



AFGHANISTAN

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS

SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #30



No. 51/ (24-30) July 2022

Disease Outbreaks	AWD (May-Jul 2022)	Measles (Jan-Jul 2022)	CCHF (Jan-Jul 2022)	Pertussis (Jan-Jul 2022)	Dengue fever (Jun-Jul 2022)	Monkeypox (Jun-Jul 2022)
Cumulative cases	19,050	63,654	229	130	64	0
Deaths "CFR (%)"	34 (0.2)	363 (0.6)	14 (6.1)	5 (3.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) Outbreak (01 May to 30 Jul 2022)

Current Week	Cumulative Figures
2,151 new cases (29.0% under 5)	19,050 cases (16.5% <5 years, 52.9% Female)
0 new deaths	34 deaths (3.1% < 5 years), CFR=0.20%
25 districts "Helmand (12), Samangan (3), Wardak (3), Balkh (3), Parwan (2), Zabul (1) and Logar (1) provinces" reporting alert	84 districts in 17 affected provinces
268 samples collected	987 samples collected

- During week 30-2022, a total of 2,151 new AWD cases were reported. The highest number of new AWD cases were reported from Jawzjan (819, 38.1%), followed by Helmand (569, 26.5%), Kabul (466, 21.7%) and Zabul (93, 4.3%) provinces (Table 1).
- No new AWD associated death was reported in the last two weeks.
- Cumulatively, Jawzjan (11,379 cases, 59.7%), Helmand (3,579 cases, 18.8%) and Kabul (1,156 cases, 5.1%) are the most af-

- Of the total 19,050 cases, 3,143 (16.5 %) were children below 5 years, 10,083 (52.9%) were females and 5,946 (31.0%) had severe dehydration (Figure 2).
- The first few cases of AWD were reported to the National Disease Surveillance and Response System (NDSR), Ministry of Public Health, and WHO on 04 May 2022 from Kandahar city of Kandahar province and spread to 84 districts in 17 provinces.

Table 1: Summary of Acute Watery Diarrhea cases in Afghanistan, as of 30 Jul 2022

Location	Weekly changes		Cumulative number (01 May to 30 Jul 2022)	
	# of cases (% change)	# of deaths (% change)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Jawzjan	819 (↓9.9)	0 (N/A)	11,379 (59.7)	12 (0.1)
Helmand	569 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	3,579 (18.8)	18 (0.5)
Kabul	466 (↑150.5)	0 (N/A)	1,156 (5.1)	0 (N/A)
Kandahar	32 (↓42.9)	0 (N/A)	699 (3.7)	0 (N/A)
Paktika	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	521 (2.7)	1 (0.2)
Ghazni	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	462 (2.4)	0 (N/A)
Zabul	93 (↑13.4)	0 (N/A)	423 (2.2)	3 (0.7)
Nangarhar	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	295 (1.5)	0 (N/A)
Laghman	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	145 (0.8)	0 (N/A)
Samangan	82 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	116 (0.6)	0 (N/A)
Faryab	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	111 (0.6)	0 (N/A)
Parwan	62 (↑106.7)	0 (N/A)	92 (0.5)	0 (N/A)
Balkh	12 (↓33.3)	0 (N/A)	42 (0.2)	0 (N/A)
Kunar	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	9 (0.1)	0 (N/A)
Kapisa	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	5 (0.03)	0 (N/A)
Wardak	10 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	10 (1.1)	0 (N/A)
Logar	6 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	6 (0.03)	0 (N/A)
Total	2,151 (↑30.6)	0 (N/A)	19,050 (100.0)	34 (0.2)

