

**Summary of current outbreaks**

Outbreak	AWD	Dengue fever	Measles
<b>Cumulative number of cases</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>39,099</b>

**1. Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) Outbreak (12 Sep 2021 to 12 Feb 2022)**

**Highlights**

Current week	Cumulative figures
12 new cases (0 <5 years)	5,062 cases (17.7% <5 years, 48.8% Female)
0 new deaths	8 deaths (12.5% < 5 years), CFR=0.16%
0 district reporting alert	12 districts in 5 provinces affected
23 samples collected	325 samples collected

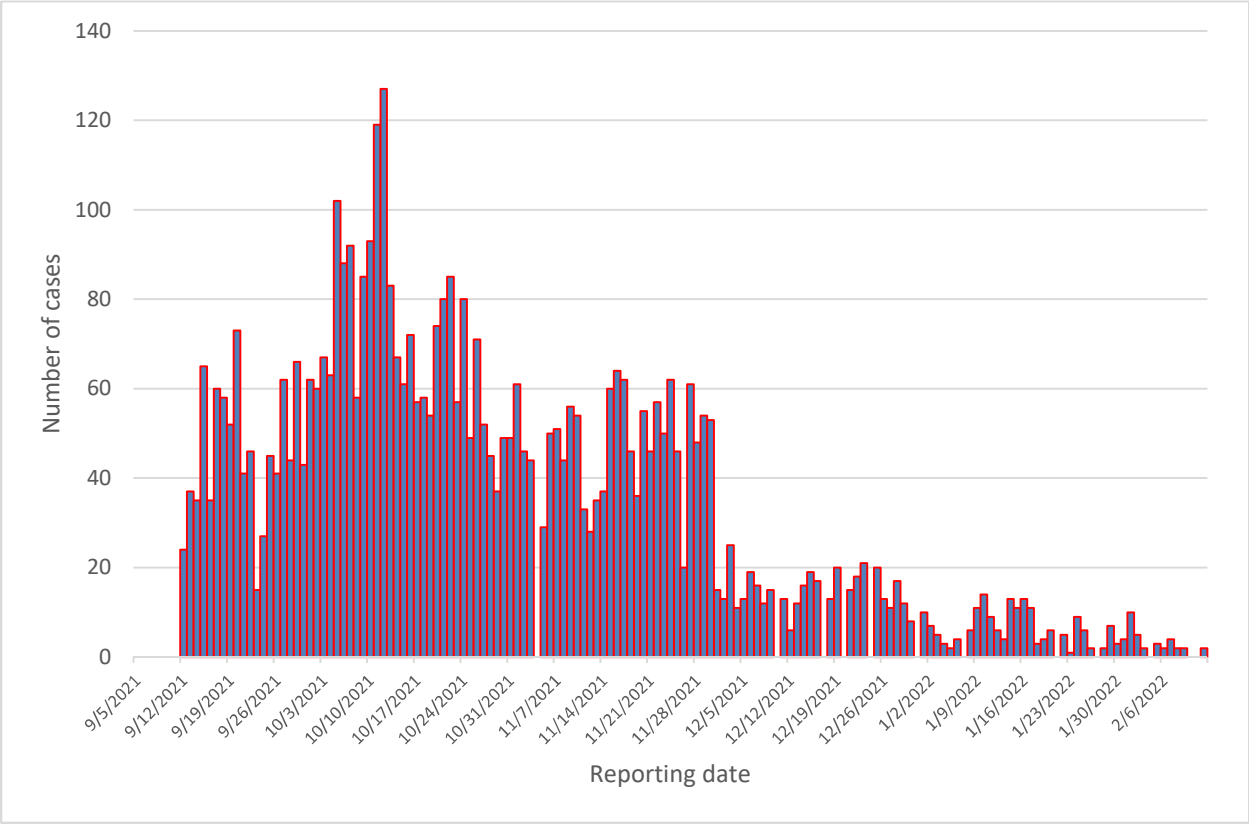
- The first few cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)<sup>1</sup> were reported to National Disease Surveillance and Response System (NDSR), Ministry of Public Health, and WHO on 12 Sept 2021 from Tapa village of Sarobi district in Kabul province and spread to 13 districts of Kabul, Kapisa, Zabul, Kandahar, Laghman and Logar provinces
- The most affected districts include Kabul city (3,859 cases, 76.2%) and Surobi district (805 cases, 15.9%) (fig 4)
- The drivers of the epidemic are limited access to safe water, poor sanitation and hygiene practices
- During epidemiological week 6, the number of new AWD cases reported decreased as compared to week 5 (A total of 12 new cases with no deaths were reported) (Table 1)
- Of the total 5,062 cases, 17.7% (892) are children below 5 years, 48.8% (2,472) of cases are females and 69.0% (3,509) of cases had severe dehydration (fig 2,3)

