



AFGHANISTAN
INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS
SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #24

No. 45/ (12-18) June 2022

Disease Outbreaks	Measles (Jan-Jun 2022)	AWD (Sep 2021-Jun 2022)	Pertussis (Jan-Jun 2022)	CCHF (Jan-Jun 2022)	Monkeypox (Jun 2022)
Cumulative No. of Cases <small>*Sentinel sites data</small>	56,239	9,336	69	94	0
No. of deaths "CFR (%)"	330	15 (0.16)	5 (7.2)	8 (8.5)	0 (0.0)

Measles outbreak (01 Jan to 18 Jun 2022)

6,294 Samples tested
 2,734 Lab confirmed cases
 43.4% Test positivity ratio

Table 1 summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks (24 Apr– 18 Jun 2022)

Indicators	W-17	W-18	W-19	W-20	W-21	W-22	W-23	W-24	Epi-curve
Suspected cases	2,706	2,483	2,432	1,968	1,833	2,065	1,888	1,853	
Deaths	8	10	8	5	8	7	5	9	
CFR (%)	0.30	0.40	0.33	0.25	0.44	0.34	0.26	0.49	

- During epidemiological week 24-2022, a total of 1,853 new cases and 9 new deaths were reported (stabilization in the number of cases and 80% increase in number of deaths, compared to previous week). The trend was increasing until week 15 (2022), however, started to decrease between weeks 15 and 20 and then shows stabilization during the last 4 weeks. (Figure 5).
- During the last week, the number of suspected measles cases have increased by 20.3% in Central East and 18% in North East Regions (Table 2).
- The measles outbreak affected the entire country, however, the most affected provinces are Badakhshan (12.01%); Kunduz (9.7%); Nangarhar (9.4%); Kabul (8.6%); Helmand (6.7%); and Takhar (6.20%).
- Out of the total 6,294 samples tested for measles, 2,734 were laboratory confirmed from January-June 2022.
- During the last week, no new district reported suspected measles cases (Figure 1).

Table 2 number of suspected measles cases per region in the last 8 weeks 2022

Regions	W-17	W-18	W-19	W-20	W-21	W-22	W-23	W-24	Epi-curve	% of change compared to week 23
North East	899	735	627	350	303	502	467	551		18.0
South	271	217	253	237	213	226	182	186		2.2
Central East	277	305	370	388	350	423	326	328		0.6
East	386	437	462	486	351	364	389	362		-6.9
North	304	186	203	179	168	158	171	121		-29.2
West	387	399	329	145	239	211	177	125		-29.4
South East	114	104	80	116	119	110	112	103		-8.0
Central West	68	100	108	67	90	71	64	77		20.3

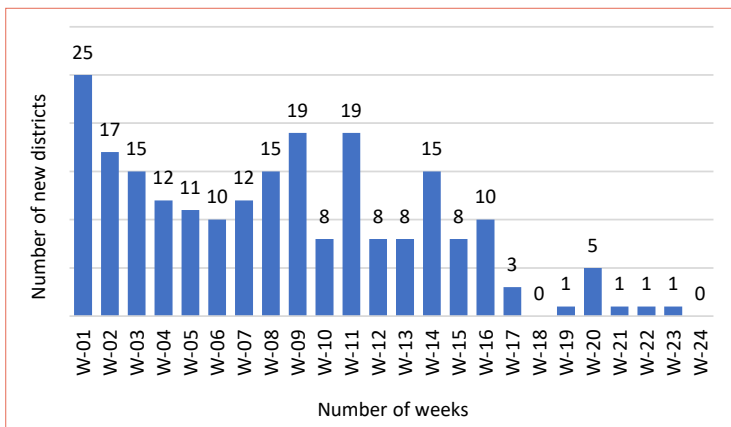


Figure 1. New districts reporting suspected measles cases on weekly bases in Afghanistan Jan- Jun 2022 (N=224)

