



Situation Report for Acute Watery Diarrhoea/Cholera

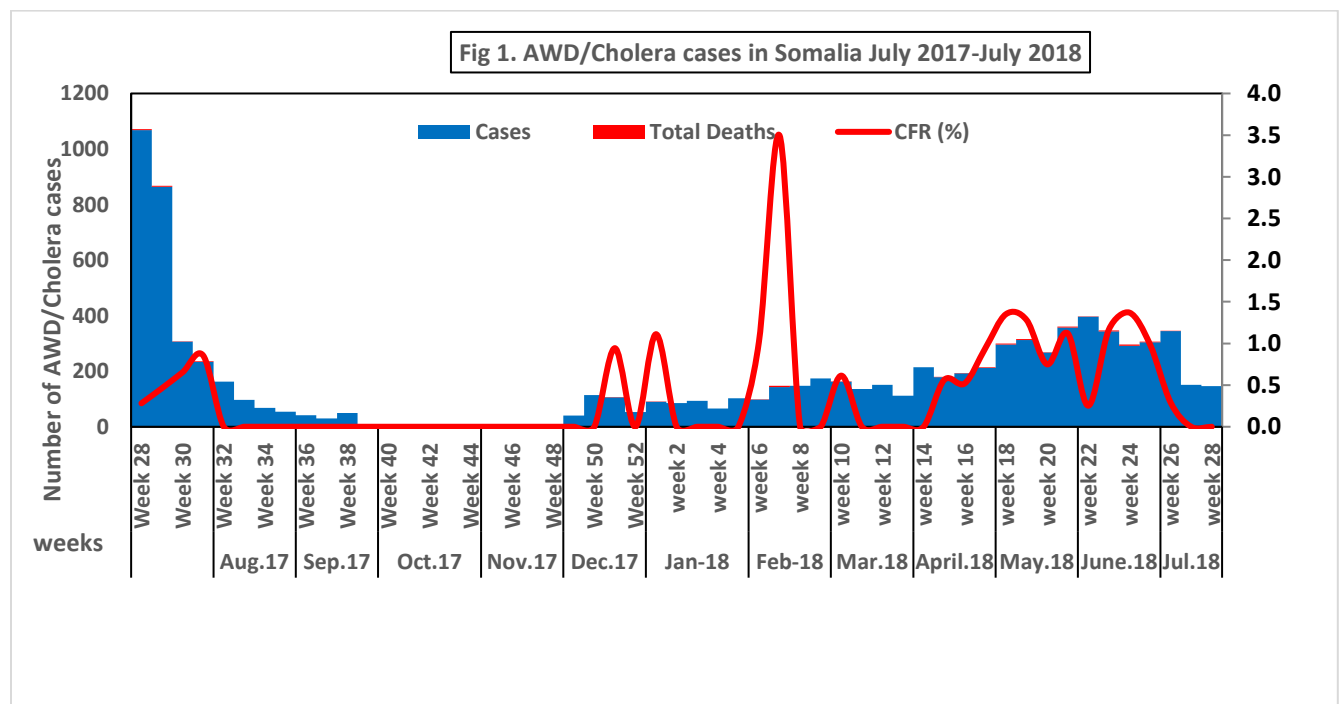
Epidemiological Week 28(9th-15th July 2018)

HIGHLIGHTS

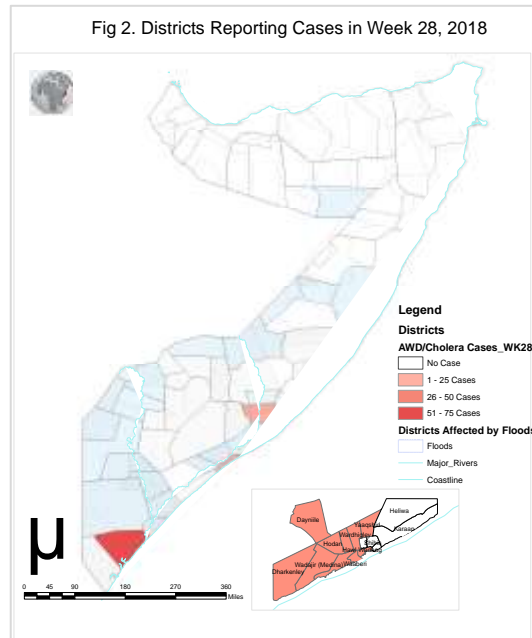
- A total of 146 new cases AWD/cholera were reported in week 28 compared to 151 cases week 27.
- 66% (97) cases were reported from flood affected regions of Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and Lower Jubba regions
- No new death was reported in week 28 compared to no deaths reported in week 27
- A cumulative total of 5,880 cases including 40 deaths have been reported since December 2017
- The new AWD/cholera cases reported in Beletweyne started in December 2017.
- In 2018 new outbreaks were reported in Banadir, kismayo, Jowhar, Bulobarde, Merka, Brava, kurtunwarey and Afgoye