**Table 1: Summary of Acute Watery Diarrhoea Cases in Afghanistan, 12 Feb 2022**

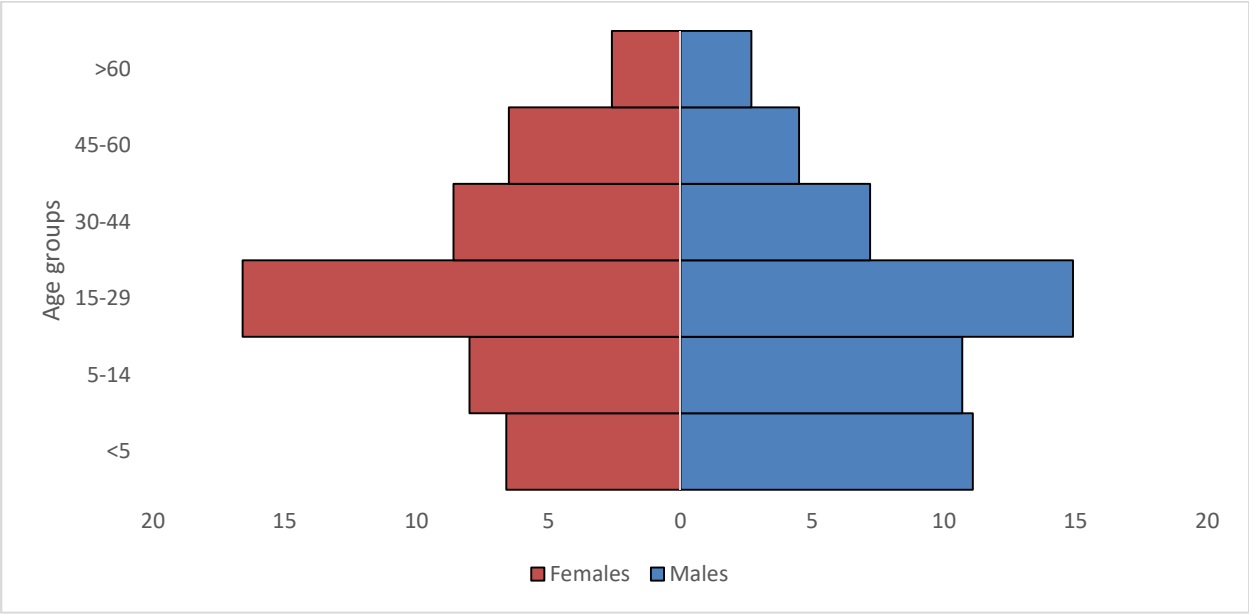
Location	Epi week #5 (30 Jan-12 Feb 2022) and changes compared to last week		Cumulative case (12 Sept 2021 to 12 Feb 2022)	
	# of cases (% change)	# of deaths (% change)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Kabul City	12 (0)	0 (0)	3,859 (76.2)	6 (0.16)
Sarobi District (Kabul province)	0 (0)	0 (0)	805 (15.9)	2 (0.25)
Other Districts (Kabul province)*	0 (0)	0 (0)	153 (3.0)	0 (0)
Kohistan District (Kapisa Province)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (0.2)	0 (0)
Spinboldak District (Kandahar province)	0 (0)	0 (0)	154 (3.0)	0 (0)
Qalat City (Zabul Province)	0 (0)	0 (0)	47 (0.9)	0 (0)
Alishang District (Laghman Province)	0 (0)	0 (0)	35 (0.7)	0 (0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 (0)</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>	<b>5,062 (100)</b>	<b>8 (0.16)</b>

\*These districts are: Farza, Dehsabz, Bagrami, Paghman, Shakardara and Qarabagh

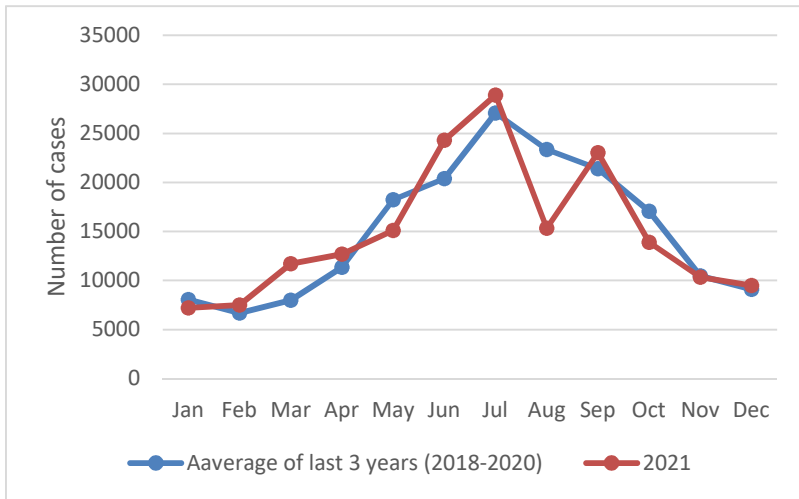
<sup>1</sup>The Surveillance System defines AWD case as three or more abnormally loose or liquid stools in the past 24 hours with or without fever or mucous, it could be AWD with dehydration or without dehydration.