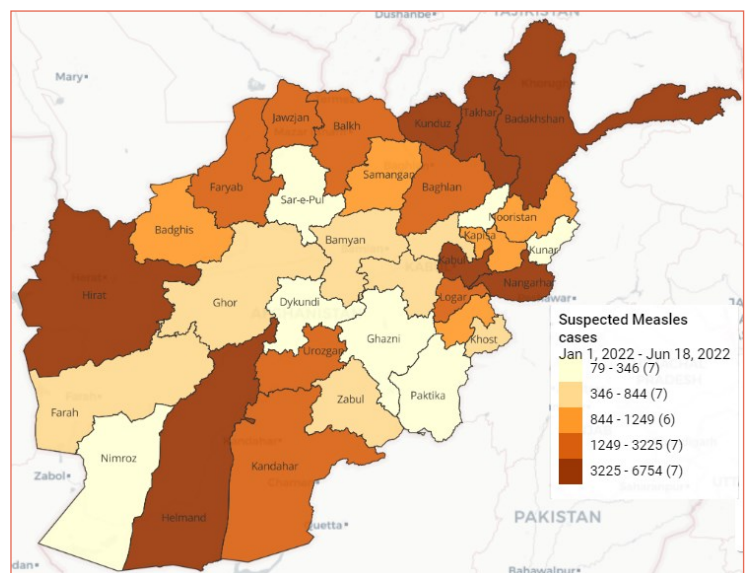


Figure 2. Geographical distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan Jan - Jun 2022 (N=56,239)

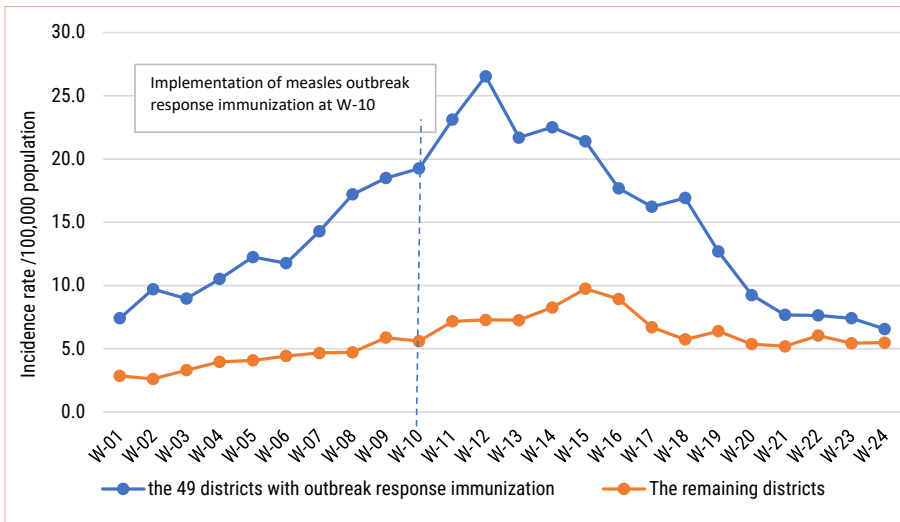


Figure 3. Weekly incidence rate/100,000 population of suspected measles cases in 49 districts where measles campaign was conducted and the remaining districts in Afghanistan, Jan - Jun 2022

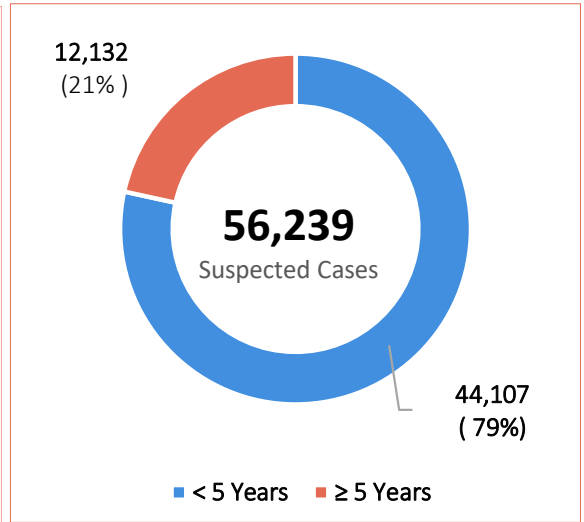


Figure 4. Distribution of suspected measles cases by age groups in Afghanistan, Jan - Jun 2022