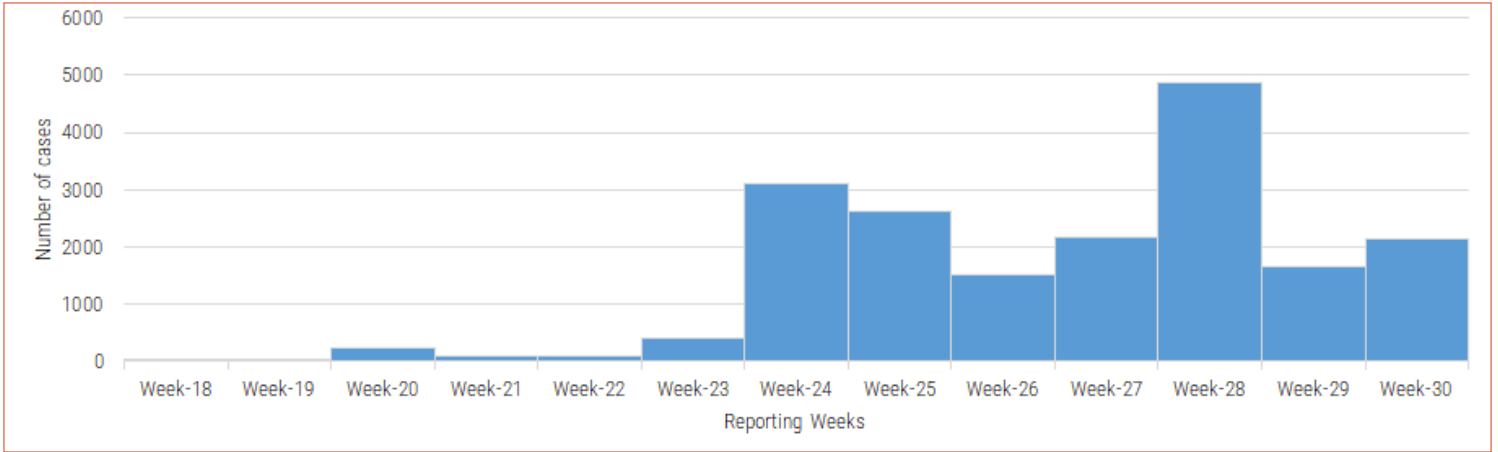


Figure 1. Weekly distribution of AWD cases in Afghanistan May-Jul 2022 (N=19,050)

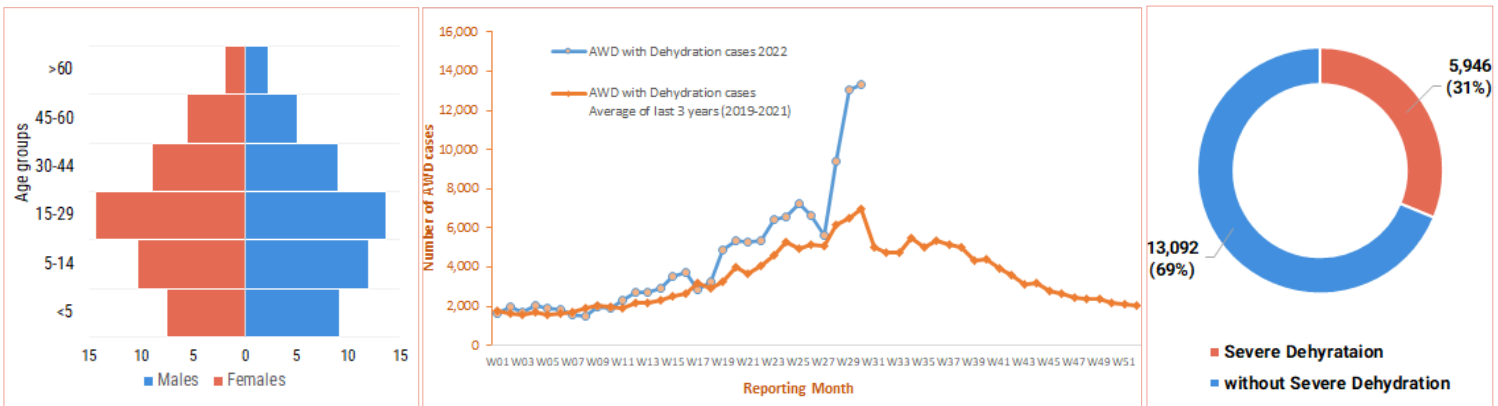


Figure 2. Distribution of AWD cases by sex and age groups in Afghanistan, May-Jul 2022 (N=19,050)

Figure 2.a. National trend of AWD with dehydration cases (NDSR data) in Afghanistan, (2019-2021 and 2022)

