



SITUATION REPORT ON THE MONKEYPOX OUTBREAK

Date of the 1st confirmed case: 25 July 2024 SITREP N° 0114 Written and Published on November 18 - 2024

I. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION: KEY FIGURES

ELEMENTS CLES	Staff
Number of confirmed cases of the day (on 18/11/2024)	33
Cumulative confirmed cases	2083
Number of deaths of the day (18/11/2024)	0
Cumulative deaths	1
Number of suspected cases of the day (on 18/11/2024)	55
Cumulative number of suspected cases	4252
Number of today's warnings (on 18/11/2024)	60
Cumulative alerts	4934
Number of active (hospitalized) cases of the day (18/11/2024)	33
Number of recovered patients discharged during the day (on 18/11/2024)	23
Cumulative number of healed persons discharged	1108
Cumulative active cases (hospitalized)	975
Number of new contacts traced of the day (18/11/2024)	130
Cumulative traced contacts	10195
Number of tests carried out today (on 18/11/2024)	82
Cumulative tests carried out	4417
Overall positivity rate	47.2%
Number of new health districts affected by the day	1
Cumulative number of health districts affected	45
Number of active health districts	29
Proportion of active health districts	69.0

II. Highlights

- The new health district affected: DS NGOZI;
- Deployment of the mobile laboratory at the Gitega Regional Hospital;
- Deployment of the mobile laboratory at the Kamenge District Hospital.

III. Epidemiological context of Burundi

- Mpox (monkeypox) is a viral disease caused by simian orthopoxvirus, with two clades (I and II). The 2022-2024 epidemic has affected more than 120 countries, causing more than 100,000 cases and 1000 death. In 2024, an upsurge in Africa, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo, involves two distinct epidemics (clades Ia and Ib). Clade Ib has spread to neighbouring countries in particular Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. On August 14, the World Health Organization (WHO) Mpox has been declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). One day previously, the Africa CDC classified it as a Continental Public Health Emergency (PHECS). The Transmission occurs primarily through close human-to-human contact, including sexual contact.
- Africa remains the most affected continent, with more than 15 countries affected. The DRC is particularly impacted, accounting for about 85% of cases and 80% of deaths reported in the region as a whole Africa.
- In Burundi, the first case of Mpox was reported on 25 July 2024, identified as belonging to the clade Ib and related to the epidemic in the DRC.

IV. Epidemiological evolution

1. Notification of suspected cases:

Table 1: Distribution of suspected cases by health district as of 18-November-2024

N°	Health District Investigated	Total Alerts Validated and Observed 17/11/2024	18/11/2024	to 18/11/2024		Collected	
1	Bears	1	0	1	0	0	To investigate
2	Disclaimer	2	0	2	0	0	To investigate
3	Nyabikere	4	4	8	0	0	To investigate
4	Rutana	6	0	6	0	0	To investigate
5	Bubanza	1	0	1	0	0	To investigate
6	Gashoho	1	0	1	0	0	To investigate
7	Giteranyi	1	1	2	0	0	To investigate
8	Murore	3	0	3	0	0	To be investigated
9	Kibuye	5	1	6	1	1	1 in isolation and 5 Lost to Follow-Up
10	Matana	1	0	1	0	0	To investigate, 19
11	Bujumbura Nord	0	20	20	20	19	in isolation and 1 Not validated
12	Bujumbura Centre	0	2	2	0	0	To investigate
13	Bujumbura Sud	0	1	1	0	0	To investigate
14	Mukenken	2	0	2	2	2	2 in isolation
15	Mutaho	4	0	4	0	0	To investigate
16	Butezi	2	0	2	0	0	To investigate
17	Skin	2	0	2	0	0	To investigate
18	Nyanza-lac	0	1	1	0	0	To investigate

No.	Health District	Alerts as of 17/11/2024	Alerts for 18/11/2024	Total alerts as of 18/11/2024	Research	Validated and collected	Comments
19	Rumonge	4	0	4	2	2	2 in isolation and 2 lost to follow-up
20	Gitega	6	2	8	2	2	2 in isolation
21	Ryansoro	5	4	9	9	9	9 in solitary confinement
22	Bukinanyana	1	1	2	0	0	To investigate
23	Screams	3	0	3	0	0	To investigate
24	Gisuru	1	0	1	0	0	To investigate
25	Musema	3	0	3	0	0	To investigate
26	Kirundo	2	0	2	2	2	2 in isolation
27	Isare	0	9	9	9	9	9 in solitary confinement
28	Kayanza	0	5	5	0	0	To investigate
29	Muramvya	0	1	1	0	0	To investigate
30	Cankuzo	0	4	4	4	4	4 in isolation
31	Mabayi	0	3	3	0	0	To investigate
32	Kabezi	1	1	2	2	2	2 in isolation
33	Muyinga	3	0	3	3	3	3 in isolation
34	Makamba	2	0	2	0	0	To investigate
Total		66	60	126	56	55	

