



Disease Outbreaks	AWD (May-Oct 2022)	COVID-19 (Feb 20-Oct 2022)	Measles (Jan-Oct 2022)	CCHF (Jan-Oct 2022)	Pertussis (Jan-Oct 2022)	Dengue fever (Jun-Oct 2022)	Malaria (Jun-Oct 2022)
Cumulative Cases (Data from 519 surveillance sentinel sites)	<b>184,975</b>	<b>199,463</b>	<b>69,534</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1,816</b>
Deaths "CFR (%)"	<b>66</b> (0.04)	<b>7,802</b> (3.9)	<b>376</b> (0.54)	<b>15</b> (4.42)	<b>15</b> (7.69)	<b>0</b> (0.00)	<b>0</b> (0.00)

### Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) with Dehydration Outbreak (01 May to 01 Oct 2022)

#### Current Week

- **6,939** new cases (57.0% under 5)
- **3** new deaths
- **1** new district reported new alert
- **112** samples collected

#### Cumulative Figures

- **184,975** cases (<5 years, 54.8%)
- **66** deaths (70.6% < 5 years), CFR=0.04%
- **146** districts in all 34 provinces
- **2,171** samples collected

- During week 39-2022, a total of 6,939 new AWD cases with dehydration and 3 new deaths were reported which indicates 17.9% decrease and 200% increase in the number of cases and deaths, respectively, compared to previous week (Figure 2).
- The highest number of new AWD cases were reported from Kabul (1,518, 21.8%), followed by Helmand (974, 14.1%), Baghlan (605, 8.7%) and Nangarhar (469, 6.7%) provinces.
- Cumulatively, Kabul (39,918, 21.5%), Helmand (32,051, 17.3%), Baghlan (11,606, 6.2%), 5.7%),

- Kandahar (10,602, 5.7%), Nangarhar (10,238, 5.5%), Jawzjan (7,860, 4.2%) and Khost (6,678, 3.6%) are the most affected provinces (Figure 1).
- Out of the total 184,975 cases, 101,365 (54.8 %) were children below 5 years and 93,046 (50.3%) were females (Figure 3).
- The first few cases of AWD were reported to the National Disease Surveillance and Response System (NDSR), MoPH and WHO on 04 May 2022 from Kandahar city of Kandahar province and spread to 146 districts in 34 provinces.

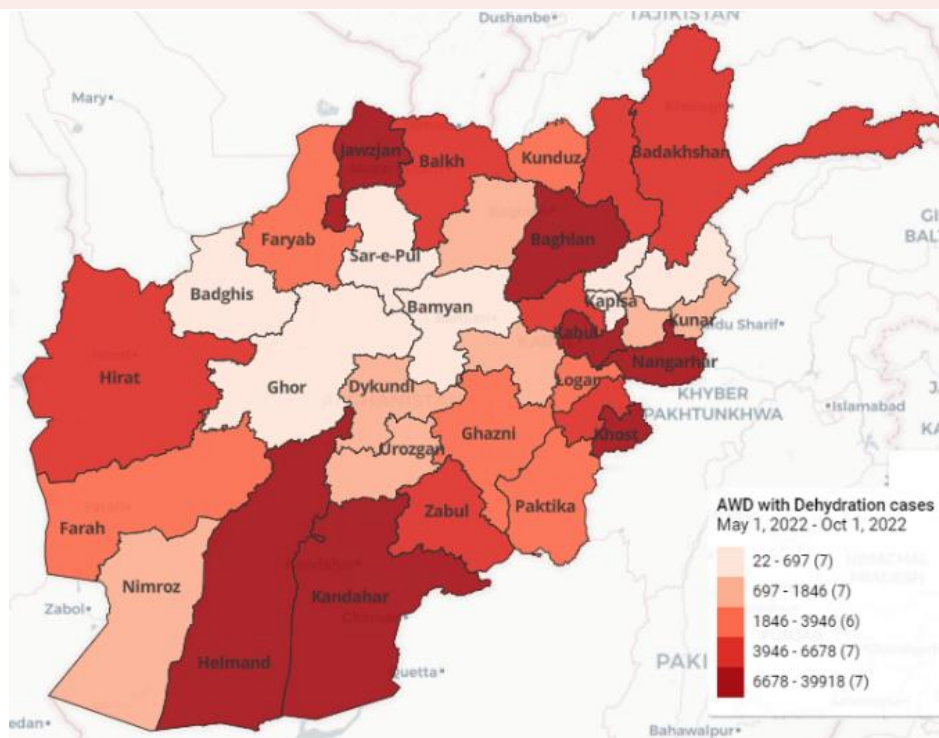


Figure 1. Hotspot areas of AWD cases in Afghanistan, May-Oct 2022 (N=184,975)

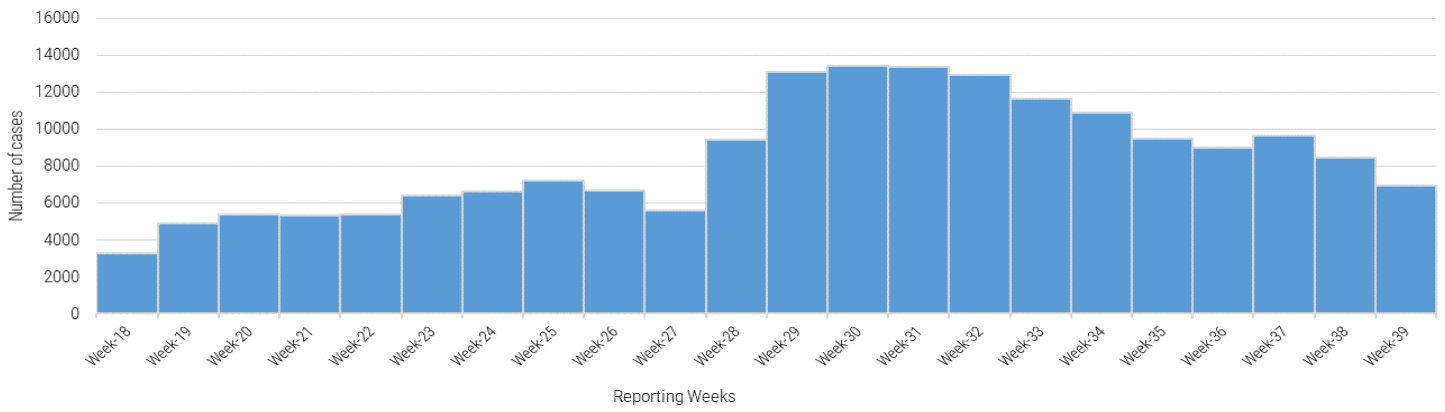


Figure 2. Weekly distribution of AWD cases in Afghanistan May-Oct 2022 (N=184,975)