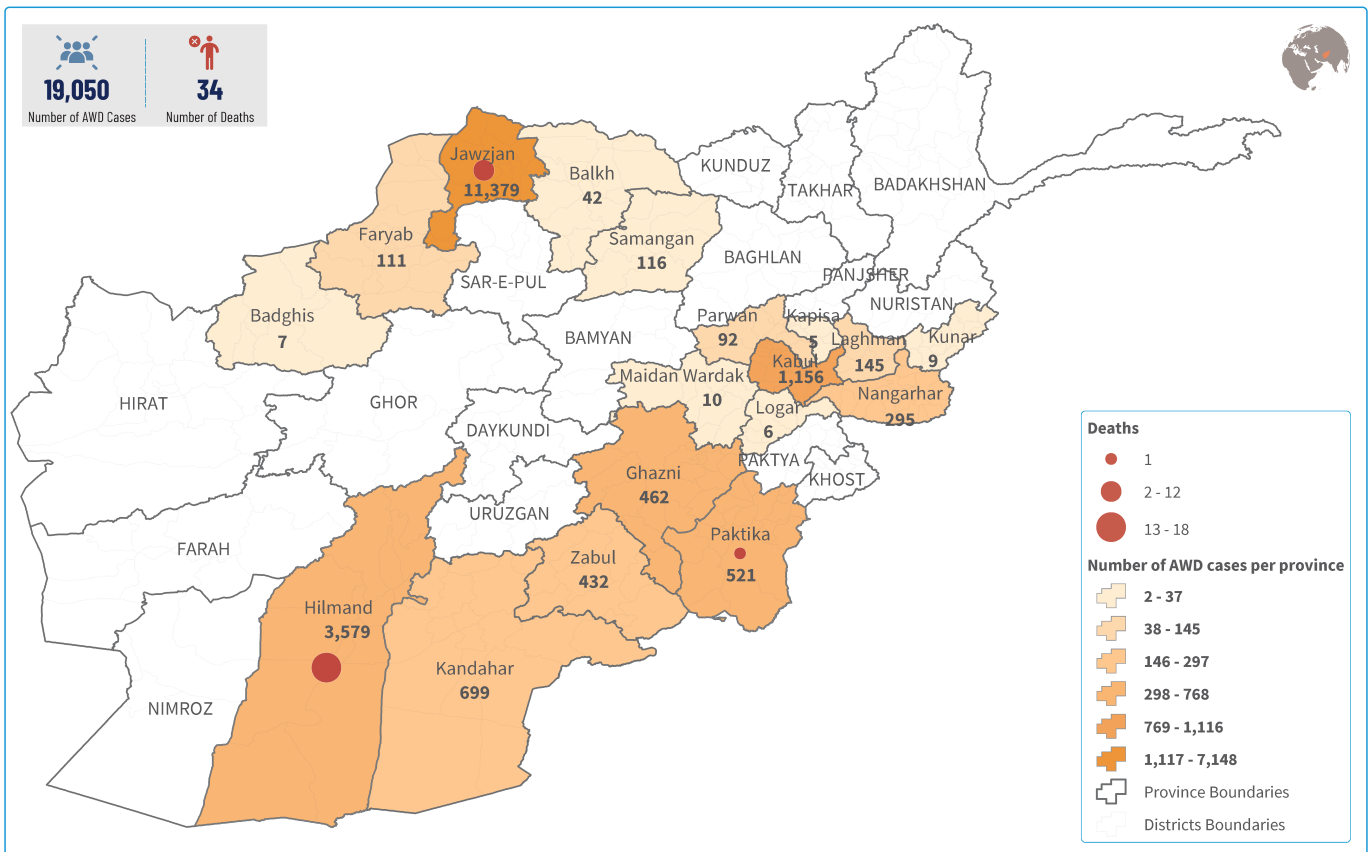
Figure 2.b. AWD cases with severe dehydration in Afghanistan, May-Jul 2022



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Hotspots of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) Outbreak

Reporting period: 01 May - 30 July 2022



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: 30 July 2022 Sources: World Health Organization, AGCHO. Feedback: nasseryr@who.int

Figure 3. Hotspot areas of AWD cases in Afghanistan, May-Jul 2022 (N=19,050)

Preparedness and response to the AWD outbreak



Figure 4. AWD+Severe dehydration cases admitted and treated in a CTC at Helmand province, Afghanistan, Jul 2022



Figure 5. AWD case management certification ceremony at Balkh province, Afghanistan, Jul 2022

Leadership and Coordination

- A senior technical level delegation from MoPH and WHO is in the field to assess the response and provide necessary support to AWD outbreak in South Region.
- Active EPR committee meetings were conducted, at PPHD at outbreak affected 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

- Surveillance support teams (SSTs) (102) are deployed in all provinces including those affected by the earthquake.
- SSTs continue the active case finding, epidemiological investigations and sample collection from AWD cases.

Case Management

- AWD case management training has completed in North region targeted 180 health workers in four provinces (Balkh, Samangan, Jawzjan and Faryab). The training is planned next week for Paktya, Paktika and Khost provinces targeting 160 healthcare workers.
- With support of the partners; 229 CTCs, CTUs and ORPs are established and functional at AWD outbreak affected districts, providing AWD specialized treatment to mild, moderate and severe cases.
- AWD cases were treated at health facilities in outbreak affected provinces/districts.

Lab and Supplies

- Provision of AWD investigation kits to 84 districts in 17 affected provinces .
- Logistic equipment (including beds, large tents, IV fluid stands, IPC and sanitation materials) and case management medical supplies (such as IV fluids, ORS, Zinc and antibiotics) were distributed for the cases management of AWD cases in outbreak affected provinces.

WASH and RCCE

- WASH cluster initiated water trucking in the AWD affected area provinces.
- Chlorination of drinking water sources in the AWD outbreak affected provinces is ongoing by WASH cluster .
- Targeted population in high-risk districts are engaged through AWD RCCE activities.



