



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan  
Ministry of Public Health  
Afghan Public Health Institute



جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان  
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د افغانستان اسلامي جمهوریت  
د عامې روغتیا وزارت  
د عامې روغتیا ملي انستیتوت

## DISEASES EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

January 2, 2011 **WEEKLY MORBIDITY & MORTALITY REPORT** 4<sup>th</sup> YEAR ISSUE-52

### Epid Week 51 (25<sup>th</sup> -31<sup>st</sup> December 2010) HIGHLIGHTS

- Out of 245 functional Sentinel sites(SS), 243 have sent their reports in Week-52 of 2010;
- Out of total 226,946 events recorded in week-52 of 2010, 69,338(30.6%) consultations were reported due to DEWS target diseases.
- Main causes of consultations this week are ARI (25.1%) and ADD (4.6%) from total clients in a continuing trend from the week before.
- 78 death cases caused due to Pneumonia, Meningitis/SIC and Diarrheal diseases, so that 58 cases due to pneumonia/ARI, 10 death cases due to diarrheal diseases and 10 deaths cases reported due to Meningitis and Severely Ill Children.

### Reported/Investigated Outbreaks in this Week:

Sus. Disease Outbreaks (OB)	District/province in which OB took place in this week
Measles OB	In district-8 of Kabul City, in Chamkani district of Paktia, inYakawlang district of Bamyán and inQalat city of Zabul province.
Chickenpox OB	In Guzara district of Hirat province.
Furanclosis OB	In Guzara district of Hirat province.
Sus H1N1 OB	In Achin district of Nangarhar province.
Scabies district OB	In Behsud district of Nangarhar province.
Hepatitis OB	In Mehterlam district of Laghman province.

### Reports received from reporting Sites:

As of December 31, 2010, 245 sentinel sites were functioning in eight epidemiological regions, in 34 provinces of Afghanistan. In the reporting week, 243 sentinel sites have sent their reports on new cases of DEWS target diseases that were recorded during the reporting period (Week-52 or 25<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010). Out of all events recorded in DEWS sentinel sites, 15 target diseases (priority diseases) are included in weekly reports. The status of reports in the reporting week has been indicated in the table below:

**Table-1: Status of Reports Received from DEWS Regions During Epidemiological week-52, 2010**

	Kabul	Bamyán	Balkh	Badakhshan	Herat	Kandahar	Nangarhar	Paktia	Total
No. of Expected Reports from Sentinel Sites	46	24	32	27	28	31	28	29	245
No. of Reports Received in this week	46	24	32	27	28	31	26	29	243 (100%)



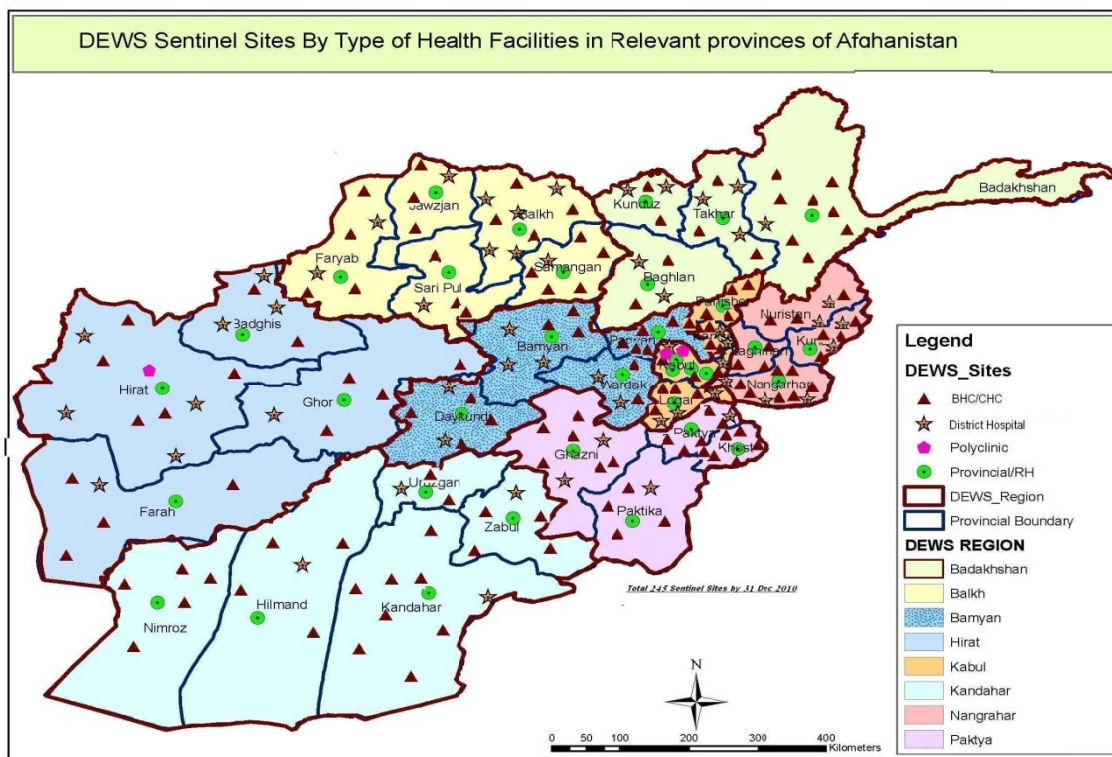
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### DEWS Sentinel Sites:

The Epidemiological map indicates the DEWS sentinel sites, already established in the relevant regions/provinces till December 31, 2010 by type of health facilities, from which data on 15 DEWS target diseases are being collected. The symbols on the map showing the number of sentinel sites in each region/province and not the GPS of the SS locations.

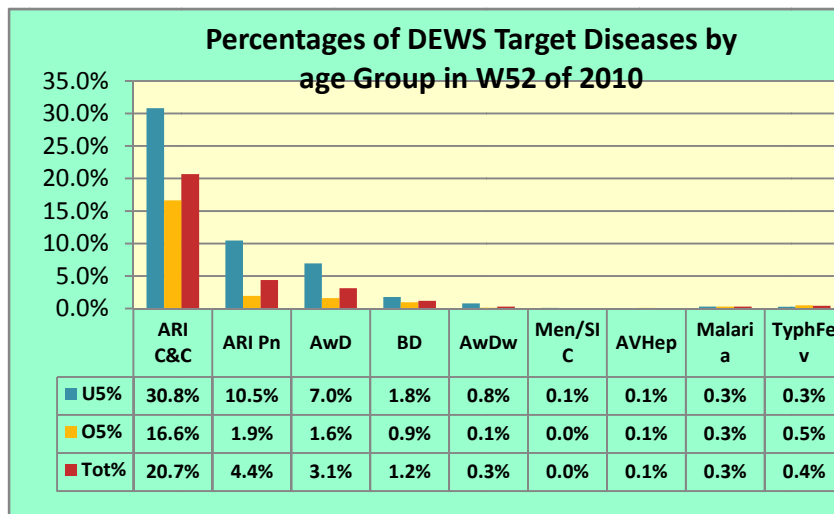


DEWS Data at a Glance W52:			
Dis/Cases	<5	5+	Tot
C&C	19942	26986	46928
Pneumonia	6778	3150	9928
Pn(Deaths)	56	2	58
DEWS Diseases	33419	35919	69338
Tot Clients	64733	162213	226946

Table-2: DEWS Epidemiological Regions and types of Sentinel Sites in Week 52 of 2010									
Type of SS	Kabul	Bamyan	Balkh	Badakh	Herat	Kandah	Nangrahar	Paktia	Total
CHC/BHC	19	13	18	16	14	22	18	21	141
DH	12	7	9	7	9	4	7	4	59
PH/RH/SH	13	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	42
Poly Clinic	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>245</b>

### DEWS Data in Epidemiological Week N<sup>o</sup> .52 of 2010

Out of total, 226,946 clients recorded in week-52 of 2010, 20.7% (46,928) of consultations were reported due to cough and cold and 4.7% (9,928) of consultations was reported due to pneumonia. In the same week, 4.6% or 10,486 events were reported due to diarrheal illnesses (3.1% due to Acute Watery Diarrhea, 1.2% due to Bloody Diarrhea and 0.3% due to acute watery diarrhea with dehydration). In comparison with previous week (W51 of 2010, the percentage of ARI diseases has increased by 0.9% to 25.1%, the percentage of Acute Diarrheal diseases decreased by 0.3% to 4.6%. This is due to decrease of temperature and slight change in weather during the reporting week. The chart above shows the percentages of DEWS diseases by age group in week-52 of 2010.