As of 18.11.2024, **60 new alerts** have been reported in **16** health districts, in addition to **66** alerts that have not been investigated as of 17.11.2024. Out of a total of **126** alerts, **56** were investigated and 55 were validated and collected. All these alerts are spread over **34/49 health districts** (detailed in the table above).

The cumulative number of alerts notified since the beginning of the epidemic amounts to 4929, distributed as follows:

- 4516 alerts investigated (91.5%):
 - o 4252 alerts validated and collected (94.2%)
 - o 4 alerts validated and not taken (0.08%)
 - o 260 alerts not validated (5.7%)
- 436 alerts not investigated (8.8%):
 - o 366 alerts lost to follow-up (83.9%)
 - o 70 alerts awaiting investigation (16.0%)

The investigation rate of mpox alerts in Burundi is 91.5%, while the rate of validation of alerts as suspected cases is estimated at 94.2%. Efforts are being made with the health districts to reduce the proportion of uninvestigated alerts, which is estimated at 8.8%.

2. Distribution of cases by health district

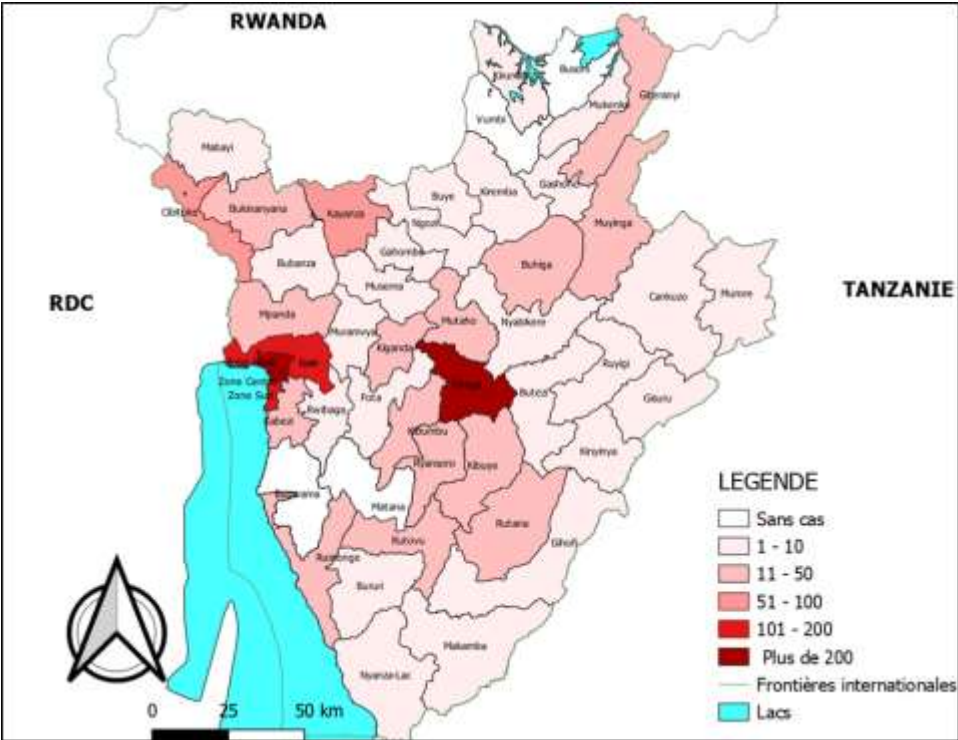


Figure 1. Location of affected health districts

Thirty-three (33) new positive cases have been reported as of 18-November-2024. A cumulative of forty-four (45) districts out of the country's 49 health districts have reported at least one confirmed case of Mpox, i.e. 91.8% of the districts.

