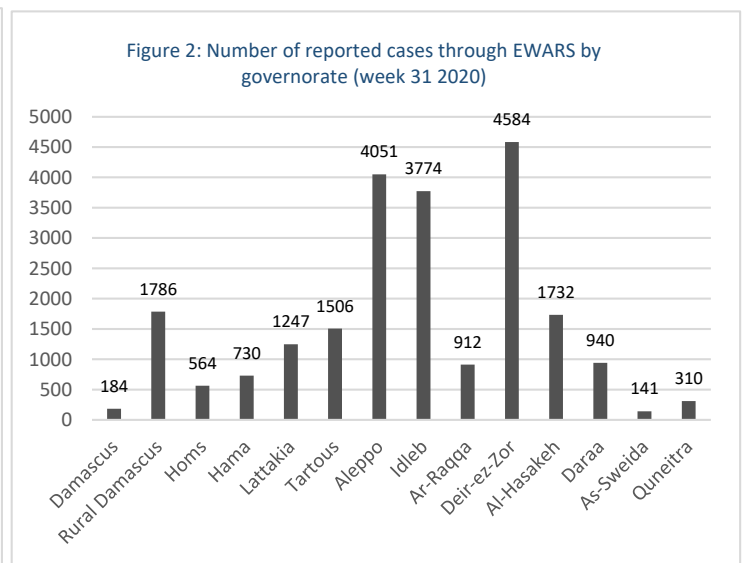
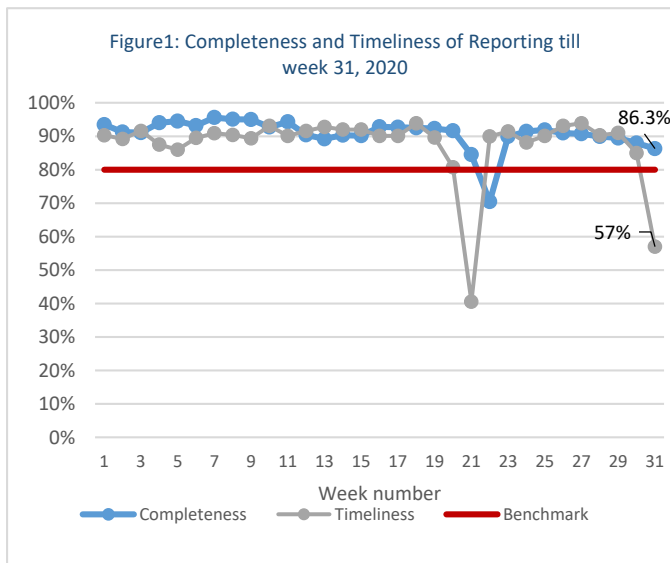


Highlights

- A total of 221,963 consultations were recorded in all the 14 governorates in week 31.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups influenza-like illnesses (41.9%) and acute diarrhea (38.6%).
- 5 acute flaccid paralysis case were reported from Daraa (2), and one case in each of Tartous, Rural Damascus, and Hama.
- 24 suspected measles cases were reported during week 31. the blood specimens of 12 cases were collected and tested at the reference laboratory in Damascus. The laboratory result showed all negative for measles.
- Increase in SARI cases by 46.7% to previous week. Number of cases in week 31 was 292 SARI cases.
- During week 31, MoH reported 153 confirmed COVID-19 cases in Syria. Noting that COVID-19 has not been included with EWARS notified diseases. Instead the MOH initiated an independent surveillance structure for COVID-19, however, plan is in place to integrate COVID-19 surveillance with EWARS.

