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INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS

SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #18-2025

No. 18 (27 Apr – 03 May 2025)

Disease Outbreaks	 Measles (Suspected)	 AWD with dehydration	 ARI-Pneumonia	 COVID-19 (Confirmed)	 Dengue fever (Suspected)	 CCHF (Suspected)	 Malaria (Confirmed)
Cumulative cases 2025	47,827	34,973	646,589	1,218	246	178	5,591
Cumulative deaths 2025 (CFR %)	306 (0.6)	11 (0.03)	1,426 (0.2)	4 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	8 (4.5)	0 (0.0)

Data from 608 (99.2%) out of 613 sentinel sites

Measles

(29 Dec 2024-03 May 2025)


47,827

Total Cases


306

Total Deaths


7,852

Sample tested




4,978

Lab confirmed cases


63.4%

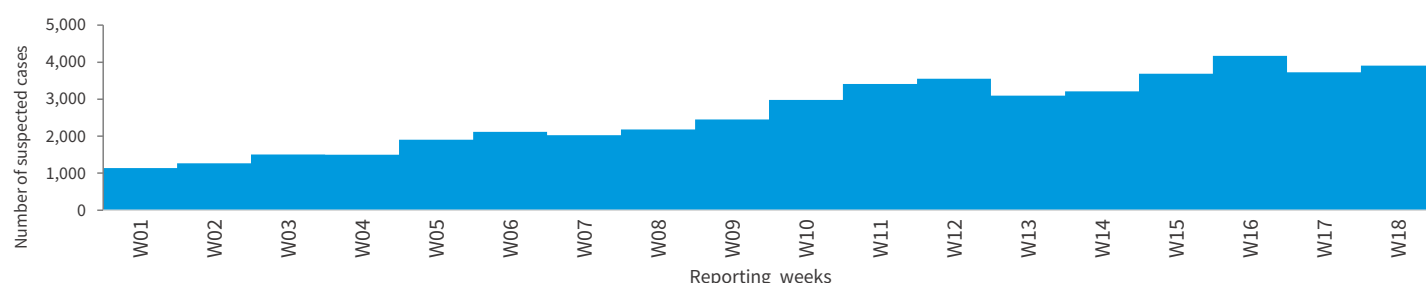
Test positivity rate

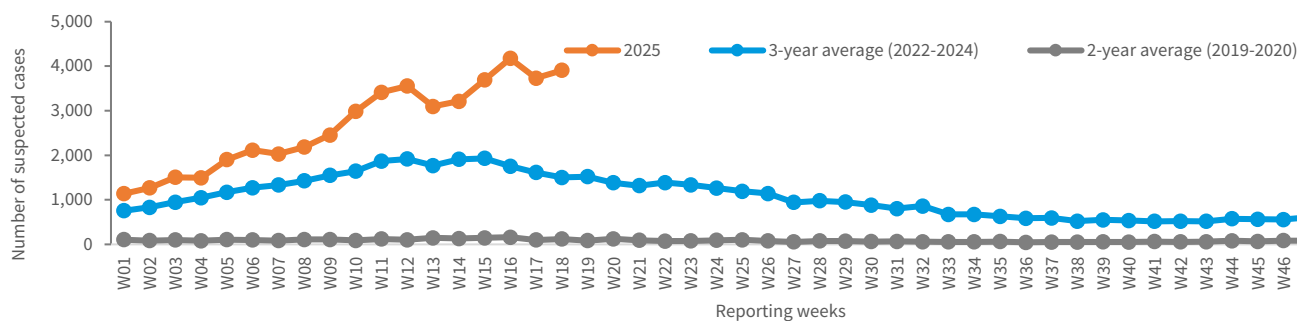
Table 1: Summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (09 Mar – 03 May 2025)

Indicators	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	Trend line
Suspected cases	3,412	3,552	3,095	3,209	3,688	4,172	3,729	3,905	
Suspected deaths	19	17	28	15	27	27	15	27	
CFR (%)	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	

- The epi curve of suspected measles cases has shown a steady increase since the beginning of 2025, reaching its highest peak in week 16 with 4,172 reported cases (Figure 1). The trend in 2025 is higher than the 3-year average (2022–2024) (Figure 2).
- During week 18-2025, a total of 3,905 suspected cases and 27 associated deaths (CFR=0.7%) were reported, which shows a slight increase in the number of suspected cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total cases, 1,827 (46.8%) were females and 2,936 (75.2%) were under-five children.
- Out of all 27 new deaths, 26 (96.3%) were under-five children, while 14 (51.9%) were females, reported from 8 provinces: Helmand (10), Herat (4), Badakhshan (4), Jawzjan (4), Kunar (2), Dykundi (1), Kandahar (1), and Kapisa (1).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 47,827 suspected measles cases and 306 associated deaths (CFR=0.6%) were reported. Out of total cases, 22,224 (46.5%) were females, while 38,028 (79.5%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected measles cases per 10,000 population has been reported from Helmand (43.1), followed by Nuristan (29.8), Jawzjan (27.3), and Urozgan (26.1) (Figure 3).

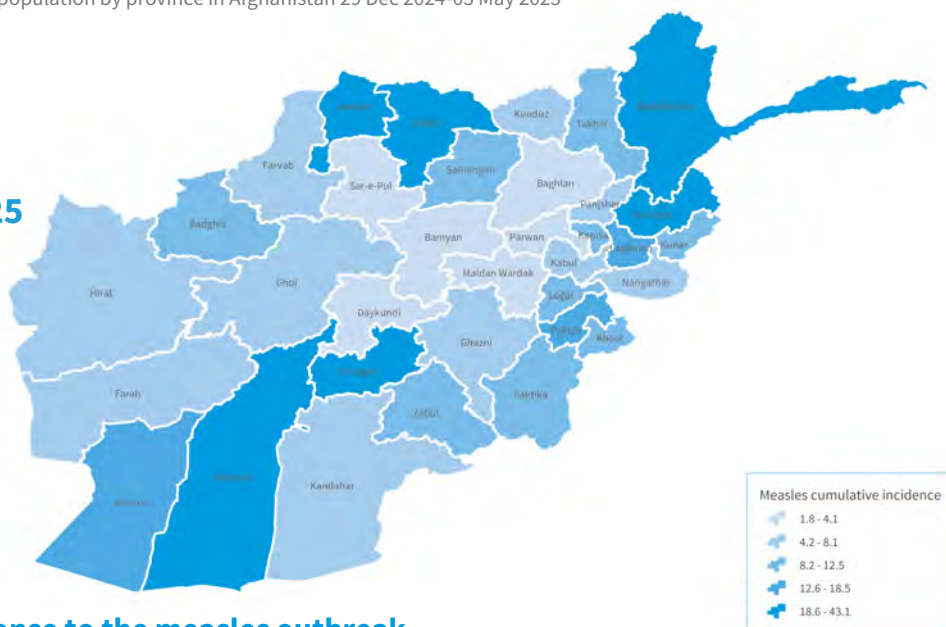
Figure 1. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 to 03 May 2025 (N= 47,827)