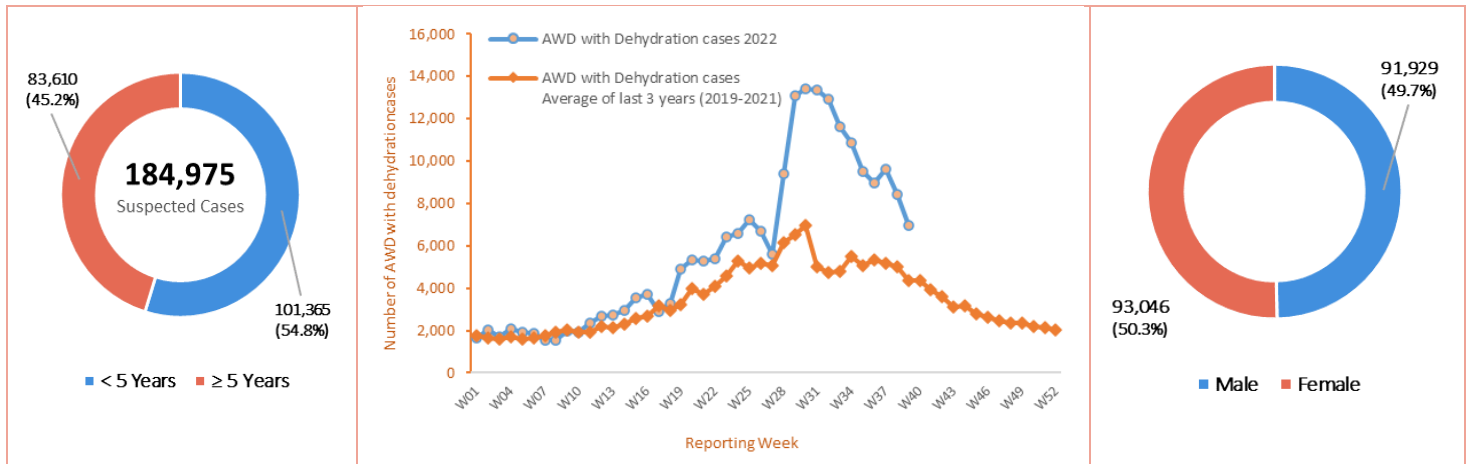


Figure 3. Distribution of AWD cases by age groups in Afghanistan, May-Oct 2022 (N=184,975)

Figure 3.a. National trend of AWD with dehydration cases (NDSR data, 519 sentinel sites) in Afghanistan, (2019-2021 and 2022)

Figure 3.b. Distribution of AWD cases by sex in Afghanistan, May-Oct 2022 (N=184,975)



AFGHANISTAN

Geographical Distribution of AWD/Cholera Kits by Province

As of Oct 2022

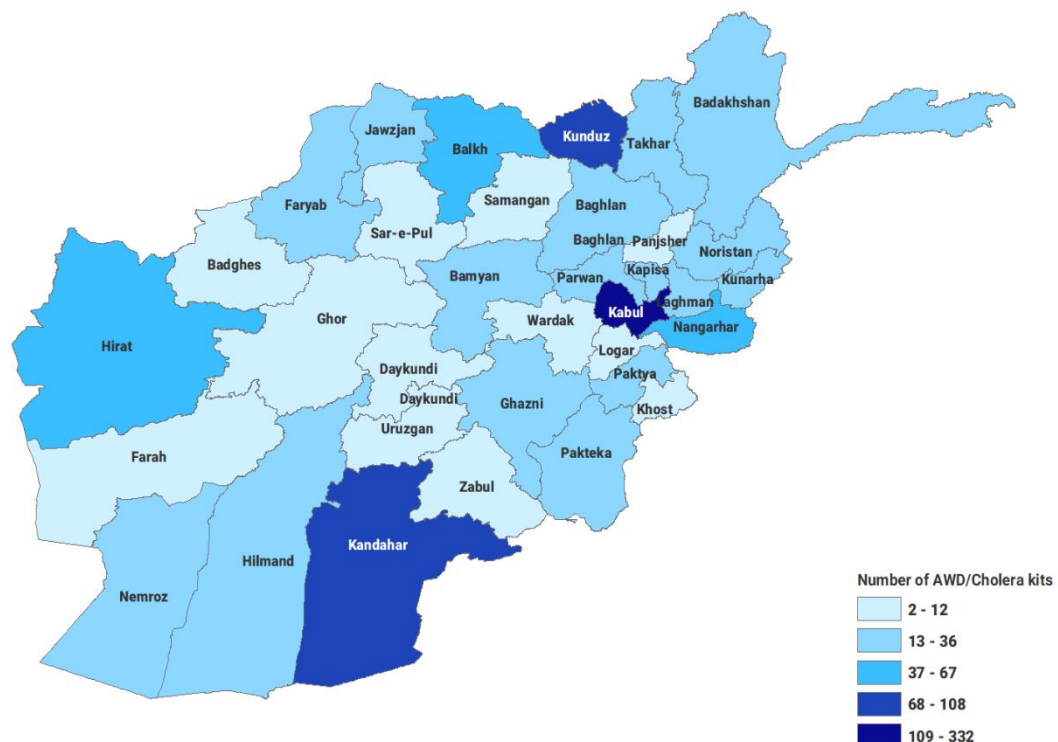


Figure 4. Distribution of AWD/Cholera kits by province in Afghanistan, Oct 2022

**Response to the AWD outbreak**



**Figure 5.** Field supervision from surveillance support teams, Parwan province, Afghanistan, Oct 2022



**Figure 6.** AWD case management medical stock in Bayan CHC, Parwan province, Afghanistan, Oct 2022

**Leadership and Coordination**

- Emergency and Preparedness Response Committee (EPR) meetings have been conducted in provincial level at the outbreak affected areas.
- AWD coordination meeting was held between relevant partners to enhance preparedness, and response to the AWD outbreaks based on current epidemiological situation across the country.

