



### Highlights

• During Epi\* week 51, 2013; 96.9% (189/195) of the health facilities across Somalia provided surveillance data.

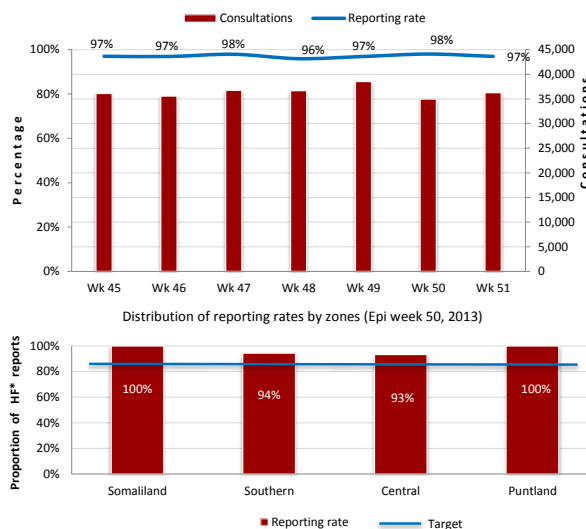
• The total number of consultations reported during the reporting week was 36277 (including 38.5% children under the age of five) compared to 37922 consultations during week 50. The leading cause of morbidity was confirmed malaria, with over 666 cases (1.8%).

• A total of 30 alerts were reported in week 51. These include 27 alerts for suspected measles and one each for AWD\* AFP\* and NNT\*. Investigations are underway.

• As of week 51, the total number of WPV\* cases in Somalia is 183 (all type I). One new case of AFP was reported from southern Somalia. Samples were collected and results are pending.

• Six serum samples from cases of fever, neck and lower limbs stiffness, constipation and urine retention in El Ali village tested negative for viral infection. Stool still pending. 27 cases including 19% (5) children under 5 years and 3 deaths (CFR 11%) were reported.

### Reporting rates vs consultations in Somalia, Epi weeks 45 to 51, 2013



### Leading diseases in Somalia Epi week 51

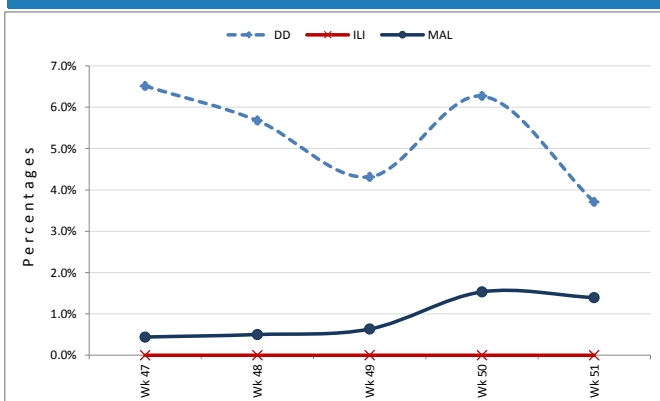
Confirmed malaria, suspected cholera and suspected measles remain the leading causes of morbidity in the country. In week 51, southern Somalia reported the highest proportional morbidity for confirmed malaria (3.2%). Proportional morbidity for suspected cholera (0.5%) and that of suspected measles (0.5%) was highest in central Somalia compared to other zones this week.

Leading diseases	Epi week 50		Epi week 51	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
Confirmed malaria	694	1.83%	666	1.84%
Sus. cholera	100	0.26%	79	0.22%
Sus. measles	87	0.23%	114	0.31%
Other consultations	36876	97.24%	35283	97.26%
<b>Total consultations</b>	<b>37922</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>36277</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