**Figure 2.** Comparison between the trends of suspected measles cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-20224) and the endemic level**Figure 3.** Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-03 May 2025

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Suspected measles cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province 29 Dec 2024 – 03 May 2025




Updates on the preparedness and response to the measles outbreak


- During week 18-2025, a total of 1,171 children aged 9-59 months were vaccinated against measles as part of the outbreak response in 11 provinces (Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa, Wardak, Helmand, Kandahar, Zabul, Nangarhar, Kunar, Ghor and Farah). This brings the number of children aged 9-59 months vaccinated against measles as part of outbreak response immunization activities to 18,907 across the country since the beginning of 2025.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted as a preparedness and response to measles outbreak:
 - A total of 180 measles case management kits have been distributed to 34 provinces across the country.
 - An online measles awareness campaign has been conducted through World Health Organization (WHO) official social media accounts ([Facebook](#) and [X](#)), reaching approximately 12,342 individuals.


Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) with Dehydration

(29 Dec 2024-03 May 2025)


34,973
Total AWD with dehydration cases


11
Total AWD with dehydration deaths


2,413
Samples tested for AWD with dehydration (RDTs)


191
RDT-positive cases for AWD with dehydration




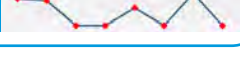

7.9%
RDT positivity rate for AWD with dehydration

Table 2: Summary of the AWD with dehydration outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (09 Mar – 03 May 2025)

Indicators	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	Trend line
Number of cases	1,733	1,877	1,981	1,796	2,649	2,837	2,900 *	3,160	
Number of deaths	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	
CFR (%)	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.00	

*Data entry error was experienced during week 17-2025 and the number of AWD with dehydration cases were modified from 2,915 to 2,900.



- The epidemiological curve has shown a gradual increasing trend since week 08-2025, which coincide with the start of warmer weather (Figure 4).
- During week 18-2025, 3,160 AWD with dehydration cases with no associated deaths were reported from 177 districts, which shows a 9.0% increase in the number of cases compared to the previous week.
- Out of the 3,160 AWD with dehydration cases, 1,536 (48.6%) were females and 1,768 (55.9%) were under-five children.
- During week 18-2025, one new district (Garm Seir district of Helmand province) reported alert of AWD with dehydration.
- Since Jan 2025, 34,973 cases of AWD with dehydration with 11 associated deaths (CFR = 0.03%) were reported. Out of total cases, 17,134 (49.0%) were females, while 20,476 (58.5%) were under-five children.
- Since Jan 2025, 2,413 Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) have been conducted on AWD with dehydration cases, of which 191 tests turned positive (positivity rate 7.9%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of AWD with dehydration per 10,000 population was reported from Nimroz (32.9), followed by Khost (25.9), Paktya (23.0), Farah (21.7), and Kabul (19.8) (Figure 5).

Figure 4. Weekly distribution of AWD with dehydration cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024– 03 May 2025 (N=34,973)

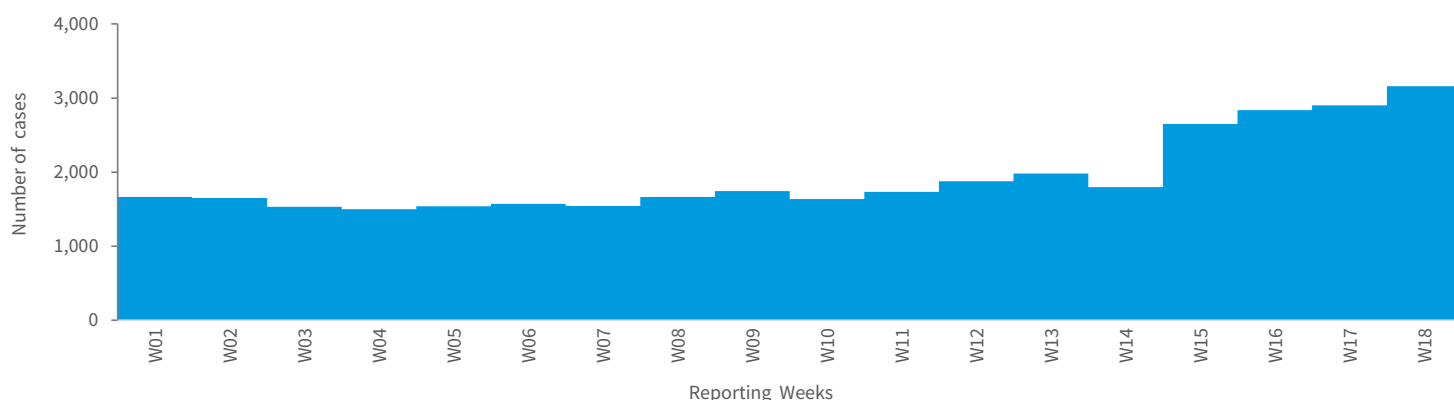
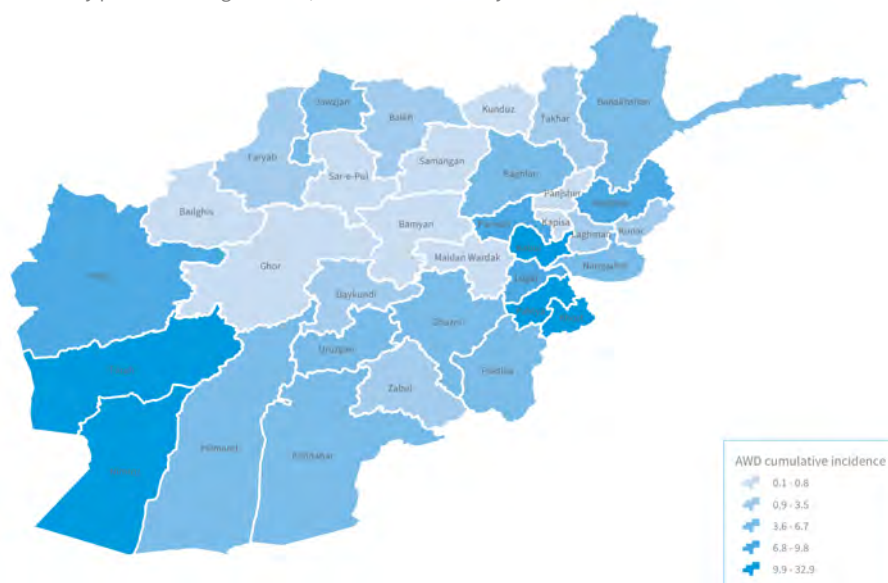