KEY FIGURES

- 146 new cases with no new deaths in week 28
- 45% of the new cases were female
- 47% of the cases were below 2 years
- Cases reported in week 28 did not receive cholera vaccine in 2017
- 22 districts in 4 regions have reported new AWD case since December 2017
- 5,880 cumulative case including 40 deaths since December 2017 (CFR 0.7%).



Following the heavy rains that have led to the floods in the Juba land and Shabelle basins, there has been an observed increase in the number of new AWD/Cholera cases (fig 1). The cholera outbreak that started in December 2017 in Beletweyne along river Shabelle has spread to Jowhar, Kismayo, AfgoyeMerka and Banadir. The cholera spread is expected to increase due to the floods that have led to contamination of water sources in the flood affected regions. Floods have also led to blockage of access of health services which will contribute to delayed health seeking by the affected populations with. Over the past 2 weeks, there has been decrease in the number of AWD/Cholera cases reported in Lower Shabelle, Banadir and Lower Jubba; the regions that are affected by floods. In week ending 15th July, active transmission of AWD/cholera was reported in Kismayo district in Lower Jubba, Afgoye Kurtunwarey, Brava and Merka in Lower Shabelle as well as in 11 districts of Banadir region (Darkenly, Daynile, Hodan, Madina, Waberi, HamarWeine, Hamarjabjab, Wardhigley, Yaqshid, Shingani and Howlwadag districts) (fig 2). In Kismayo, affected communities especially in Farjano IDP are reportedly using contaminated water due to floods. As shown in table 1, there was a decrease in the number of cases reported from 151 in week 27 to 146 in week 28. The Oral Cholera Vaccination that was implemented in 11 high risk districts in 2017 of the central region has greatly contributed to the reduction in the number of new AWD/cholera cases compared to the same time in 2017(fig 1).



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Table 1. Summary of AWD/Cholera cases in different regions

States	Regions	Week 27			Week 28				Cumulative as of 15 th July 2018	
		Ending 8 th July 18			Ending 15 th July 18					
		Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)
	Banadir	75	0.0	0.0	49	0	0.0	2295	18	0.8
Jubba land	L/ Jubba	59	0.0	0.0	74	0	0.0	2176	15	0.7
South west	L/ Shabelle	5	0.0	0.0	5	0	0.0	294	4	1.4
Hir-shabele	M/Shabelle	12	0.0	0.0	18	0	0.0	550	2	0.4
	Hiraan	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	565	1	0.2
Total		151	0.0	0.0	146	0	0.0	5880	40	0.7

NB.Deaths are included among cases. Banadir Region is not a state

AWD/Cholera case load in treatment facilities

As shown in Table 2 below Banadir hospital has registered the highest number of AWD/Cholera admissions compared to other treatment facilities. Banadir CTC is the referral hospital for different regions and also the region has the highest concentration of refugees in different IDP camps. The Case Fatality Rates in Banadir and Farjano CTC are higher than the threshold. This may be attributed to delayed arrival at the treatment facilities by the patients. The above threshold CFR in Farjano CTC may be due to the delayed in seeking care among the affected patients.