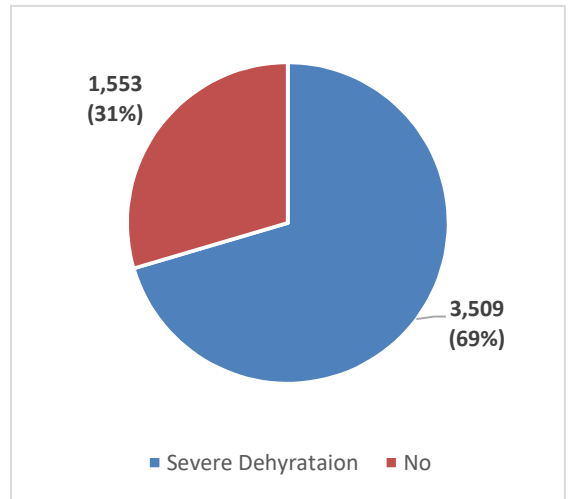
**Figure 1.** Epidemiological curve of the Acute Watery Diarrhoea cases in Afghanistan, Sep 2021-Feb 2022 (n=5,062)



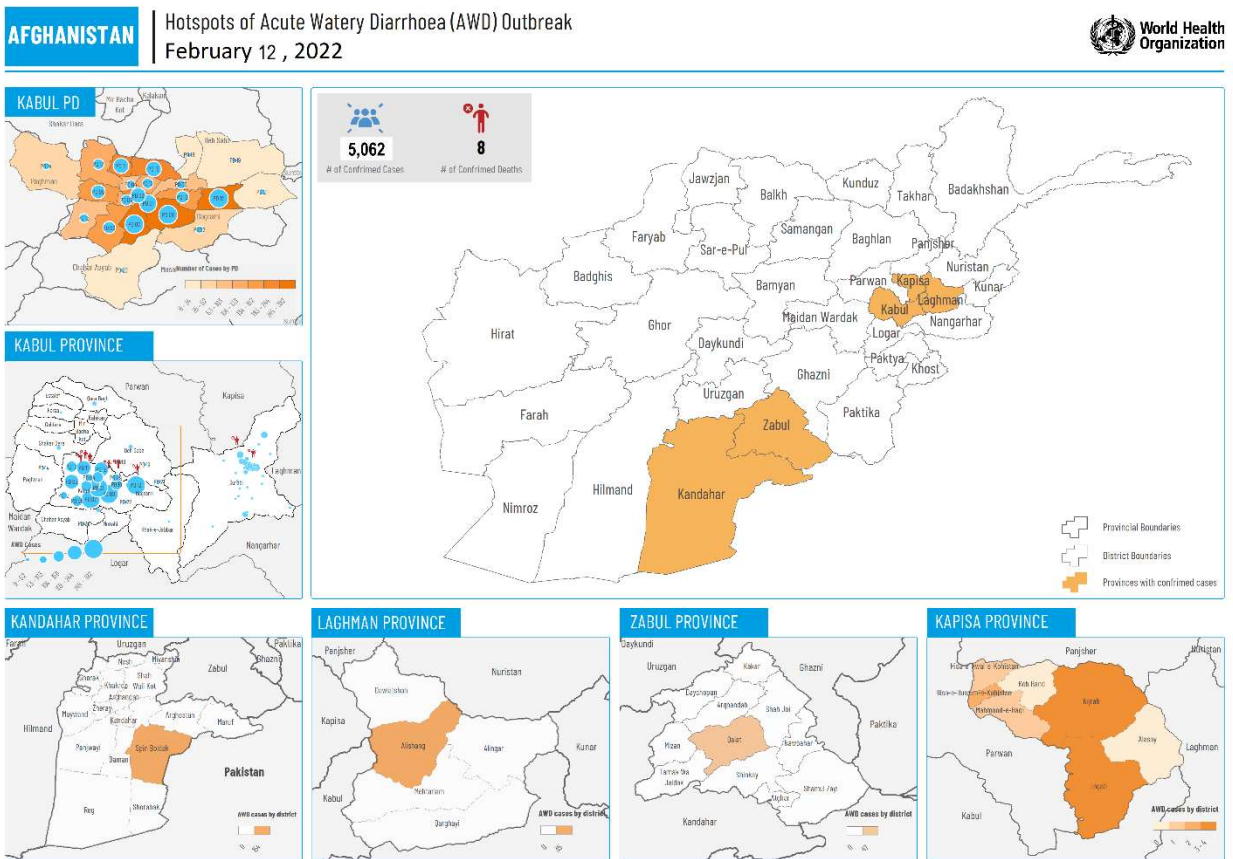
**Figure 2.** Distribution of AWD cases by sex and age groups in Afghanistan, Sep 2021 - Feb 2022 (n=5,062)