**Surveillance**

- Surveillance support teams (SSTs) continue the active case finding, epidemiological investigations and sample collection from AWD cases.
- A WHO mission was conducted in Nuristan Province; assessed the situation at the field and indicated the need for continued support to the affected districts. Laboratory and case management supplies were dispatched to the affected districts based on the needs.
- A joint WHO-MoPH surveillance supportive mission was conducted during 24-29 September 2022 at four provinces (Kapisa, Parwan, Logar and Wardak) in Central Region with the main objective of working closely with field staff to strengthen early detection and timely response to AWD outbreaks.

**Case Management**

- 1,141 healthcare workers (HCWs) have been trained in 5 regions: Central (228 HCWs, 7 provinces), North (453 HCWs, 4 provinces), South-east (221 HCWs, 3 provinces), East (179 HCWs, 4 provinces) and West Regions (60 HCWs).

- Training of 528 healthcare workers is planned in the coming weeks at South and remaining part of East and West Regions.

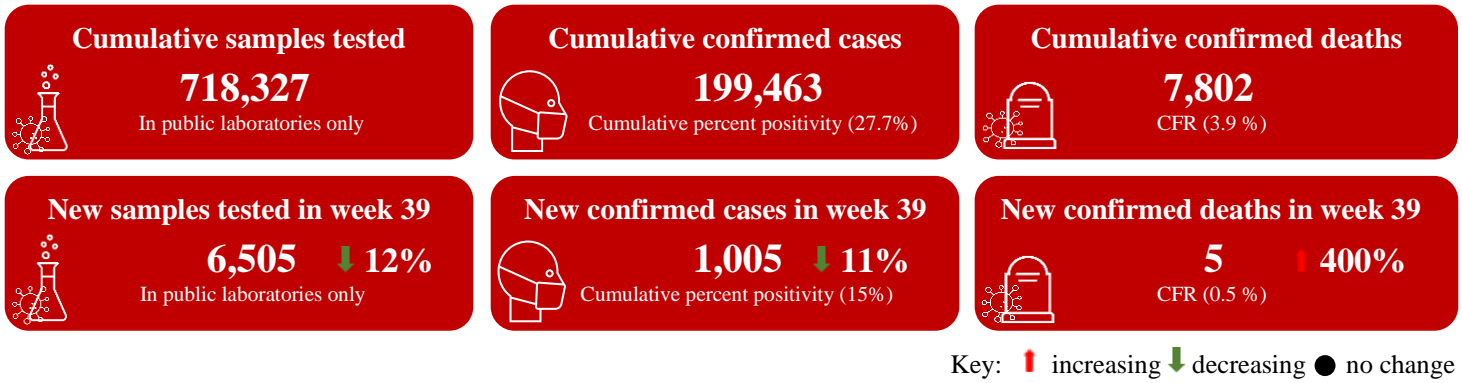
**Lab and Supplies**

- A total of 370 Cary Blairs were distributed to eight regions for safe transportation of the samples to reference labs.
- In total, 396 different kits (37 central kits, 314 community kits, 45 ORP kits), 600 RDTs and 600 Cary Blairs have been distributed to all outbreak affected areas.

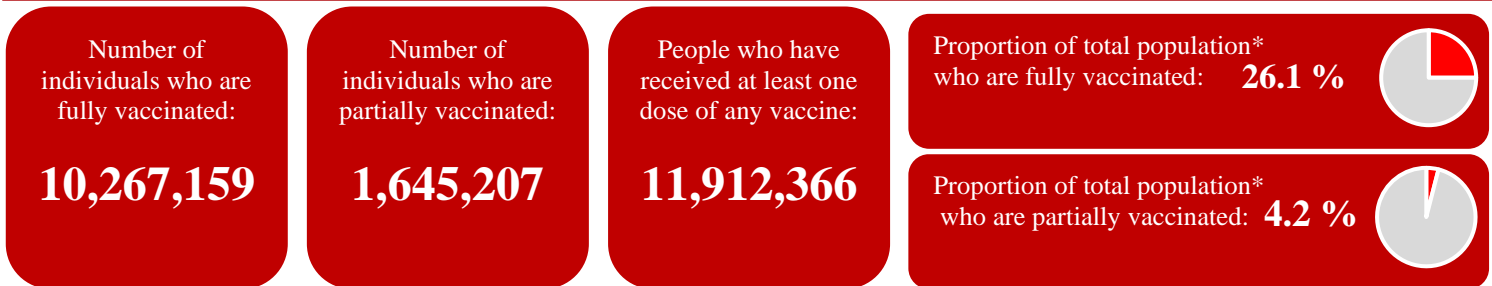
**WASH and RCCE**

- Sustained the provision of safe water supply to 340,000 people in Samangan, Jawzjan, Balkh and Kandahar provinces through water trucking and chlorination of existing urban water supply system.
- Continued the support to solid waste management and cleaning campaigns in urban slums in Kandahar benefitting around 250,000 people.
- Provision of WASH services to 22 health centers in South region and water supply to the regional hospital in Mazar (Balkh province).
- Distribution of critical WASH supplies to around 33,000 people in AWD affected districts in Eastern, Southern and Northern Regions.
- Hygiene promotion focusing on hand-washing behavioral change in AWD affected districts in Eastern, Southern and Central Regions.

## COVID-19 (24 Feb 2020 – 1 Oct 2022)



## COVID-19 Vaccination highlights



\*Total population: 39,269,174\*(Ref: UN estimation, AFG\_CMYP\_2022)

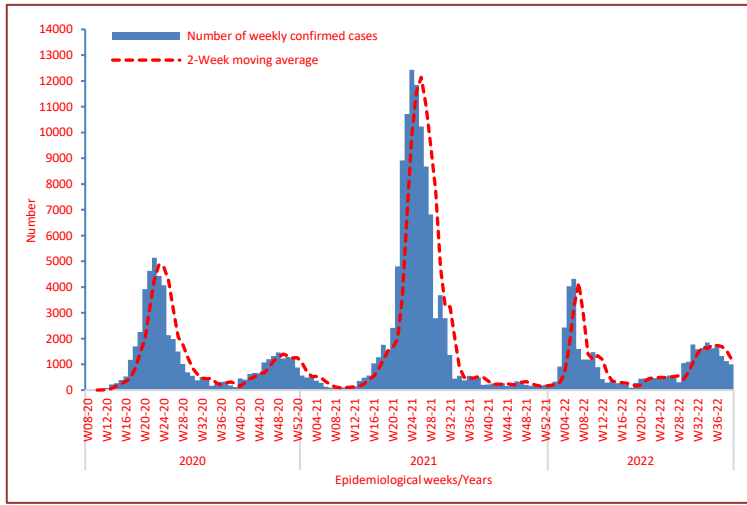
**Table 1: Summary of COVID-19 indicators in the last 8 weeks in Afghanistan (24 Jul – 1 Oct 2022)**

