

IRAQ: Early Warning and Disease Surveillance Bulletin

Epidemiological Week 20:

Reporting Period: 11 May– 17 May: 2015

Overview

- During week 20, forty one reporting sites including seven Refugee and twenty two Internally Displaced People's (IDP) camps, and twelve mobile clinics submitted their weekly reports timely and completely.
- The total number of consultations reported during the week was 19548 (male=8781 and female=10767) compared to 18285 (male=8188 and female=10097) consultations from the previous reporting week 19.
- During week 20, Acute respiratory tract infections (ARI) (n=7319), Acute Diarrhea (n=1216) and skin diseases (n=1041) were the leading cause of morbidity in all the camps.
- A total of eleven alerts were generated by EWARN in week 20, ten of these were verified as true for further investigation and appropriate response by Erbil DoH/WHO while the remaining one alert of unexplained fever was discarded as it did not fulfil the case definitions criteria, (more details is in the Alert/outbreak section).
 - Two alerts for suspected severe Acute Diarrhea cases were reported from Ameriyat Al- Falluja and Debaga IDP camps run by UIMS and the mobile clinic managed by MSF-F respectively.
 - An alert of suspected Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) was reported from Martshmoony IDP camp run by Church NGO.
 - One alert for suspected Leishmaniasis was reported from Mamilian IDP camps run by IMC.
 - Two alerts for suspected Pertussis were reported from Ameriyat Al-Falluja and Nkeeb IDP camps, both run by UIMS.
 - Two suspected measles cases were reported from Zummer host community and Al-Nkeeb IDP Camp run by mobile clinic of MSF-France and UIMS respectively.
 - Three alerts for acute Jaundice Syndrome were reported from Esiyan IDP camp and Domiz refugee camp run by IOM and MSF-CH respectively.
 - Two alerts for bloody diarrhea were reported from Wana and Garmawa IDP camps run by mobile clinic of Medair and IMC respectively.

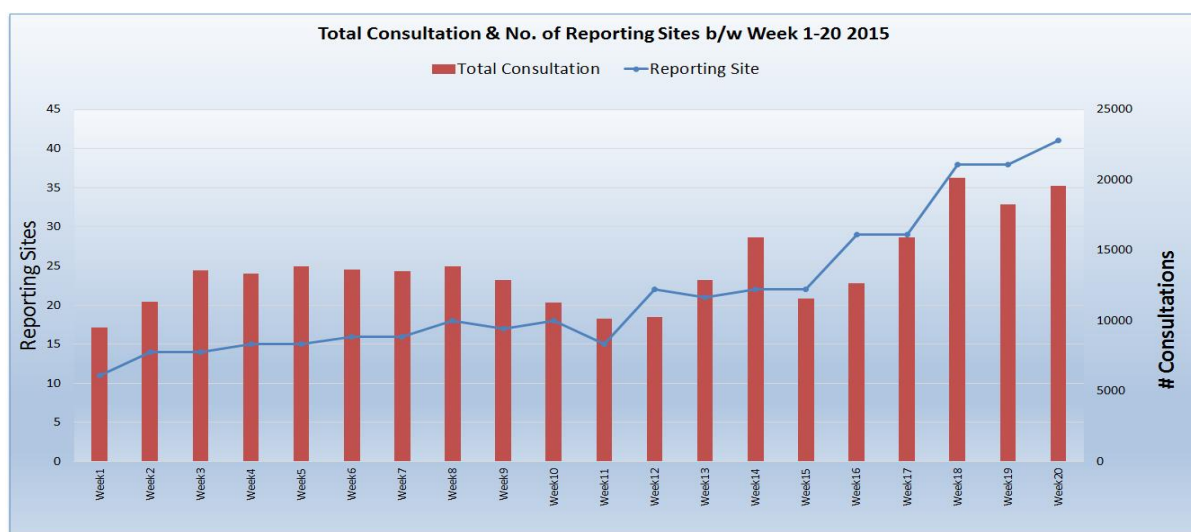
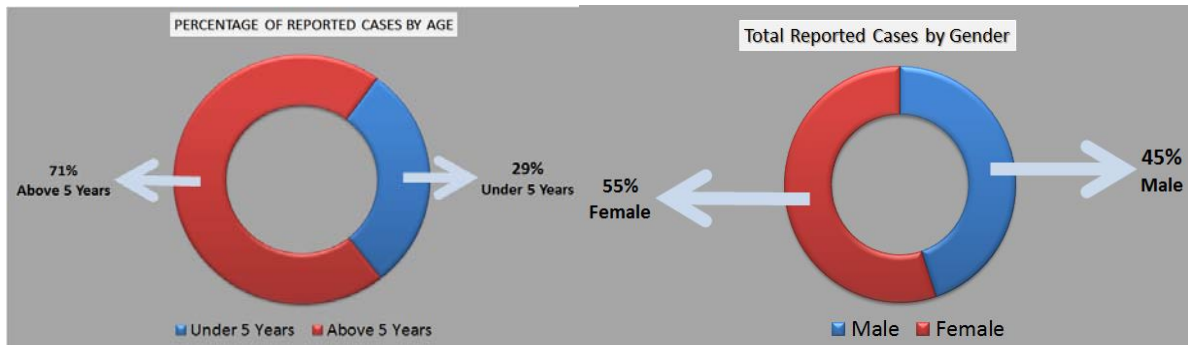


