



Iraq: EWARN & Disease Surveillance Bulletin

2017 Epidemiological Week: 32

Reporting Period: 07 – 13 August, 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ **Number of reporting sites:** (208) reporting sites submitted timely and completely weekly reports through EWARN: (100) in Internally Displaced People’s (IDP) camps, (7) in refugee camps, (93) in mobile clinics and (8) in hospitals.
- ◆ **Total number of consultations:** 100,070 (Male=49,034 and Female=51,036) consultations were reported during this week marking a decrease of 7% when compared to last week, (Week 31=107,468).
- ◆ **The cumulative consultations from Week 01-32** is 2,612,188. (Figure I)

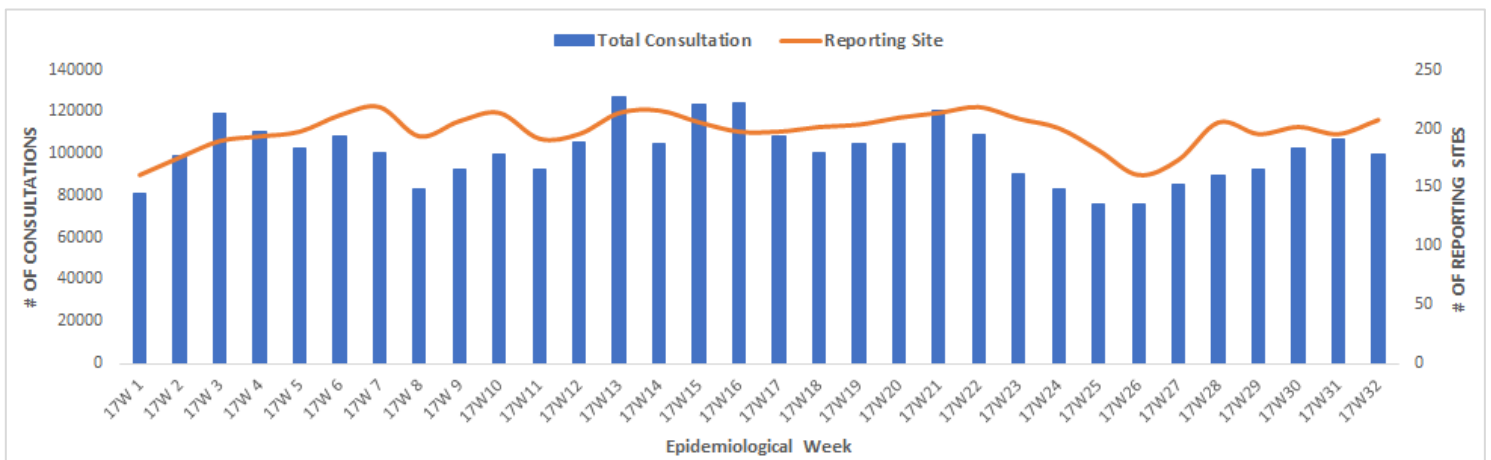


Figure I: Total Consultations and Number of Reporting Sites in Iraq by week in 2017 (Week 01 -32)

- ◆ **Leading causes of morbidity:** Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (n=20,315), Acute Diarrhea (n=5,654) and skin diseases including Scabies (n=1,595) remained the leading causes of morbidity in all camps and displaced population areas. (Figure II)
- ◆ **Number of Alerts:** 1 Alerts (1 suspected meningitis case) was received through EWARN.

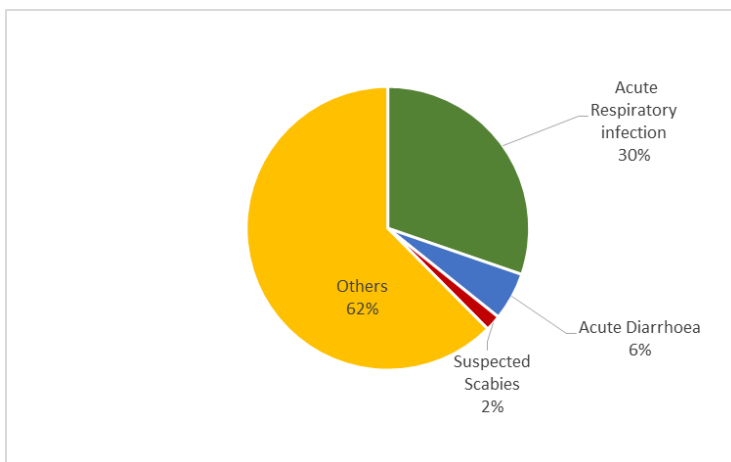


Figure II: Distribution of EWARN cumulative consultations by the common reported disease events in Iraq, Week 32, 2017

Ninewa Governorate

- ◆ 85 reporting sites submitted timely and completely weekly reports through EWARN: (43) in medical mobile clinics, (40) in static health facilities and (2) in hospitals.
- ◆ Total number of consultations in Ninewa Governorate in Week 32 was 60,572, marking a decrease of 12% when compared to last week, (Week 31=67,715). (Figure III)
- ◆ 1 alert (1 suspected measles case) was received through EWARN.