Indicators	W32-22	W33-22	W34-22	W35-22	W36-22	W37-22	W38-22	W39-22	Epi-curve
Samples tested (in public Labs)	7,651	7,313	8,495	7,457	8,250	7,422	7,398	6,505	
Confirmed cases	1,587	1,629	1,848	1,626	1,771	1,321	1,125	1,005	
Percent positivity (%)	21	22	22	22	21	18	15	15	
Confirmed deaths	6	5	13	5	5	9	1	5	
CFR (%)	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	

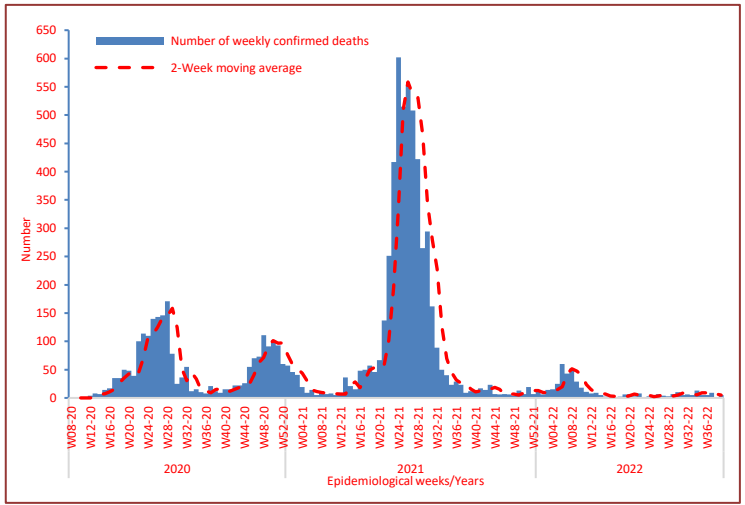
### Highlights of the week

- Since the beginning of the pandemic in Feb 2020, a total of 718,327 samples have been tested for COVID-19 through the public laboratories in the country.
- In week 39-2022, 6,505 samples were tested in public labs, of which 1,005 samples tested positive for COVID-19 (percent positivity 15) and 5 new deaths were reported. This represents 11% decrease in the number of newly reported cases and 400% increase in the number of deaths, respectively, compared to week 38-2022 (Table 1).
- Cumulatively, 199,463 confirmed cases (overall percent positivity 27.7) of COVID-19 with 7,802 associated deaths (case fatality ratio = 3.9%) have been reported in Afghanistan since Feb 2020.
- As of 1 Oct 2022, 89.3 %, of cases have recovered.
- In week 39-2022, 6 out of 8 regions reported decrease in the number of newly reported cases compared to week 38 (Table 2). At the provincial level the highest number of weekly new cases were reported from Nangarhar (86 cases), Ghazni (70 cases), Hirat (65 cases), Wardak (61 cases), and Zabul (52 cases).

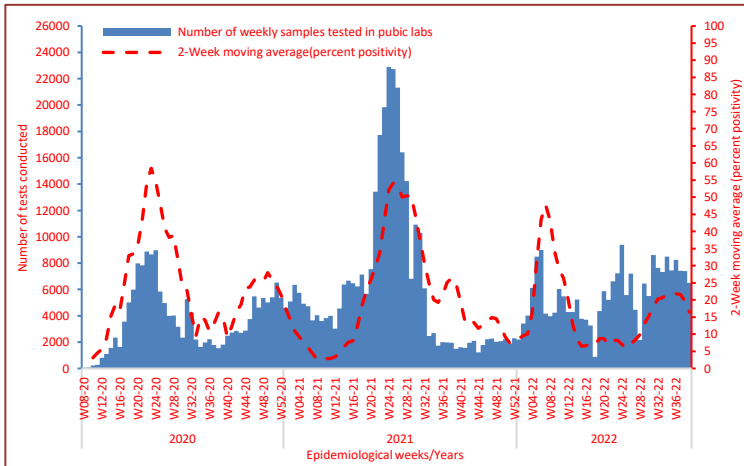
**Figure 7:** Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Afghanistan (24 Feb 2020 - 1 Oct 2022)



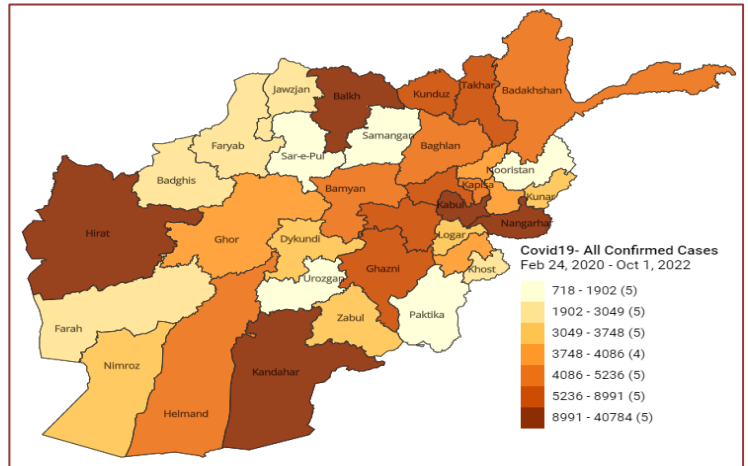
**Figure 8:** Weekly distribution of COVID-19 associated deaths in Afghanistan (24 Feb 2020 - 1 Oct 2022)