Performance Indicators

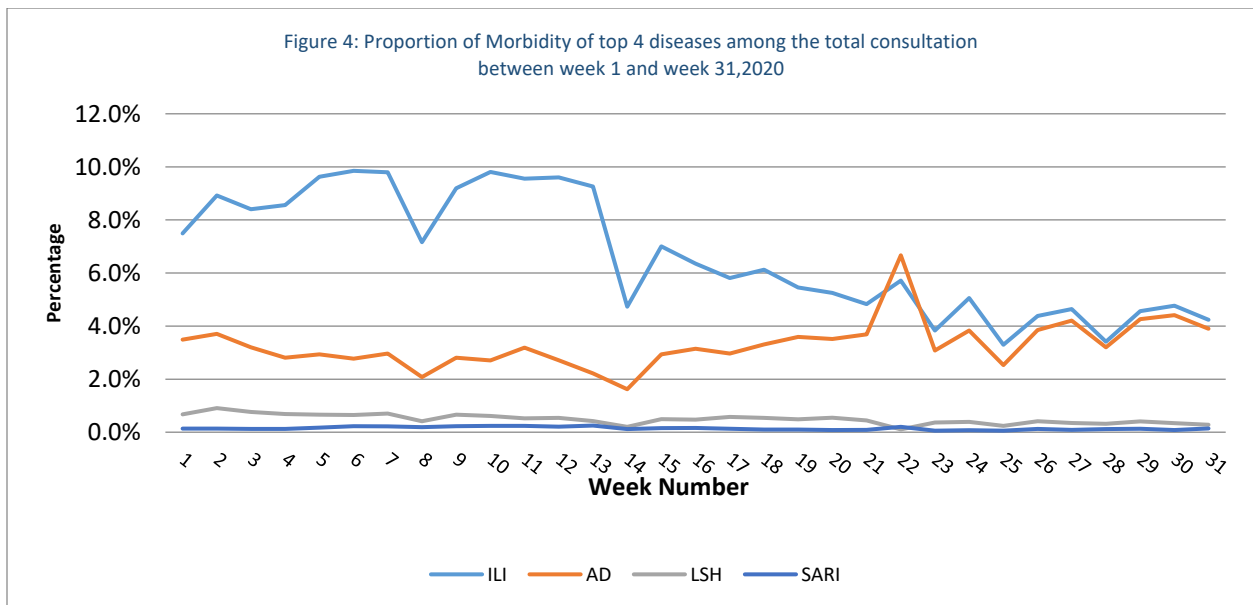
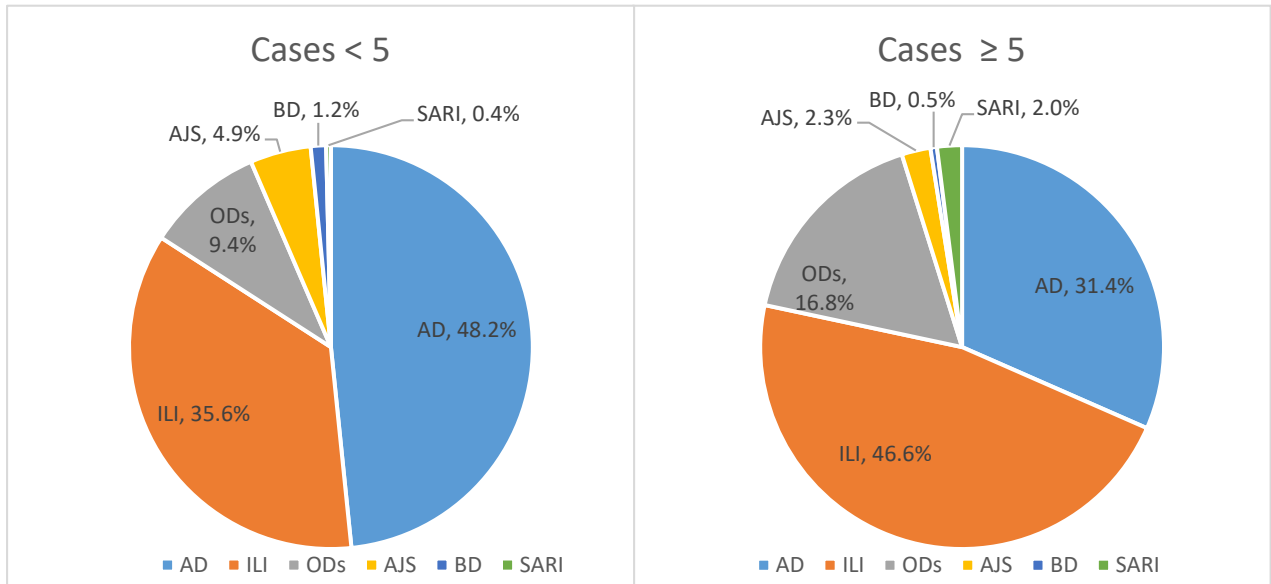
- A total of 1,122 out of 1,300 active reporting sites (86.3%) in all 14 governorates of Syria reported through EWARS, with 57% timeliness among those sites providing data during week 31 (Figure 1). The decrease in timelines and completeness of reporting is related to Eid Adha holiday.