### Percentage of ARI Diseases by weeks and by Age Groups

In the epidemiological week-52 (25<sup>th</sup> -31<sup>st</sup> December 2010), a total of 56,856 events of ARI were reported. 30.8% of total clients less than 5 years of age were cough & Cold patients and 16.6% among the age group 5 years and over. The percentage of

**Table-3: Percentages of ARI Diseases during 11 recent weeks by age groups and by weeks**

Disease	Age	Week 42-10 (%)	Week 43-10 (%)	Week 44-10 (%)	Week 45-10 (%)	Week 46-10 (%)	Week 47-10 (%)	Week 48-10 (%)	Week 49-10 (%)	Week 50-10 (%)	Week 51-10 (%)	Week 52-10 (%)
ARI- C&C	<5 Yr.	21.7	22.5	23.5	25	24.0	25.7	26.6	28.2	30.2	31.4	30.8
	5+	10.8	11.2	11.9	11.9	11.6	13.7	13.6	14.5	15.4	16.1	16.6
ARI-Pneumonia	<5 Yr.	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.8	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.3	8.5	9.5	10.5
	>=5 Yr	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9

C&C (<5 years) consultations in week-42 of 2010 in comparison with the percentage of C&C in week-52 of 2010, increased by 9.1%, whereas in case of 5 years and above increased by 5.8% in last 11 weeks. The trend of ARI diseases in last 11 weeks can be read in table-3. The percentages of consultations on Pneumonia cases of age group less than 5 years increased by 4.7% in last 11 weeks, whereas the percentage of age group 5 years and over increased by 1.0% to 1.9% in last 11 weeks. In the reporting week 52, the highest percentage of ARI-C&C has been recorded in Logar and Nuristan provinces with 39% & 38% respectively, whereas the lowest percentages of ARI-C&C were reported from Ghor province with 9%. The highest percentages of pneumonia reported from Jawzjan and Sar-I-Pul provinces with 10% and 8%.

### Percentage of Diarrheal Diseases by weeks and by Age Groups

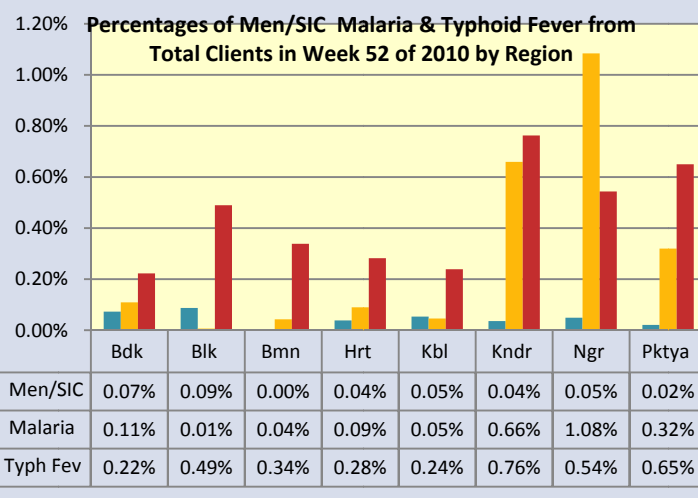
The table-4 below shows the percentages of diarrheal diseases (Acute watery Diarrhea, Bloody Diarrhea and Acute watery diarrhea with dehydration) from week-42 of 2010 to week-52 of 2010 from the total clients. Acute watery diarrhea among children less than five years, decreased from 14.9% in week-42 of 2010 to 7.0% in week-52 of 2010, whereas acute watery diarrhea among age group 5 years and above decreased from 3.5% in week-42 of 2010 to 1.6% in week-52 of 2010 (Please refer to Table #4, below). Bloody diarrhea, in age group less than 5 years decreased from 2.5% in week-42 of 2010 to 1.8% in week-52 of 2010, whereas in case of age group 5 years and above decreased by 0.3% in the same period. Acute watery diarrhea with dehydration among age group less than five years decreased by 0.7% and in case of age group 5 years and over decreased by 0.2% in last eleven weeks.