Figure 6. AWD RCCE session, Samangan province, 28 Jul 2022



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

As of 02 July 2022

Number of Cholera Kits in WHE Stock by Province

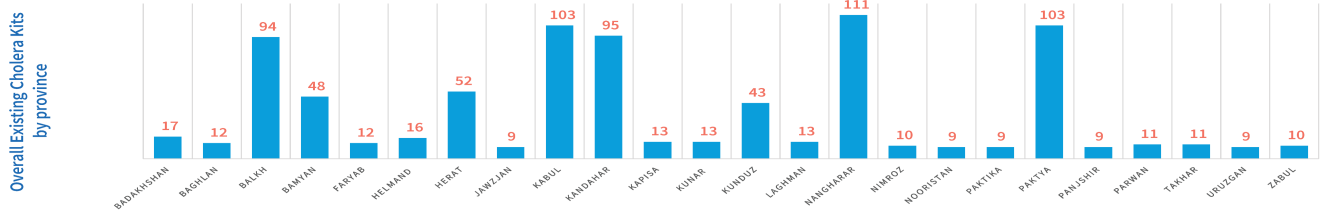
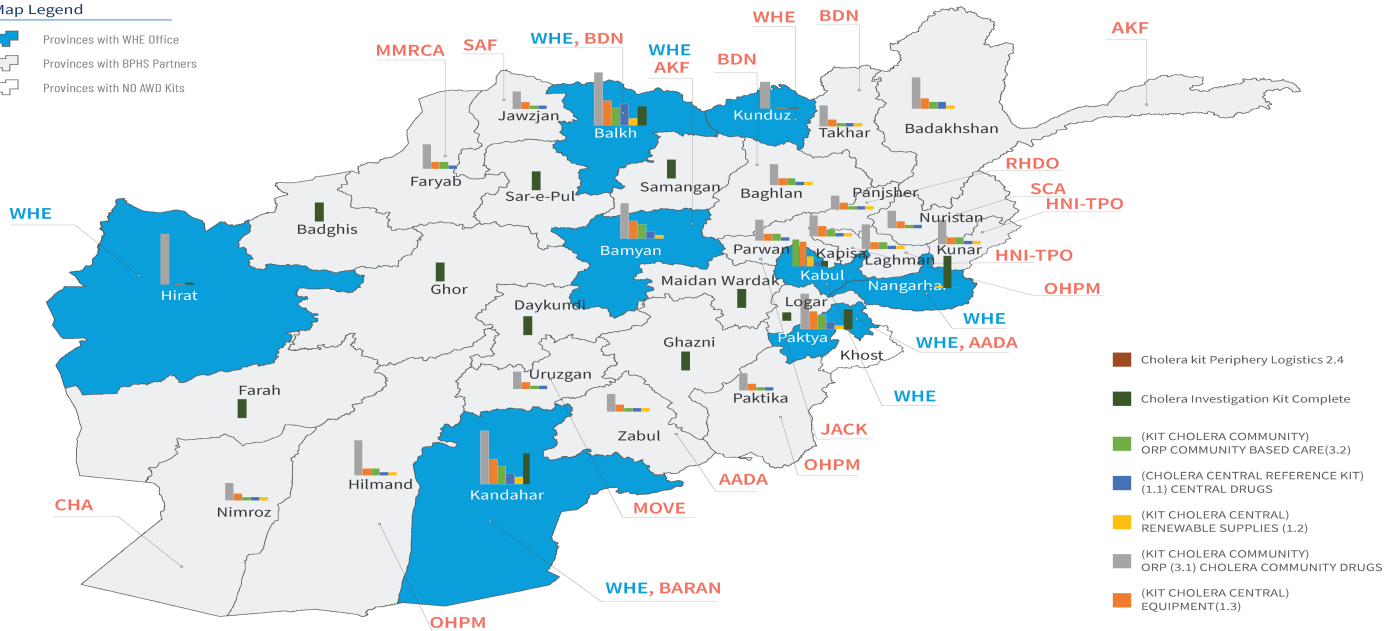
618 DIFFERENT TYPE OF CHOLERA KITS in **8** WHE SUB-OFFICES STOCK in **8** PROVINCES

Number of Cholera Kits with BPHS Partner by Province

412 DIFFERENT TYPE OF CHOLERA KITS in **14** BPHS IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS in **26** 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: 28 May 2022. Sources: World Health Organization. Feedback: nassery@who.int. The map was produced by Afghanistan WHE-HH Team

Figure 7. Distribution of AWD kits to partners by the WHO in Afghanistan, Jul 2022



Figure 8. On the job training on laboratory procedures to confirm the diagnosis of the causative micro-organism among samples from AWD cases, Herat province, Afghanistan, Jul 2022


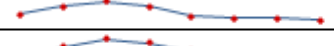

Measles outbreak (01 Jan to 30 Jul 2022)

 **6,781**
Samples tested

 **3,025**
Lab confirmed cases




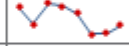
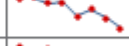



 **44.6%**
Test positivity ratio

Table 2 summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks (05 Jun– 30 Jul 2022)