Morbidity

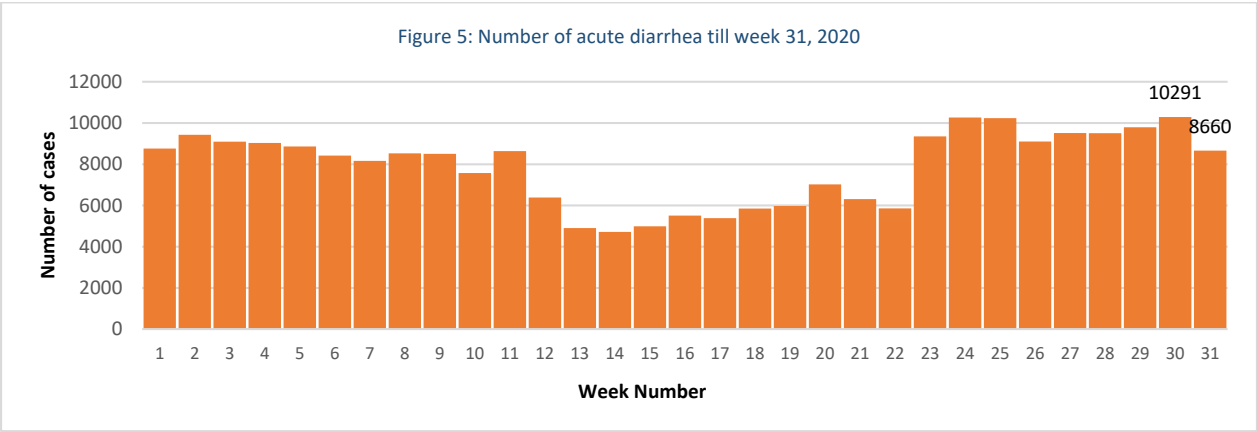
- A total of 221,963 consultations were recorded in 1,122 health facilities in 14 governorates in week 31, 2020. Among them, 22,461 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions (Figure 2).
- Among all age groups, the leading causes of morbidity influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (41.9%), and acute diarrhea (AD) (38.6%).
- Of the 22,461 total reported cases, 51.1% (11,475) were female, and 42.5% (9,562) were children under 5 years old.
- Among children under 5 years of age, 48.2% of cases are ILI, and AD representing 35.6% of the cases during this reporting period (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Proportional morbidity by age group in week 31, 2020