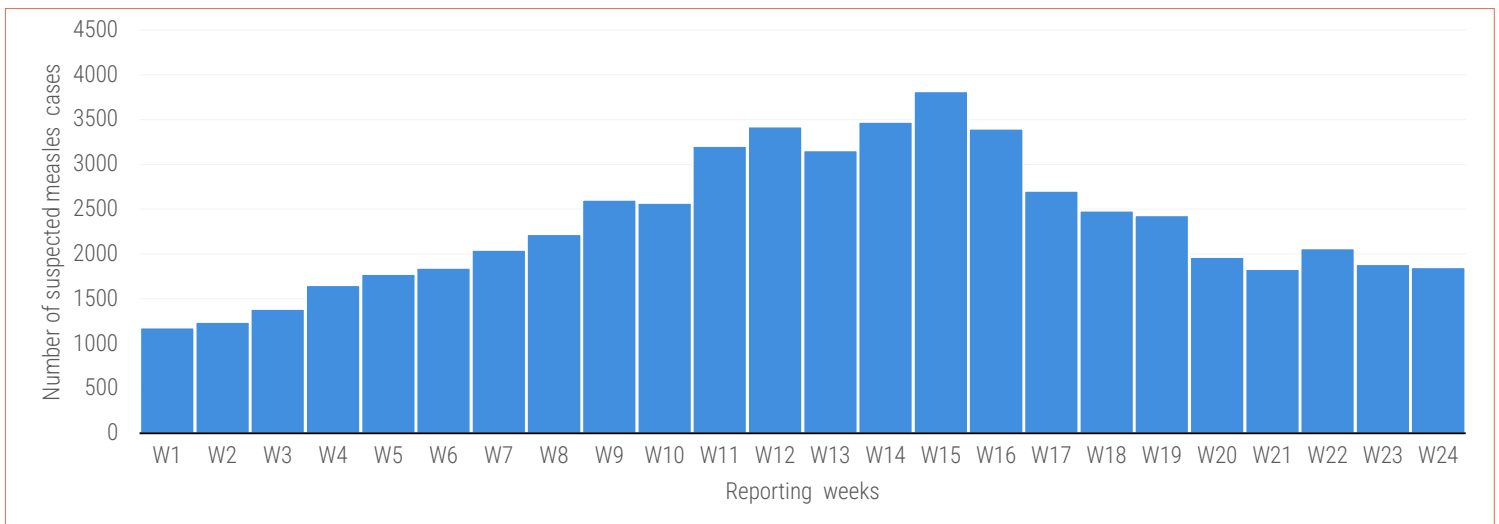


Figure 5. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, Jan– Jun 2022 (N=56,239)

Response to measles outbreak

- A total of 700 measles case management kits to 69 hospitals in 7 regions were delivered for the proper treatment of measles cases.
- The measles case management TOT was conducted in Kabul for 19 provinces in April 2022.
- The cascading of measles case management training is in progress in West Region, a total of 200 healthcare staff are targeted in Herat, Badghis, Ghor and Farah provinces.
- The training has been cascaded in East Region and targeted 105 healthcare workers in Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar and Nuristan provinces.
- Cascading of the training to Balkh province is planned in next week
- The nationwide measles vaccine campaign is planned in July - August 2022



Health care providers administer measles vaccine to a child during measles campaign in March 2022 in Kabul, Afghanistan

Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) Outbreak (12 Sep 2021 to 18 Jun 2022)

Current Week

- 3,107** new cases (28.3 % under 5)
- 7** new deaths
- 10** districts “Kandahar (5), Jawzjan (2), Kabul (1), Zabul (1) and Ghazni (1) provinces” reporting alert.
- 56** samples collected

Cumulative Figures

- 9,336** cases (20.5% <5 years, 50.7% Female)
- 15** deaths (6.7% < 5 years), CFR=0.16%
- 25** districts in 7 affected provinces
- 759** samples collected

- A total of 3,011 new AWD cases and 7 new deaths were reported from Jawzjan province during week 24-2022
- Additionally, 96 new cases were reported from Kandahar (39), Zabul (30), Ghazni (14), and Kabul city (13) which brings the total number of AWD cases to 3,107 in week 24 (Table 3).
- Cumulatively, Kabul city (4,487 cases, 48%) and Jawzjan province (3,011 cases, 32.3 %) are the most affected areas.
- Of the total 9,936 cases, 20.5% (1,925) were children below 5

years, 50.7% (4,739) were females and 52% (4,821) had severe dehydration (Figure 7).

- The first few cases of acute watery diarrhea were reported to the National Disease Surveillance and Response System (NDSR), Ministry of Public Health, and WHO on 12 Sept 2021 from Tapa village of Sorobi district in Kabul province and spread to 25 districts of Kabul, Kapisa, Zabul, Kandahar, Laghman, Jawzjan and Ghazni provinces.

Table 3: Summary of Acute Watery Diarrhea cases in Afghanistan, as of 18 Jun 2022

Location	Weekly changes		Cumulative number (12 Sep 2021 to 18 Jun 2022)	
	# of cases (% change)	# of deaths (% change)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Kabul ¹	13 (↓81.7)	0 (N/A)	4,487 (48.0)	6 (0.13)
Sorobi District (Kabul Province)	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	887 (14.2)	2 (0.23)
Jawzjan ²	3,011 (N/A)	7 (N/A)	3,011 (32.3)	7 (0.20)
Kandahar ³	39 (↓37.1)	0 (N/A)	394 (4.2)	0 (N/A)
Ghazni ⁴	14 (↓94.7)	0 (N/A)	278 (3.0)	0 (N/A)
Zabul ⁵	30 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	235 (2.5)	0 (N/A)
Laghman ⁶	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	35 (0.6)	0 (N/A)
Kapisa ⁷	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	9 (0.14)	0 (N/A)
Sub Total	3,107 (↑682.6)	7 (N/A)	9,336 (100.0)	15 (0.16)