**Tabl-4: Percentages of Diarrheal Diseases from Total Clients during 11 recent weeks by age groups.**

Disease	Age	Week 42-10 (%)	Week 43-10 (%)	Week 44-10 (%)	Week 45-10 (%)	Week 46-10 (%)	Week 47-10 (%)	Week 48-10 (%)	Week 49-10 (%)	Week-50-10 (%)	Week 51-10 (%)	Week 52-10 (%)
Acute Watery Diarrhea	<5 Years	14.9	13.2	12.6	12.2	11.2	10.4	9.8	9.0	8.3	7.8	7.0
	>= 5 Years	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Bloody Diarrhea	<5 Years	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
	>=5 Years	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1	1.0	0.9
Acute W. Diarrhea with Dehydration	<5 Years	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
	>=5 Years	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

### Percentages of suspected Meningitis/SIC, Malaria and Typhoid Fever by Region in week-52 of 2010

In the epidemiologic week-52(EW-52) of 2010, a total of 112 suspected cases of Meningitis/Sever Ill Child were reported from all regions and the highest percentages were recorded in Balkh region with around 0.1%. In this reporting week, in national level 660 consultations were reported by Sentinel Sites to be malaria and the highest percentage of Malaria cases were reported from Nangarhar region with 1.1% and followed by Kandahar region with 0.7%. Out of the total clients, 959 cases or 0.4% in national level were reported to be suspected Typhoid Fever and the highest percentage of Typhoid Fever were reported from Kandahar region with 0.8% and followed by Paktya region with 0.7% from total clients.



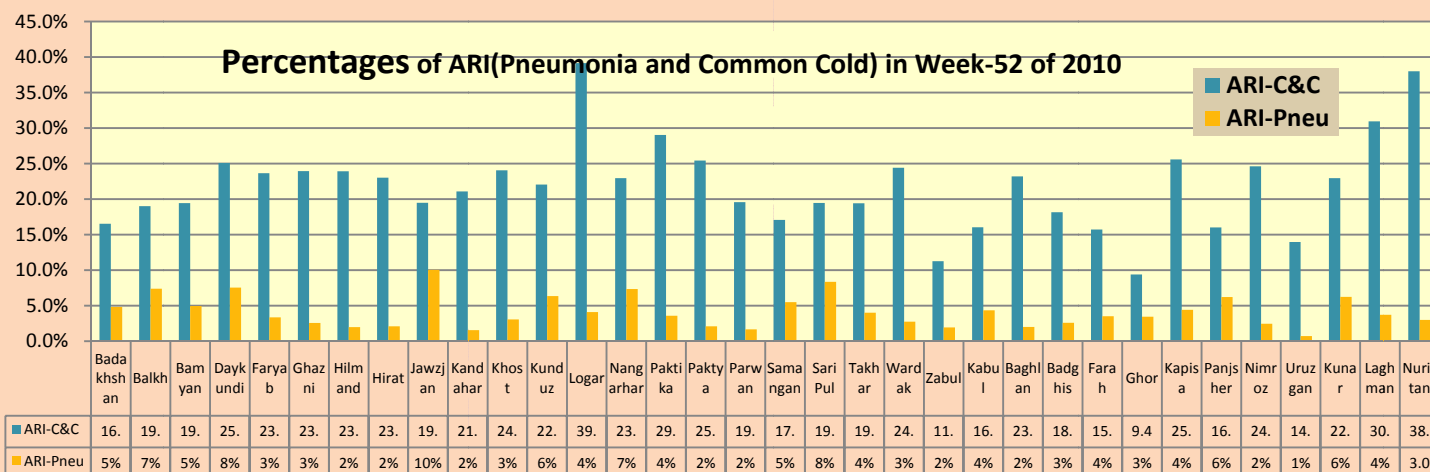
**Table-5: Suspected Cases of Vaccine Preventable Diseases in W52 of 2010 by Region**