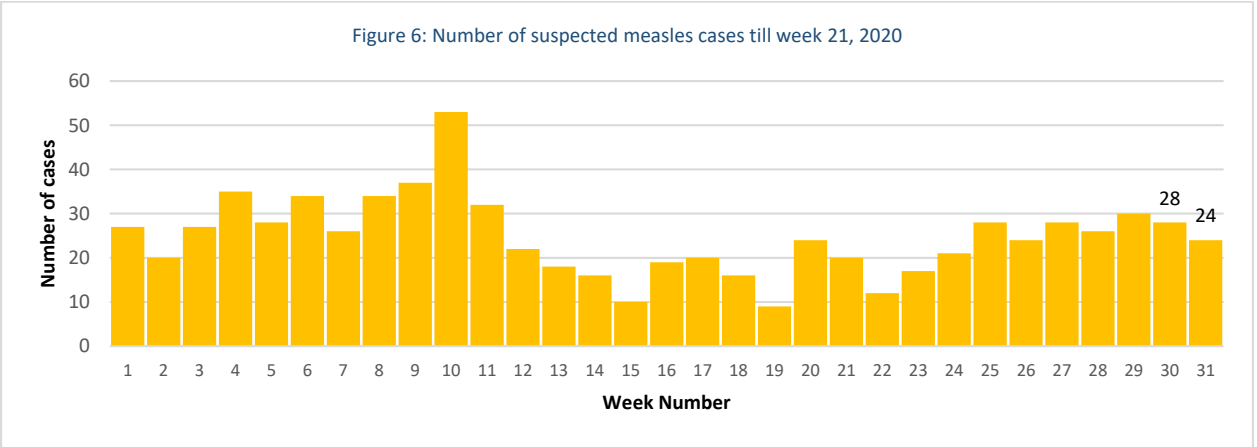
1. Waterborne Diseases

- There no case of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in week 31.
- A total of 8,660 AD cases were reported during week 31. The cases in week 31 decreased by 15.8% to previous week (Figure 5)



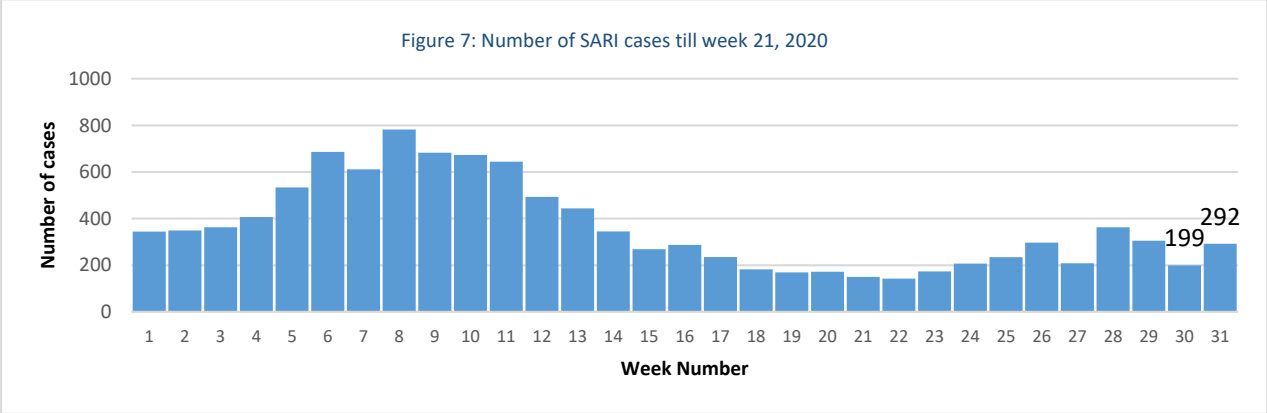
2. Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- 5 case of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) were reported in week 31
- Number of suspected measles in week 31 was (24) cases. Most cases were reported from Idleb (12), Deir-ez-Zor(8), and Tartous(3) . The trend of SM cases shows slight decrease in week 31. (Figure 6)