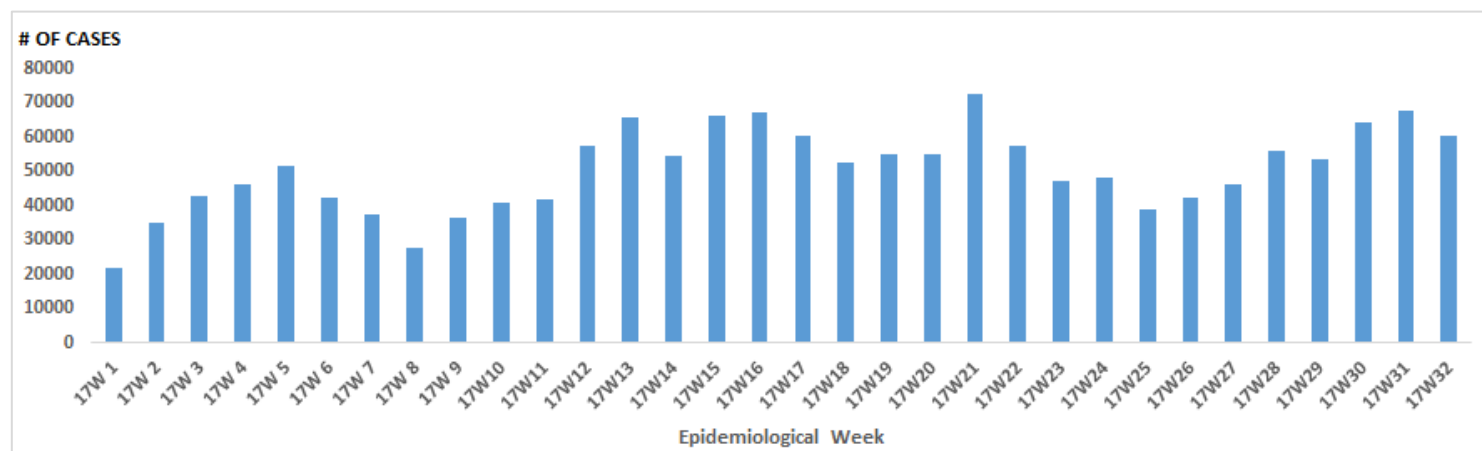


Figure III: Distribution of total consultations in Ninewa Governorate by week, Week 01 -32, 2017

Common reported events:

The most common reported disease events/syndromes during Week 32 in **Ninewa Governorate** were Acute Respiratory Infections (20%), Acute Diarrhea (7%), and skin infestations including Scabies (1%). (Table I)

Table I: Distribution of the common reported disease events in Ninewa Governorate in Week 32, 2017

Health Sector	Acute Respiratory Infection	Acute Diarrhoea	Suspected Leishmaniasis	Suspected Scabies	Other Disease
Al-Hamdaniya	3510	1528	3	238	8786
AL-SHIKHAN	807	166	0	12	2188
AYMEN	2317	640	0	176	18450
AYSER	1106	84	0	102	2925
BARDARASH	72	10	0	63	220
GAYARA	2270	1126	4	173	4776
HATRA	179	142	0	3	1108
Makhmur	678	539	1	55	547
Sinjar	198	39	0	0	647
Telafar	723	70	2	9	1132
TILKAIF	334	72	0	1	883
Grand Total	12194	4416	10	832	41662

Morbidity Patterns

IDP camps

The proportions of Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI) increased, whereas Acute Diarrhea (AD) and skin infestations including Scabies decreased since last week. (Figure IV).