Indicators	W-23	W-24	W-25	W-26	W-27	W-28	W-29	W-30	Epi-curve
Suspected cases	1,888	1,853	1,812	1,571	1,046	1,088	1,028	870	
Deaths	5	9	12	9	4	3	3	2	
CFR (%)	0.26	0.49	0.66	0.57	0.38	0.28	0.29	0.23	

- During epidemiological week 30-2022, a total of 870 new cases and 2 new deaths were reported (15.4% and 33.3 decrease in the number of cases and deaths respectively, compared to previous week). The trend was increasing until week 15-2022, and started to decrease between weeks 16-26, however showed stabilization for the weeks 27-29.
- The weekly number of suspected measles cases dropped below 1,000 cases for the first time in 2022 (Figure 11).
- During the last week, the number of suspected measles cases have increased by 26.9% in North Region (Table 3).
- The measles outbreak affected the entire country, however, the most affected provinces are Badakhshan (12.4%), Nangarhar (9.8%), Kabul (9.1%), Kunduz (8.8%), Helmand (6.7%) and Takhar (5.8%).
- Out of the total 6,781 samples tested for measles, 3,025 were laboratory confirmed from Jan-Jul 2022.
- No new district reported suspected measles cases in last two weeks (Figure 9).

Table 3 number of suspected measles cases per region in the last 8 weeks 2022

Regions	W-23	W-24	W-25	W-26	W-27	W-28	W-29	W-30	Epi-curve	% of change compared
Central East	326	328	291	239	170	275	249	200		200 (↓ 19.7)
North East	467	551	577	339	224	207	184	146		146 (↓ 20.7)
East	389	362	290	322	175	184	147	120		120 (↓ 18.4)
North	171	121	186	174	153	90	93	118		118 (↑ 26.9)
South	182	186	168	171	133	151	127	100		100 (↓ 21.3)
South East	112	103	107	100	60	55	71	73		73 (↑ 2.8)
West	177	125	144	137	60	61	81	73		73 (↓ 9.9)
Central West	64	77	49	89	71	65	76	40		40 (↓ 47.4)

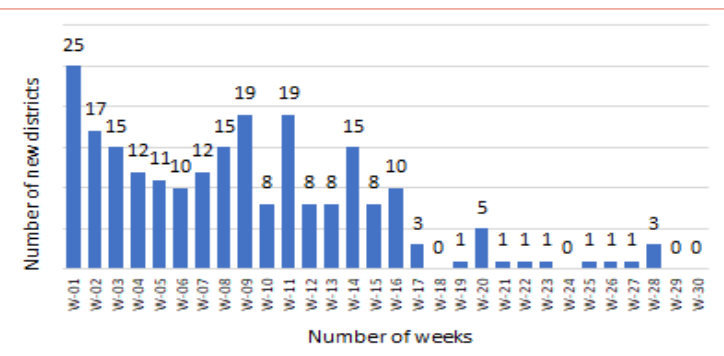


Figure 9. New districts reporting suspected measles cases on weekly bases in Afghanistan Jan– Jul 2022 (N=230)

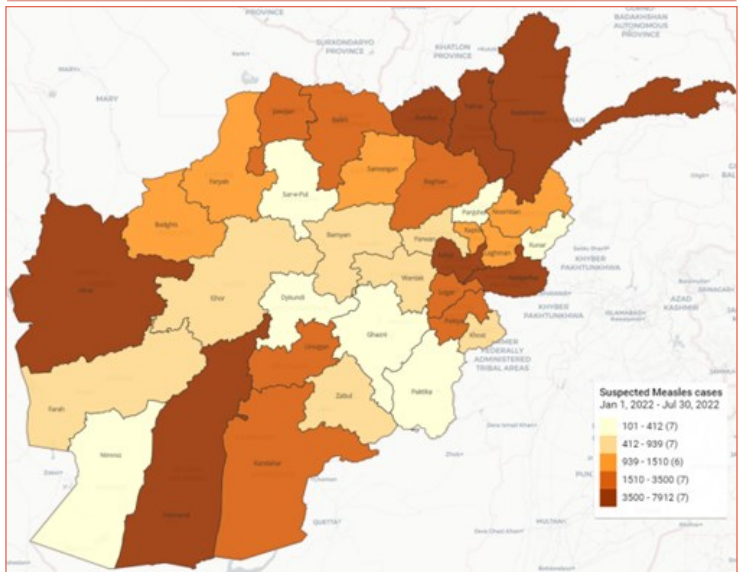


Figure 10. Geographical distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan Jan - Jul 2022 (N=63,654)