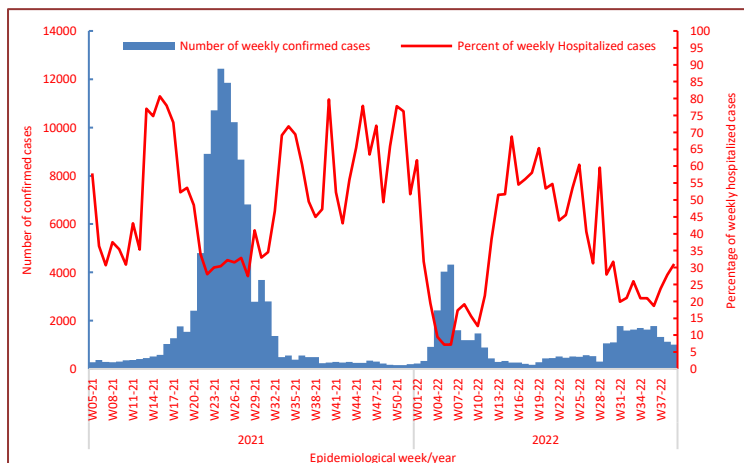
**Figure 9:** Number of weekly PCR tests conducted and 2-week moving average of percent positivity in Afghanistan (24 Feb 2020 – 1 Oct 2022)



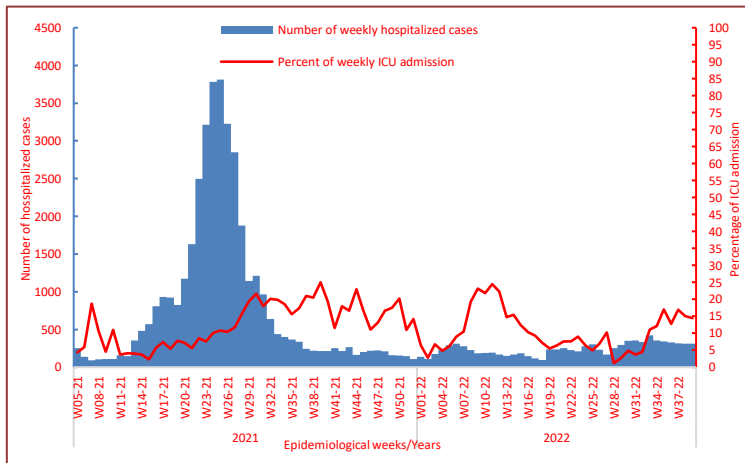
**Figure 10:** Geographic distribution of COVID-19 confirmed cases in Afghanistan (24 Feb 2020 - 1 Oct 2022)



**Figure 11:** Weekly proportion of hospitalized cases out of new COVID-19 confirmed cases in Afghanistan as of 1 Oct 2022




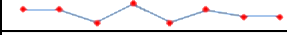

**Figure 12:** Weekly proportion of ICU admissions out of newly hospitalized COVID-19 cases in Afghanistan as of 1 Oct 2022



## Measles outbreak (01 Jan to 01 Oct 2022)




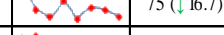




 **69,534** Total cases
  **376** Death
  **7,518** Samples tested
  **3,525** Lab confirmed cases
  **46.8%** Test positivity ratio

Table 2: Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks (07 Aug– 01 Oct 2022)

Indicators	W-32	W-33	W-34	W-35	W-36	W-37	W-38	W-39	Epi-curve
Suspected cases	944	657	620	549	549	619	473	578	
Deaths	2	2	0	3	0	2	1	1	
CFR (%)	0.21	0.30	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.32	0.21	0.17	

- During epidemiological week 39-2022, a total of 578 new cases and 1 new death were reported (22.2% increase in the number of suspected measles cases, and stabilization of the number of deaths compared to previous week).
- Despite the increase observed during last week, the weekly number of suspected measles cases remained below 1,000 during the last ten consecutive weeks (Figure 15).
- During the last week, the number of suspected measles cases have increased by 83.0% in Central east, 118.9% in South-east and 88.9% in North regions, as compared to the previous week (Table 3).
- The measles outbreak affected the entire country; however, the most affected provinces are Badakhshan (12.4%), Nangarhar (10.1%), Kabul (10.1%), Kunduz (8.2%), Helmand (7.2%), Takhar (5.6%) and Hirat (5.2%) (Figure 14).
- Out of the total 7,518 samples tested for measles, 3,525 were laboratory confirmed from Jan-Oct 2022.
- During the last week, no new district reported suspected measles cases.

Table 3: Number of suspected measles cases per region in the last 8 weeks

Regions	W-32	W-33	W-34	W-35	W-36	W-37	W-38	W-39	Epi-curve	% of change compared to week 38
Central East	336	153	164	142	146	181	94	172		172 (↑83.0)
South	106	92	96	101	70	113	121	111		111 (↓8.3)
South East	64	50	66	54	75	59	37	81		81 (↑118.9)
East	137	90	72	109	69	94	90	75		75 (↓16.7)
North	73	77	45	32	57	51	27	51		51 (↑88.9)
North East	114	130	123	75	80	53	53	42		42 (↓20.8)
Central West	75	44	28	17	42	46	35	33		33 (↓5.7)
West	39	21	26	19	10	22	16	13		13 (↓18.8)

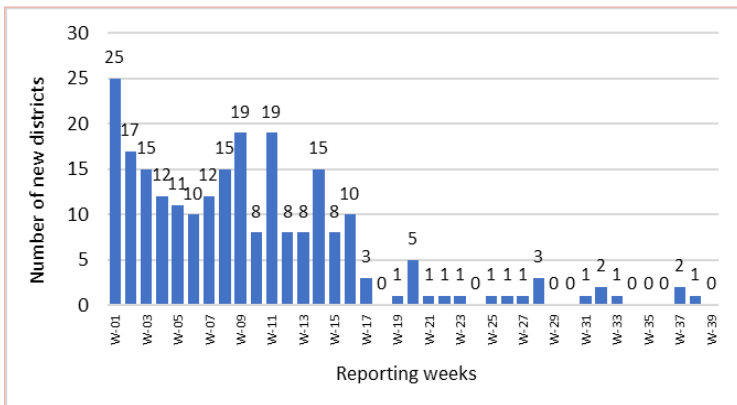


Figure 13. New districts reporting suspected measles cases on weekly basis in Afghanistan Jan– Oct 2022 (N=237)