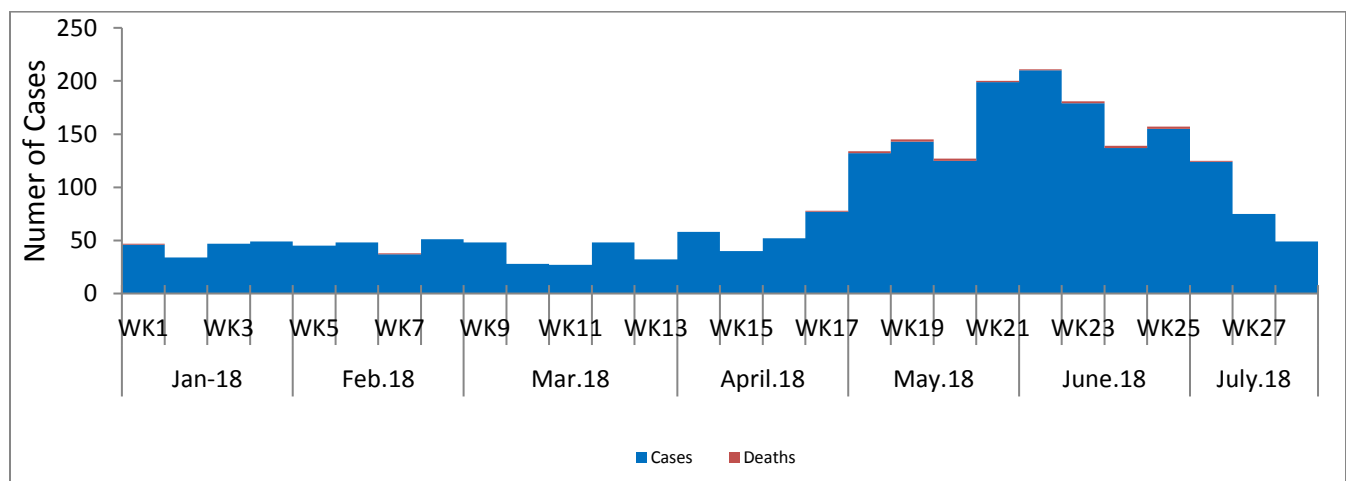
Treatment facility	New cases			Cumulative case		
	week ending 15th July 18			(12/17-Week28-07/18)		
	Admissions	Deaths	CFR (%)	Admissions	Deaths	CFR (%)
Banadir Hospital	49	0	0.0	2,295	18	0.8
Beletwyene CTC	0	0	0.0	522	1	0.2
Buulomareer Health Centre	0	0	0.0	31	4	12.9
Bulo Burde CTU	0	0	0.0	43	0	0.0
Kismayo Hospital	58	0	0.0	1,436	7	0.5
Farjano CTU	16	0	0.0	740	8	1.1
Afgoye Hospital	0	0	0.0	153	0	0.0
Brave	0	0	0.0	14	0	0.0
Ayuub Health Centre	5	0	0.0	69	0	0.0
Shalanbod Health Centre	0	0	0.0	27	0	0.0
Jowhar CTC	18	0	0.0	550	2	0.4
Total	146	0	0.0	5,880	40	0.7

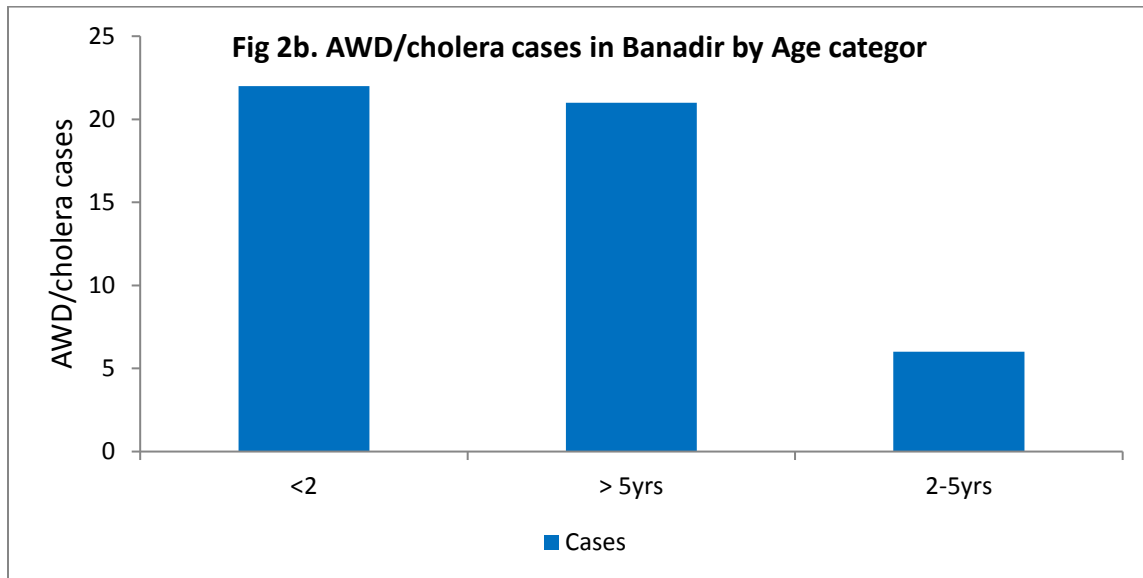
The deaths as shown in table 2 above where not confirmed by stool analysis

AWD/Cholera situation in Banadir region.