Figure 5. AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 03 May 2025

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AWD with dehydration cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province 29 Dec 2024 – 03 May 2025



Updates on the preparedness and response to the AWD with dehydration outbreak

- During week 18-2025, a total of 30 HCWs including 7 females from East region were trained on AWD with dehydration case management.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted as part of AWD with dehydration outbreak response activity:
 - A total of 60 boxes (100 gloves/box) of gloves have been distributed to Kabul surveillance office.
 - A total of 300 AWD with dehydration case management kits have been distributed to 34 provinces across the country.
 - A total of 800 kits of Cary-Blair and 1,330 kits of AWD with dehydration Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDTs) have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.
 - A total of 44 National Disease Surveillance and Response (NDSR) staff, including 2 females, have been trained on surveillance data management, analysis, and visualization from 34 provinces.
 - A total of 26 Surveillance Support Team (SST) members, including 1 female, have been trained on surveillance functions, rapid response, and Water Quality Management (WQM) from 6 provinces (Kabul, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Kunduz, and Kandahar).

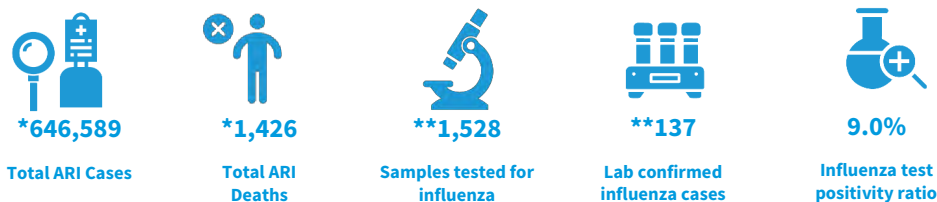


WASH update:

In March 2025, the following WASH response activities were implemented:

- 12,734 individuals in Kabul, Helmand, Logar, and Paktika provinces participated in hygiene promotion sessions.
- 7,400 individuals in Kandahar and Logar provinces received hygiene kits.

ARI-Pneumonia
(29 Dec 2024-03 May 2025)



*Currently ARI related data (morbidity and mortality) are reported from 613 surveillance sentinel sites across 34 provinces in the country.
**Currently, there are 10 functional influenza surveillance sentinel sites for both ILI and SARI in ten provinces of Afghanistan. At each site, there is one trained influenza surveillance assistant, collecting specimen and epidemiological data from 4 ILI and 6 SARI cases per week in the ARI season and sending them to the National Influenza Center (NIC) for testing.

Table 3: Summary of the ARI-Pneumonia outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (09 Mar – 03 May 2025)

Indicators	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	Trend lines
Suspected cases	37,792	33,881	28,177	20,088	28,755	27,599	25,866 *	25,747	
Suspected deaths	81	72	65	41	68	44	55	52	
CFR (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	

*A delayed reporting was experienced during week 17-2025, and the number of ARI pneumonia cases were modified from 25,865 to 25,866.

- The epi curve indicates a gradual downward trend in reported cases since week 06-2025 (Figures 6 & 7).
- During week 18-2025, 25,747 cases of ARI pneumonia and 52 associated deaths (CFR=0.2%) were reported, which shows a stabilization in the number of ARI pneumonia cases compared to the preceding week.
- Out of the total 25,747 cases, 12,668 (49.2%) were females while 16,352 (63.5%) were under-five children.
- During the reporting period, 70 samples were collected for influenza, out of which 2 resulted positive (positivity rate=2.9%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 646,589 cases of ARI pneumonia and 1,426 associated deaths (CFR=0.2%) were reported. Out of total cases, 411,490 (63.6%) were under-five children, while 319,585 (49.4%) were females. Also, 1,528 samples have been tested for influenza, out of which 137 were positive (positivity rate = 9.0%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of ARI pneumonia per 10,000 population has been reported in Nuristan (347.5), followed by Kunar (319.9), Panjsher (316.4), and Samangan (288.1) provinces (Figure 8).

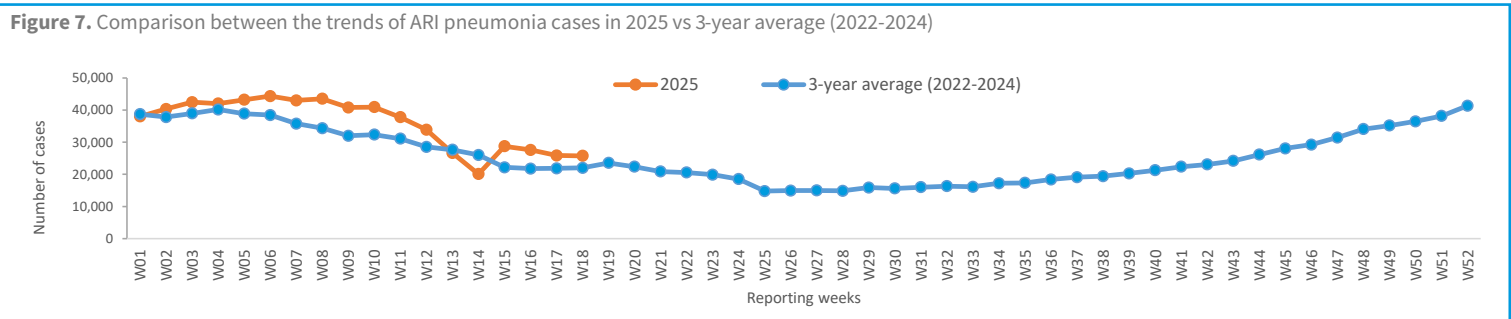
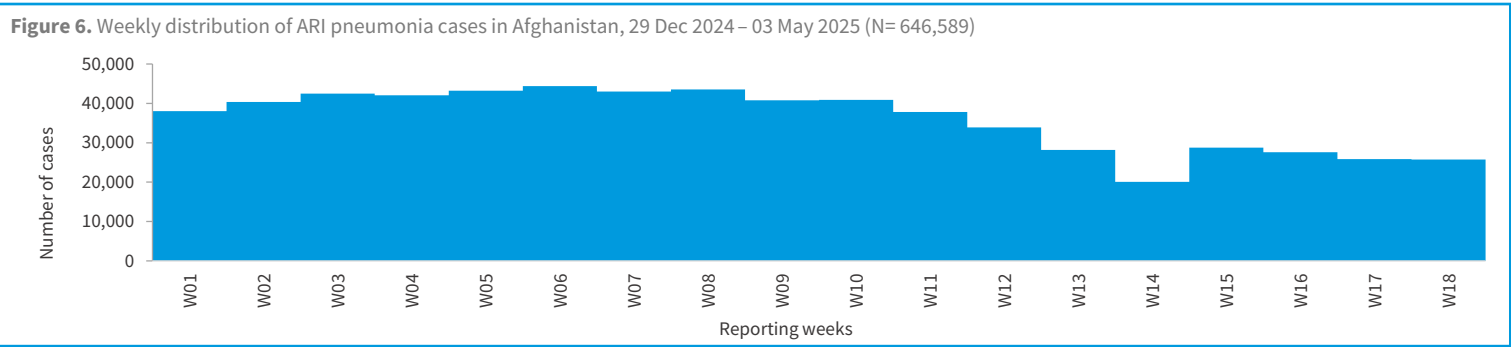