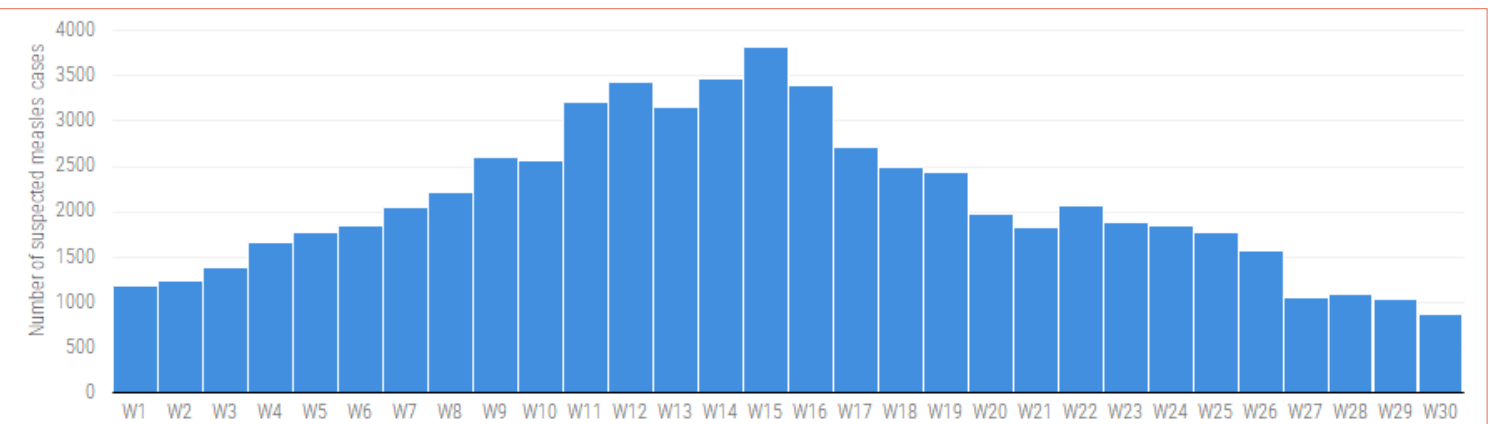


Figure 11. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, Jan– Jul 2022 (N=63,654)

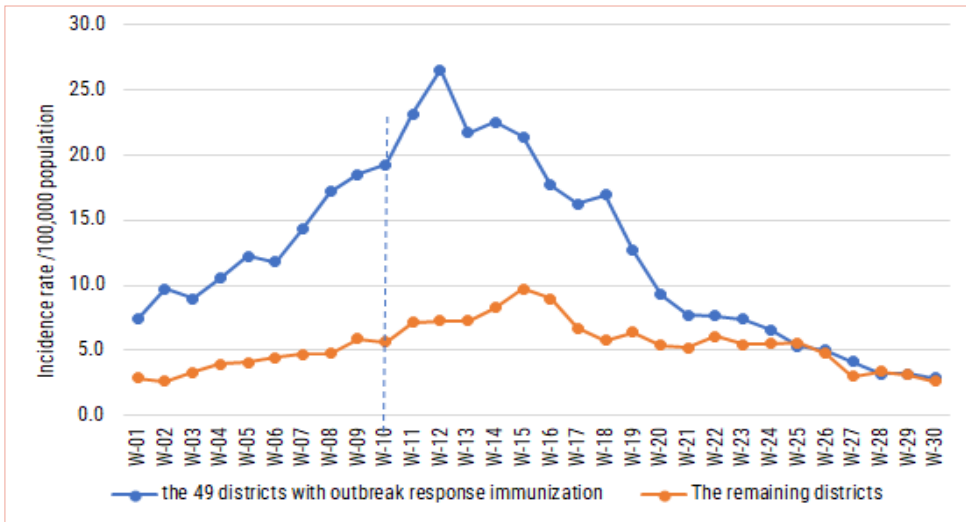


Figure 12. Weekly incidence rate/100,000 population of suspected measles cases in 49 districts where measles campaign was conducted (at W-10) and the remaining districts in Afghanistan, Jan - Jul 2022

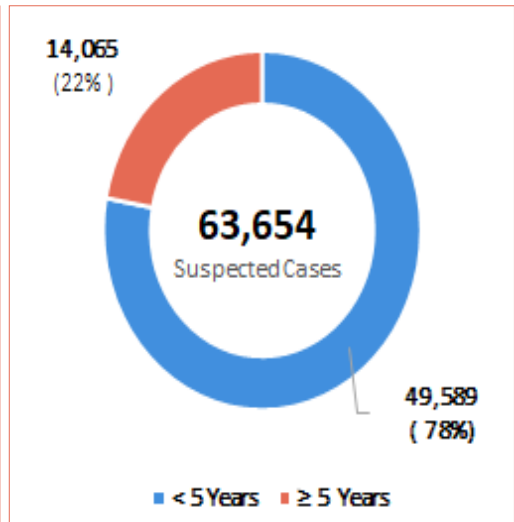


Figure 13. Distribution of suspected measles cases by age groups in Afghanistan, Jan - Jul 2022

Preparedness and response to Measles outbreak

- Measles response immunization campaign in the earthquake-affected provinces has been conducted between 23-28 July 2022, targeting around 125 thousand children aged between 6 months and 14 years in a total of 7 districts in 2 provinces; 6 districts in Paktika (Sarobi, Barmal, Giyan, Urgun, Ziruk, Nika) and 1 district in Khost (Spera).
- Measles response immunization campaign in additional 85 new high risk districts is planned to be conducted on 15th August 2022, in 25 provinces and targeting 1.49 million chil-

- dren aged 6-59 months.
- A total of 700 measles case management kits were delivered to 69 hospitals in 7 regions for the treatment of measles cases.
- For the case management of measles at earthquake affected areas; 11 measles kits were delivered to Paktika (7 kits) and Khost provinces (4 kits).