Figure I: Total consultations and proportion of reporting health facilities b/w week 1-20

Consultations by Age and Gender week 20 in camps:



During week 20, 71% of the consultations were above 5 years while 29% were under 5 years, of which 55% were females and 45% were males.

Morbidity patterns

- During week 20, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), skin infestations including scabies (Skin) and Acute Diarrhea (AD) remain the leading causes of morbidity with Acute respiratory tract infections (ARI) (n=7319), Acute Diarrhoea (n=1216) and skin diseases (n=1041) cases reported from all camps reporting to EWARN.
- **Overview for IDP camps in relation to proportions:** During week 20, proportions of Acute Diarrhea in IDP camps have increased from 5% to 7% since the last two weeks indicating a steady increase in trend as the summer season approaches. Skin infestations including scabies have decreased from 9% last week to 6% in week 20, while Acute Respiratory Tract infections are gradually decreasing since week 10. (see below graph)

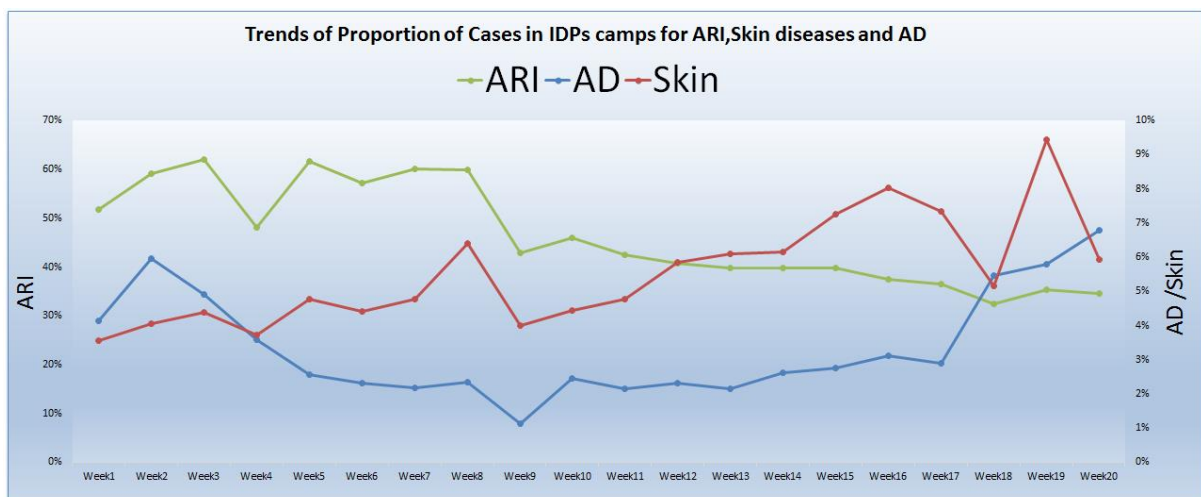


Figure II: Trend of proportion of cases of ARI, Scabies and AD in IDP camps (week 1 -20)

- **Overview for Refugees camps in relation to proportions:** During week 20, proportions of Acute Diarrhea trend in refugee camps is slowly increasing from 2% in week 16 to 4% in week 20. ARI proposition have increased from 5% from week 18 to 7% in week 20. Skin infestations including scabies have dropped from 7% in week 18 to 2% in week 19 while a steady trend is shown in week 20 (week 20=2.5%). (see below graph)