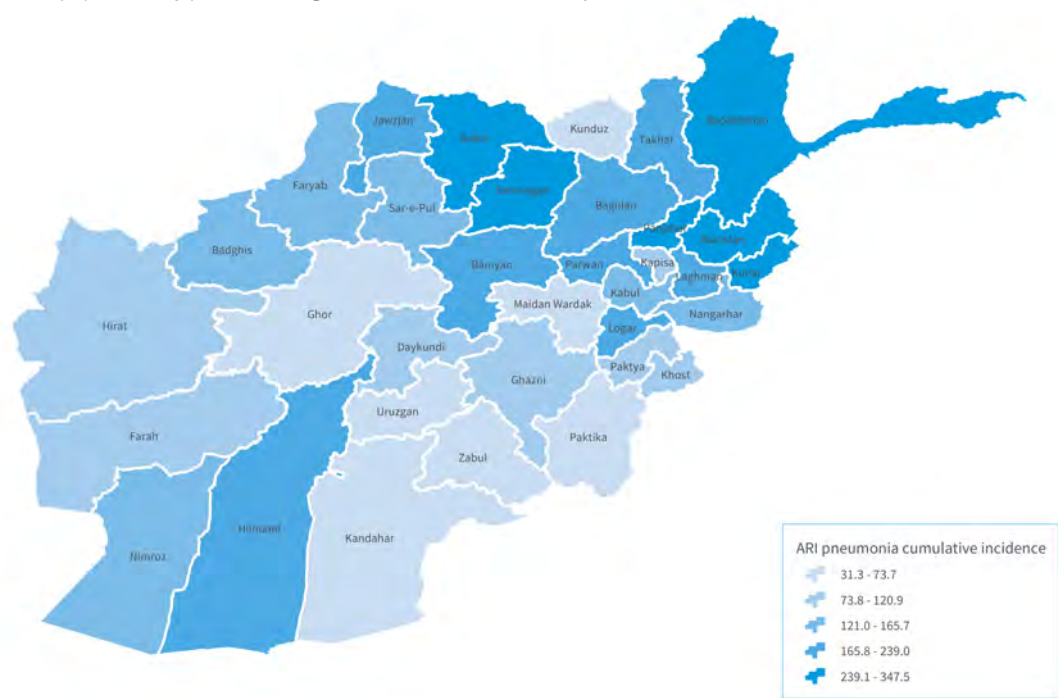


Figure 8. ARI-Pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 03 May 2025

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ARI pneumonia cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province

29 Dec 2024 —03 May 2025



Updates on the response activities to the ARI outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 1,172 ARI pneumonia case management kits have been distributed to 34 provinces across the country.
- Since the beginning of 2025, World Health Organization (WHO) has conducted 3 online awareness campaigns on winter-related diseases, specifically pneumonia, through its official social media accounts ([Facebook](#) and [X](#)) reaching approximately 64,000 individuals.

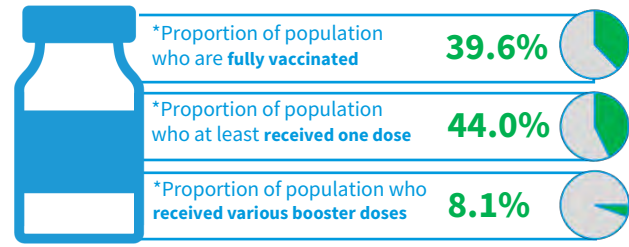
COVID-19

(24 Feb 2020 — 03 May 2025)

Cumulative samples tested 1,095,379 In public laboratories New samples tested in week 18 778 In public laboratories -30.3%	Cumulative confirmed cases 245,336 Cumulative positivity rate (22.4%) New confirmed cases in week 18 52 Weekly positivity rate (6.7%) +73.3%	Cumulative confirmed deaths 8,052 CFR (3.3%) New confirmed deaths in week 18 0 Week 18 CFR (0.0%) 0.0%
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Key: ● Increasing ● Decreasing ● No change

COVID-19 Vaccination highlights



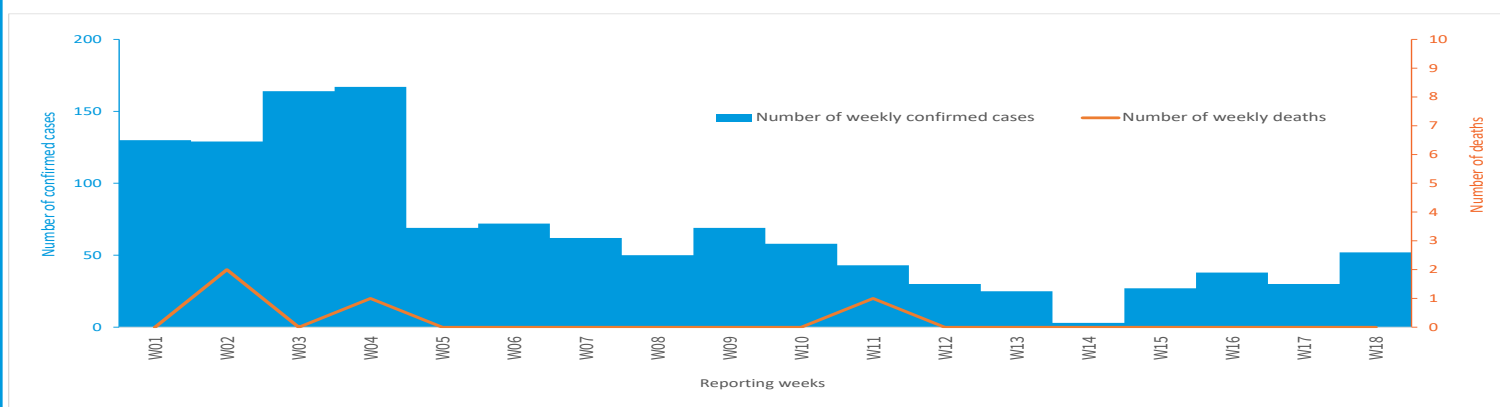
* The denominator is 43,100,596 based on OCHA estimation 2024

