



Highlights

• During Epi* week 52, 2013; 96.4% (188/195) of the health facilities across Somalia provided surveillance data.

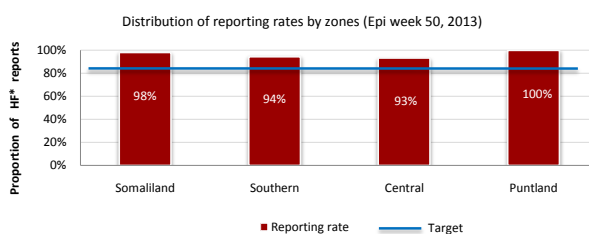
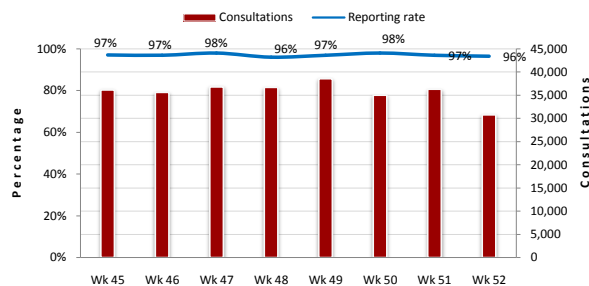
• The total number of consultations reported during the reporting week was 36001 (including 36.3% children under the age of five) compared to 36277 consultations during week 51. The leading cause of morbidity was confirmed malaria, with over 597 cases (1.7%).

• A total of 21 alerts were reported in week 52. These include 19 alerts for suspected measles and one each for AWD* AFP* and NNT*. Investigations are underway.

• As of week 52, the total number of WPV* cases in Somalia is 183 (all type I). No new cases of AFP were reported.

• In Mogadishu, all 28 stool samples collected from children with suspected cholera test negative for cholera, shigella and salmonella but 64% tested positive for rotavirus

Reporting rates vs consultations in Somalia, Epi weeks 45 to 52, 2013



Leading diseases in Somalia Epi week 52

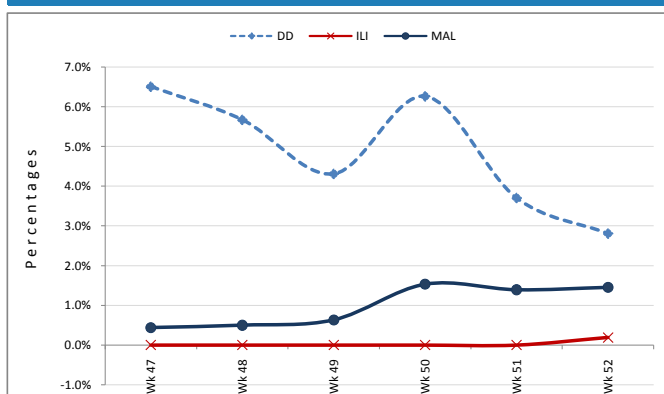
Confirmed malaria, suspected cholera and suspected measles remain the leading causes of morbidity in the country. In week 51, southern Somalia reported the highest proportional morbidity for confirmed malaria (3%). Proportional morbidity for suspected cholera (0.5%) and that of suspected measles (0.4%) was highest in central Somalia compared to other zones this week.

Leading diseases	Epi week 51		Epi week 52	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
Confirmed malaria	666	1.84%	597	1.66%
Sus. cholera	79	0.22%	86	0.24%
Sus. measles	114	0.31%	90	0.25%
Other consultations	35283	97.26%	35014	97.26%
Total consultations	36277	100.00%	36001	100.00%

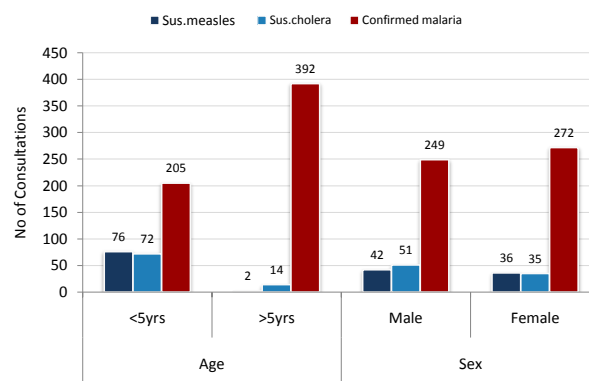
Proportional morbidity for priority diseases - Epi week 52, 2013

Priority diseases under surveillance	Central	Puntland	Somaliland	Southern	Somalia
Sus. cholera	86 (0.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	86 (0.2%)
Sus. shigellosis	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (0.1%)	10 (0%)
Sus. measles	67 (0.4%)	12 (0.2%)	3 (0.1%)	8 (0.1%)	90 (0.2%)
Acute flaccid paralysis	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Sus. whooping cough	6 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (0.1%)	13 (0%)
Confirmed malaria	281 (1.8%)	84 (1.1%)	6 (0.1%)	226 (3%)	597 (1.7%)
NNT*	6 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (0%)
Other consultations	15408 (97.2%)	7364 (96.7%)	4912 (98.6%)	7301 (96.7%)	34985 (97.2%)
Total consultations	15854	7617	4981	7549	36001

Trends for leading priority diseases in Puntland (Epi week 52, 2013)