Kabul¹ Kabul city (4,487), Bagrami (53), Paghman (25), Dehsabz (20), Shakardara (14), Garabagh (11) and Farza (6)
 Jawzjan² Aqcha (1,586) and Mordian (1,425)
 Kandahar³ Spinboldak (156), Kandahar city (151), Dand (37), Panjwayi (26), Daman (7), Zhari (4), Maiwand (4) Arghandab (4), Shahwali-kot (3) and Khakriz (1)
 Ghazni⁴ Giro (278)
 Zabul⁵ Shahjoy (158), Qalat (47) and Siory (30) Laghman⁶ Alishing (35), and Kapisa⁷ Kohistan (9)

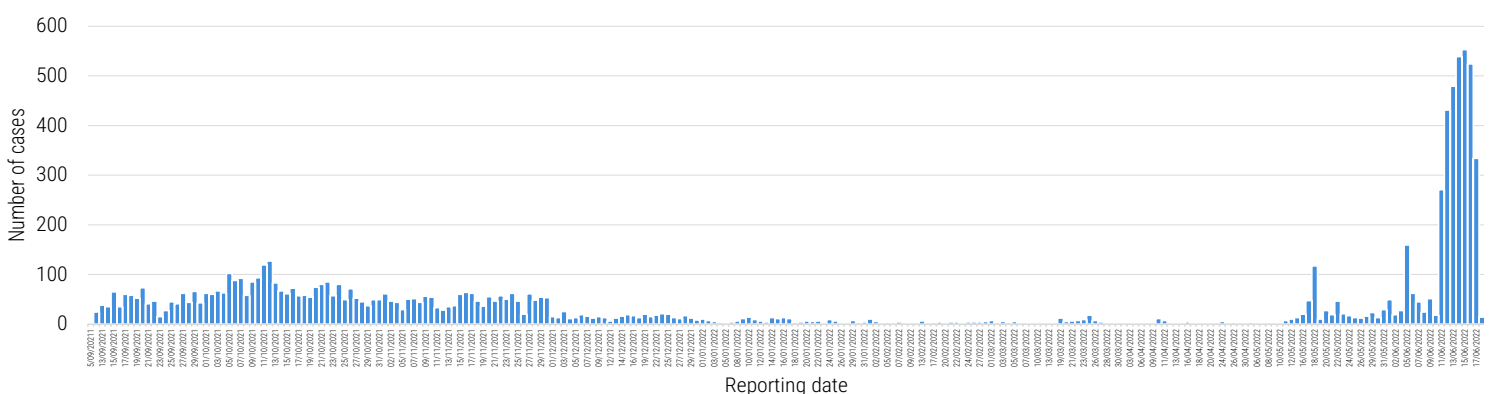


Figure 6. Daily distribution of AWD cases in Afghanistan Sep 2021-Jun 2022 (N=9,336)