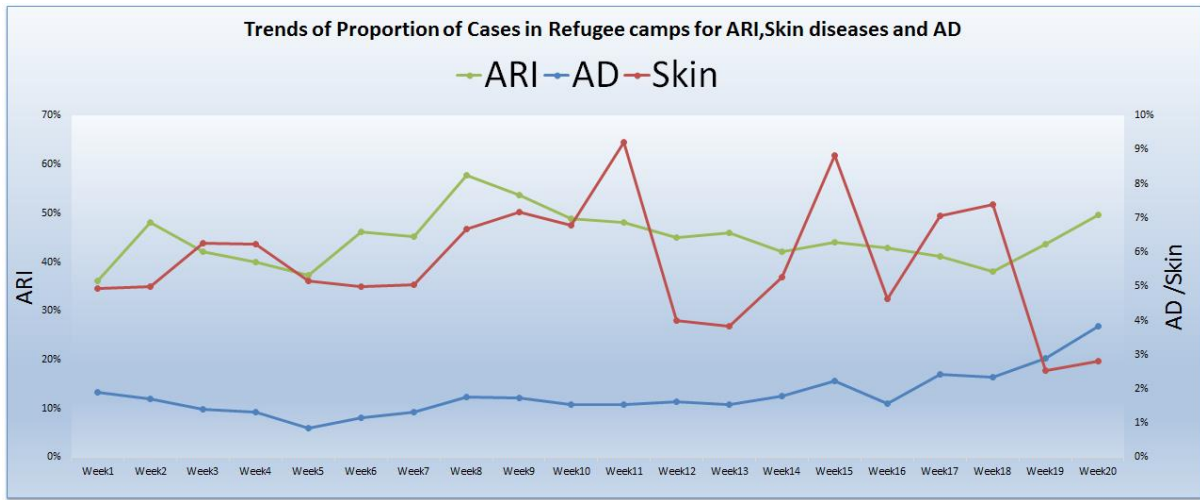


Figure III: Trend of proportion of cases of ARI, Scabies and AD in Refugee camps (week 1 -20)

The below graph indicates the proportion of cases of Acute Respiratory Tract Infections, Acute Diarrhea and Skin Infestations including scabies which comprises the highest leading cause of morbidity in IDP camps for week 20, 2015.

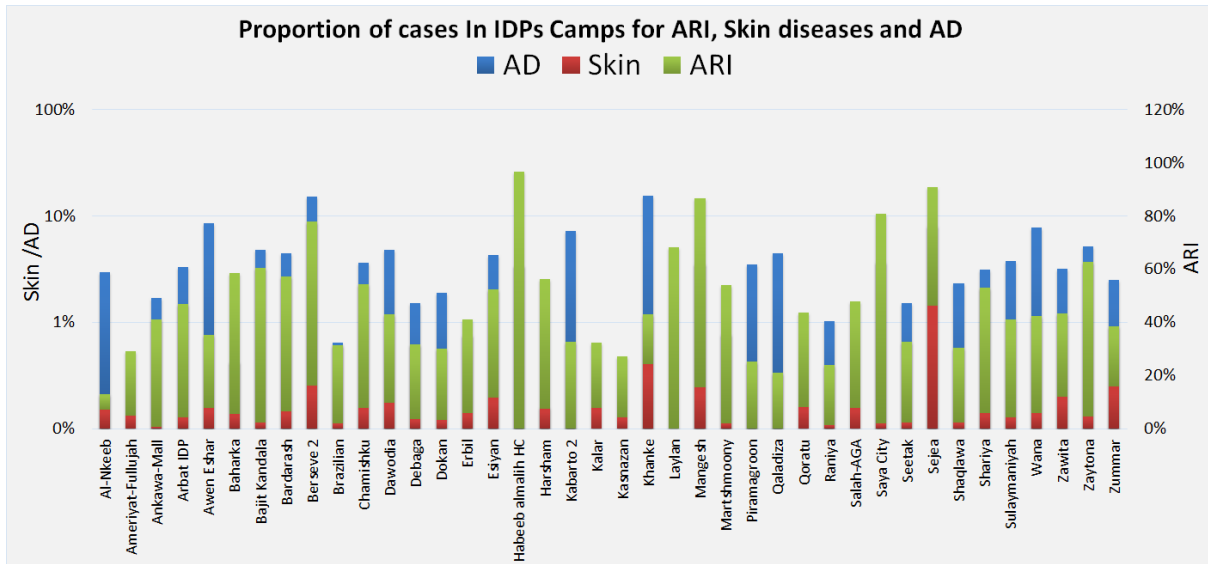


Figure IV: Proportion of cases of ARI, Scabies and AD in IDP camps (week 1 -20)

The below graph indicates the proportion of cases in refugees camps for ARI, Acute diarrhea and skin infestations including scabies for week 20, 2015. Domiz refugee camps 1 and 2 run by MSF indicate a high proportion of acute diarrhea cases during this week.

