%) from 56 LGAs (20 States) during the same period in 2017 (Figure 4)
- 4.4 National VHF guidelines (National Viral Haemorrhagic Fevers Preparedness guidelines, Infection Prevention and Control of VHF and Standard Operating Procedures for Lassa fever management) are available on the NCDC website-http://ncdc.gov.ng/diseases/guidelines
- **4.5** NCDC and Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital have conducted the first phase of nationwide training on Lassa fever case management in the South-West, South-East, South-South, North- East & North West.

Figure 4: Map of Nigeria showing areas affected by Lassa fever, week 1 - 22, 2017 & 2018

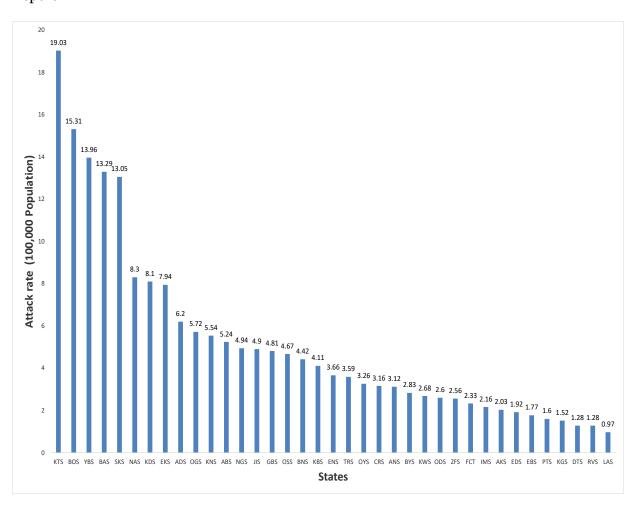


4 MEASLES

5.1 In the reporting week, 306 suspected cases of Measles were reported from 31 States compared with 361 suspected cases reported from 33 States during the same period in 2017

- 5.2 So far, 10688 suspected Measles cases with nine Lab. Confirmed and 94 deaths (CFR, 0.88 %) were reported from 36 States and FCT compared with 12094 suspected cases with 71 laboratory confirmed and 74 deaths (CFR, 0.61 %) from 37 States during the same period in 2017
- 5.3 Response measures include immunization for all vaccine-preventable diseases in some selected/affected wards/LGAs during SIAs, as well as case management

Figure 3: Suspected Measles attack rate by States, week 1 - 22, 2018 as at 3rd June, 2018



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7. Update on national Influenza sentinel surveillance, Nigeria week 1 - 23, 2018

- 7.1. From week 1- 23, 149-suspected cases were reported, of which 140 were Influenza like-illness (ILI), nine Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI).
- 7.2 A total of 149 samples were received and 147 samples were processed. Of the processed samples, 138(93.9%) were ILI cases, nine (6.1%) were Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI).
- **7.4.** Of the 147 processed ILI samples, 16 (10.90%) was positive for Influenza A; 26(17.7%) positive for Influenza B and 105 (71.4%) were negative.
- 7.5 For the processed nine SARI samples, five (55.56%) were positive for Influenza A while the remaining four (44.44%) were negative.

- 7.6 42 (28.6%) of the processed 147 samples were positive for Influenza, with 16 (38.1%) of these positive for Influenza A and 26 (61.9%) positive for Influenza B.
- **7.5.** The subtypes A seasonal H3, 2009A/H1N1 and A/not subtyped account for (0.0%), 11 (68.8%) and 5 (31.2%) of the total influenza A positive samples respectively.
- 7.6 The subtypes B VICTORIA, B Not subtyped and B Yamagata account for 10(38.5%), 16(61.5%) and 0(0.0%) of the total influenza B positive samples respectively
- 7.7 The percentage influenza positive was highest (75.0%) in week 6, 2018
- 7.8 In the reporting week 1 -23, two samples were left unprocessed

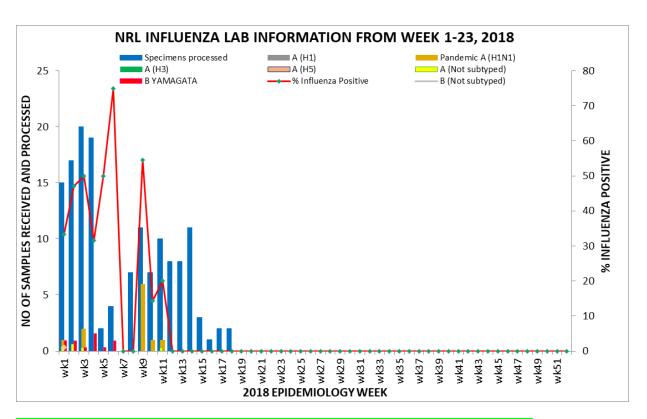


Figure 19: Number of Influenza Positive Specimens and Percent Positive by Epidemiological Week (Week 1- 23, 2018)