	Men (SIC)	AV H	Meas	Pert	Diphth	Teta/NNT	AFP
Bdk Reg	16	12	7	0	0	0	1
Blk Reg	29	3	4	0	0	0	1
Bmn Reg	0	8	4	0	0	0	0
Hrt Reg	9	6	0	0	0	0	0
Kbl Reg	29	69	21	0	0	2	2
Kndr Reg	9	4	21	0	0	2	2
Ngr Reg	16	69	1	0	0	7	0
Pktya Reg	4	22	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>

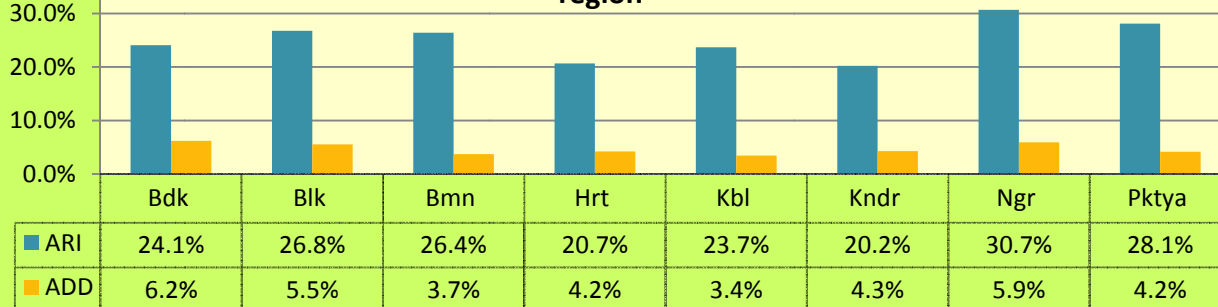
**Table-6: Death Cases by Main Causes of Mortality and by Region in W52 of 2010**

	Pn	ADD	Men/SIC
Bdk	3	1	2
Blk	9	3	1
Bmn	4	0	0
Hrt	8	0	3
Kbl	19	6	3
Kndr	2	0	0
NGR	8	0	1
Pktya	5	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