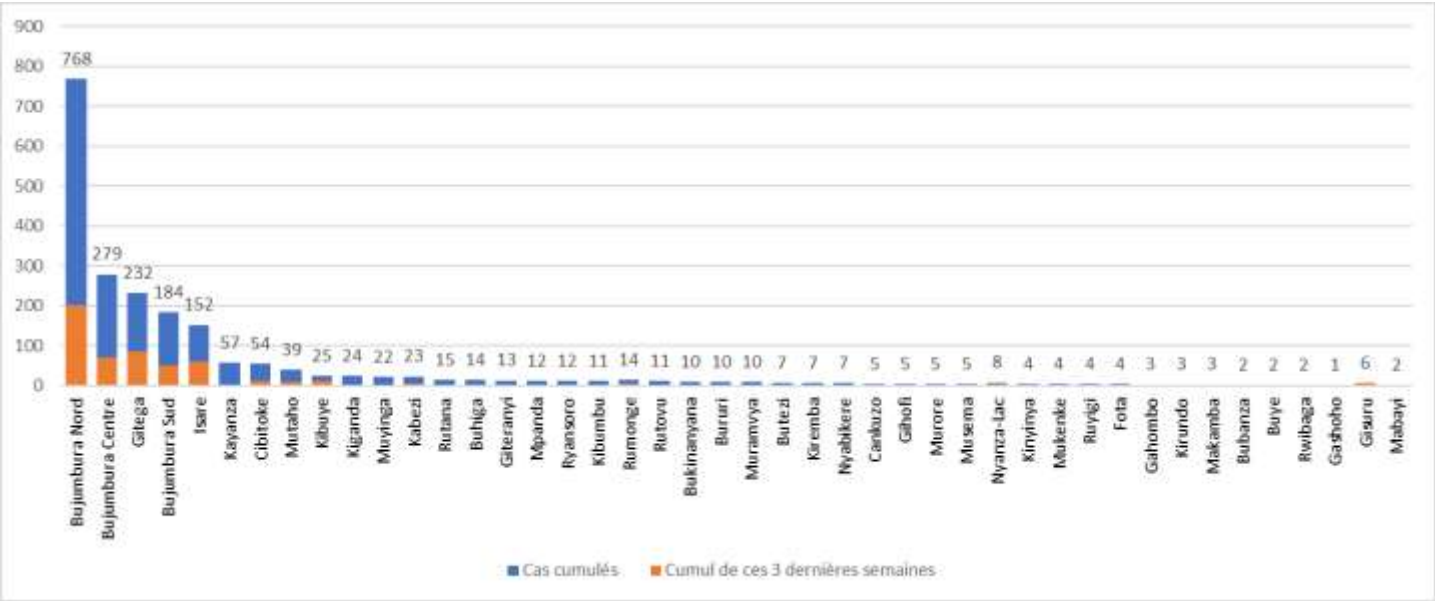


Fig2.Distribution of cases in the last 3 weeks (N=2083).

Out of a total of **2083** cases reported, **3 districts** of the **Bujumbura City Hall** recorded **1231** cases or **59.0%**. The district of **Bujumbura North** is the most affected in the country with **769 cases (36.9%)**. Of the **45** districts affected by Mpox, **29** DS have recorded at least one confirmed case in the past 3 weeks.

Table 3: Distribution of cases in Bujumbura City Hall by area of origin

HEALTH DISTRICT	COMMUNE	ZONE	CASE	TOTAL CASES BY DS
BUJUMBURA NORD	NOT INVENTED.	KAMENGE	331	769
		CHINA	179	
		GIHOSHA	83	
		BUTTER	103	
		CONCLUSION	50	
		NGAGARA	23	
BUJUMBURA SUD	MUHA	KANYOSHA	121	184
		MUSAGA	58	
		KININDO	5	
BUJUMBURA CENTRE	MUKAZA	BEAUTY	84	278
		MOVE FORWARD	24	
		ROHERO	50	
		BUYENZI	120	
TOTAL				1231

Out of a total of **1231** cases in Bujumbura City Hall, the most affected areas are Kamenge and Kinama with **331 cases (26.8%)** and **179 cases (14.5%)** respectively.