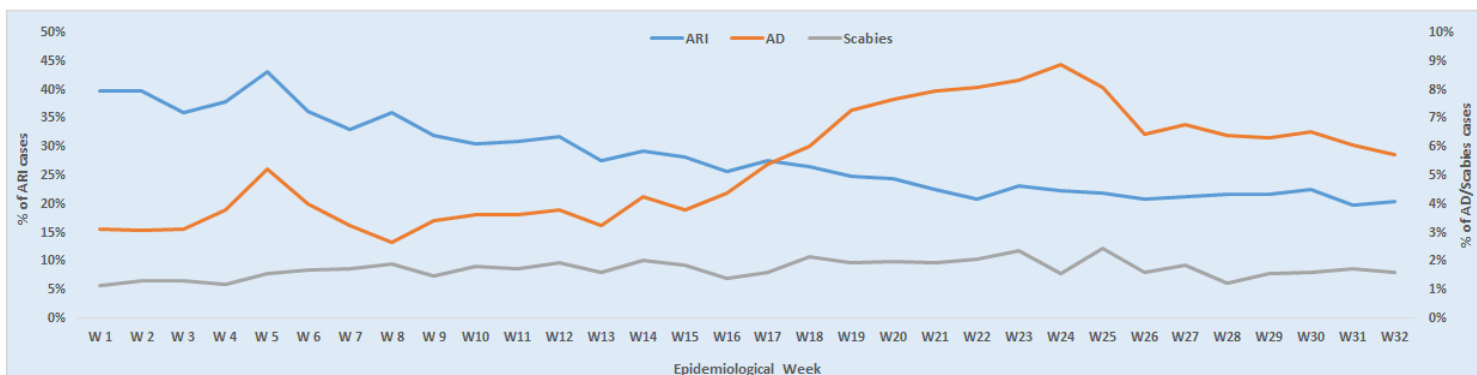


Figure IV: Trends of Proportion of Cases in IDP camps for ARI, AD and Scabies from Week 01 -32, 2017

Refugee camps

The proportions of Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI) and Acute Diarrhea (AD) decreased since last week. (ARI: Week 31= 35%; Week 32= 30%; and AD: Week 31=5%; Week 32=4%); whereas, skin infestations including Scabies increased from 1% in Week 31 to 2% in Week 32. (Figure V)

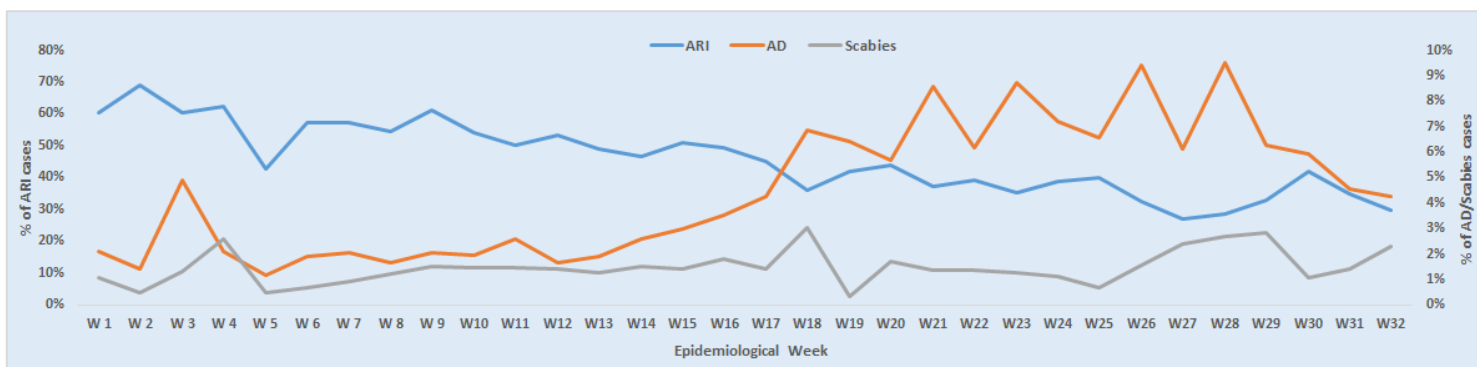


Figure V: Trends of Proportion of Cases in Refugee camps for ARI, AD and Scabies from Week 01 -32, 2017

Distribution of the common diseases by proportion and location for IDP camps in Iraq

Figures VI and VII indicates the proportions and distribution of Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI), Acute Diarrhea (AD) and skin infestations including Scabies, which comprises the highest leading causes of morbidity, reported through Static Health Facilities and Medical Mobile Clinics (MMCs) in IDP camps in Iraq, excluding Ninewa in Week 32.

