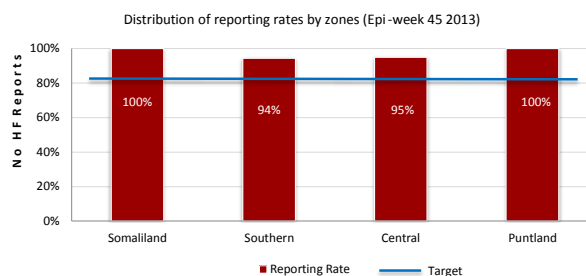
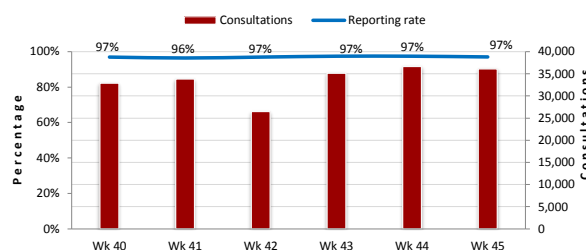




Highlights

- During Epi-week no 45, 2013; 97.4% (190/195) of the health facilities across Somalia provided surveillance data;
- The total number of consultations reported during the reporting week was 36114 (including 42.2% children under the age of five) compared to 36666 consultations during week 44. The leading cause of morbidity was confirmed malaria, with over 649 cases (1.8%).
- A total of 15 alerts were reported in week 45. These included 13 alerts for suspected measles, 1 for AWD* and 1 for AFP*. Investigations are underway.
- As of week 45, the total number of WPV* cases in Somalia is 183 (all type I). A new AFP* case has been reported in week 45 from southern zone. Stool samples were collected and results are pending.
- In collaboration with health authorities, WHO plans to launch a pilot phase of the electronic disease early warning and response system (eDEWS) in Somalia in November 2013.

Reporting rates vs consultations in Somalia, Epi weeks 40 to 45



Leading diseases in Somalia (Epi week 45, 2013)

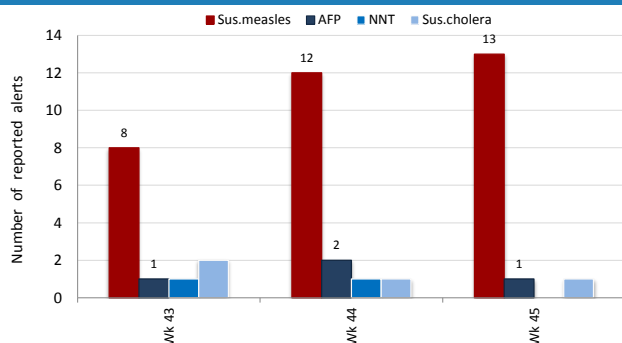
- In week 45, confirmed malaria, suspected cholera and suspected measles remain the leading causes of morbidity in the country. southern Somalia reported the highest proportional morbidity for confirmed malaria (1.8%). Proportional morbidity for suspected cholera (0.6%) and suspected measles (0.2%) was highest in central Somalia compared to other zones.

Leading Diseases	Epiweek 44		Epiweek 45	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
Confirmed Malaria	462	1.26%	649	1.80%
Sus. Cholera	99	0.27%	96	0.27%
Sus. Measles	55	0.15%	44	0.12%
Other consultations	36050	98.32%	35328	97.82%
Total consultations	36666	100.00%	36114	100.00%

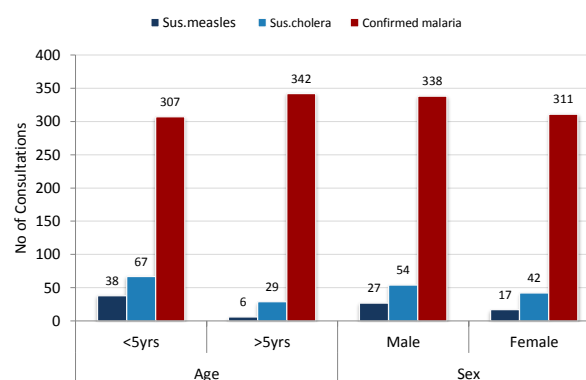
Proportional morbidity for priority diseases - Epiweek 45, 2013