Figure 14. WHO Representative in Afghanistan Dr Luo Dapeng joins the measles outbreak response immunization campaign and vaccinates a child, 2022

Dengue Fever Outbreak (01 Jun to 30 Jul 2022)

Highlight:

- A total of 21 new dengue fever cases were reported during week 30-2022 from Jalalabad city, Chaparhar and Behsood districts of Nangarhar province which brings the total number of cases to 64 as of 30 Jul 2022.
- Out of 64 reported cases, 47 (73.4%) were female, and all were over five years of age.
- All cases were tested positive using the dengue rapid diagnostic test (RDT).

Table 4: Summary of Dengue fever cases in Afghanistan, as of 30 Jul 2022

Location	Weekly changes		Cumulative number (01 Jun to 30 Jul 2022)	
	# of cases (% change)	# of deaths (% change)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Jalalabab city	17 (↑183.3)	0 (N/A)	46 (71.9)	0 (N/A)
Chaparhar district	3 (↓25.0)	0 (N/A)	12 (18.8)	0 (N/A)
Behsood district	1 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	4 (6.3)	0 (N/A)
Batikot district	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (1.6)	0 (N/A)
Ghanikhil district	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (1.6)	0 (N/A)
Total	21 (↑90.9)	0 (N/A)	64 (100.0)	0 (N/A)

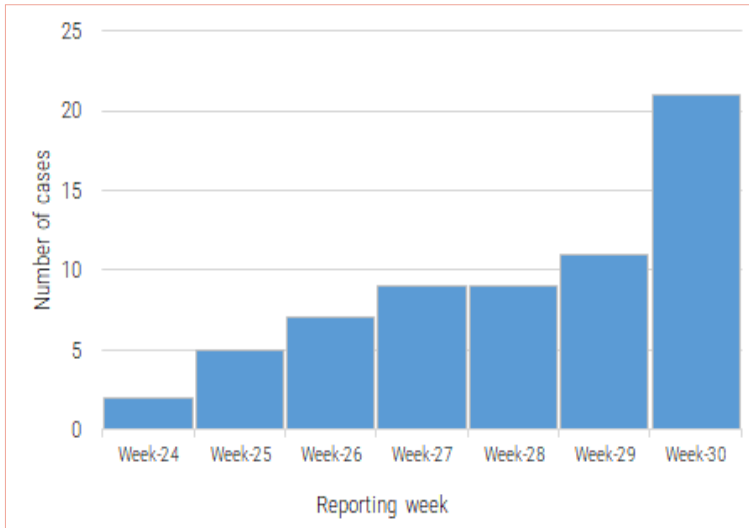


Figure 15. Weekly distribution of dengue fever cases in Afghanistan Jun-Jul 2022 (N=64)

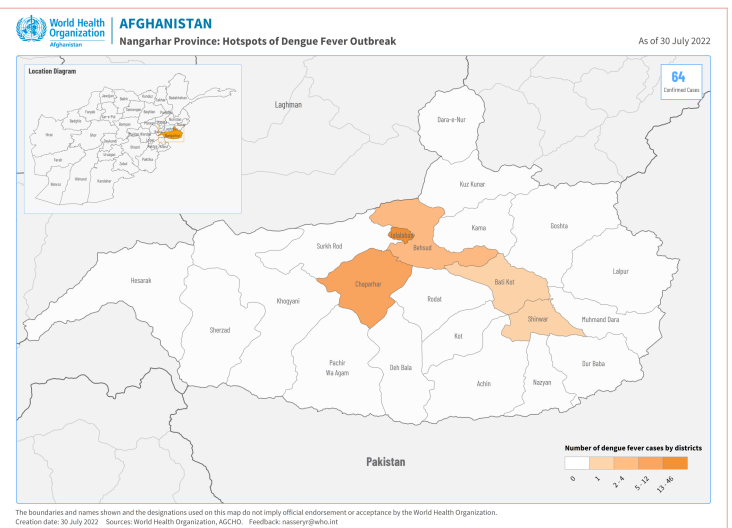


Figure 16. Hotspot areas of dengue fever cases in Afghanistan, Jun-Jul 2022

Preparedness and response to the Dengue fever outbreak

- WHO has distributed 2,000 of dengue RDTs for the rapid confirmation and 7,020 gravitraps for vector control activities to highly affected districts in Nangarhar province.
- 1000 Kgs of larvicides arrived to the country and will be delivered for vector control activities to Nangarhar province, this week.
- A field entomology and surveillance mission is ongoing to boost dengue fever outbreak response in Nangarhar province.