Banadir regions which included Mogadishu city has one of the highest concentration of refugees where access to safe water and proper sanitation is limited. The AWD/Cholera outbreak in Banadir region started in January 2018 following reports of similar outbreak in Beletweyne district of Hiraa region (Fig 2a). Of the 17 districts that make up Banadir region, 11 have so far reported cases which have been managed in Banadir CTC located in the capital Mogadishu. There has been decrease in the number of AWD/Cholera cases from 75 including no death to 49 cases and no death in the past 2 weeks. More than 45% of the AWD cases reported in Banadir are children below 2 years of age (Fig 2b)

Fig 2a. AWD cholera cases in Banadir (January 2018-July-2018)

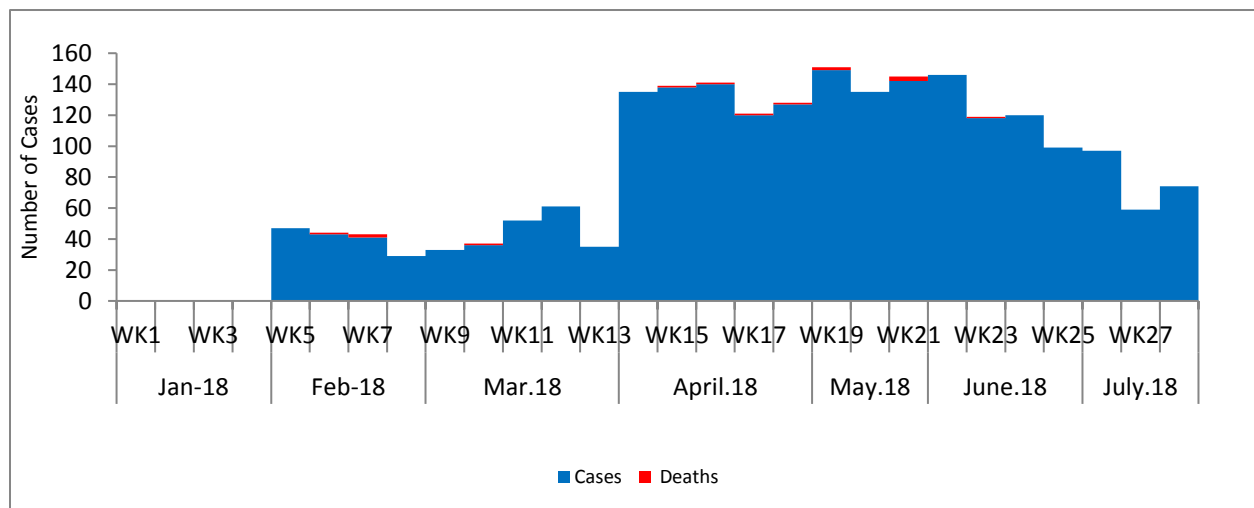


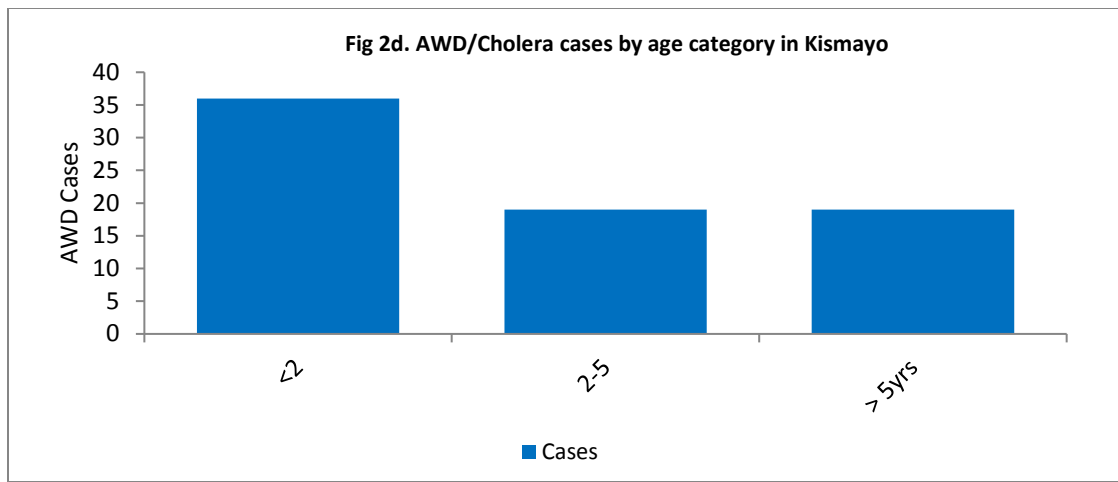


AWD/Cholera situation in Lower Jubba

The current AWD/Cholera outbreak in Kismayo district started in week 5 of 2018 in the IDP communities of Farjano where access to safe water and sanitation is limited. Over the past week, the number of AWD/Cholera cases in Lower Jubba have increased from 59 and no deaths to 74 no death (Fig 2c). More than 49% of the cholera cases reported from Lower Jubba are children below 2 years (Fig 2d).