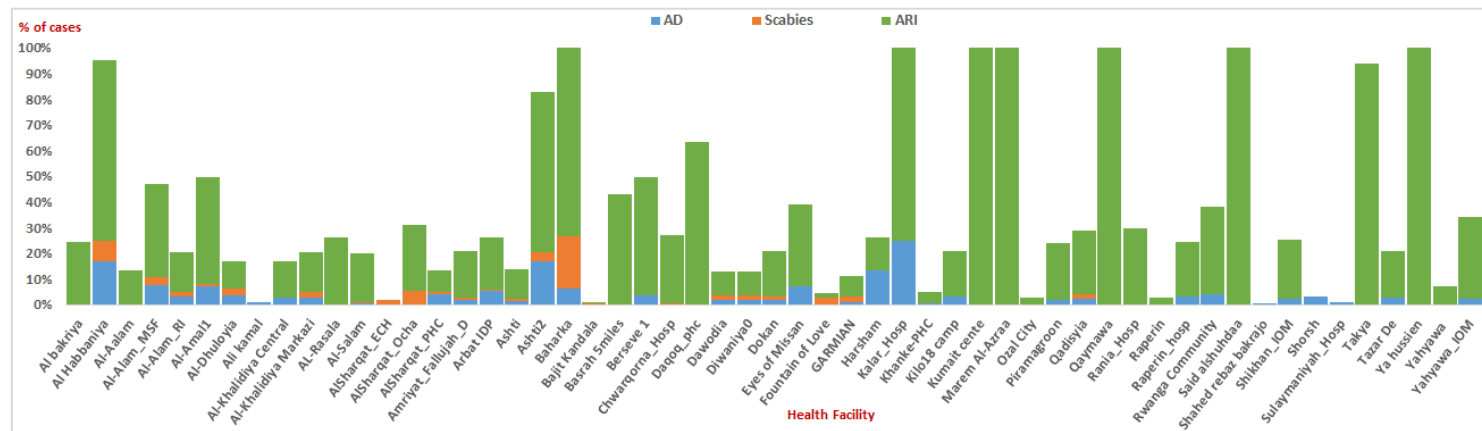


Figure VI: Proportion and distribution of ARI, AD and Scabies cases reported through Static Health Facilities in IDP camps in Iraq, excluding Ninewa

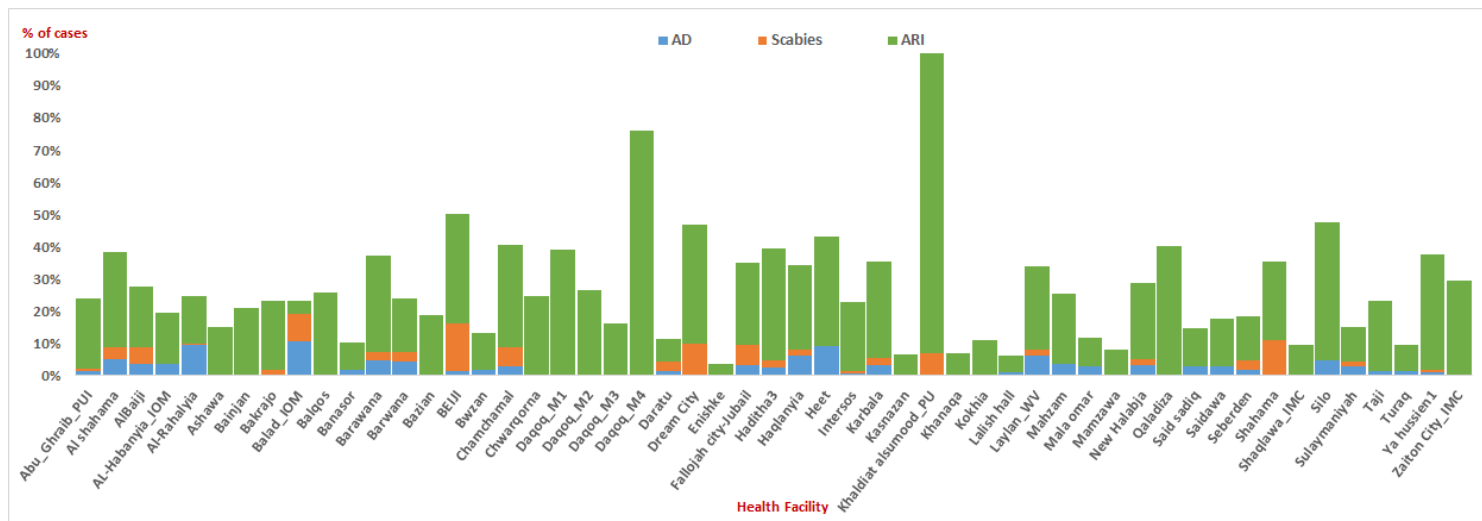


Figure VII: Proportion and distribution of ARI, AD and Scabies cases reported through MMCs in IDP camps in Iraq, excluding Ninewa

Distribution of the common diseases by proportion and location for IDP camps in Ninewa Governorate

Figure VIII and IX indicate the proportions and distribution of Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI), Acute Diarrhea (AD) and skin infestations including Scabies, which comprises the highest leading causes of morbidity, reported through Static Health Facilities and Medical Mobile Clinics (MMCs) in IDP camps in Ninewa Governorate in Week 32.