Figure 17. RCCE session as part of response to dengue fever outbreak in Nangarhar province, Afghanistan July 2022

Other infectious diseases outbreaks (Jan-Jul 2022)

CCHF Highlight:

- During week 30-2022, a total of 25 new suspected CCHF cases were reported. The highest number of new CCHF cases were reported from Herat (9, 36.0%) and Kabul (4, 16.0%) provinces; this brings the total number of suspected CCHF cases to 229 from 23 provinces.
- Out of 229 cases, 76.8% (176) were males and all were over five years of age.
- Out of 229 cases, 22.7% (52) were lab confirmed using PCR.
- 14 CCHF associated deaths were reported from Kabul (5), Herat (3), Takhar (2), Kapisa (2) and Nangarhar (2) provinces.
- No new CCHF associated death was reported last week.
- The cases are managed in the health facilities according to the national guidelines. Ribavirin needed for the treatment of CCHF cases were distributed to all regions.

Pertussis Highlight:

- A total of 7 new suspected pertussis cases were reported last week from Urozgan (5) and Kunduz (2) provinces; this brings the total number of suspected pertussis cases to 130 from 9 provinces.
- Out of 130 cases, 57.7% (75) were females and 46.9% (61) were under five years of age.
- Five suspected pertussis associated deaths were reported from Badakhshan (4) and Urozgan (1) provinces.
- No new pertussis deaths were reported during the last two weeks.

Monkeypox Highlight:

- A total of 15 suspected Monkeypox cases were reported in May 2022 from Kabul (11), Herat (2) and Nimroz (2) provinces. However, no new suspected cases have been reported during the last 6 week.
- 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 chickenpox and Infected scabies.
- Now, Central Public Health Laboratories (CPHL) have the capacity to test samples (400 testing capacity) from the suspected monkeypox cases.
- Monkeypox RCCE posters have been prepared in local languages (Dari and Pashto) and will be used as part of monkeypox awareness campaign in the coming week.

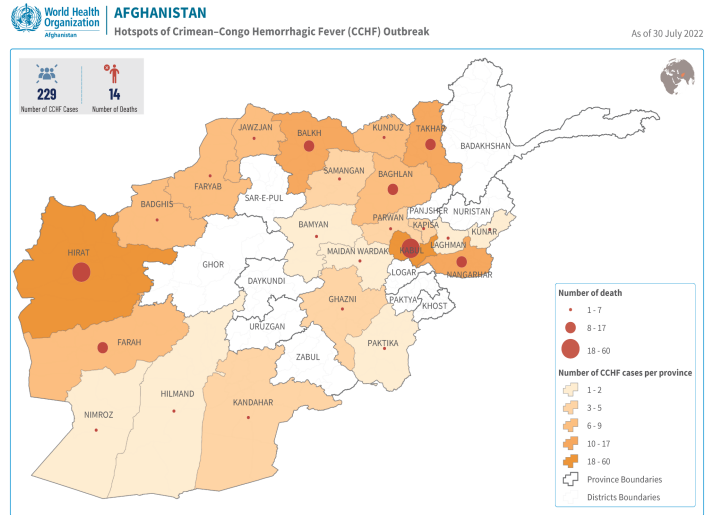


Figure 18. Hotspot areas of CCHF cases in Afghanistan, Jan-Jul 2022

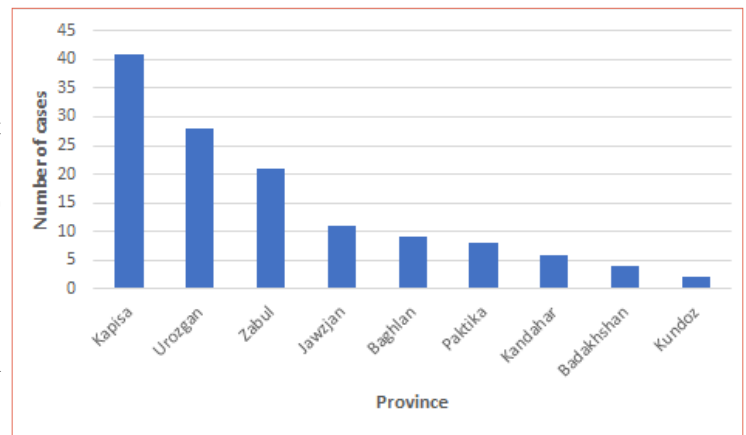


Figure 19. Distribution of suspected pertussis suspected cases by province in Afghanistan, Jan-Jul 2022



Figure 20. Monkeypox poster explaining signs and symptoms of the disease in local language (Dari)

Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

Contact us for further information:

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