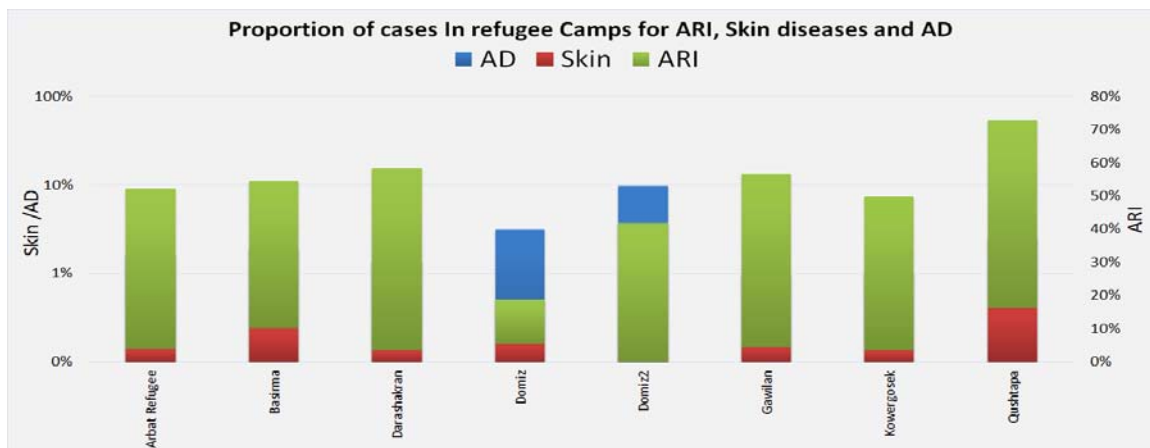
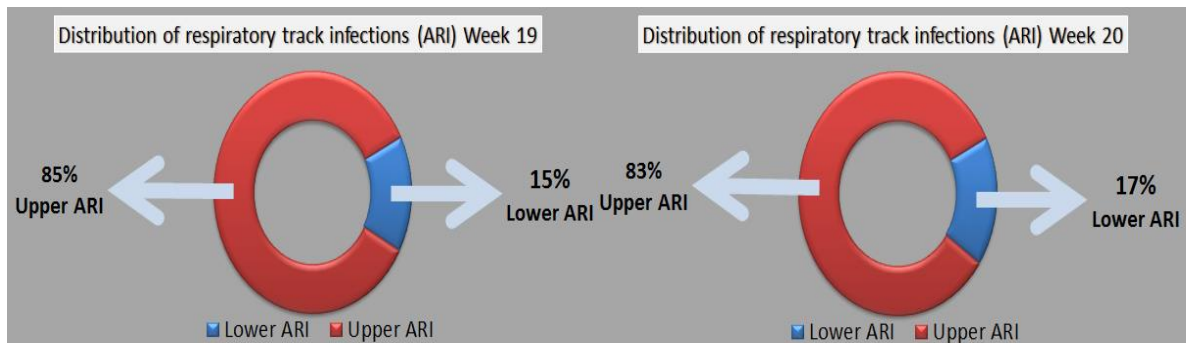


Figure IV: Trend of proportions of cases of ARI, Scabies and AD in Refugee camps (week 1 – 20)

- Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ARI) has been further divided into upper and lower respiratory tract infections from week 1, 2015.
 - According to EWARN data, the trends of upper and lower ARI remained approximately the same when compared with week 19 (Week 20: Upper ARI=83% and Lower ARI=17%).
 - Overall, the ARI trend is slowly decreasing as summer season approaches.



- Furthermore, the below graph indicates the proportion of Lower and upper ARI cases per each reporting site from week 1 to 20.