**Table 4:** Summary of COVID-19 indicators in the last 8 weeks in Afghanistan (09 Mar – 03 May 2025)

Indicators	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	Trend line
Samples tested (in public Labs)	1,359	1,095	1,260	168	1,087	1,280 *	1,117 *	778	
Confirmed cases	43	30	25	3	27	38 *	30 *	52	
Percent positivity (%)	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.7	6.7	
Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

*A delayed reporting was experienced during weeks 16 and 17-2025, and the number of tested samples were revised from 1,232 to 1,280, and from 1,008 to 1,117, and the number of confirmed cases from 35 to 38 and from 25 to 30, respectively.

- The epidemiological curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases indicates a gradual decline since week 9-2025 (Figure 9).
- During week 18-2025, a total of 778 samples were tested in public labs, of which 52 samples were positive for COVID-19 (positivity rate 6.7%), with no associated deaths reported (Table 4).
- Since the beginning of 2025, 1,218 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 4 associated deaths (CFR=0.3%) were reported. Out of the total cases, 564 (46.3%) were females.

Figure 9. Weekly distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 03 May 2025 (cases=1,218, deaths=4)

Updates on the response activities to the COVID-19 outbreak

- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 50 COVID-19 sample collection kits have been distributed to Kabul surveillance office.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 800 kits of Viral Transport Medium (VTM) and 2,295 kits of Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) have been distributed to all 34 provinces across the country.

Dengue Fever

(29 Dec 2024-03 May 2025)



246
Total Cases



0
Total Deaths

***29**
Sample tested

26 **3**
By PCR By NS1

6
Lab confirmed cases

3 **3**
By PCR By NS1



20.7%
Test positivity ratio

Note: Dengue fever laboratory data was reviewed, utilizing the confirmed case definition from WHO. This definition is characterized by confirmation through PCR, positive virus culture, DENV NS1 antigen detection, seroconversion of IgG in paired sera, or a significant increase (fourfold) in IgG titer in paired sera. The focus was placed on cases confirmed by PCR and DENV NS1 antigen detection, excluding cases that were only positive for IgM or IgG based on a single sample https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/outbreak-toolkit/dengue--outbreak-toolbox_20220921.pdf?sfvrsn=29de0271_2

Table 5: Summary of the dengue fever outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (09 Mar – 03 May 2025)

Indicators	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	Trend line
Suspected cases	5	11	1	3	17	43	35	33	
suspected deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	



- The epi curve of suspected dengue fever cases shows stabilization at low level since the beginning of 2025; however, a considerable increase has been observed during the last 4 consecutive weeks (Figures 10 & 11).
- During week 18-2025, 33 suspected cases of dengue fever with no associated deaths were reported from 2 provinces, Nangarhar (32), and Laghman (1). All of 33 new cases were over-five, while 13 (39.4%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 246 suspected dengue fever cases, with no associated deaths were reported from 6 provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kabul, Ghazni, and Paktya). Out of total cases, 242 (98.4%) were over-five, while 119 (48.4%) were females.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 29 samples have been tested, out of which 6 were positive (positivity rate 20.7%). The geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases and the percent change of new cases in Nangarhar province of Afghanistan is shown in Figure 12.

Figure 10. Weekly distribution of suspected dengue fever cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024– 03 May 2025, (N=246)

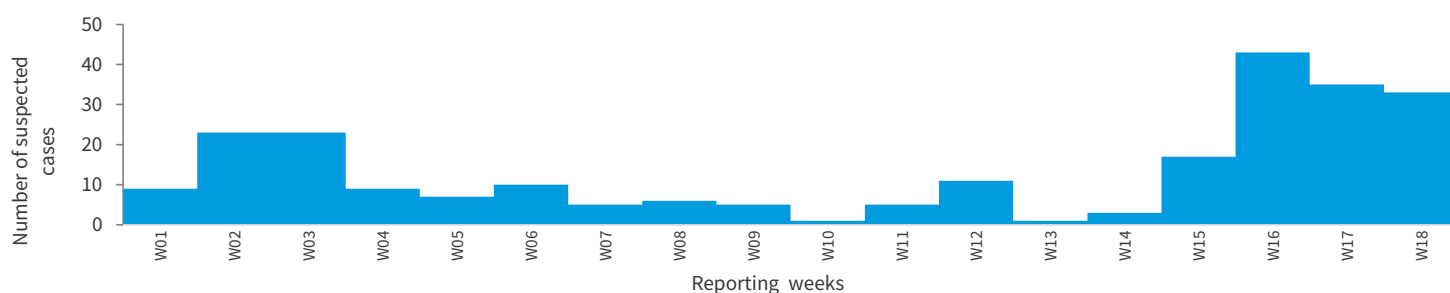


Figure 11. Comparison between the trends of suspected dengue fever cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