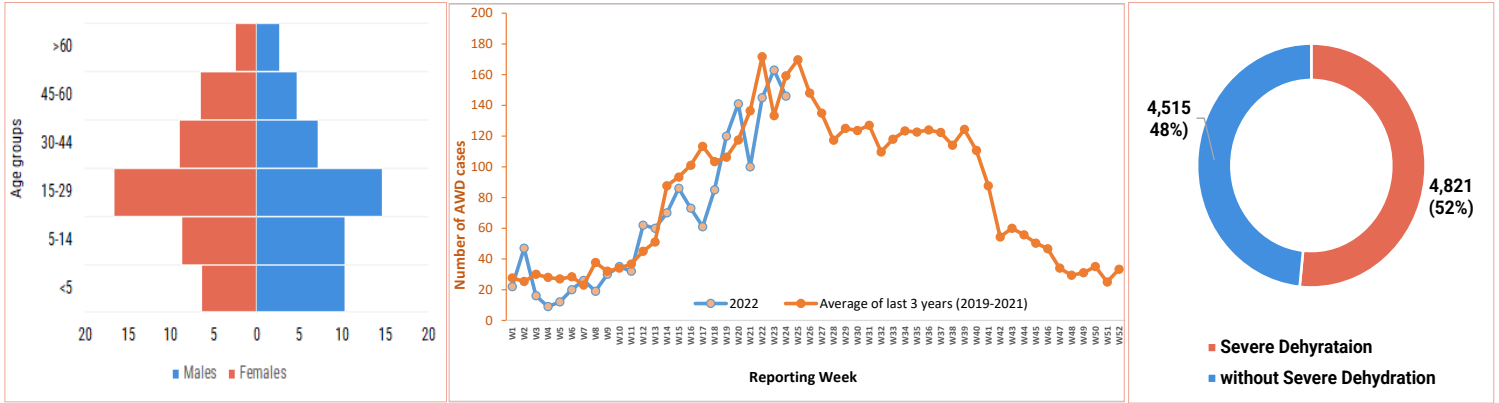


Figure 7. Distribution of AWD cases by sex and age groups in Afghanistan, Sep 2021 - Jun 2022 (N=9,336)

Figure 7.a. Trend of AWD cases with dehydration in Kandahar City, (2019-2021 and 2022)

Figure 7.b. AWD cases with severe dehydration in Afghanistan, Sep 2021-Jun 2022

AFGHANISTAN | Hotspots of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) Outbreak
18 June 2022

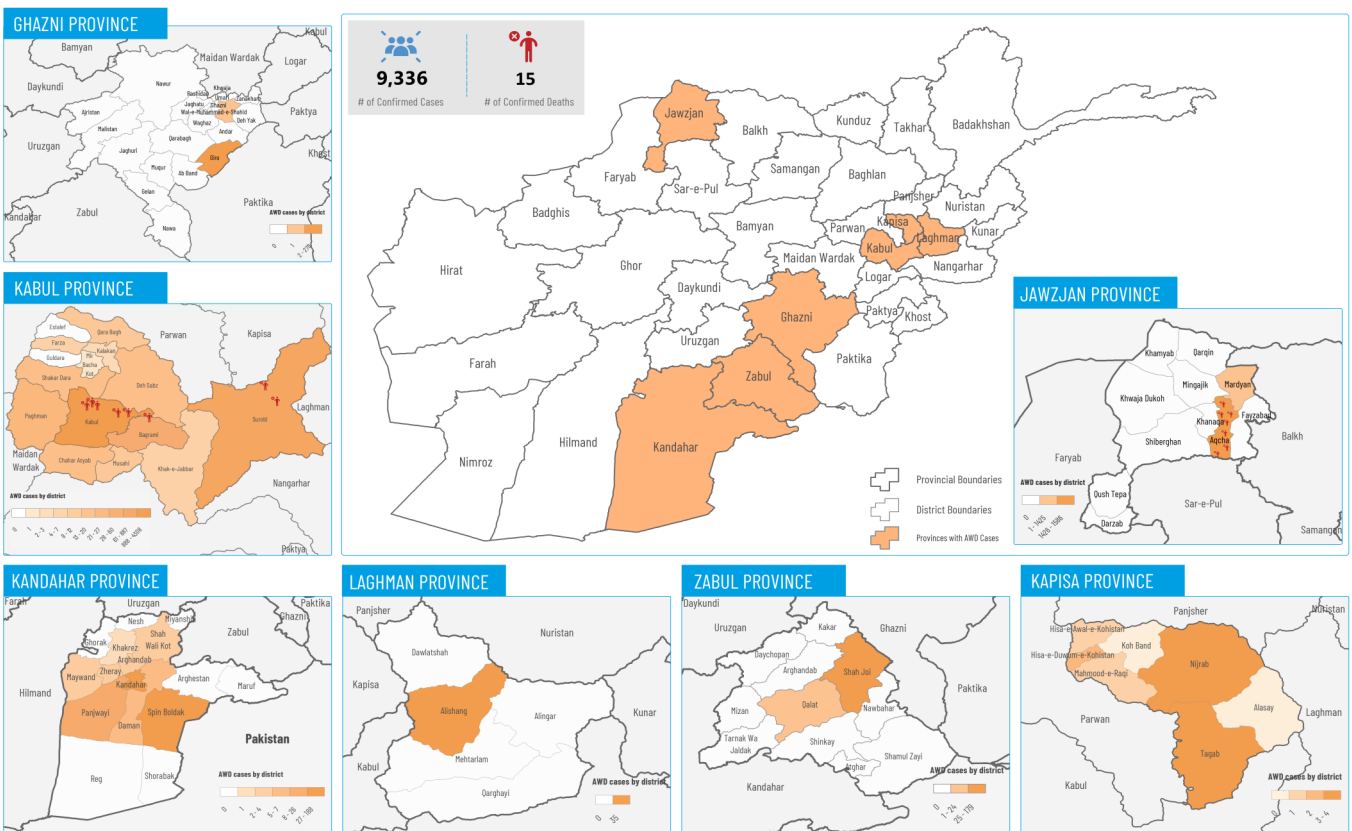


Figure 8. Hotspot areas of AWD cases in Afghanistan, Sep 2021- Jun 2022 (N=9,336)