Fig 2c. AWD cholera cases in Lower Jubba February 2018 -July 2018).

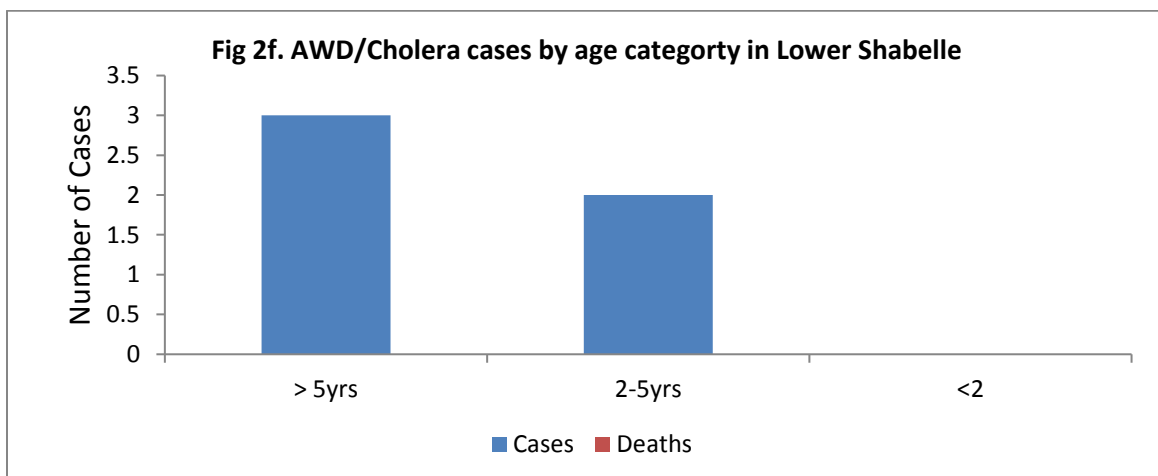
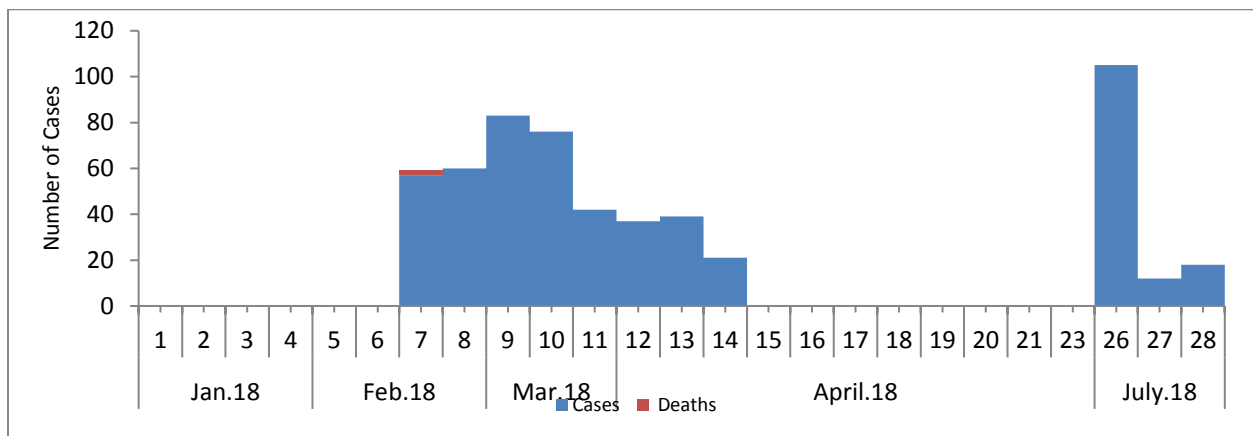




AWD/Cholera situation in Lower Shabelle

The AWD/Cholera outbreak in Lower Shabelle region started in week 17 of 2018 and Afgoye and Merka district started in week 28-2018 (Fig 2e) as a result of displacement of people due to floods that have been reported in this regions. Merka is the most affected district and cases are being managed in lower Shabelle. More than 60% of the cases reported in Brave are children below 5 years (Fig 2f)

Fig 2e. AWD cholera cases in Lower Shabelle -July-2018)



AWD/Cholera situation Middle Shabelle.