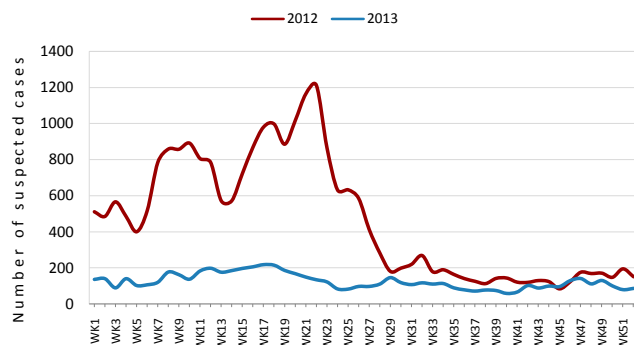


Age and sex distribution of leading diseases by cases (Epi week 52, 2013)

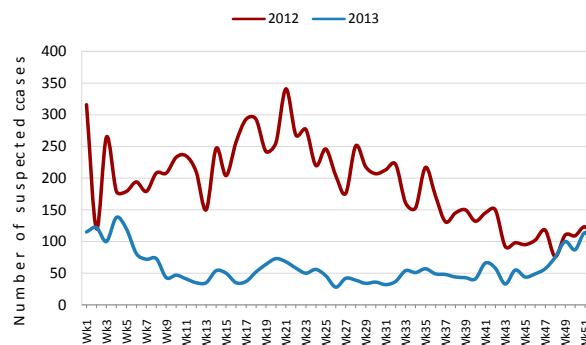


*Epi=Epidemiological; Sus.=Suspected; AWD= acute watery diarrhea; AFP=Acute Flaccid Paralysis; NNT=Neonatal Tetanus; HF=Health facility; WPV = Wild polio virus; DD=Diarrheal Diseases; ILI=Influenza Like Illness; confirmed Malaria; SPR=Slide Positivity Rates; FR=Falciparum Ratio; Pv=Plasmodium Vivax;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

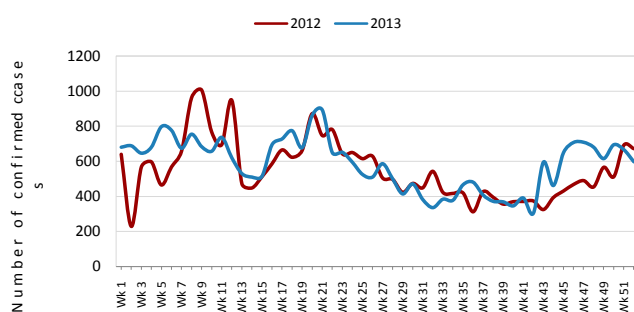
Trends for suspected cases of cholera in Somalia by year



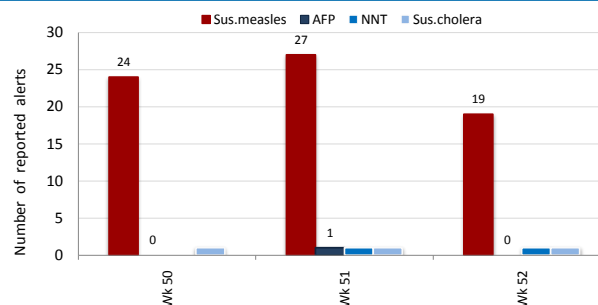
Trends for suspected cases of measles in Somalia by year



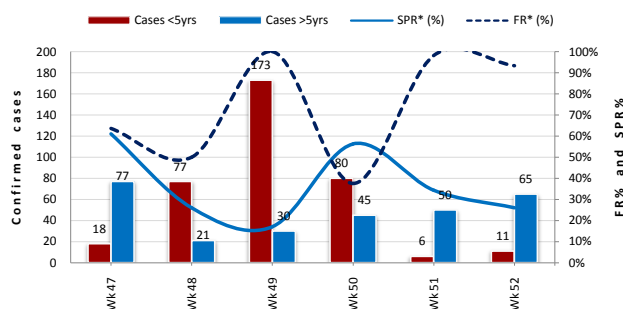
Trends for confirmed Malaria morbidity in Somalia by year



Number of alerts received and responded (Epi week 52, 2013)



Weekly distribution of malaria morbidity by age in Puntland (Epi week 52, 2013)



Alert/outbreak investigations and response (Epi week 52, 2013)

An outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea occurred in October village, Berdale district affecting 9 people including 3 children under 5 years and 1 death. Investigation and response were conducted immediately. All cases have recovered and all cases had drunk same milk which is said to have been contaminated. No new cases have been reported. Surveillance continues.

Following an increase in the number of reported suspected cholera cases under the age of 2 years, stool samples were collected and referred to establish cause. All initial 28 stool samples tested negative for shigella, salmonella and cholera. However 64% (18) have tested positive for rotavirus. Further results are still pending. This highlights the importance of rotavirus as a major cause of acute watery diarrhea in Somalia. WHO and partners will accelerate awareness and hygiene promotion activities to reduce disease burden.

Central zone

In week 52, a total 15854 consultations were reported from 56 health facilities in 34 districts in central Somalia. A total of 13 alerts were reported, including 11 for suspected measles and one each for suspected cholera and NNT*. Investigations are underway.

Southern zone

A total of 7549 consultations were reported from 34 health facilities in 19 districts in southern zone this week. Five alerts for suspected measles were reported. Investigations are underway.

Puntland zone

In Puntland, 7617 consultations were reported from 45 health facilities in 23 districts. No alerts were reported.

Somaliland

In Somaliland, 4981 consultations were reported from 53 health facilities in 21 districts this week. Three 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.