Priority Diseases under surveillance	Central	Puntland	Somaliland	Southern	Somalia
Sus. Cholera	96 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	96 (0.3%)
Sus. Shigellosis	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (0.1%)	6 (0%)
Sus. Measles	32 (0.2%)	6 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	2 (0%)	44 (0.1%)
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (0%)
Sus. Whooping Cough	6 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (0.1%)	10 (0%)
Confirmed Malaria	300 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	21 (0.4%)	328 (4.4%)	649 (1.8%)
NNT	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other consultations	16744 (97.5%)	6418 (99.9%)	4982 (99.5%)	7161 (95.5%)	35305 (97.8%)
Total consultations	17178	6427	5007	7502	36114

Number of alerts received and responded (Epiweeks 43 to 45, 2013)

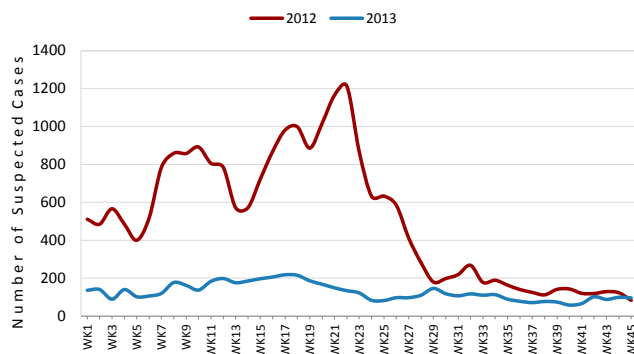


Age and sex distribution of leading diseases by cases (Epiweek 45, 2013)

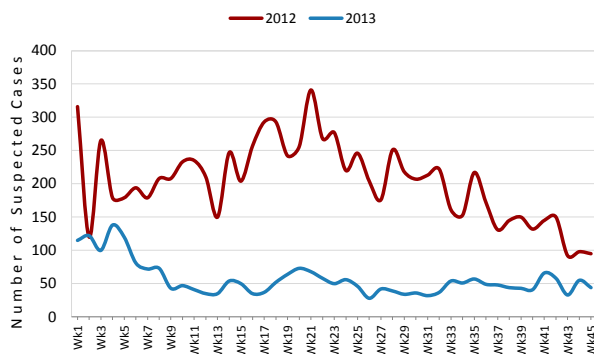


*Epi=Epidemiological; Sus.=Suspected; AFP=Acute Flaccid Paralysis; NNT=Neonatal Tetanus; HF=Health facility; WPV = Wild polio virus;

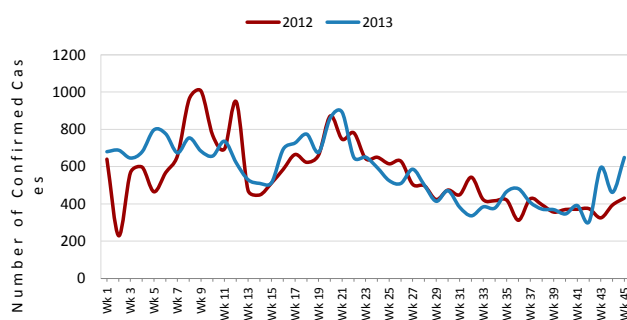
Trends for suspected cases of cholera in Somalia by years (2012 and 2013)



Trends for suspected cases of measles in Somalia by years (2012 and 2013)



Trends for confirmed Malaria morbidity in Somalia by years (2012 and 2013)



Alert/outbreak investigations and response in week 45

One suspected measles case was detected in a child below 5 years in Balad town, Lower Shabelle. The child had not been vaccinated before. Treatment was administered for symptoms and Vitamin A supplement administered. The patient is improving.

Central zone

In week 45, a total 17178 consultations were reported from 57 health facilities in 34 districts in central zone. A total of 6 alerts were reported, including 5 for suspected measles and 1 for suspected cholera; investigations are underway.

Southern zone

A total of 7502 consultations were reported from 34 health facilities in 19 districts in southern zone this week. Three alerts of suspected measles and one for AFP were reported; investigations are underway.

Puntland zone

In Puntland, 6427 consultations were reported from 45 health facilities in 23 districts. Two alerts of suspected measles were reported; investigations are underway.

Somaliland

In Somaliland, 5007 consultations were reported from 54 health facilities in 21 districts this week. Three alerts for suspected measles was reported; 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.