**Figure 3a.** National trend of AWD cases with dehydration in Afghanistan (2018 - 2021)



**Figure 3b.** AWD Cases with severe dehydration in Afghanistan, Sep 2021 – Feb 2022 (n=5,062)



**Figure 4.** Hotspot areas of Acute Watery Diarrhoea cases in Afghanistan, Sep 2021 - Feb 2022 (n=5,062)

## Response to the AWD outbreak

### Completed activities:

#### ➤ Coordination and Leadership

- Coordination meeting with MoPH and partners (UNICEF, MSF) to follow on implementation of activities as outlined in the integrated response plan
- Regular monitoring and supportive suppression visits from Health Facilities reporting/managing AWD cases, in Kabul province (WHO)

#### ➤ Surveillance and Laboratory

- Trained 50 surveillance officers, 14 Rapid Response Teams ( RRTs) and 80 NDSR Focal Points regarding epidemic-prone diseases surveillance and early response, including AWD outbreak (WHO)
- 7 RRTs conducts active AWD surveillance in Kabul province (WHO)
- 302 samples collected for AWD patients (WHO)

#### ➤ Essential medical supplies

- Supplies and equipment provided for the laboratory testing and case management of more than 15,000 cases (WHO)

#### ➤ Case management

- 5023 admitted cases are treated and discharged as cured. Only 27 cases are currently receiving treatment in designated health facilities (WHO)
- AWD mild, and moderate cases at IDPs camps are treated by ORS and Zinc (IMC)

#### ➤ WASH

- Chlorination of active water points has been reached to 7,500 water points in 24 provinces (UNICEF-WASH cluster-DACAAR)
- Distribution of 1,000 hygiene kits sufficient for 2,000 people along with the provision of 12 dosing pumps to chlorinate drinking water in Kabul city (UNICEF)
- 3,000 people reached with safe drinking water and hygiene promotion in Loywala
- Chlorination of water points in Spin Boldak.
- 2174 combined latrines and bathroom models are finalized to be installed in 41 IDPs settlements in need in Kabul city, and this will also include rehabilitation of water supply points (UNICEF)
- Distribution of hygiene kits to 2,676 households in Kabul city (IRC)
- Upgrading of an existing water supply system for 50-bed Healthcare Facility, in Kapisa province (UNICEF)

#### ➤ Risk communication and community engagement

- 50 social mobilizers engaged in 20 districts of Kabul city conducted house-house and community visits and reached 463,460 dwellers; 250,000 brochures and 5,000 flipcharts were distributed (UNICEF)

### Next Steps/needs

- Enhanced coordination between Health-WASH partners for the implementation of AWD Health-WASH Integrated response plan.
- Development of AWD strategic long-term (five years) plan
- Advocacy for the implementation of preventive OCV campaigns in Kabul city and Surobi district
- Monitoring and supervision of response activities in Surobi district and Kabul city



*AWD Public awareness session, Kabul, UNICEF*



*Hygiene and water kits distribution in AWD affected areas, Kabul, IRC*

## 2. Dengue Fever Outbreak (20 Sep 2021 to 12 Feb 2022)

### Highlights

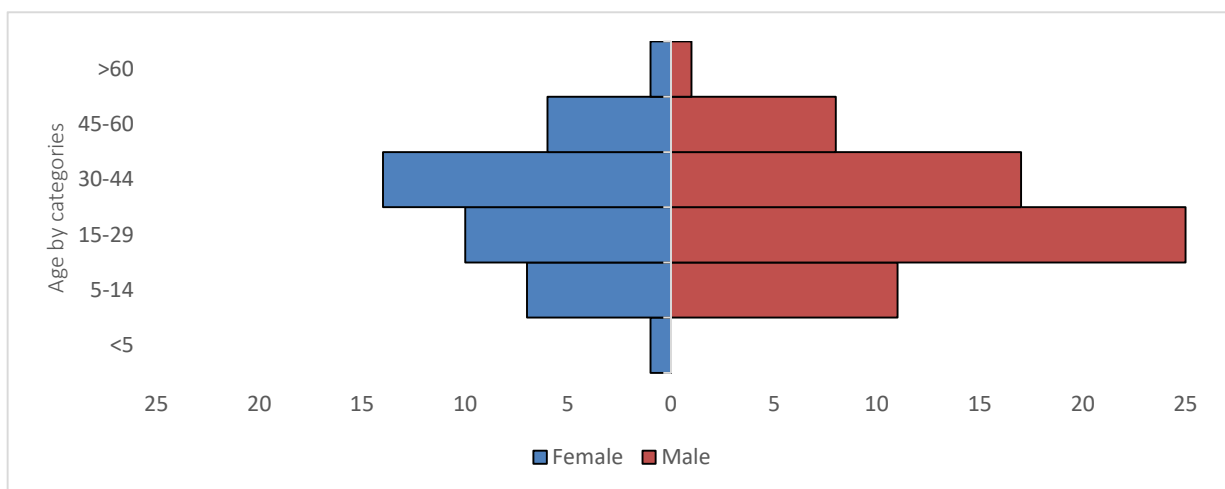
Current week	Cumulative figures
0 new cases	775 cases (1.2% <5 years, 39.1% Females)
0 new deaths	1 death (0% < 5 years), CFR=0.13%
0 districts reporting alerts	16 districts in 1 province affected
0 samples collected	332 samples collected