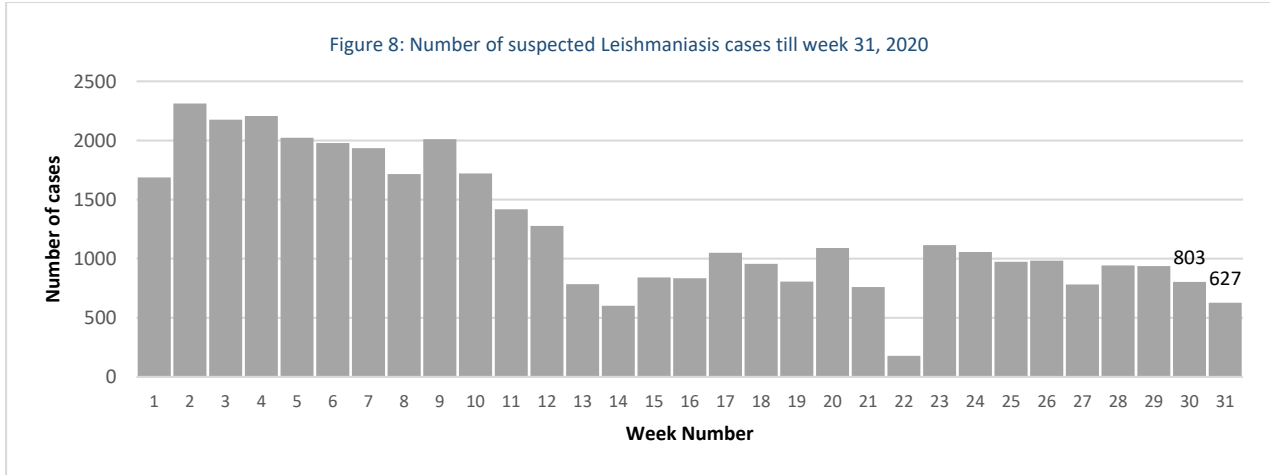
3. Respiratory Diseases

- In total, 292 SARI cases were reported during week 31. SARI cases increased by 46.7% in week 31 comparing to previous week. (Figure 7)
- In total, 9,407 ILI cases were reported during week 31.



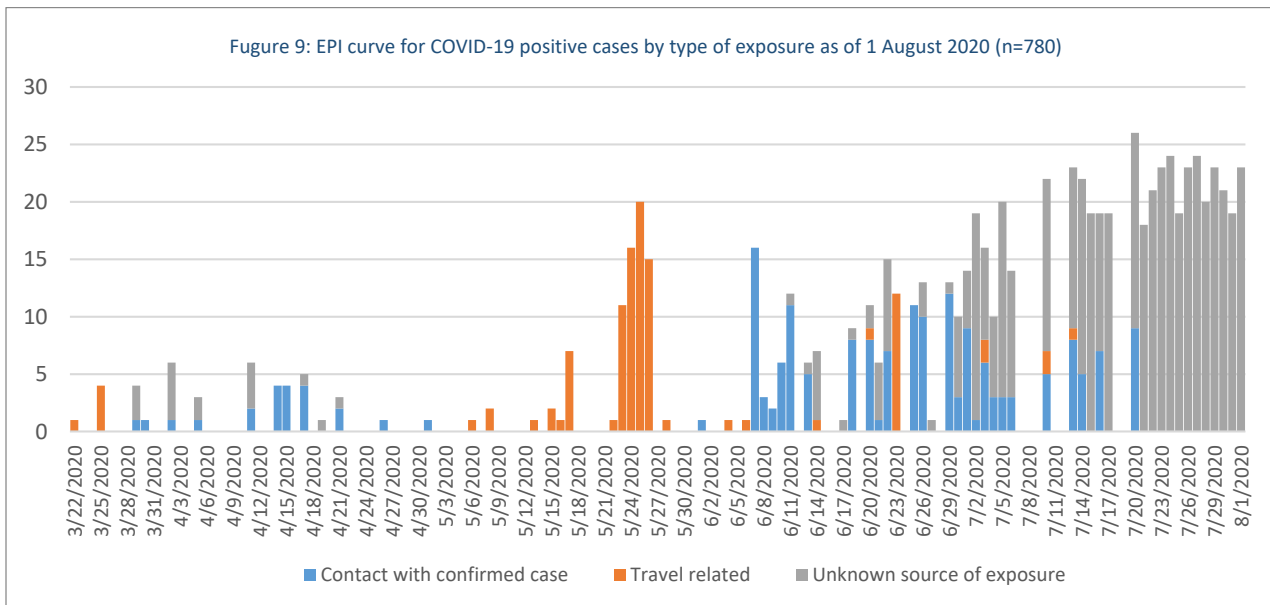
4. Other Diseases

- 3,056 cases were reported as “other diseases” through EWARS. The health conditions with the highest incidents were lice (861), leishmaniasis (627), and scabies (285).
- During week 31, most of suspected leishmaniasis cases were reported from Aleppo (48.3%), Idlib (27.9%), and Deir-ez-Zor (15.0%). (Figure 8)