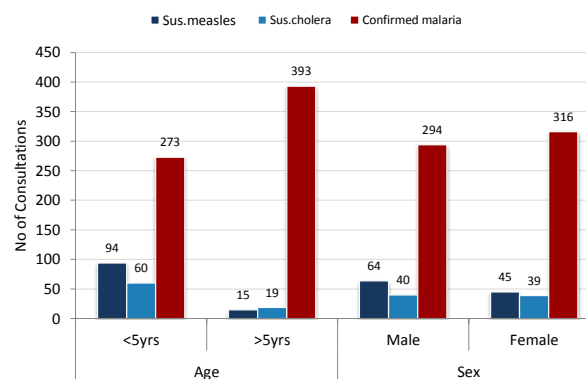
### Proportional morbidity for priority diseases - Epi week 51, 2013

Priority diseases under surveillance	Central	Puntland	Somaliland	Southern	Somalia
Sus. cholera	79 (0.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	79 (0.2%)
Sus. shigellosis	1 (0%)	7 (0.1%)	1 (0%)	4 (0%)	13 (0%)
Sus. measles	80 (0.5%)	9 (0.1%)	7 (0.1%)	18 (0.2%)	114 (0.3%)
Acute flaccid paralysis	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (0%)
Sus. whooping cough	4 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	11 (0.1%)	17 (0%)
Confirmed malaria	328 (2%)	64 (1%)	7 (0.1%)	267 (3.2%)	666 (1.8%)
NNT*	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)
Other consultations	16086 (97.1%)	6124 (96.4%)	5112 (99.7%)	7929 (96.3%)	35251 (97.2%)
<b>Total consultations</b>	<b>16570</b>	<b>6350</b>	<b>5127</b>	<b>8230</b>	<b>36277</b>

### Trends for leading priority diseases in Puntland (Epi week 51, 2013)

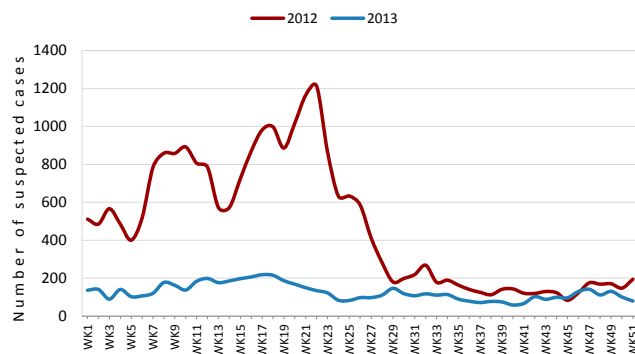


### Age and sex distribution of leading diseases by cases (Epi week 51, 2013)

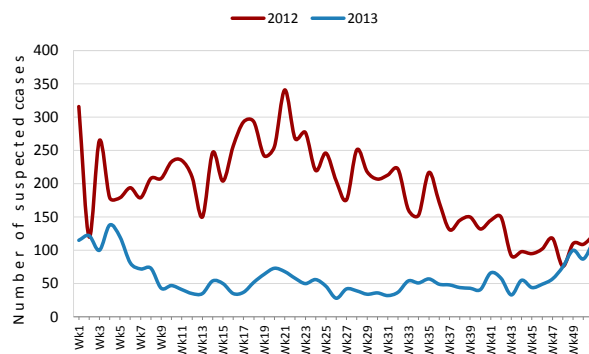


\*Epi=Epidemiological; Sus.=Suspected; AWD= acute watery diarrhea; AFP=Acute Flaccid Paralysis; NNT=Neonatal Tetanus; HF=Health facility; WPV = Wild polio virus; DD=Diarrheal Diseases; ILI=Influenza Like Illness; confirmed Malaria; SPR=Slide Positivity Rates; FR=Falciparum Ratio; Pv=Plasmodium Vivax; Pf=Plasmodium Falciparum