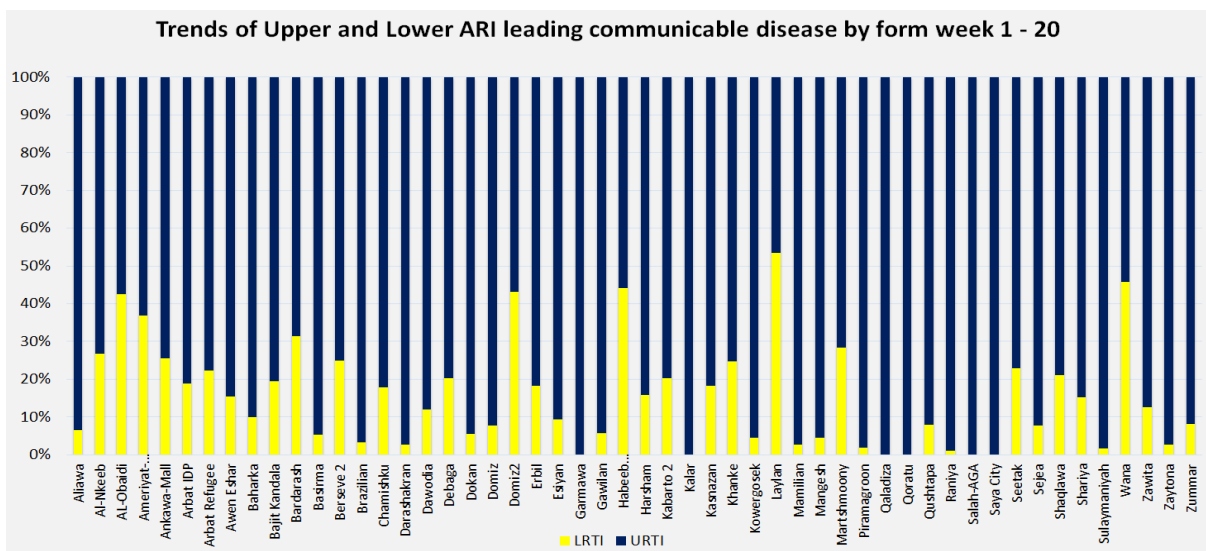


Figure V: Trend of Upper and Lower ARI leading communicable disease, from week 1 to 20

Trends of Water borne Diseases in IDP camps: The below graph shows the trends of waterborne diseases (Acute Diarrhea, Bloody Diarrhea and Acute Jaundice Syndrome) from IDP reporting sites. It also indicates a steady increase in waterborne diseases with the approach of summer season. The trend of waterborne diseases indicates that the proportion of cases have doubled since week 17, (see below graph)

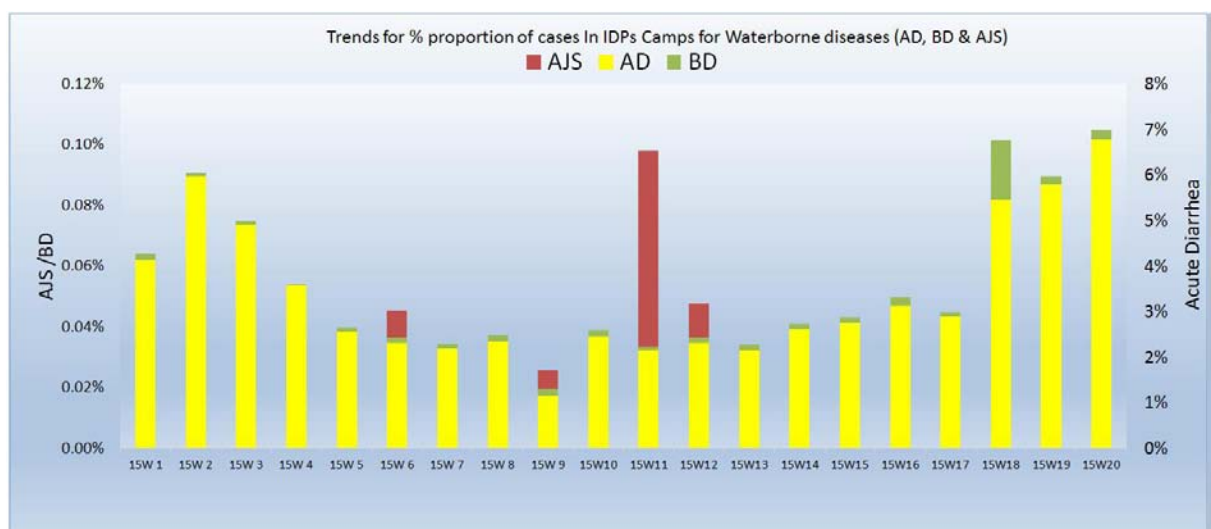


Figure VI: Trend of Waterborne diseases from IDP camps, from week 1 to 20

Trends of waterborne diseases in Refugee camps: The below graph shows the trends of proportion of waterborne diseases (Acute Diarrhea, Bloody Diarrhea and Acute Jaundice Syndrome) from refugee camps indicating a steady pattern ranging between 2% to 3%.