Table 4: Distribution of cases in health districts outside Bujumbura City Hall by municipality of origin

DISTRICT	COMMUNE	CASE	TOTAL CASES BY DS
KAYANZA	KABARORE	4	57
	KAYANZA	50	
	MURUTA	3	
GAHOMBO	MUHANGA	1	3
	GAHOMBO	2	
MUTAHU	BUGENDANA	16	39
	MUTAHU	23	
GITEGA	GITEGA	230	232
	GIHETA	2	
RYANSORO	RYANSORO	4	12
	NYARUSANGE	1	
	GISHUBI	7	
KIBUYE	BURAZA	6	25
	BUKIRASAZI	8	
	MAKEBUKO	10	
	ITABA	1	
ISARE	MUTIMBUZI	133	152
	ISARE	17	
	MUBIMBI	2	
KIGANDA	KIGANDA	18	24
	MBUYE	2	
	RUTEGAMA	4	
MURAMVYA	MURAMVYA	6	11

DISTRICT	COMMUNE	CASE	TOTAL CASES BY DS
	BUKEYE	5	
KABEZI	A TEST	12	23
	OF THE	9	
	SPIRIT	2	
BUHIGA		2	15
	LIVE YOUR	7	
	LIFE	6	
MAKAMBA	GUJAR	0	3
	KIBAGO	0	
	MAKAMBA	3	
NYANZA-LAC	LAKE OF OZ	6	8
	IS A SMALL	2	
	TOWN IN	0	
RUMONGE	THE	2	14
	WESTERN	12	
CONCLUSION	PART OF	38	54
	THE STATE	16	
BURURI	OF	8	8
		0	
BUTEZI	WISCONSIN	7	7
		0	
KINYINYA		3	4
		1	
KISS	Giharo	0	5
	Gitanga	0	
	Bukemba	5	
RUTANA	Musongati	1	15
	RUTANA	14	
	Mpinga-Kayove	0	
RUTOVA	RUTOVU	11	11
	SONGA	0	
RUYIGI	RUYIGI	3	4
	BWERU	1	
BUKINANYANA	BUKINANYANA	10	10
	MULWI	0	
KIBUMBU	A	4	11
	PHYSICIAN'S	4	
	GUIDE	3	
KIREMBA		2	7
	MARANGARA	0	
	TANGARA	5	
Stuttgart	MPANDA	5	12
	GIHANGA	6	
	RUGAZI	1	
MUYINGA	A WEEK'S	22	22
	WORTH	0	
	OF	0	
GITERANYI	REUNION	11	13
		2	
GASHOHO	GASHOHO	1	1
BUBANZA	BUBANZA	2	2
	MUSIGATI	0	
FOTA	NDAVA	4	4
	RUSAKA	0	
	GISOZI	0	
CANKUZO	CANKUZO	4	5
	KIGAMBA	0	
	CENDAJURU	1	
NYABIKERE	GIHOGAZI	6	7
	NEWBIKERS	1	
	MUTUMBA	0	
	SHOMBO	0	
MURORE	MISHIHA	2	5

DISTRICT	COMMUNE	CASE	TOTAL CASES BY DS
	GISAGARA	3	
MUSEMA	BUTAGANZWA	0	5
	MATONGO	4	
	RANK	1	
THE BATTLE	Mug	1	2
	Mugongomanga	1	
	Nyabiraba	0	
MUKENKE	Bwambarangwe	2	4
	Gitobe	2	
KIRUNDO	Bugabira	0	3
	Kirundo	3	
MABAYI	MABAYI	2	2
	Mugina	0	
BUY	Gashikanwa	0	2
	Mwumba	2	
	Nyamurenza	0	
SKIN	SKIN	3	3
GISURU	Gisuru	6	6
TOTAL			852

The municipalities of Gitega of DS Gitega (230 **positive cases**), Mutimbuzi of DS Isare (133 **positive cases**) and Kayanza of DS Kayanza (50 positive cases) are the most affected compared to other municipalities.