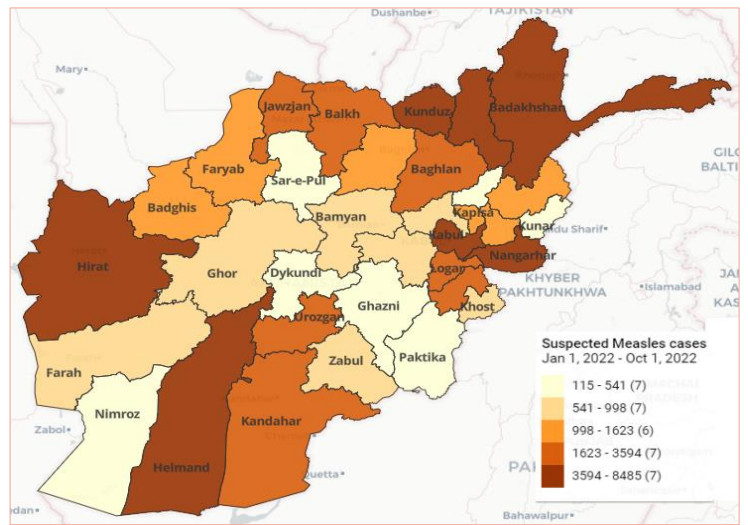


Figure 14. Geographical distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan Jan - Oct 2022 (N=69,534)

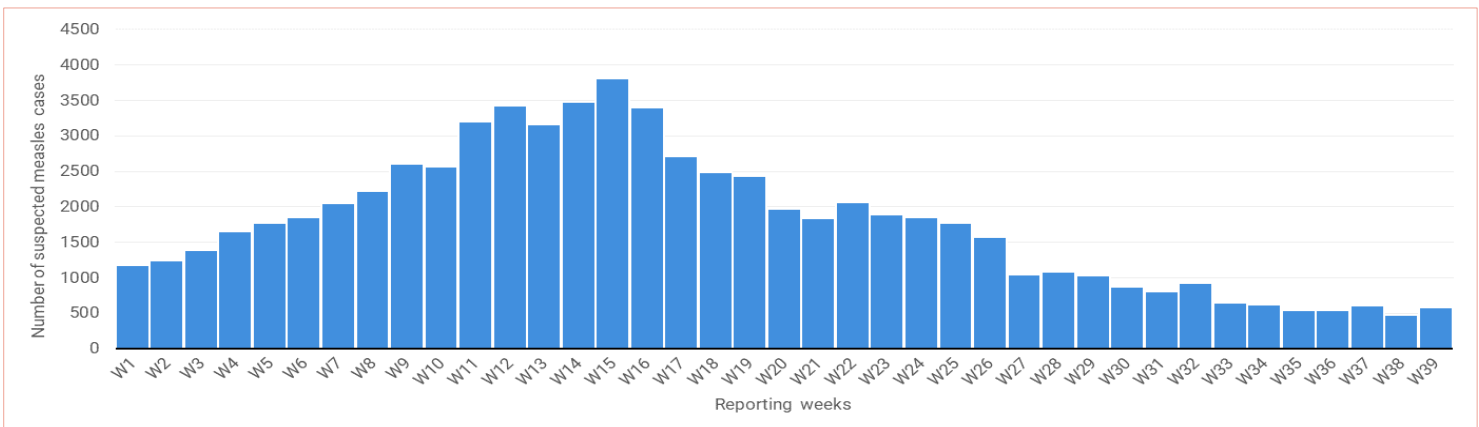
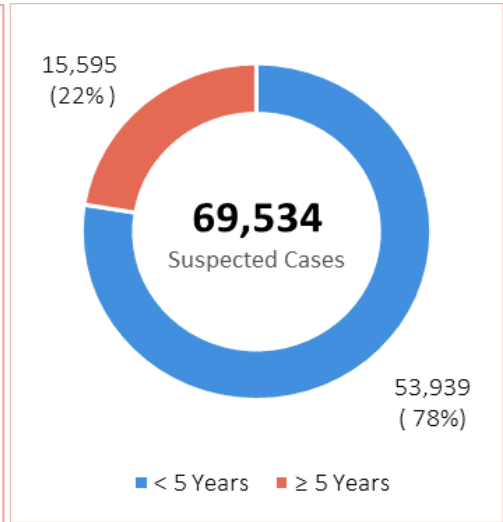
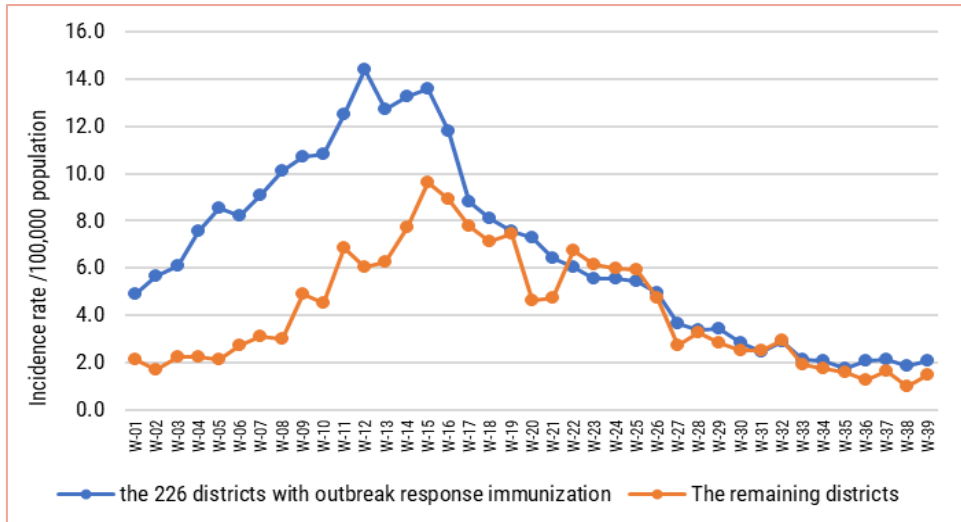


Figure 15. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, Jan– Oct 2022 (N=69,534)



**Figure 16.** Weekly incidence rate/100,000 population of suspected measles cases in 226 districts where measles campaigns were conducted (since Dec 2021) and the remaining districts in Afghanistan, Jan - Oct 2022

**Figure 17.** Distribution of suspected measles cases by age groups in Afghanistan, Jan-Oct 2022

**Response to measles outbreak**

- Since December 2021, around 4.6 million children (aged between 6 months to 14 years) have been vaccinated through 3 different measles outbreak response immunization campaigns in 29 provinces (226 districts).
- The recent measles outbreak response immunization campaign conducted during 3-8 September 2022 in 85 high- risk districts (25 provinces) around 1.4 million (94% coverage) children have been vaccinated.
- A national immunization campaign is planned to be conducted in November 2022. The TOT for provincial staff has been planned to be conducted from 2 to 4 October 2022.