- The first few cases of dengue were reported to National Disease Surveillance and Response System, Ministry of Public Health and WHO on 20 Sept 2021 in Mohmandara district of Nangarhar province
- Additional cases spread to other 15 districts in Nangarhar province
- The most affected districts include Mohmandara (434 cases) and Dor Baba districts (171)
- Of the total 775 cases, 1.2% are children below 5 years. 39% of cases are female
- One death has been reported from Batikot district of Nangarhar province on 02 November 2021, a male age 55 years old and dengue positive (confirmed by PCR)
- In the last four weeks, no new cases or deaths have been reported (table 2)

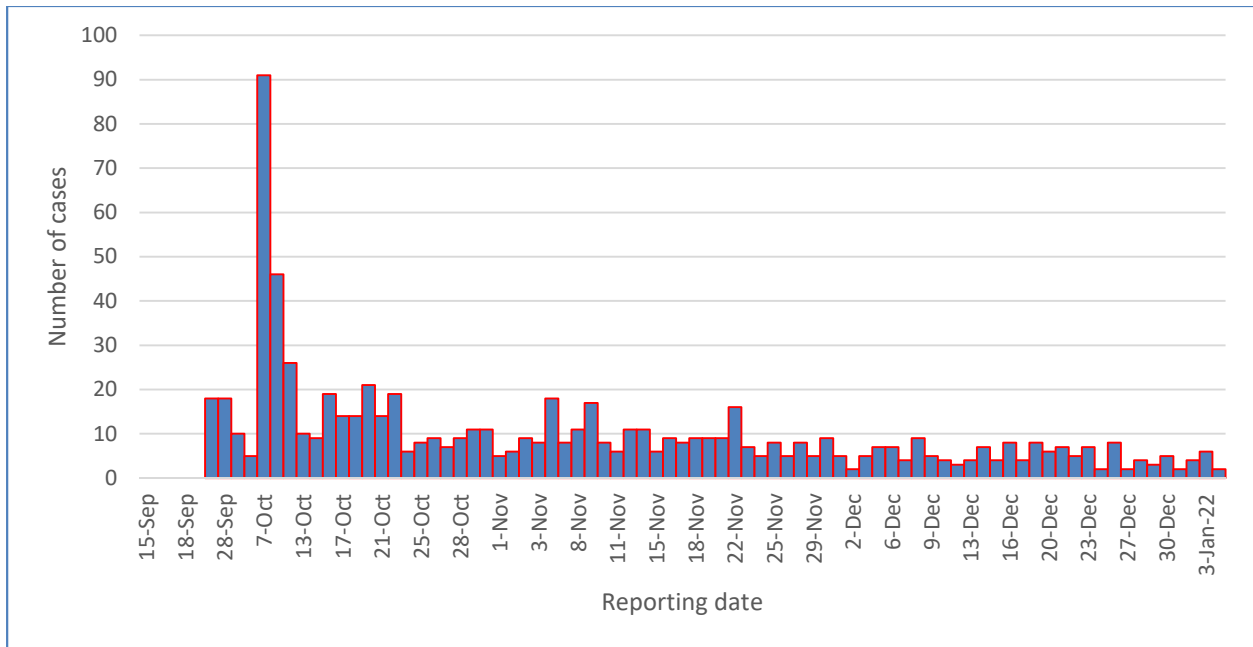
**Table 2:** Summary of dengue fever in Nangarhar province, Afghanistan, 05 Feb 2022

Location	Epi week # 5 (30 Jan- 05 Feb 2022) and changes compared to last week		Cumulative case (20 Sept 2021 to 05 Feb 2022)	
	# of cases (% changes)	# of deaths (% changes)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Mohmandara	0 (0)	0 (0)	434 (56.0%)	0 (0)
Dor Baba	0 (0)	0 (0)	171 (22.1%)	0 (0)
Ghanikhil	0 (0)	0 (0)	64 (8.3%)	0 (0)
Behsood	0 (0)	0 (0)	12 (1.5%)	0 (0)
Jalalabad	0 (0)	0 (0)	29 (3.7%)	0 (0)
Batikot	0 (0)	0 (0)	15 (1.9%)	1 (0.13)
Other District**	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (6.5%)	0 (0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>	<b>775 (100%)</b>	<b>1 (0.13)</b>