This region is one of the cholera hot spots for the past decade with limited access to safe water and sanitation. AWD/Cholera outbreak in Jowhar town of Middle Shabelle started in week 7 of 2018 following heavy rains that caused by flash floods caused by heavy rains. In week 28 a new outbreak was reported in the same villages that were affected before (fig 2g). During week 28, a total of 18 cases were reported of which 58% of them are children below 2 years (fig 2h). No deaths were reported. Most of the AWD/Cholera cases are coming from Hantiwadag, Bulosheick and Kumis.

Fig 2g. AWD cholera cases in Middle Shabelle (Feb. 2018-July- 2018)

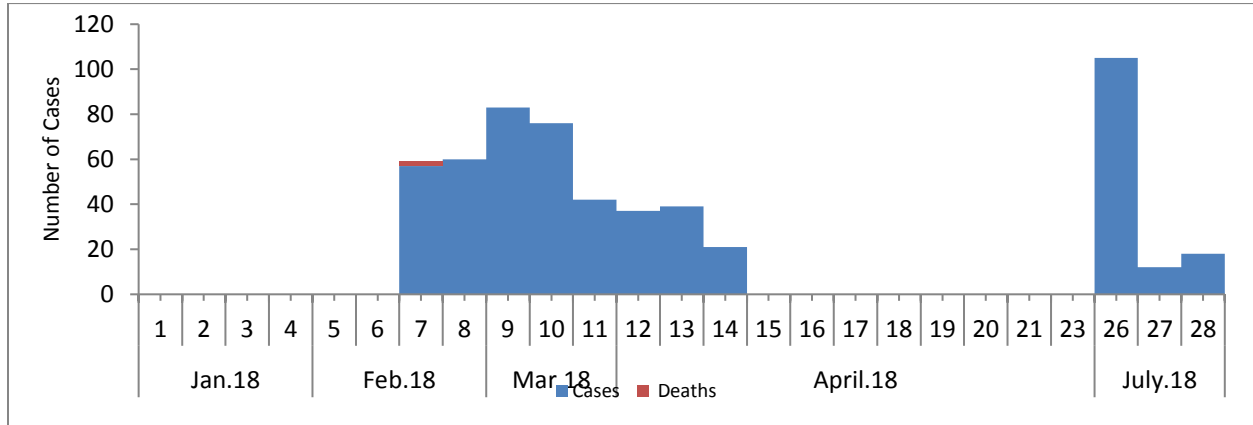
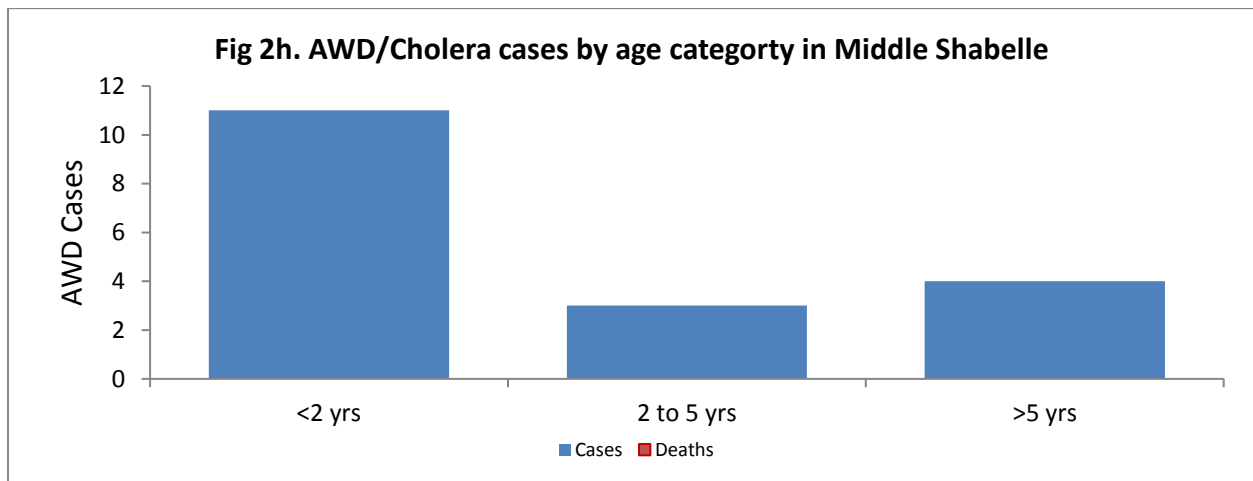