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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0800-970000-10

Table 3: Status of Reporting by the State Epidemiologists, Nigeria, Weeks 1-22, 2018, as at 3rd June, 2018

Keys:																										Timely	<50%	Poor	0 Stat
T= Arrived on Time																										Reports	50-79%	Good	8 Sta
L= Arrived late		N	Repor	t not rec	eived																						80-100%	Excellent	29 St
N = No Report (Report not received)																													
State	GeoZones	W01	W02	W03	W04	W05	W06	W07	W08	W09	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	W19	W20	W21	W22	Expected (Es)	Timely Rpts (Ts)	Late Rpts (Ls)	Rpts Not Recvd (Ns)	% Timely	% Comp
Abia	SEZ	T	T	T	T	T	L	L	L	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	22	17	5	0	77%	10
Adamawa	NEZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Ī	T	T	T	T	22	22	0	0	100%	10
Akwa Ibom	SSZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	22	0	0	100%	10
Anambra	SEZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	21	1	0	95%	10
Bauchi	NEZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	22	0	0	100%	10
Bayelsa	SSZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	22	0	0	100%	10
Benue	NCZ	L	T	L	T	T	T	L	L	L	L	T	T	T	1	L	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	13	9	0	59%	10
Borno	NEZ	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	21	1	0	95%	10
Cross River	SSZ	T	T	T	T	T	L	L	L	L	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Ī	22	17	5	0	77%	100
Delta	SSZ	T	T	T	T	L	T	L	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	N	N	N	N	22	15	3	4	68%	82
Ebonyi	SEZ	T	Ţ	L	T	T	L	T	L	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Ĺ	22	16	6	0	73%	10
Edo	SSZ	T	T	T	T	L	L	L	L	T	Ţ	Ţ	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	Ţ	Ī	22	17	5	0	77%	10
Ekiti	SWZ	T	T	T	T	T	Ţ	T	Ţ	T	Ţ	Ţ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Ţ	Ī	22	22	0	0	100%	10
Enugu	SEZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	21	1	0	95%	10
FCT	NCZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	22	0	0	100%	10
Gombe	NEZ	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	L	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	19	3	0	86%	10
Imo	SEZ	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	L	22	18	4	0	82%	10
Jigawa	NWZ	T	T	T	L	T	L	L	T	L	Ţ	T	L	T	T	T	L	T	Ţ	T	T	L	T	22	13	9	0	59%	10
Kaduna	NWZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	L	T	T	22	19	3	0	86%	10
Kano	NWZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	22	0	0	100%	10
Katsina	NWZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	L	L	T	T	22	19	3	0	86%	100
Kebbi	NWZ	L	L	Ţ	T	L	T	L	Ţ	T	Ţ	Ţ	T	T	T	L	T	T	L	T	T	Ī	T	22	15	7	0	68%	100
Kogi	NCZ	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	L	T	T	22	19	3	0	86%	100
Kwara	NCZ	T	T	T	T	T	Ţ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Ţ	T	T	T	T	22	21	1	0	95%	100
Lagos	SWZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Ī	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	22	0	0	100%	100
Nasarawa	NCZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	20	2	0	91%	100
Niger	NCZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	L	L	T	22	19	3	0	86%	100
Ogun	SWZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	22	0	0	100%	100
Ondo	SWZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Ţ	T	T	T	T	22	18	4	0	82%	100
Osun	SWZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Ī	22	22	0	0	100%	100
Оуо	SWZ	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	21	1	0	95%	100
Plateau	NCZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	22	0	0	100%	100
Rivers	SSZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Ţ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	21	1	0	95%	100
Sokoto	NWZ	T	T	T	T	T	Ţ	T	Ţ	T	Ţ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Ī	22	22	0	0	100%	100
Taraba	NEZ	L	T	T	T	T	Ţ	T	Ţ	T	Ţ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	21	1	0	95%	10
Yobe	NEZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	22	22	0	0	100%	100
Zamfara	NWZ	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	Ţ	T	Ţ	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	22	19	3	0	86%	100
Total number of reports expected (E)		37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	814					
Total reports sent on time (I)		32	35	34	35	34	29	25	27	33	33	35	34	36	36	35	35	35	33	32	32	33	33		726				
Total reports sent late (L)		5	2	3	2	3	8	12	10	4	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	3	3			84			
Total number of reports not received (N)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1				4		
Timeliness of reports =100*T/E		86.5	94.6		94.6		78.4	67.6	73.0		89.2	94.6	91,9	97.3	97.3	94.6	94.6	94.6	89.2	86.5	86.5	89.2	89.2					89%	
Completeness of reporting=100*(E-N)/E		100.0			100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0				100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3						10