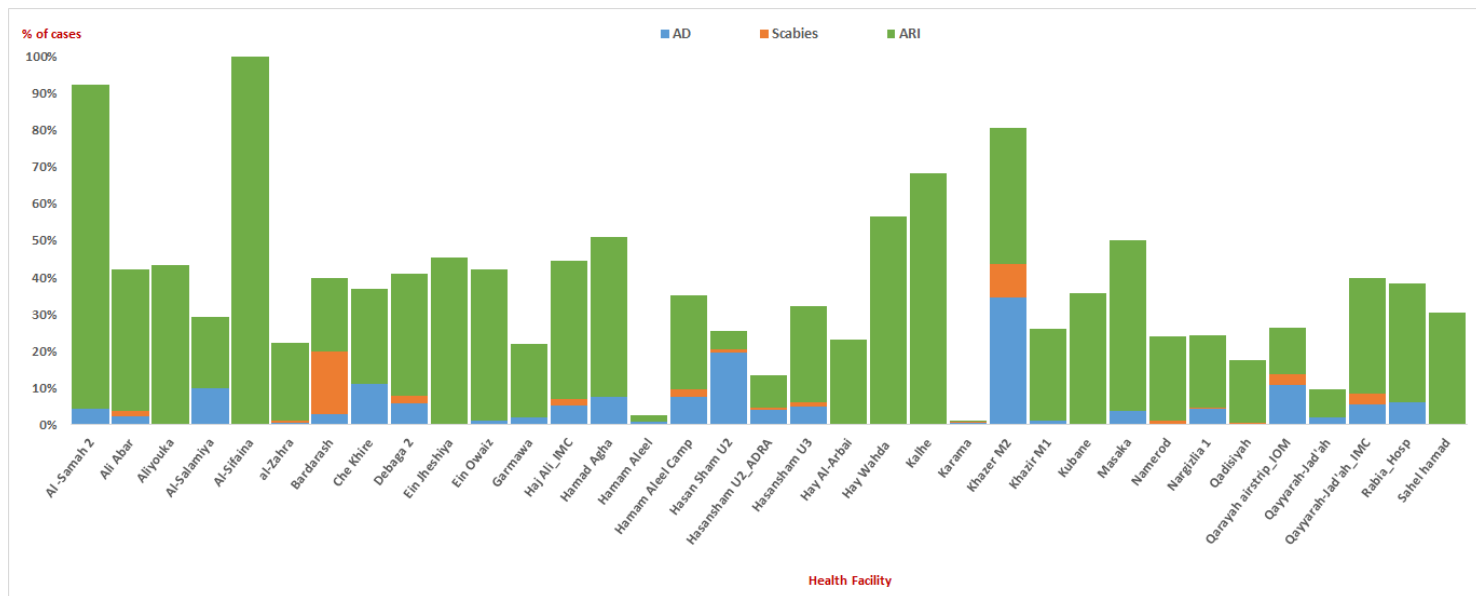


Figure VIII: Proportion and distribution of ARI, AD and Scabies cases reported through Static Health Facilities in IDP camps in Ninewa Governorate

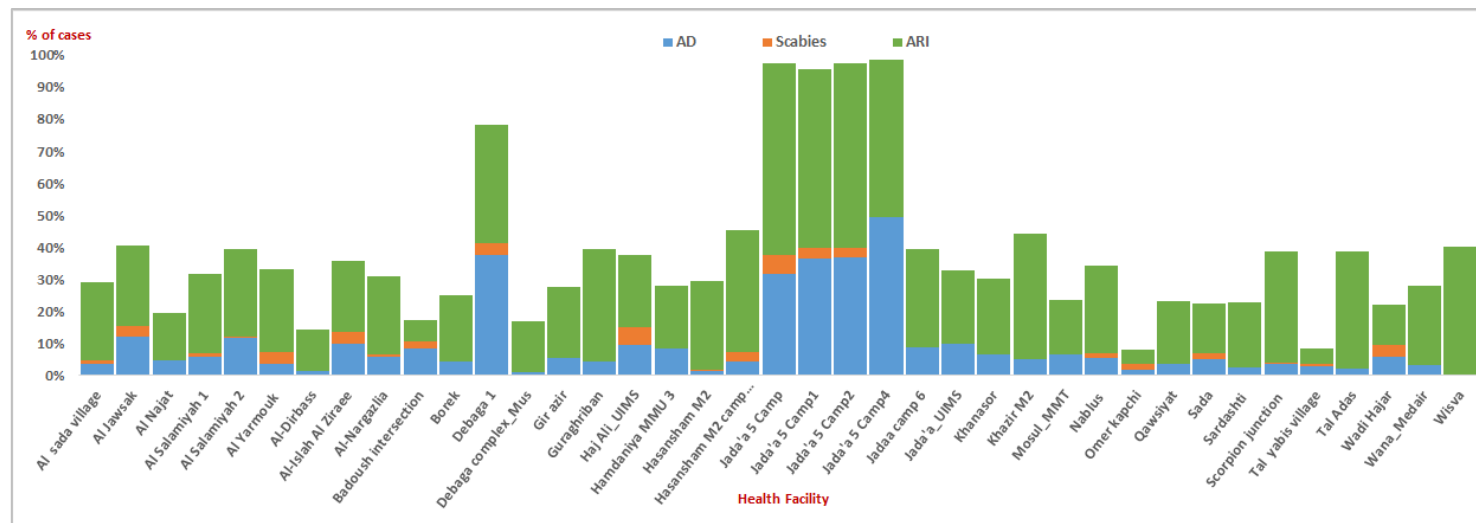


Figure IX: Proportion and distribution of ARI, AD and Scabies cases reported through MMCs in IDP camps in Ninewa Governorate

Distribution of the common diseases by proportion and location for Refugee camps

Figure X indicates the proportions and distribution of Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI), Acute Diarrhea (AD) and skin infestations including Scabies, which comprises the highest leading causes of morbidity, reported in Refugee camps in Iraq, in Week 32.