5. COVID-19

- As of 1st of August 2020, a total of 780 cases - in 10 governorates, 445 (57.1%) in Damascus, 176 (22.6%) Rural Damascus, 39 (5%) in Qunitera, 34 (4.4%) Aleppo, 29 (3.7%) Lattakia, As-sweida 16 (2.1), 15 (1.9%) Homs, 12 (1.5%) Daraa, 10 (1.3%) Hama, 4 (0.5%) in Tartous.
- Number of deaths related to COVID-19 is 43 in 5 governorates, CFR 5.5%.
- 104 cases (13.3%) are travel related cases, 185 cases (23.7%) are contacts of confirmed cases, and 491 cases (62.9%) - unidentified source of exposure.



Suspected measles

A total of 24 suspected measles cases was reported during week 30. All the cases were investigated by rapid response teams of the health directorates expect for cases reported from Adleb due to accessibility. The blood specimens from 12 suspected cases were collected and tested for IgM ELISA at the reference laboratory in Damascus. WHO supported the national measles laboratory with lab reagents needed for the diagnosis of measles.

Acute flaccid paralysis:

- The stool samples were collected and tested at the polio reference laboratory in Damascus, and the results showed the all case were negative for poliomyelitis.
- MoH in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF MoH in collaboration with WHO conducted Polio Immunization activities in high risk areas, in addition to areas of low immunization coverage between 19 to 23 July 2020. vaccination activities were focused on NES (mainly Hassakeh, Der Ez Zor, Raqqa) Aleppo was also included in the campaign.
- The Ministry of Health targeted more than 948,300 children under 5. and 3044 vaccination teams were deployed for this campaign through 618 fixed sites and 2426 mobile teams. All IDPs camps in NES were part of the polio campaign.
- WHO supported mobile vaccination teams and conducted tent-to-tent visits to reach all children in those camps. The MOH reported 972,984 children received 2 drop of the Oral Polio Vaccine (bivalent) and the independent monitoring teams have estimated the coverage at 89% as per family recall and 78% as per Finger Marking.

Covid-19

- WHO supports to enhance laboratory capacity at central and sub-national level. Public laboratories in Damascus, Aleppo and Lattakia, and Homs have been supported with needed lab kits and supplies.
- WHO supported the Ministry of Health – Syria to develop and implement a sensitive Active Surveillance system for the early detection and investigation of COVID-19 cases admitted to hospitals. The ministry of health deployed 115 technical personnel to visit 125 prioritized health facilities on a weekly basis in 13 governorates. Moreover, Ministry of Health has deployed 111 Rapid Response Teams as well for active case search, daily zero reporting and case investigation. During the reported period 8200 cases were detected, timely investigated and samples received in the designated laboratories in Damascus, Homs, Aleppo, and Lattakia.
- Contact tracing; 111 rapid response teams are deployed to assess and conduct contact tracing. All close contacts are tested and asked to quarantine at home. Further to tracing of COVID-19 contacts, WHO supported MoH to conduct screening activities for COVID-19 in the areas of clustering High-density residential neighborhoods.
- Quarantine facilities have been set up for travelers. In 13 governorates, there are 32 designated quarantine facilities with a maximum capacity of 1700. MoH applied criteria was to test all repatriates and all close contacts of a confirmed case.

Comparison with Previous Week by Health Condition

| Disease | Week 30 | Week 31 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Acute diarrhea (AD) | 10,291 | 8,660 |
| Bloody diarrhea (BD) | 210 | 184 |
| Acute watery diarrhea (AWD) | 0 | 0 |
| Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS) | 887 | 761 |
| Influenza like illness (ILI) | 11,133 | 9,407 |
| Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) | 0 | 5 |
| Suspected measles (SM) | 28 | 24 |
| Suspected meningitis (SMN) | 57 | 39 |
| Typhoid fever (TYF) | 882 | 546 |
| Brucellosis (BRU) | 318 | 230 |
| Suspected tuberculosis (TB) | 30 | 25 |
| Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) | 199 | 292 |
| Suspected pertussis (PER) | 57 | 35 |
| suspected leishmaniasis (LSH) | 803 | 627 |
| Suspected chickenpox (CHP) | 149 | 114 |
| Scabies (SCA) | 377 | 285 |
| Lice (LIC) | 1,144 | 861 |
| Suspected mumps (MUM) | 65 | 50 |
| Others | 479 | 283 |
| Total | 27,109 | 22,461 |