V. Distribution of cases by sex and age group

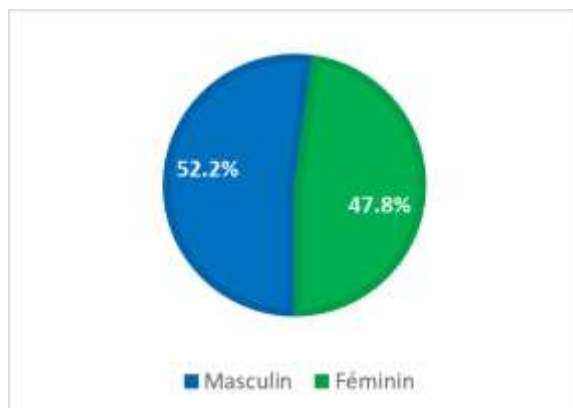


Fig. 4. Proportion of cases by sex

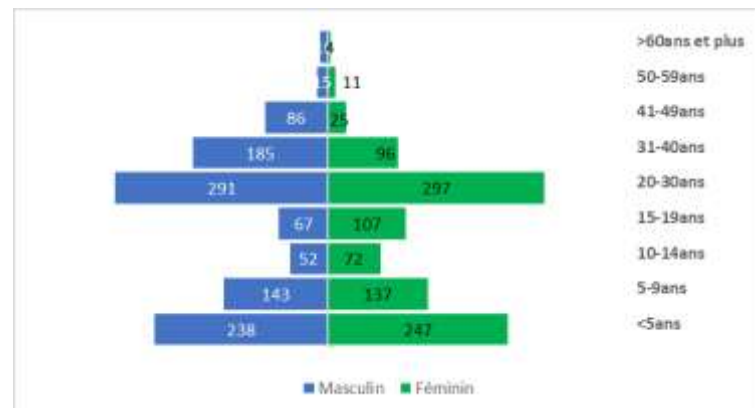
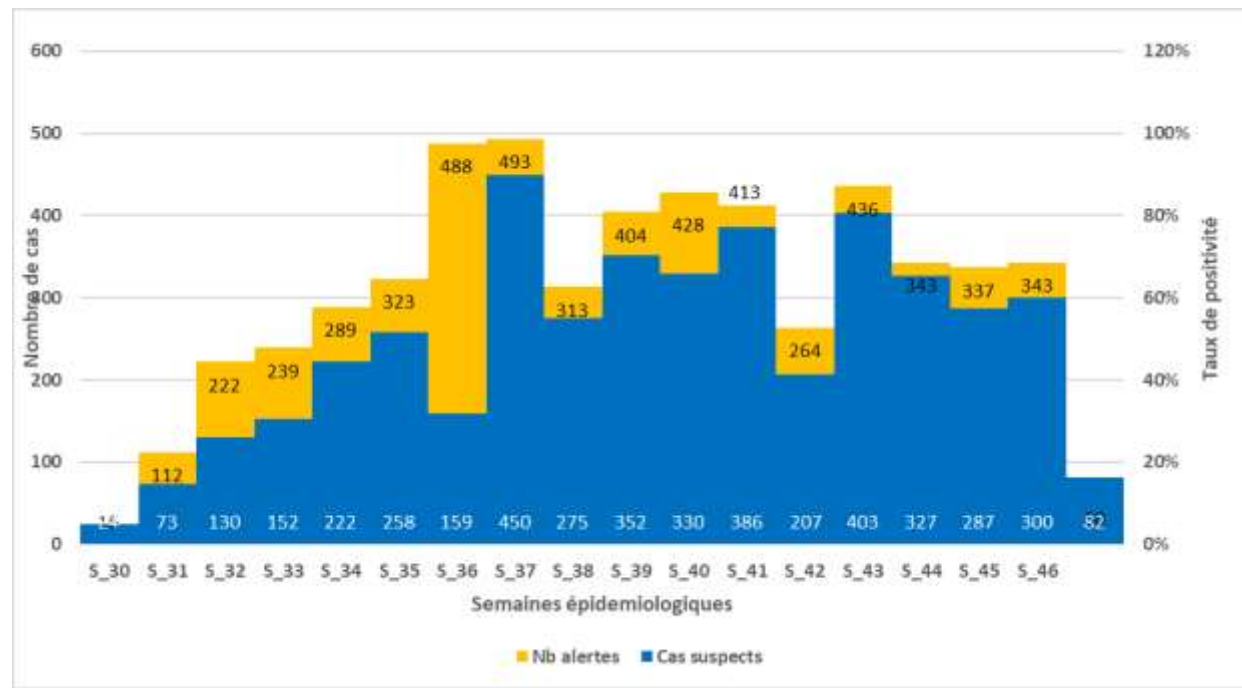


Fig. 5. Distribution of cases by sex and age group

As of November 18, 2024, the cumulative number of confirmed cases of Mpox is **2083**, of which **52.2%** are male and **47.8%** female. The most affected age groups are: 20 to 30 years old (28.2%), children under 5 years old (**23.3%**) and those from 5 to 9 years old (13.4%). **Children under 15 years of age are the most affected with a proportion of 42.7%.**