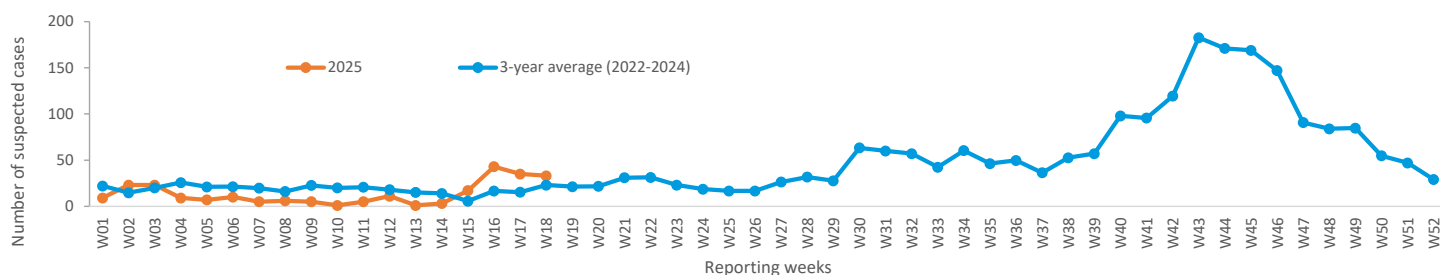
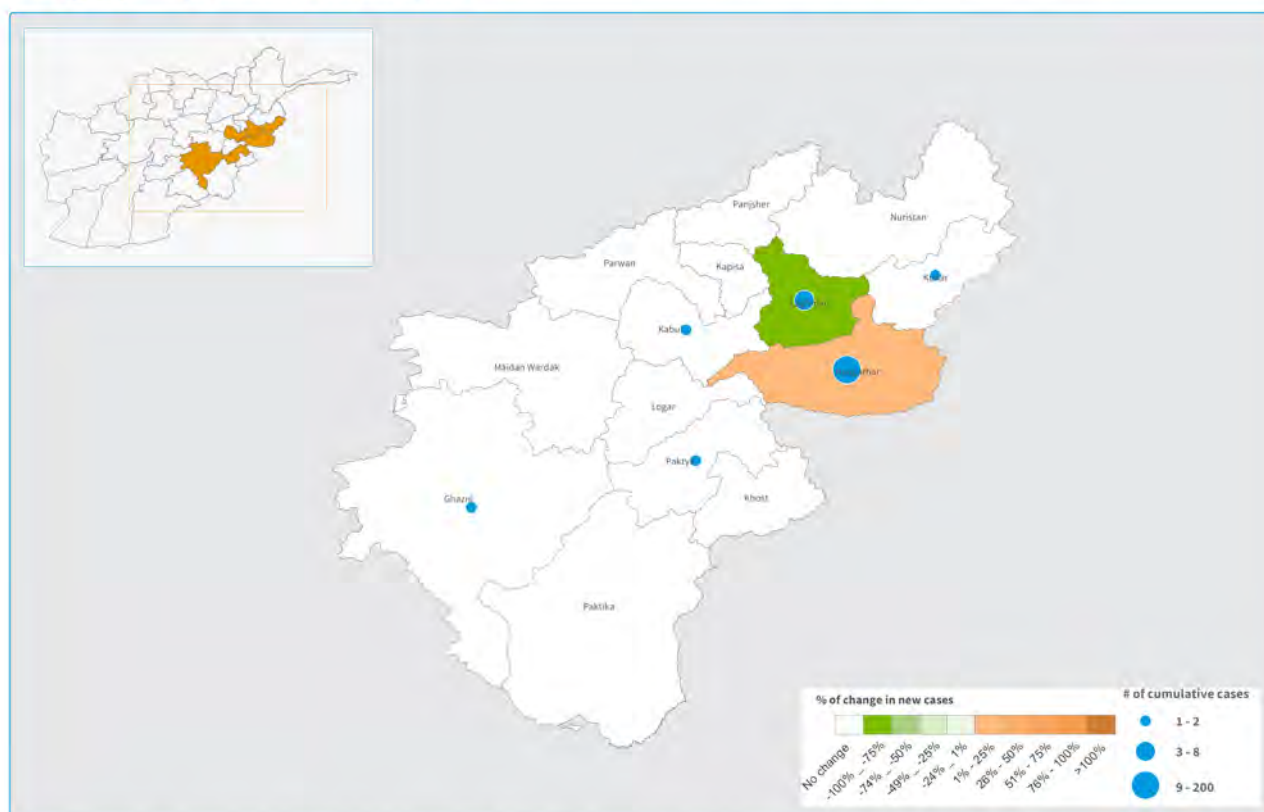


Figure 12. Geographical distribution of suspected dengue fever cases and percent change of new cases in East region, 29 Dec 2024– 03 May 2025



Geographical distribution of cumulative cases of suspected dengue fever and weekly percent of changes (between weeks 17 and 18, 2025)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization (WHO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, the lines on map represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Sources: MoPH, WHO, AGCHO. Creation date: 03 May 2025.



Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)

(29 Dec 2024-03 May 2025)



178
Total CCHF
cases



8
Total CCHF
deaths



146
Samples tested
for CCHF



38
Lab-confirmed
CCHF cases



26.0%
CCHF test positivity
rate

Table 6: Summary of the CCHF outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (09 Mar – 03 May 2025)

Indicators	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	Trend line
Suspected cases	2	12	6	7	11	14	32	45	
Suspected deaths	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	14.3	6.3	2.2	

- The epi-curve of suspected CCHF cases shows a gradual increase since week 15-2025, warranting close monitoring as we approach Eid-ul-Adha (Figures 13 & 14).
- During week 18-2025, 45 new suspected CCHF cases with one associated death were reported (CFR=2.2%), compared to 32 cases in the previous week (Table 6). All the new cases were over-five-year-old, while 19 (42.2%) of them were females reported from 9 provinces [Kabul (17), Kandahar (14), Herat (4), Nangarhar (4), Balkh (2), Jawzjan (1), Kapisa (1), Kunduz (1), and Takhar (1)].
- The new death was over-five male, reported from Kandahar province.
- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 178 suspected CCHF cases, with 8 associated deaths (CFR=4.5%), were reported. Out of total 178 cases, 176 (98.9%) were over-five, while 66 (37.1%) were females. Also, 146 samples have been tested, 38 of them were positive (positivity rate = 26.0%).
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of suspected CCHF per 100,000 population is reported from Kabul (1.36), followed by Kandahar (1.20), Kapisa (1.04), Jawzjan (0.97), and Nangarhar (0.73) (Figure 15).