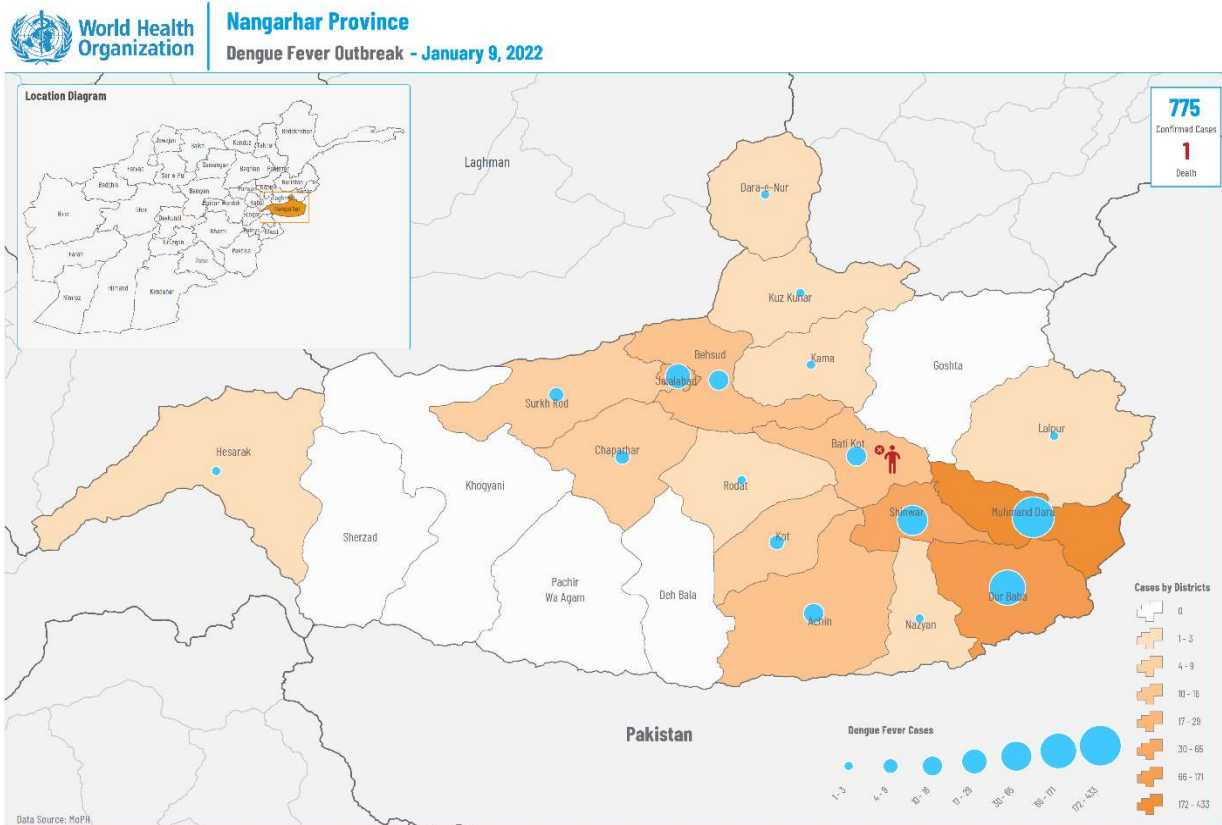
Other districts include Chaparhar, Dari Noor, Kot, Rodat, Lalpoora, Sarkhrod, Hesarak, Khiwa, Kama and Achin



**Figure 5.** Distribution of dengue fever cases by sex and age group in Nangarhar province, Afghanistan, Sep 2021 – Feb 2022 (n=775)



**Figure 6.** Epidemiological curve of the dengue cases in Nangrahar province, Afghanistan, Sep 2021 to Jan 2022 (n=775)



**Figure 7.** Hotspot areas of dengue cases in Nangrahar province, Afghanistan, Sep 2021 - Feb 2022 (n=775)

## Response to the Dengue fever outbreak

### Completed activities:

- Case management through Nangarhar regional Hospital and district health facilities (HN-TPO, AADA and WHO)
- Active surveillance, RCCE and case management through two RRT teams in Nangarhar, each team comprised of 4 members (WHO)
- The 14-day TV/radio campaign conducted in Nangarhar province (MoPH-WHO)
- Distribution of 100,000 posters and 250,000 brochures has been completed as part of the RCCE campaign (MoPH-WHO)
- National malaria control program involved in the response process to the outbreak (MoPH-WHO)
- Dengue laboratory training was conducted for 9 surveillance staff engaged in outbreak investigation/sample collection (WHO)
- Monitoring and supportive supervision visits were taken place to conduct vector surveillance, monitor RCCE activities and provide on the job training to the outbreak surveillance and response team (WHO, MOPH-HPD-NMLCP)
- Outbreak surge response plan for the next 6 months has been developed. Vector surveillance and vector control are priority activities for the initial first month of the plan (WHO)



### Next Steps/needs

- Development of Dengue strategic long-term plan
- Case management protocol and pieces of training to be developed (under process)
- Enhance community engagement for the source reduction
- Enhance implementation of the vector control plan for the current outbreaks
- The RDTs were received and preparation for the training is going on.