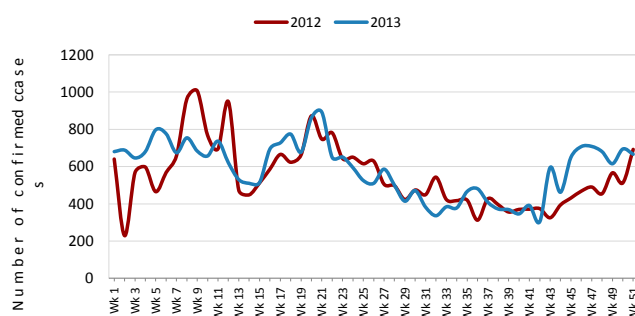
## Trends for suspected cases of cholera in Somalia by year



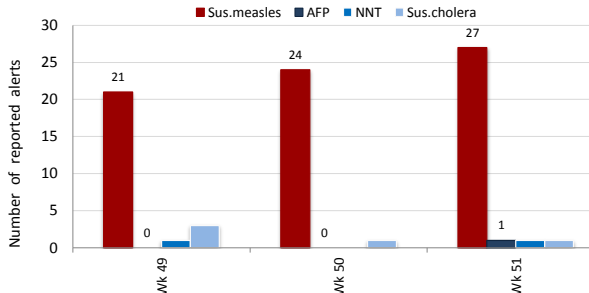
## Trends for suspected cases of measles in Somalia by year



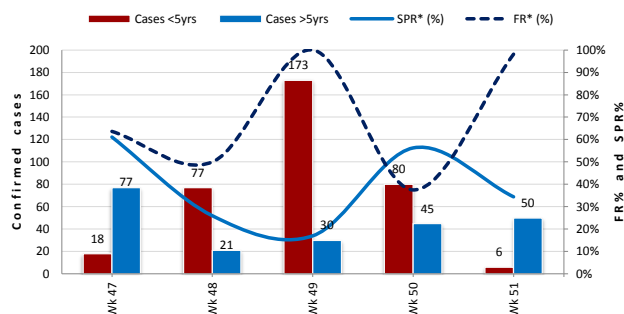
## Trends for confirmed Malaria morbidity in Somalia by year



## Number of alerts received and responded (Epi week 51, 2013)



## Weekly distribution of malaria morbidity by age in Puntland (Epi week 51, 2013)



## Alert/outbreak investigations and response (Epi week 51, 2013)

Most measles alerts were reported from central and south zones which have large pockets of un-immunized children due to limited or lack of access. In collaboration with health authorities, UNICEF and other partners on ground, child health days and other child survival packages are being implemented where access is possible. Cases were provided with symptomatic treatment and supplementary Vitamin A.

For cases of acute watery diarrhoea reported mainly from Banadir region, response is ongoing. Seven stool samples were referred for culture, results still pending. WHO has adequate case management kits accessible to partners in Mogadishu and other areas.

Stool samples were collected from the AFP case in Gedo and referred, awaiting results.

## Central zone

In week 51, a total 16570 consultations were reported from 56 health facilities in 34 districts in central Somalia. A total of 14 alerts were reported, including 12 for suspected measles and one each for suspected cholera and NNT\*. Investigations are underway.

## Southern zone

A total of 8230 consultations were reported from 34 health facilities in 19 districts in southern zone this week. 10 alerts for suspected measles and one for AFP\* were reported. Investigations are underway.

## Puntland zone

In Puntland, 6350 consultations were reported from 45 health facilities in 23 districts. One alert for suspected measles was reported and investigations are underway.

## Somaliland

In Somaliland, 5127 consultations were reported from 54 health facilities in 21 districts this week. Five alerts for suspected measles were reported and investigations are underway.

The objective of this weekly epidemiological bulletin is to provide a snap shot on selected health events reported from the surveillance network in the four zones (Southern, Central, Puntland and Somaliland). While every attempt is made in this bulletin to present the weekly trends of epidemic prone diseases, it needs to be interpreted in the context that precise information on the reference populations is not always available. The primary focus of eDEWS is early detection of epidemic prone disease, to facilitate a rapid public health response.