**Percentages of ARI(Pneumonia and Common Cold) in Week-52 of 2010**

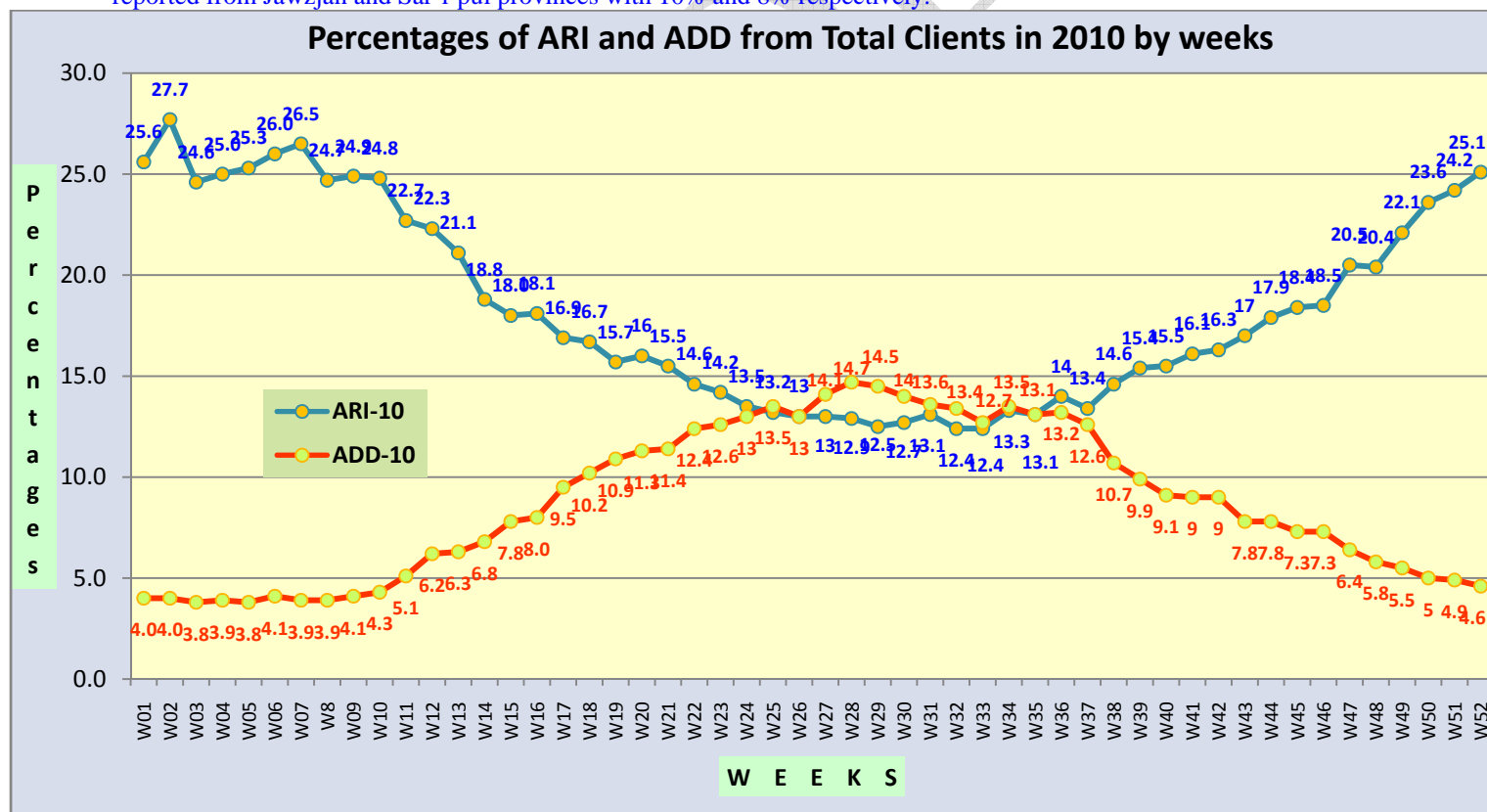


**Percentages of ARI and ADD from Total Clients in week 52 of 2010 by region**



**Percentages of ARI & Diarrheal Diseases by Epidemiological Weeks (from W01 to W52 of 2010)**

Among the DEWS target diseases, Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and Acute Diarrheal Diseases (ADD) as leading causes of morbidity and mortality, having the highest frequency of consultations. The following Line-Chart shows the trend of ADD and ARI from the beginning of 2010 to date; By the beginning of the year 2010 the percentages of ARI (Acute Respiratory Infections) cases from total clients were very high(over 27%), whereas the percentages of ADD (Acute Diarrheal Diseases) from total clients reached very close to its minimum point (around 4%), so that the percentages of ARI have been decreasing gradually from W2 of 2010 up to week-29, whereas the percentages of diarrheal diseases were increasing till reporting week-28; then it has started to decrease up to week 33. As the line-chart below, shows the percentage of ARI in comparison with previous week-51 of 2010 has increased by 0.9% to 25.3%, and the percentage of ADD has decreased further by 0.3% to 4.6%. It should be mentioned that the percentages of both ARI and ADD from total clients during Summer Season of 2010 were very close to each other, whereas in summer season of previous years these percentages were much different and far from each other; the reason could be the difference in weather this year with previous years. These two groups of diseases crossed each other in week-36 of 2010 and continued their course onwards in paradox manner, namely the percentage of ARI continues increasing, whereas the percentages of ADD are decreasing. In the reporting week 52, the highest percentage of ARI-C&C has been recorded in Logar and Nuristan provinces with 39% and 38% respectively, whereas the lowest percentages of ARI-C&C were reported from Ghor province with 9%. The highest percentages of pneumonia reported from Jawzjan and Sar-i-pul provinces with 10% and 8% respectively.