Figure 13. Weekly distribution of suspected CCHF cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024 – 03 May 2025, (N=178)

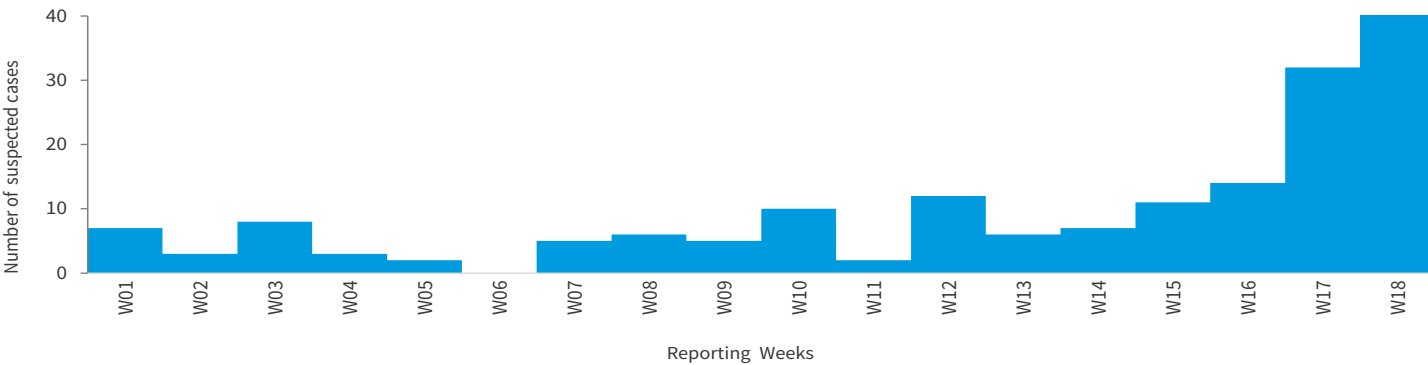


Figure 14. Comparison between the trends of suspected CCHF cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022-2024)

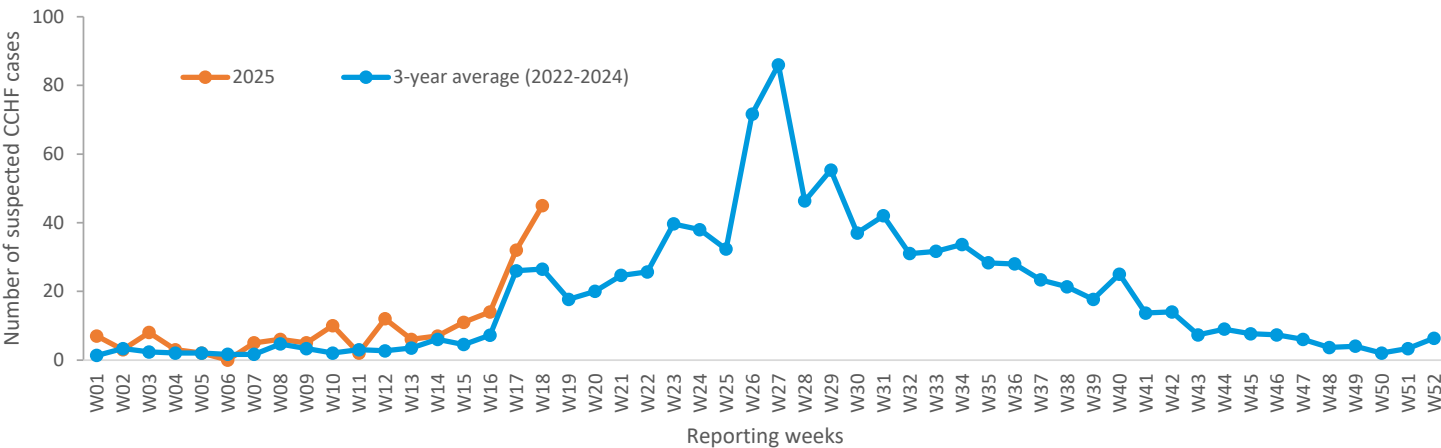
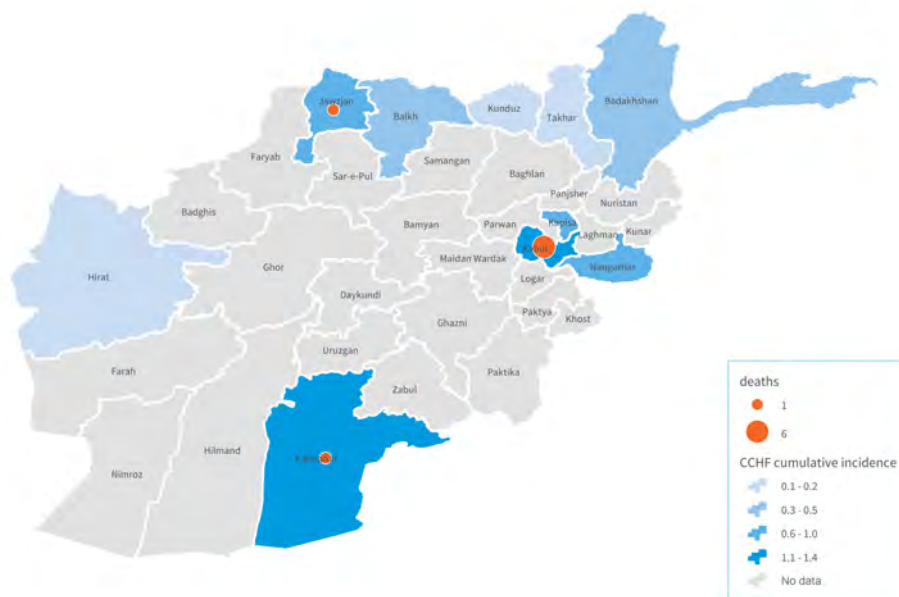




Figure 15. Cumulative incidence of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) cases per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 03 May 2025

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Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) cases cumulative incidence per 100,000 population by province and provincial distribution of deaths 29 Dec 2024-03 May 2025



Updates on the response to the CCHF outbreak

Since the beginning of 2025, the following activities have been conducted as part of outbreak preparedness activities:

- A total of 66 Healthcare Workers (HCWs) including 7 females have been trained on CCHF case management from 34 provinces.
- A total of 31 Lab technicians including 4 females from 6 Regional Reference Laboratories (RRLs), Infectious Disease Hospital (IDH), and Central Public Health Laboratory (CPHL) were trained on the diagnosis of CCHF, Dengue fever, and Mpox.