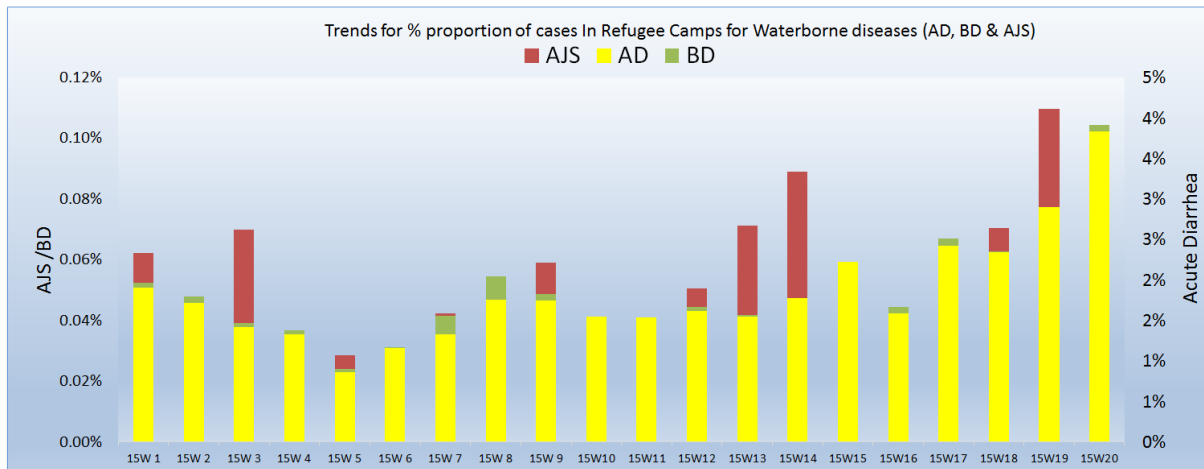


Figure VII: Trend of Waterborne Diseases (Acute Diarrhea, Bloody Diarrhea and Acute Jaundice Syndrome) as one of the leading communicable disease from Refugee camps, from week 1 to 20;

Alerts and Outbreaks

- A total of eleven alerts were generated by EWARN in week 20, ten of these were verified as true for further investigation and appropriate response by Erbil DoH/WHO while the remaining one alert of unexplained fever was discarded as it did not fulfil the case definitions criteria.
 - Two alerts for suspected severe Acute Diarrhea cases were reported from Ameriyat Al-Falluja and Debaga IDP camps run by UIMS and mobile clinic of MSF-F respectively. Stool sample was collected and sent to the Baghdad Central Laboratory, the result was negative for Vibro Cholera.
 - An alert of suspected Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) was reported from Martshmoony IDP camp run by Church NGO. Stool samples were collected and result was found negative.
 - One alert for suspected Leishmaniasis was reported from Mamilian IDP camps run by IMC. Casewas identified and proper treatment given. Vector control campaign is in process by Erbil DoH in coordination with WHO to control and limit the spread of the sand fly.
 - Two alerts for suspected Pertussis were reported from Ameriyat Al-Falluja and Nkeeb IDP camps both run by UIMS.
 - Three alerts for acute jaundice syndrome were reported from Esiyan IDP camp and Domiz refugee camp run by IOM and MSF-CH respectively. The situation is monitored and investigated by the response teams to identify any clustering. All cases were sporadic and WASH cluster has been informed accordingly.
 - Two alerts for bloody diarrhea were reported from Wana and Garmawa IDP camps run by mobile clinic of Medair and IMC respectively. The cases were investigated and found sporadic with no clustering. The situation is monitored through EWARN system.

Comments and recommendations

- Due to the increase in trend for the waterborne diseases, it is recommended that WASH and health cluster work together to implement the Cholera Contingency Plan.
- WHO is finalizing the procurement of contingency cholera kits while the in-country Cholera kits are being pre-positioned to the high risk governorates across Iraq.
- Field monitoring for Electronic EWARN is scheduled for the month of June.

For comments or questions, please contact

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