**Figure 18.** Estimation of households’ measles vaccination coverage in Narkh district, Wardak province, Oct 2022

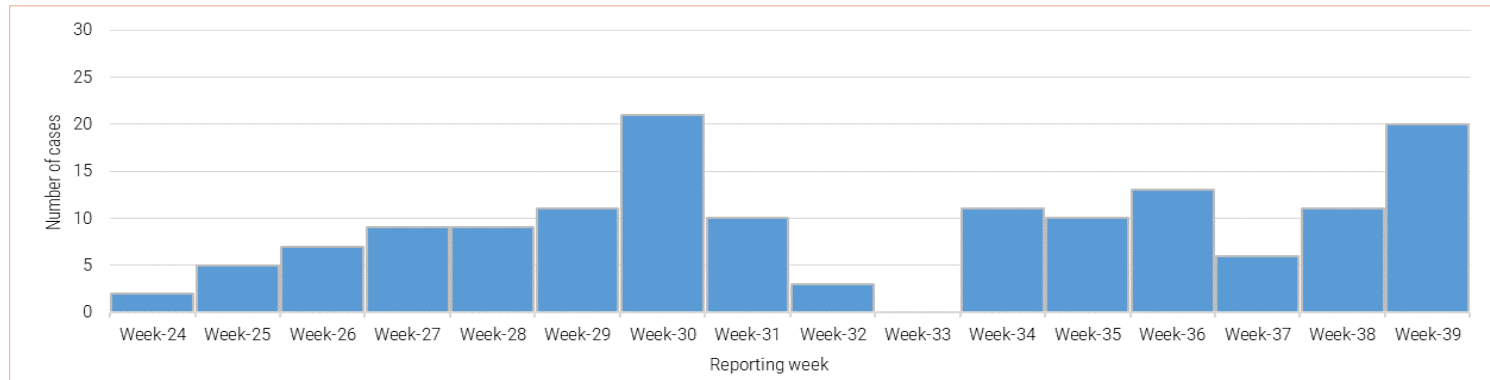
## Dengue Fever Outbreak (01 Jun to 01 Oct 2022)

**Highlight:**

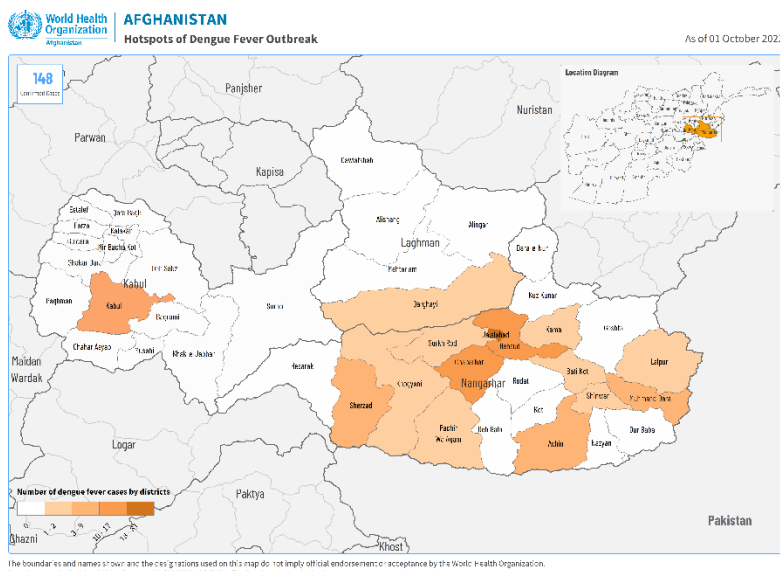
- A total of 20 suspected dengue fever cases have been reported during week 39-2022 from Nangarhar province (16 cases) and Kabul city (4 cases) which brings the total number of cases to 148 as of 01 Oct 2022 (Table 4).
- Out of 148 reported cases, 81 (54.7%) were females and 144 (97%3) were over five years of age.
- Out of 148 collected blood samples, 20 cases tested positive using PCR (17 in Nangarhar and 3 in Kabul).

**Table 4:** Summary of Dengue fever cases in Afghanistan, as of 01 Oct 2022

District/City	Weekly changes		Cumulative number (01 Jun to 01 Oct 2022)	
	# of cases (% change)	# of deaths (% change)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Jalalabad city	2 (0)	0 (N/A)	81 (54.7)	0 (N/A)
Chaparhar	0 (0)	0 (N/A)	17 (11.5)	0 (N/A)
Behsod	3 (↑50)	0 (N/A)	15 (10.1)	0 (N/A)
Momandara	5 (↑150)	0 (N/A)	9 (6.1)	0 (N/A)
Achin	3 (↑50)	0 (N/A)	6 (4.1)	0 (N/A)
Kabul city (Kabul)	4 (↑100)	0 (N/A)	6 (4.1)	0 (N/A)
Ghanikhil	1 (0)	0 (N/A)	7 (2.7)	(N/A)
Khogyani	0 (0)	0 (N/A)	2 (1.4)	0 (N/A)
Surkhroad	1 (↑100)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.7)	0 (N/A)
Shirzad	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.7)	0 (N/A)
Lalpura	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.7)	0 (N/A)
Kama	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.7)	0 (N/A)
Batikot	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.7)	0 (N/A)
Qarghai (Laghman)	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.7)	0 (N/A)
Pachir agam	1 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.7)	0 (N/A)
<b>Total</b>	<b>20(↑81.8)</b>	<b>0 (N/A)</b>	<b>148 (100.0)</b>	<b>0 (N/A)</b>



**Figure 19.** Weekly distribution of dengue fever cases in Afghanistan Jun-Oct 2022 (N=148)





**Response to the dengue fever outbreak**

- WHO provided needed medicines for the case management of dengue cases to Kabul infectious diseases hospital (IDH) and Nangarhar regional hospital.
- WHO is conducting regular field visits in coordination with National vector control program (MoPH) to provide necessary outbreak response in the affected districts, in Kabul and Nangarhar provinces.
- Three days on the job training was provided to 14 SST staff at Nangarhar on dengue sample collection, packing, sample transportation and use of RDTs.
- In addition, 6 laboratory technicians were trained on using PCR and ELISA tests for dengue case confirmation at Nangarhar regional reference laboratory (RRL).
- Field investigation of confirmed dengue fever cases in Kabul province is in progress by Malaria and other vector borne diseases control program (MVDP) to determine the availability of dengue vector (Aedes mosquito) and possibility of further transmission of the virus.