Malaria

(29 Dec 2024-03 May 2025)



5,591

Total confirmed
Malaria Cases



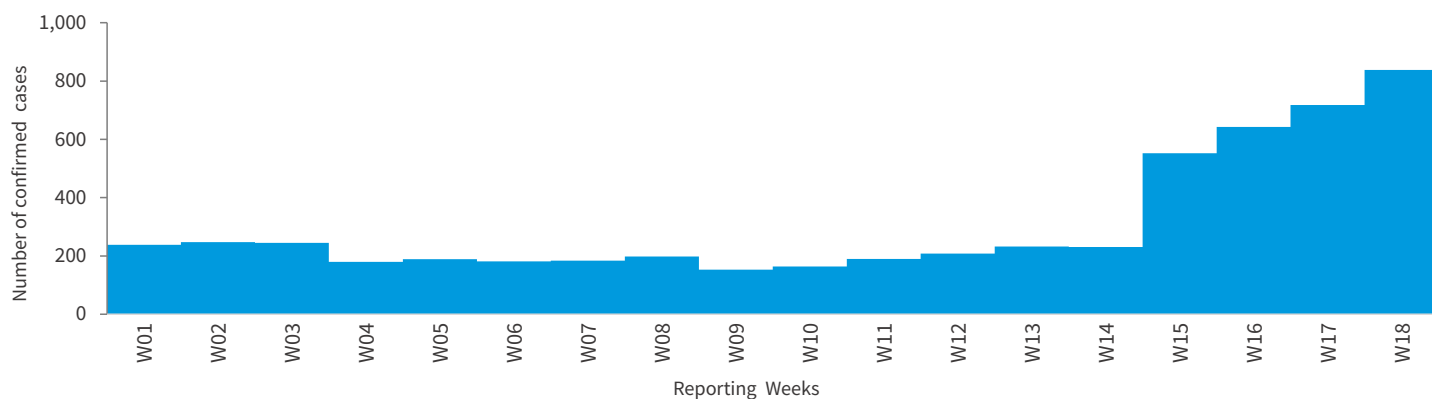
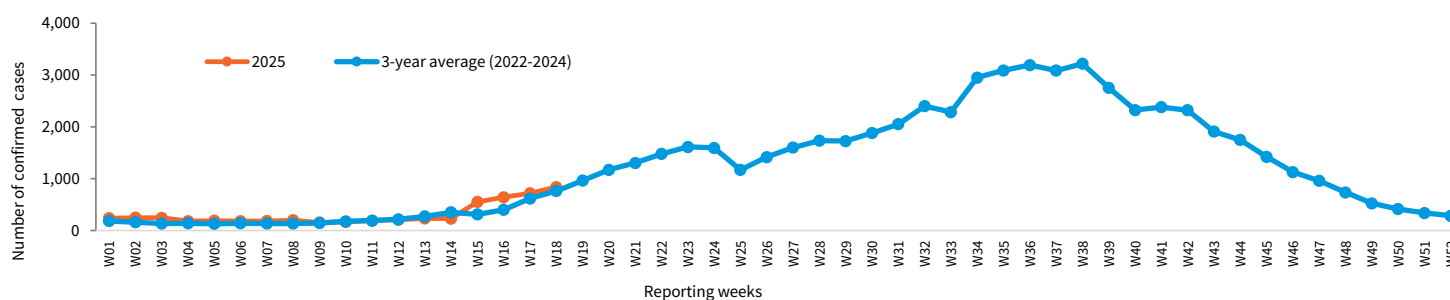
0 (0.0)

Total malaria
deaths (CFR %)

Table 7: Summary of the malaria outbreak in the last eight weeks in Afghanistan (09 Mar – 03 May 2025)

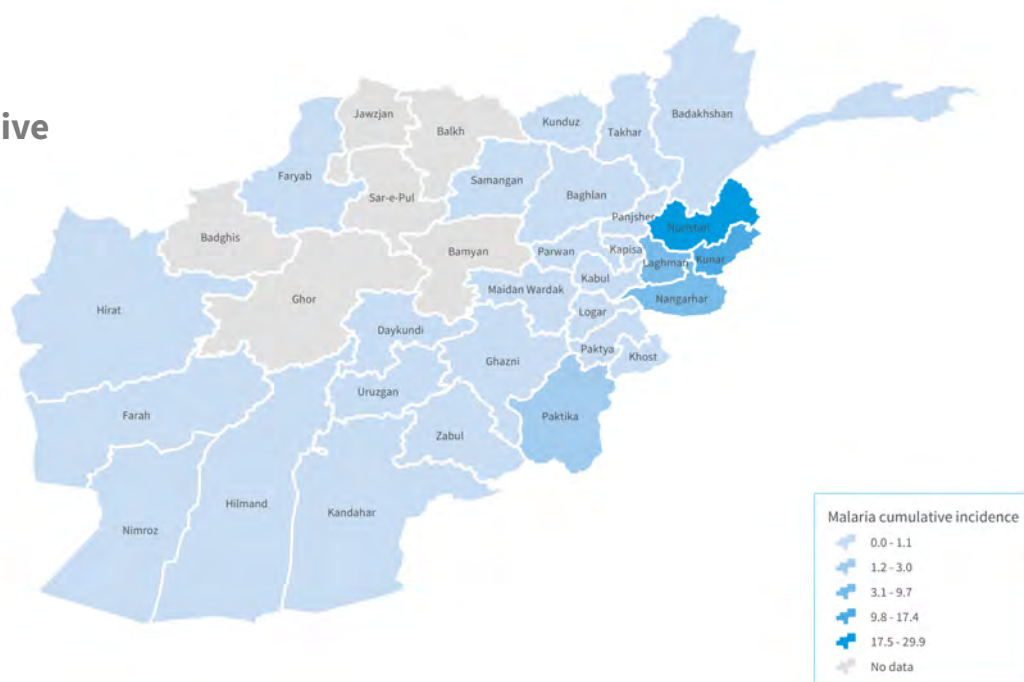
Indicators	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	Trend line
Confirmed cases	190	208	232	231	552	643	718	838	
Confirmed deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CFR (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

- The epi curve of malaria cases shows a gradual increase since week 10-2025, however, a significant increase is noticed in the last 4 weeks. The trend is closely following the 3-year average (2022-2024) (Figures 16 & 17).
- During week 18-2025, 838 cases with no associated deaths were reported from 18 provinces. Out of the total cases, 377 (45.0%) were females and 150 (17.9%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, 5,591 confirmed malaria cases with no associated deaths have been reported. Out of total 5,591 cases, 2,493 (44.6%) were females and 917 (16.4%) were under-five children.
- Since the beginning of 2025, the highest cumulative incidence of malaria per 10,000 population was reported from Nuristan (29.9) followed by Kunar (17.4), Laghman (9.7), and Nangarhar (8.1) (Figure 18).

**Figure 16.** Weekly distribution of malaria cases in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024–03 May 2025 (N=5,591)**Figure 17.** Comparison between the trends of malaria cases in 2025 vs 3-year average (2022–2024)**Figure 18.** Malaria cumulative incidence per 10,000 population by province in Afghanistan, 29 Dec 2024 – 03 May 2025

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Confirmed malaria cumulative
Incidence per 10,000
population by province
29 Dec 2024 – 03 May 2025



Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

[Case definition & alert/outbreak thresholds](#)

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