Case Distribution by Age Group, and by Governorate

Week 31, 2020

| | | Idleb | Al-Hasa keh | Ar-Raqq a | As-Swei da | Qune itra | Latta kia | Alep po | Ham a | Homs | Dar'a | Dam ascus | Deir- ez- Zor | Rural Dam ascus | Tarto us | Total |
|--|-----|-------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------|------|-------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|
| Acute diarrhea (AD) | < 5 | 961 | 519 | 354 | 22 | 18 | 118 | 501 | 228 | 153 | 158 | 57 | 1231 | 193 | 92 | 4605 |
| | ≥ 5 | 801 | 380 | 228 | 35 | 65 | 212 | 551 | 190 | 108 | 244 | 50 | 773 | 245 | 173 | 4055 |
| Bloody diarrhea (BD) | < 5 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 117 |
| | ≥ 5 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 67 |
| Acute watery diarrhea (AWD) | < 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ≥ 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS) | < 5 | 58 | 7 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 307 | 2 | 0 | 464 |
| | ≥ 5 | 45 | 6 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 171 | 4 | 19 | 297 |
| Influenza like illness (ILI) | < 5 | 426 | 247 | 96 | 32 | 82 | 281 | 631 | 27 | 74 | 146 | 3 | 629 | 426 | 302 | 3402 |
| | ≥ 5 | 389 | 428 | 94 | 30 | 126 | 367 | 1802 | 131 | 123 | 283 | 64 | 527 | 790 | 851 | 6005 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-------|
| Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) | < 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | ≥ 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Suspected measles (SM) | < 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| | ≥ 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Suspected meningitis (SMN) | < 5 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 19 |
| | ≥ 5 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) | < 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 36 |
| | ≥ 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 52 | 122 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 36 | 256 |
| Typhoid fever (TYF) | < 5 | 36 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 106 |
| | ≥ 5 | 39 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 35 | 0 | 317 | 10 | 1 | 440 |
| Brucellosis (BRU) | < 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 27 |
| | ≥ 5 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 32 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 94 | 30 | 0 | 203 |
| Suspected tuberculosis (TB) | < 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| | ≥ 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 21 |
| Suspected pertussis (PER) | < 5 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| | ≥ 5 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| suspected leishmaniasis (LSH) | < 5 | 80 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 175 |
| | ≥ 5 | 95 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 250 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 1 | 12 | 452 |
| Suspected chickenpox (CHP) | < 5 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 54 |
| | ≥ 5 | 38 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 60 |
| Scabies (SCA) | < 5 | 57 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 27 | 6 | 0 | 103 |
| | ≥ 5 | 90 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 3 | 182 |
| Lice (LIC) | < 5 | 224 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 288 |
| | ≥ 5 | 308 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 191 | 32 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 573 |
| Suspected mumps (MUM) | < 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| | ≥ 5 | 35 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| Others | < 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 1 | 112 |
| | ≥ 5 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 32 | 43 | 1 | 171 |
| Total of < 5 | | 1900 | 821 | 540 | 58 | 110 | 416 | 1217 | 287 | 262 | 333 | 60 | 2512 | 637 | 409 | 9562 |
| Total of ≥ 5 | | 1874 | 911 | 372 | 83 | 200 | 831 | 2834 | 443 | 302 | 607 | 124 | 2072 | 1149 | 1097 | 12899 |
| Grand total | | 3774 | 1732 | 912 | 141 | 310 | 1247 | 4051 | 730 | 564 | 940 | 184 | 4584 | 1786 | 1506 | 22461 |