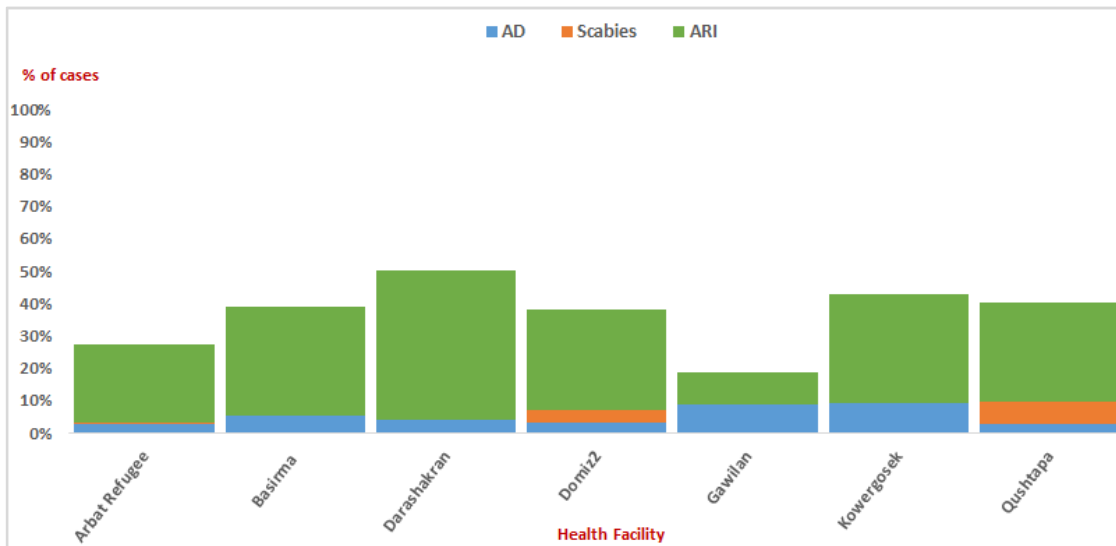


Figure X: Proportion and distribution of ARI, AD and Scabies cases reported in Refugee camps in Iraq

Trends of Acute Diarrhea

Figure XI indicates the trends of Acute Diarrhea reported from Week 01 to Week 18 through the EWARN system. The proportion of Acute Diarrhea (AD) cases decreased since last week. (Week 31=6% and 32=5.6%).

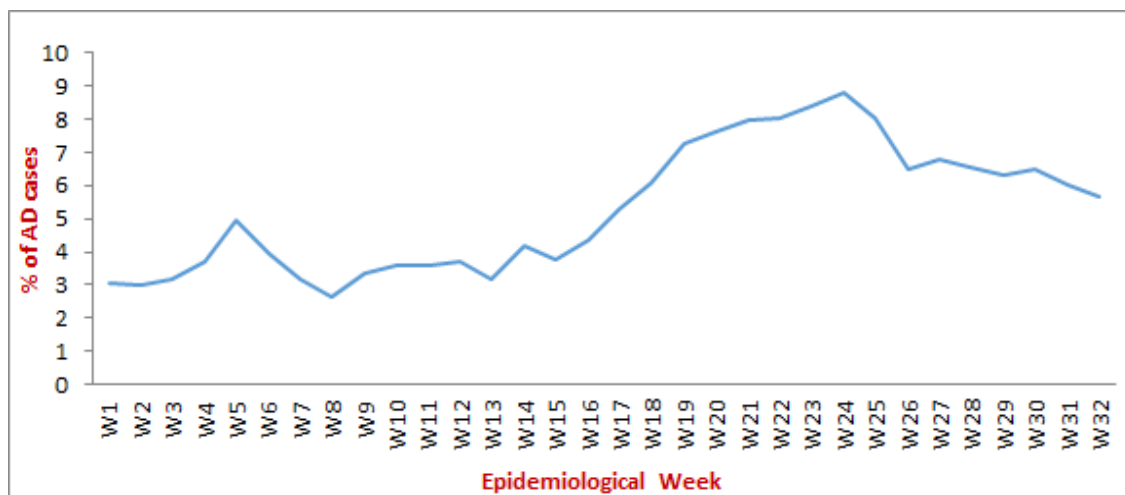


Figure XI: Proportion of Acute Diarrhea reported by week, Week 01-32, 2017

Trends of Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD) and Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) in IDP camps

Figure XII indicates the number of cases of Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD) and Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) reported in IDP camps by week, Week 01-32.