VI. Weekly evolution of alerts and suspected cases



VII. Weekly evolution of cases

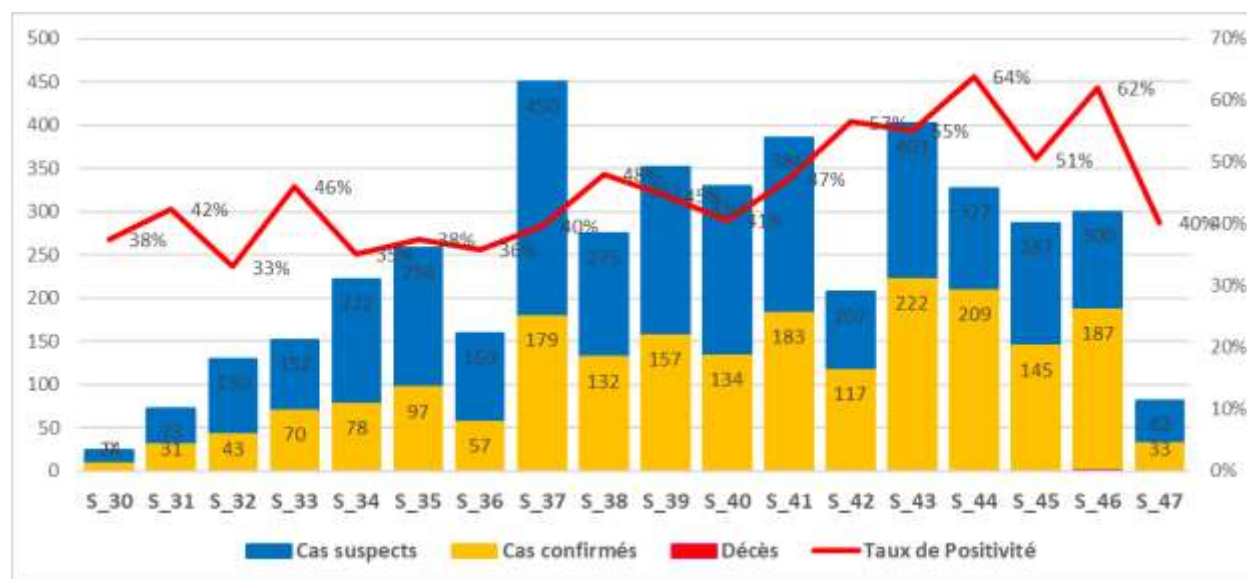


Fig. 7. Weekly evolution of confirmed cases of Mpox (N=2083; incomplete)

Out of a total of **4417** tests carried out, **2083** came back positive for Mpox, i.e. a **positivity rate of 47.1%**.

VIII. Public health actions

- Briefing of 67 CHWs on community-based epidemiological surveillance in the health district of Gashoho;
- Deployment of the mobile laboratory in Gitega and Bujumbura North;
- Broadcasting of radio spots on preventive measures against Mpox;
- Briefing of school officials (Director of Schools, Prefect of Studies and Master in Charge) on Mpox
- Briefing of CHWs of the Muyinga Health District on community-based surveillance and risk communication in the context of Mpox;
- Water supply by bladders in some localities of Bujumbura Mairie;
- Continued management of **975** active cases;
- Deployment of surveillance teams for the investigation of alerts and identification of contacts;
- Development and daily dissemination of SITREPs;
- Resource mobilization (Government and Development Partners);
- Notification of suspected cases by health facilities and districts;
- Dietary care of Mpox patients at the CHUK and CPLR PEC centers, Bujumbura North Hospital, Gitega Regional Hospital and Kayanza Hospital;
- Collection and analysis of samples from suspected cases;
- Disinfection of affected households.



IX. Challenges

- Insufficient sampling equipment for some districts in the interior of the country;
- Insufficient equipment and other inputs for prevention, medical and food care;
- Insufficient isolation units in the FOSAs;
- Non-compliance with the national protocol for the management of Mpox by some service providers;
- Low capacity of service providers on the management of Mpox;
- Insufficient resources for the investigation of alerts (financial resources);
- Insufficient water in some localities of Bujumbura Mairie;
- Low level of follow-up of patients discharged at home;
- Low level of surveillance for Mpox disease in animals.

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