### 3. Measles Outbreak (01 Jan 2021 to 12 Feb 2022)

Cumulative Clinical Cases	Sample tested	Lab Confirmed cases	Deaths	Provinces affected	Current Available testing labs
39,090	5,796	3,890	190	34	9

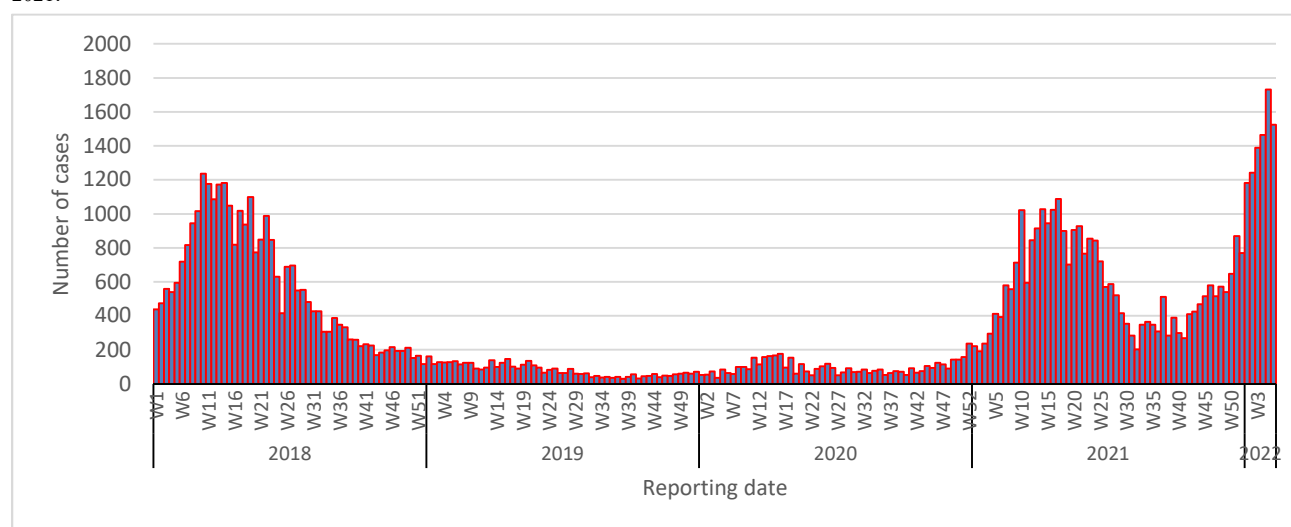
#### Highlights

- A total of 39,099 clinical cases of measles (31,371 cases, 80% under 5 yrs.) and 3,890 lab confirmed cases are reported between January of the last year to February 2022. A total of 190 confirmed deaths due to measles are recorded during the same period
- During epidemiological week 6 of 2022 a total of 1,525 new cases (14.1% decrease from previous week) and 20 new deaths (17.6% increase from previous week) were reported (table 3).
- Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, the trends of new measles cases reported in all provinces has continued to increase sharply (fig 8)
- The most affected provinces include Helmand (19.8%), Kandahar (6.6%), Balkh (5.1%), Paktika provinces (4.1%), Ghor (4.1%) and Ghazni (3.6%) (fig 10)

**Table 3: Summary of measles cases in Afghanistan, 12 Feb 2022**

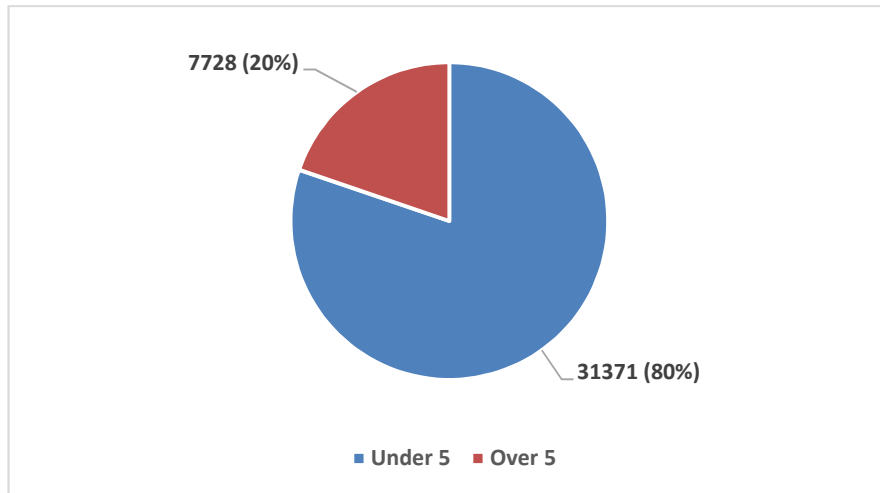
Location	Epi week #5 (30 Jan-12 Feb 2022) and changes compared to last week		Cumulative case (01 Jan 2021 to 12 Feb 2022)	
	# of cases (% changes)	# of deaths (% changes)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Balkh	82 (↑22.4)	0 (↓0.0)	1979 (5.1)	6 (0.3)
Ghazni	0 (↓0.0)	0 (↓0.0)	1390 (3.6)	0 (0.0)
Ghor	31 (↓20.5)	2 (↓77.8)	1586 (4.1)	46 (2.9)
Helmand	144 (↓20.0)	0 (↓0.0)	7757 (19.8)	0 (0.0)
Kandahar	50 (↓26.5)	0 (↓100.0)	2580 (6.6)	5 (0.2)
Paktika	16 (↑128.6)	0 (↓0.0)	1607 (4.1)	8 (0.5)
Overall (in six campaigned provinces)	323 (↓10.5)	2 (↓81.8)	16899 (43.2)	65 (0.4)
Other provinces	1202 (↓15.1)	18 (↑200.0)	22200 (56.8)	125 (0.6)
<b>National (all 34 provinces)</b>	<b>1525 (↓14.1)</b>	<b>20 (↑17.6)</b>	<b>39099 (100.0)</b>	<b>190 (0.5)</b>

\* Measles vaccination campaign was conducted in six provinces (Balkh, Ghazni, Ghor, Helmand, Kandahar and Paktika) during 7-13 December 2021.