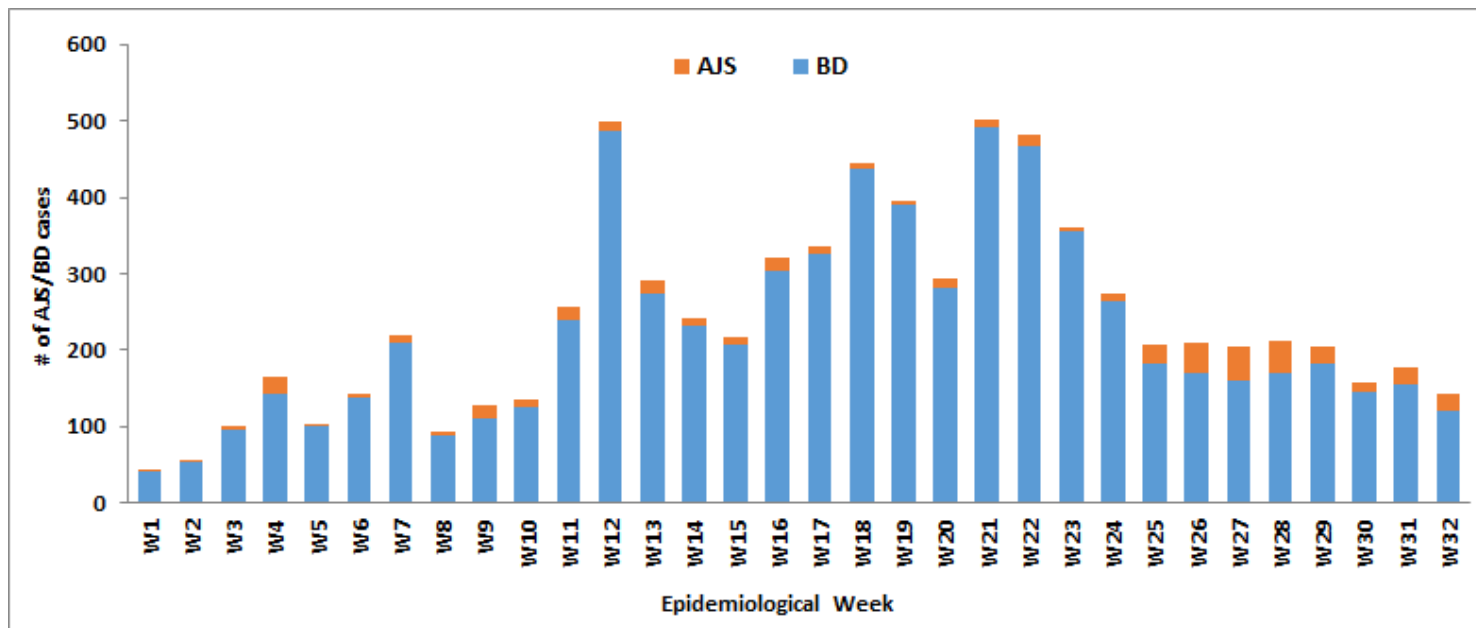


Figure XII: Proportion of waterborne diseases (ABD and AJS) reported in IDP camps by week, Week 01-32, 2017

Trends of waterborne diseases in Refugee camps

Figure XIII indicates the proportion of waterborne diseases (Acute Diarrhea (AD), Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD) and Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS)) revealing an increase in waterborne diseases reported in refugee camps.