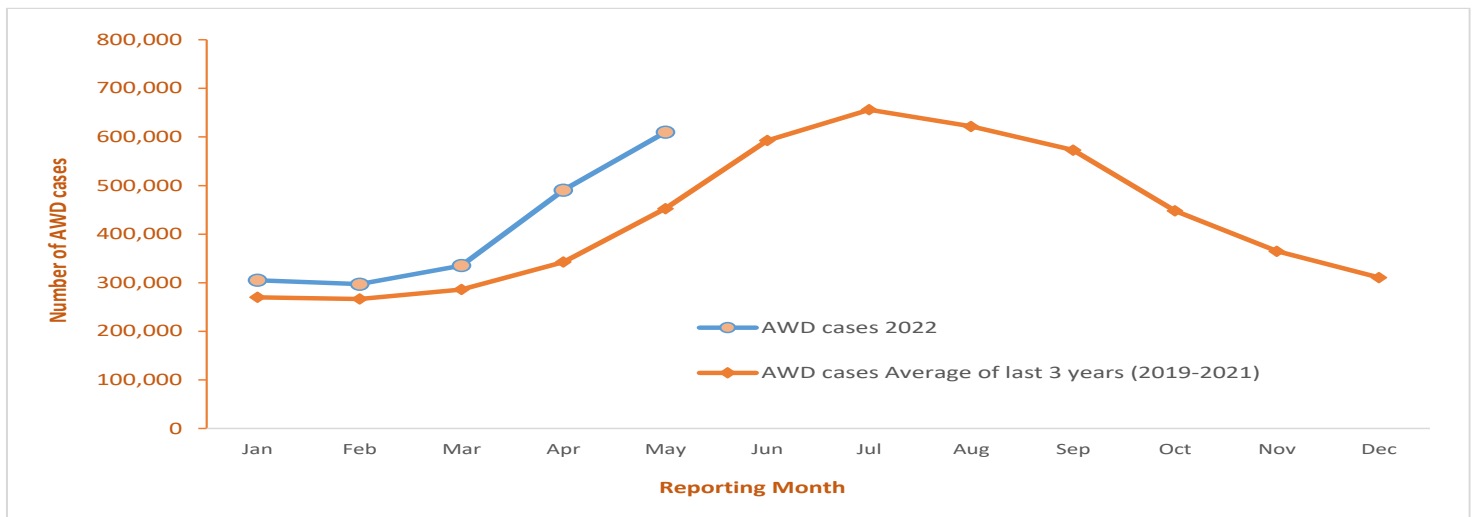


Figure 9. National trend of AWD cases (HMIS data) in Afghanistan, (2019-2021 and 2022)

Response to the AWD outbreak



Figure 9. WHO provides supplies needed to respond to ongoing AWD outbreak at Jawzjan province, Afghanistan Jun 2022



Figure 10. Pool of stagnant water from where households use water for their daily living needs, Aqcha district, Jawzjan province, Afghanistan Jun 2022

Response to AWD outbreak

Leadership and Coordination

- National task force committee has been established in MoPH to lead overall AWD response at national and sub-national levels.
- Active EPR committee meetings were conducted, at PPHD twice a week at Kandahar and Jawzjan provinces
- To enhance coordination, preparedness, and response to the AWD outbreak, joint work between WHO, UNICEF, MSF, IOM, Save the Children, Health-WASH clusters, and MOPH has taken place in outbreak affected areas.

Surveillance

- Active case findings are in place at outbreak affected areas, surveillance support teams (SSTs) are deployed for line-listing.
- Regular sample collection is conducted for AWD with severe dehydration cases by SSTs team.

Case Management

- Establishment of one CTC in Mirwais regional hospital in Kandahar province.
- 35 medical staff at different level are trained on AWD case management and updated case management guidelines are distributed among the partners.
- Provision of case management services for reported AWD cases at to Aqcha DH, Murdian CHC and Jangalaregh BHC, in Jawzjan province.
- Establishment of isolation areas for AWD patients in the above mentioned HFs in Jawzjan province.

- Mobilizing all MHTs to AWD affected areas in Jawzjan.
- Provision and installment of Tents for the case management of referred cases in Jawzjan province.