## Outbreak Investigation and Response in the epidemiological weeks 51-52/2010

Reported outbreaks since first week of 2010 to date			
Type of outbreak	Investigated	Rumor	Clinically/lab
Pertussis	12	1	11
Avian/Swine Flu	0	0	0
ARI	4	0	4
Measles	104	12	92
Diarrhea	16	0	16
Meningitis	2	1	1
Hepatitis	1	0	1
Malaria	1	0	1
Typhoid	2	0	2
CCHF	0	0	0
Bi. Diarrhea	1	0	1
Chickenpox	4	0	4
Other	13	0	13

### Epidemiological Week 51:

- **Suspected Measles Outbreak:** reported from Hojra village, Dandepatan District of Paktya province, on Dec 18.2010 and investigated on the following day, during the investigation there were 16 suspected cases of measles with no death and specimen collected and send to CPHL, and for patients Vit A administrated and vaccination campaign conducted in the surrounding area of outbreak, outbreak controlled
- **Suspected Measles Outbreak:** reported from Koshkak village, Balkh District of Balkh province, on Dec 15.2010 and investigated on the following day, during the investigation there were 16 suspected cases of measles with no death and specimen collected and send to CPHL, and for patients Vit A administrated and vaccination campaign conducted in the surrounding area of outbreak, outbreak controlled
- **Suspected Measles Outbreak:** reported from Rabat village, Spinboldak District of Kandahar province, on Dec 22.2010 and investigated on the following day, during the investigation there were 7 suspected cases of measles with no death and specimen collected and send to CPHL, and for

patients Vit A administrated and vaccination campaign conducted in the surrounding area of outbreak, outbreak controlled

### Epidemiological Week 52:

- **Suspected Measles Outbreak:** reported from Tape Maranja village, 8<sup>th</sup> District of Kabul province, on Dec 29.2010 and investigated on the same day, during the investigation there were 3 suspected cases of measles with no death and specimen collected and send to CPHL, and for patients Vit A administrated and vaccination campaign conducted in the surrounding area , these were just sporadic cases of measles.
- **Suspected Measles Outbreak:** reported from Sarngor village, Chamkani District of Paktya province, on Dec 31.2010 and investigated on the following day, during the investigation there were 17 suspected cases of measles with no death and specimen collected and send to CPHL, and for patients Vit A administrated and vaccination campaign conducted in the surrounding area of outbreak, outbreak controlled
- **Suspected Measles Outbreak:** reported from Kapkol village, Yakawlang of Bamyan province, on Dec 30.2010 and investigated on the same day, during the investigation there were 3 suspected cases of measles with no death and specimen collected and send to CPHL, and for patients Vit A administrated and vaccination campaign conducted in the surrounding area, these were just sporadic cases of measles.
- **Suspected Measles Outbreak:** reported from Spinaghbargh, Khan and Yarka village, Qalat District of Zabul province, on Dec 26.2010 and investigated on the following day, during the investigation there were 11 suspected cases of measles with no death and specimen collected and send to CPHL, and for patients Vit A administrated and vaccination campaign conducted in the surrounding area of outbreak, outbreak controlled.
- **Suspected chickenpox Outbreak:** reported from Guzara District of Hirat province, on Dec 27.2010 and investigated on the same day, during the investigation there were 19 suspected cases with no death and specimen collected and send to CPHL, and all patients treated and health education conducted to them, outbreak controlled.
- **Suspected Furanclosis Outbreak:** reported from Guzara District of Hirat province, on Dec 29.2010 and investigated on the same day, during the investigation there were 60 suspected cases with no death, the patient treated and health education conducted to the villagers,
- **Suspected H1N1 Outbreak:** reported from Koshtal Village of Achin District of Nangharhar province, on Dec 26.2010 and investigated on the same day, during the investigation team found 14 suspected cases, and they collected the



specimen and sent it to CPHL, in rapid test 1 specimen was positive for flu A and PCR is still under process, the patients treated with antiviral and health education sessions conducted to the villagers, outbreak controlled.

- **Suspected Scabies Outbreak:** reported from Moqem Khan Village of Behsod District of Nangharhar province, on Dec 27.2010 and investigated on the following day, during the investigation there were 28 suspected cases, the patients treated and health education conducted,
- **Suspected Hepatitis Outbreak:** reported from Sharenaw Village of Mehtarlam District of Laghman province, on Dec 28.2010 and investigated on the following day, during the investigation there were 10 suspected cases, the patients treated and health education conducted, the specimen collected to and sent to CPHL.

APHIL-DEWS