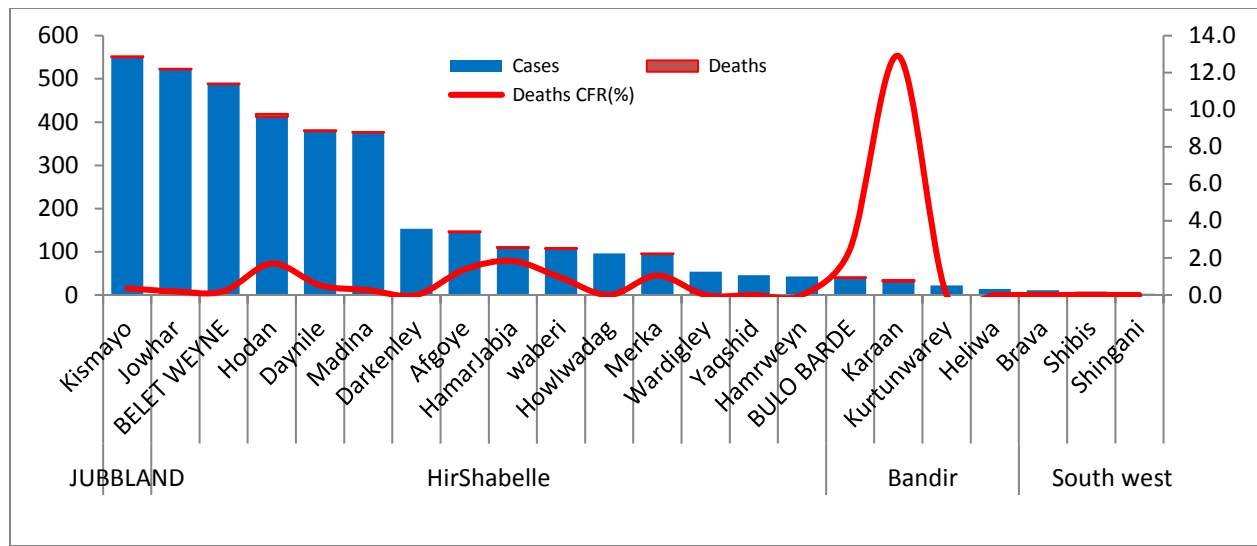
Fig 2h. AWD/Cholera cases by age category in Middle Shabelle



Distribution of cholera cases per districts

As shown in fig 3 below, the most affected districts with AWD/Cholera are the flood affected districts in South West, Juba land and HirShabelle state. These are cholera endemic areas that are also affected by current floods. These regions have a high concentration of refugees where access to safe water and sanitation is limited. Even when Hodan and Daynile districts of Banadir and Kismayo in Lower Jubba have reported the highest case Fatality rates, these deaths were not conclusively verified to be cholera associated.

Fig 3. Distribution of AWD/Cholera cases by district



Laboratory activities

Stool samples are collected from 6 Cholera Treatment units/Centres currently operational in 4 regions. Of the 248 stool samples so far collected since the beginning of the year, 79 tested positive for V. cholera. Latest stool samples tested in the National Public Health Laboratory in Mogadishu isolated Vibrio Cholerae, serotype 01 Ogawa (Table 4)

SN	Regions	CTC/CTU	Date Collected-2018	Positive samples	Negative Cases	Total
1	Banadir	Banadir hospital	3 rd January 2018	2	5	7
2	Banadir	Banadir hospital	19 th January 2018	2	11	13
3	Hiran	Beletweyne town	25 th January 2018	0	10	10
4	Banadir	Banadir hospital	27 th January 2018	0	7	7
5	Lower Jubba	Kismayo	28 th January 2018	4	2	6
6	Banadir	Banadir hospital	5 th February 2018	1	4	5
7	Banadir	Banadir hospital	14 th February 2018	1	7	8
8	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar Hospital	17 th February 2018	9	1	10
9	Banadir	Banadir hospital	25 th February 2018	1	7	8
10	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar Hospital	5 th March 2018	6	4	10
11	Hiran	Bulobarde	7 th March 2018	6	4	10
12	Galgadur	Herale	7 th March 2018	0	10	10
13	Hiran	Bulobarde	28 th March 2018	0	10	10
14	Lower Jubba	Kismayo	15 th April 2018	7	3	10
15	Banadir	Banadir hospital	22 nd April 2018	1	7	8
16	Banadir	Banadir hospital	30 th April 2018	6	6	12
17	Lower shabelle	Afgoye Hospital	3 rd May 2018	3	6	9
18	Banadir	Banadir hospital	8 th May 2018	7	12	19
19	Lower Jubba	Kismayo	19 th May 2018	7	2	9
20	BAY	Baidoa	29 th May 2018	0	12	12
21	Hiran	Beletweyne town	7 th June 2018	0	9	9
22	Banadir	Banadir hospital	13 th June 2018	2	8	10
23	Lower shabelle	Merka	14 th June 2018	5	6	11
24	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar Hospital	24 th June 2018	6	4	10