Lab and Supplies

- Provision of 7 cholera kits by WHO to Save the Children for case investigation, diagnosis and management of AWD reported cases.
- Supply of Serum, ORS, Zinc Tab, ORT corner set, Mask, PPE kits, Chlorine at outbreak affected districts in Jawzjan province.
- Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) are used in outbreaks affected areas (Kabul, Kandahar and Jawzjan provinces).
- 167 different kind of AWD response kits are supplied to HFs and management centres.
- 19 investigation, 41 community and 4 ORP AWD kits are prepositioned in Kandahar and Zabol provinces.

WASH and RCCE

- In Kandahar City, chlorinating 1.5 million liters of water supplying to households through trucking before reaching to households.
- In Zabol province, Shahjoy District, 2,957 people are getting safe drinking water via trucking for immediate AWD response.
- Chlorination of 203 ponds, 25 water wells, one water storage in the Aqcha district, Jawzjan province.
- Provision of 100 emergency booklets through UNICEF for social mobilization activities in Jawzjan province.



AFGHANISTAN

Geographical Distribution of Cholera Kits Existing with WHE and BPHS Partners (MAY 2022)

As of 29 May 2022

Number of Cholera Kits in WHE Stock by Province

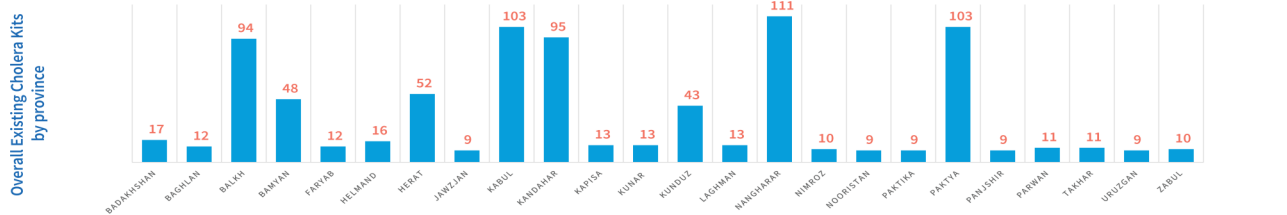
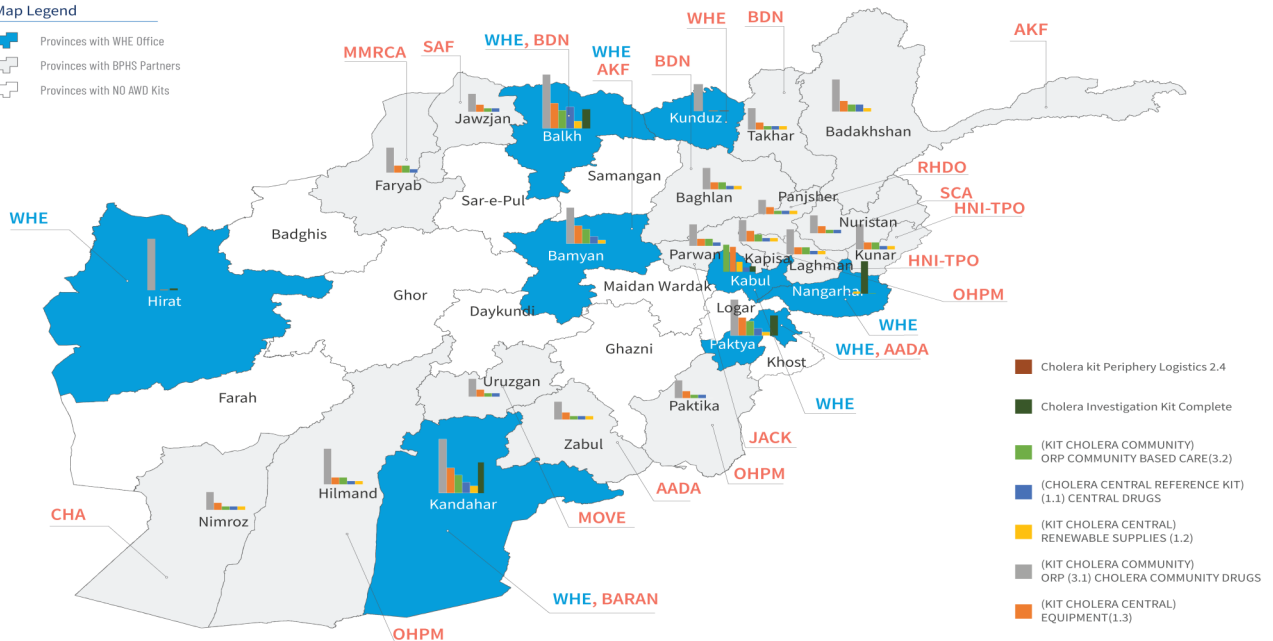
538 DIFFERENT TYPE OF CHOLERA KITS in **8** WHE SUB-OFFICES STOCK in **8** PROVINCES