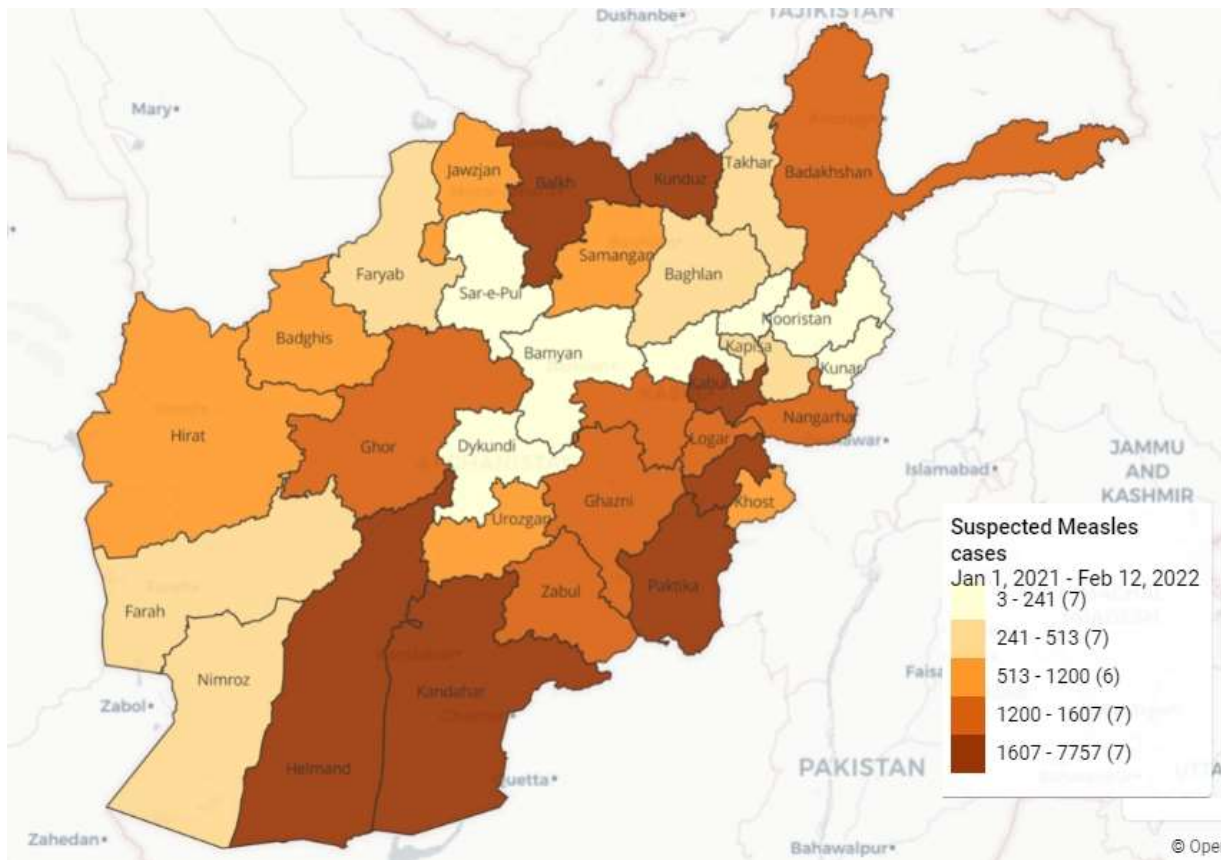


**Figure 8.** Weekly epidemiological curve of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, 2018-2022 (n=35,609)





**Figure 9.** Distribution of suspected measles cases by age groups in Afghanistan, Jan 2021 - Feb 2022 (n=39,099)



**Figure 10.** Geographical distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, Jan 2021 -Feb 2022 (n=78,392)

### Most recent response

- Measles campaign was conducted during Dec 2021 in the following six provinces: Ghazni, Ghor, Helmand, Kandahar, Paktika and Balk
- A total of 1.4 million aged 9-59 months were vaccinated (children above 6 months were given VIT-A)
- The campaign was implemented site to site/ mosque to mosque
- Next nationwide measles immunization campaign will be conducted in the first quarter of 2022
- The WHO and UNICEF is working closely with the MOPH for submission of ORF application

Ministry of Public Health, Afghanistan is the source of epidemiological data

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