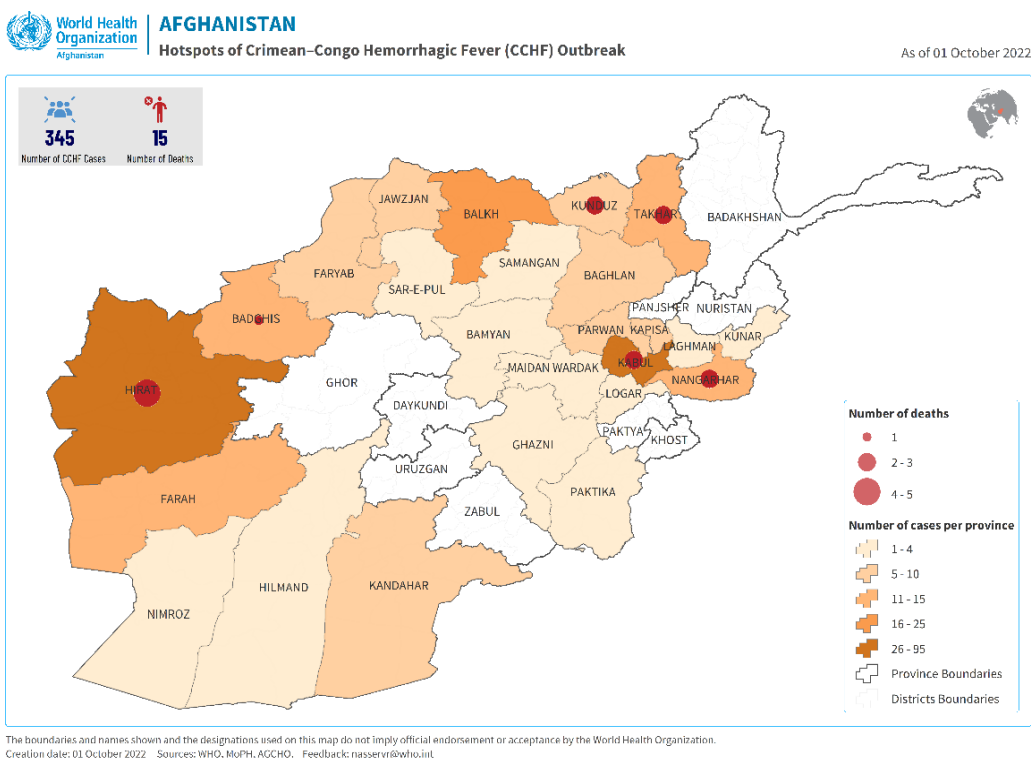


**Figure 21.** Cases management of an admitted dengue case in Nangarhar province, Afghanistan Oct 2022

**Other infectious diseases outbreaks (Jan-Oct 2022)**

**CCHF Highlight:**

- During week 39-2022, a total of 6 new suspected CCHF cases were reported. The highest number of new CCHF cases were reported from Kabul (2, 33.3%) and Herat (2, 33.3%) provinces This brings the total number of suspected CCHF cases to 345 from 25 provinces.
- Out of 345 cases, 74.7% (258) were males and all were over five years of age.
- Out of 345 cases, 18% (61) were lab confirmed using PCR.
- No new deaths have been reported for the last three weeks, and the total number of CCHF associated deaths remained at 15 (Kabul (5), Herat (3), Takhar (2), Kapisa (2), Nangarhar (2) and Badghis (1)).
- The CCHF cases are managed in the health facilities according to the national guidelines. Ribavirin and double bags needed for the treatment of CCHF cases were distributed to all regions.

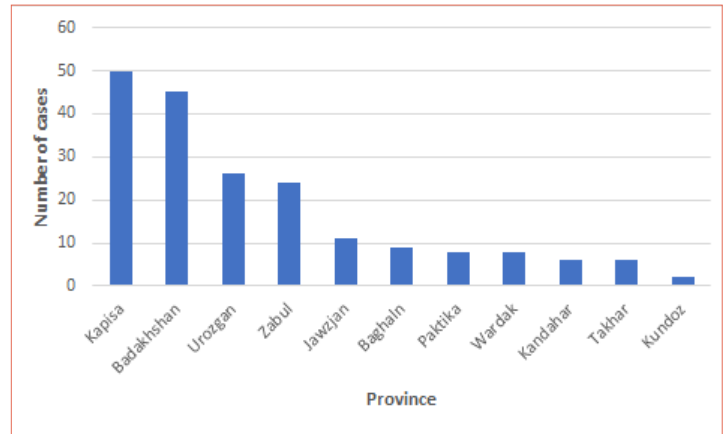


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the World Health Organization. Creation date: 01 October 2022 Sources: WHO, MoPH, ACCHO. Feedback: nasseryr@who.int

**Figure 22.** Hotspot areas of CCHF cases in Afghanistan, Jan-Oct 2022

**Pertussis Highlight:**

- No new suspected pertussis cases have been reported during week 39-2022, the total number of suspected pertussis cases remained at 195 from 11 provinces.
- Out of 195 cases, 105 (53.8%) were females and 132 (67.7%) were under five years of age.
- No new suspected pertussis associated deaths have been reported for the last five weeks, and the total number of suspected pertussis associated deaths remains at 15.



**Figure 23.** Distribution of suspected pertussis cases by province in Afghanistan, Jan-Oct 2022

**Monkeypox Highlight:**

- No suspected monkeypox cases have been reported during the last ten weeks. The total number of suspected monkeypox cases remains at 15.
- The Central Public Health Laboratories have been provided with the PCR kits needed to test 400 samples.
- RCCE posters have been prepared in local language and used as part of the awareness campaigns.

**Malaria Highlight:**

- During week 39-2022, no new suspected malaria cases were reported.
- In Farah (Balabolok district): 39 cases (28 (71.7%) were females and 5 (12.8%) were under 5).
- In Laghman (Alishang district): 663 cases (339 (51.1%) were females, and 142 (21.4%) were under 5).
- In Kunar (Waterproof): 562 cases (314 (55.8%) are females, and 153 (27.2%) were under 5).
- In Badghis (Qale-e-naw): 552 cases.
- A joint mission of the WHO and Malaria and other Vectors born Disease Control Program (MVDP) are in the affected districts to provide the needed technical and operational support.

Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

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