Number of Cholera Kits with BPHS Partner by Province

294 DIFFERENT TYPE OF CHOLERA KITS in **14** BPHS IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS in **20** PROVINCES

Map Legend

- Provinces with WHE Office
- Provinces with BPHS Partners
- Provinces with NO AWD Kits



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the World Health Organization. Creation date: 29 May 2022. Sources: World Health Organization. Feedback: nassery@who.int. The map was produced by Afghanistan WHE-HIM Team. Note: White colored provinces are low-risk provinces and kits were pre-positioned in the respective regional province

Figure 11. Distribution of AWD kits to partners by the WHO in Afghanistan (29 May 2022)



Figure 12. Humanitarian coordination meeting for AWD response in Kandahar Afghanistan, Jun 2022

Other infectious diseases outbreaks (Jan-Jun 2022)

CCHF Highlight:

- A total of 94 suspected CCHF cases were reported from 21 provinces.
- Out of 94 cases, 75.5% (71) of the cases were males and all were over five years of age.
- Out of 94 cases, 24 cases (25.5%) were lab confirmed.
- Eight CCHF associated deaths were reported from Herat (3), Kapisa (2), Nangarhar (2) and Kabul (1) provinces.
- The cases are managed in the health facilities according to the national guidelines including the administration of rib-avirin.

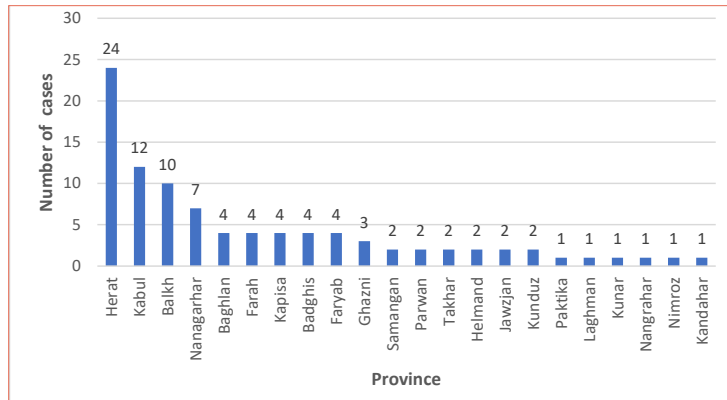


Figure 13. Distribution of suspected CCHF cases by province in Afghanistan (Jan-Jun 2022)

Pertussis Highlight:

- A total of 69 suspected cases of pertussis were reported from eight provinces.
- Out of 69 cases, 59.4% (41) of the cases were females and 50.7 % (35) were under five years of age.
- Five suspected Pertussis associated deaths were reported from Badakhshan (4) and Urozgan (1) provinces.
- Suspected cases are provided with case management services at health facilities.

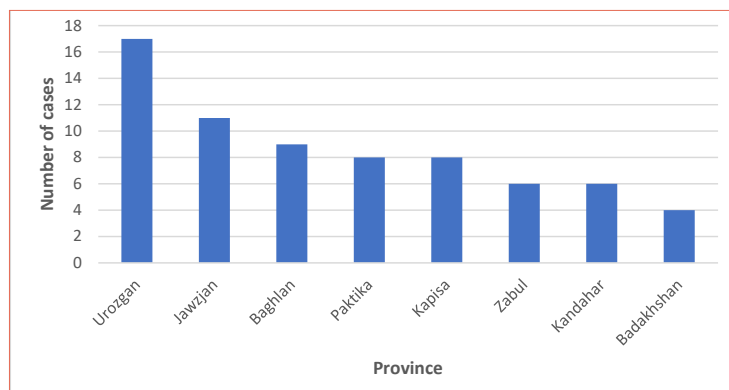


Figure 14. Distribution of Pertussis suspected cases by province in Afghanistan (Jan-Jun 2022)

Monkeypox Highlight:

- A total of 15 suspected Monkeypox cases were reported during May 2022 from Kabul (11), Herat (2) and Nimroz (2) provinces.
- All suspected cases were males and one case (6.6%) was under five years of age.
- The reported cases were clinically rejected as being Monkeypox and diagnosed as being Chickenpox and Infected Scabies.
- With the support from the Regional Office, monkeypox PCR kits for confirmation of diagnosis among suspected cases have been delivered to Afghanistan and will be placed in the CPHL. Testing of the suspected cases is expected to start on the current week.

Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

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