25	Banadir	Banadir hospital	28 th June 2018	3	12	15
	Total			79	169	248

AWD/Cholera cases and floods

Following heavy rains in Ethiopia and Somalia, flash floods have been reported in the basins of Juba and Shabelle in 4 states. An estimated 718,000 people have been affected of which 220,000 have been displaced. Floods contribute to contamination of water sources as well as disruption of health services which are precursors of cholera outbreaks. Current information from OCHA shows that the floods are receding in all states, however new cholera cases have been reported in Jowhar in Middle Shabelle (table 5).

Region	District	Week 28						Cumulative Week 49/17-week 28/18		
		Cases			Deaths			Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)
		<2 yrs	2 -5 yrs	≥ 5 yrs	<2 yrs	2-5yrs	≥ 5 yrs			
Banadir	Darkenley	2	1	3	0	0	0	376	1	0.3
	Daynile	8	2	8	0	0	0	412	7	1.7
	HamarJabja	0	0	1	0	0	0	145	2	1.4
	Hawlwadag	0	0	1	0	0	0	107	1	0.9
	Hodan	6	1	4	0	0	0	488	1	0.2
	Karaan	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	1	2.5
	Madina	3	0	2	0	0	0	379	2	0.5
	Waberi	1	1	1	0	0	0	109	2	1.8
	Shibis	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0.0
	Shingani	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0.0
	Abdilaziz	0	0	0				3	0	0.0
	HamarWeine	0	1	0	0	0	0	46	0	0.0
	Heliwaa	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0.0
	Wardigley	1	0	0	0	0	0	95	1	1.1
Yaqshid	0	0	1	0	0	0	54	0	0.0	
Middle Shabelle^x	Jowhar	11	3	4	0	0	0	550	2	0.4
Hiran^x	Beletweyne	0	0	0	0	0	0	522	1	0.2
	BuloBarde	0	0	0	0		0	43	0	0.0
Lower Shabelle^x	Afgoye	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0.0
	Kurtunwarey	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	4	12.9
	Merka	0	2	3	0	0	0	96	0	0.0
	Brava	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0.0
Lower Jubba^x	Kismayo	36	19	19	0	0	0	2,176	15	0.7
Total		69	30	47	0	0	0	5,880	40	0.7

^x regions currently affected by floods. Cases include deaths.

Response activities implemented during the week

Coordination and Leadership.

- Coordination meetings were conducted in the flood affected districts. The coordination meetings are coordinated by Federal Ministry and State level MoH in coordination with health cluster partners
- Weekly coordination meeting for WASH cluster, MoH were conducted in Banadir region as well as Middle Shebelle in Jowhar

Case management

- On job training was conducted for the health workers working in cholera treatment centres in Kismayo, Farjano and Banadir, Merka (Ayuub Health Centre, and Afgoye Hospital CTCs
- Management of cholera cases is being conducted in Banadir hospital CTC, Afgoye Hospital Merka (Ayuub Health Centre, CTCs, Kismayo hospital Jowhar hospital CTC and Farjano CTU

Surveillance and Laboratory Investigations

- Routine data collection using EWARN system, 36 health facilities at timeliness, 36/41 in Banadir region
- AWD/Cholera data base updates,

Water Sanitation, Hygiene and risk communication

- Chlorination of water sources in affected areas Hnati-wadaag, and Bulo-sheikh have been made
- AWD/Cholera prevention and control measure at community level are implementing by both health and was partners in Jowhar district.
- Chlorination of water sources in affected areas, Farjano, Allenley and Fanole have been made
- 1500 hygiene kits has been distributed in Bula-gaduud village, which is new liberated areas
- AWD/Cholera prevention and control forum among the community leaders have been made in Mariina IDP camp in Kismayo district
- Hygiene promotion of AWD prevention and control mechanism is on-going in Farjano, allenley, gulwade and shaqalaha

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