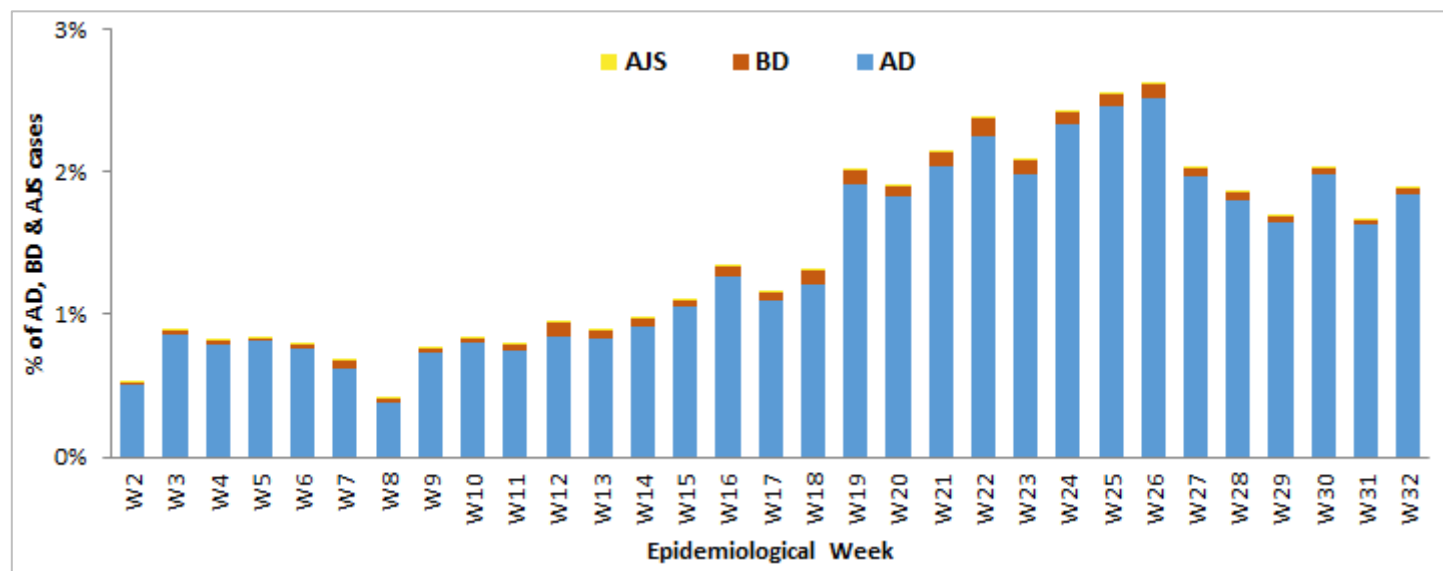


Figure XIII: Proportion of waterborne diseases reported in Refugee camps by week, Week 01-32, 2017

Alerts and Outbreaks

One (1) alert was generated during epidemiological week 32 in Sulaymaniyah governorate. The alert was investigated by Departments of Health, WHO and health partners in the field and responded to within 72 hours; 1 suspected meningitis case turned out False.

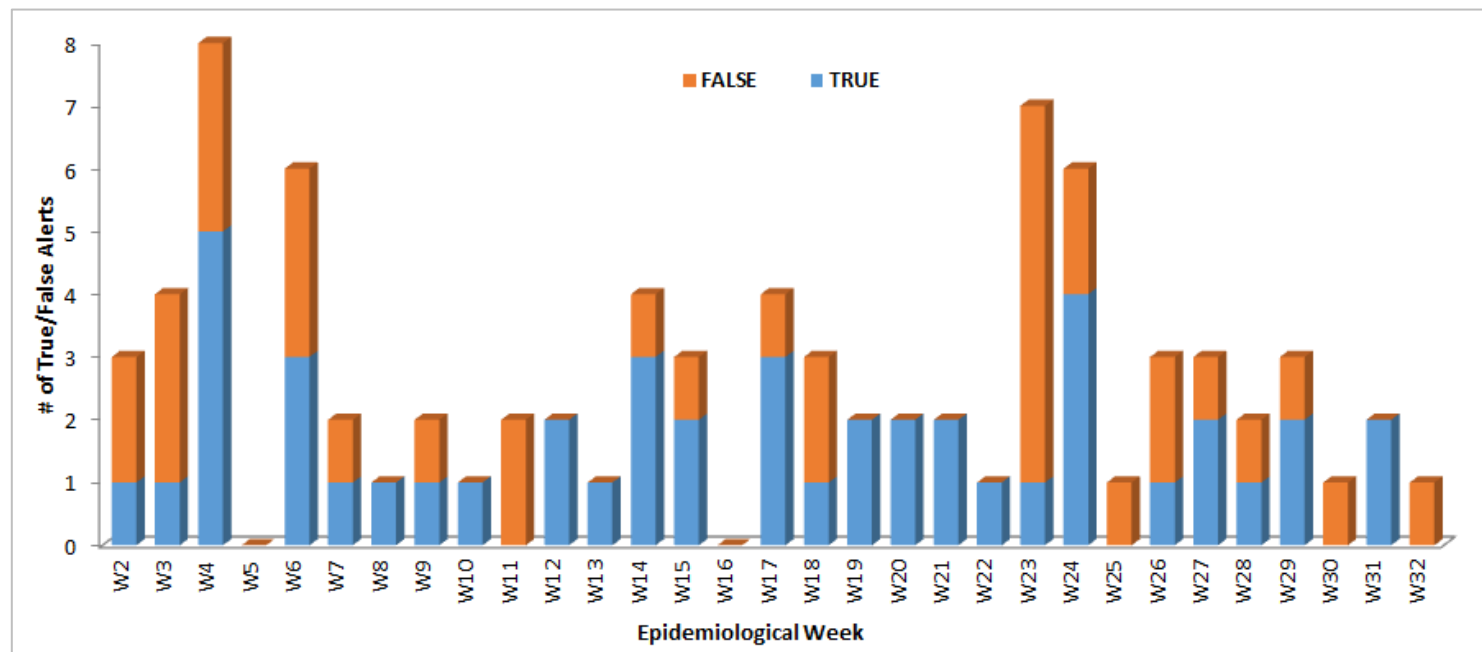


Figure XIV: Number of alerts received through EWARN per week, Week 01-32, 2017

For comments or questions, please contact:

- Dr. Adnan Nawar Khistawi | 07901948067 | adnannawar@gmail.com, Head of Surveillance Section, Federal MOH
- Dr. Renas Omar | 07504482798 | renas.sadiq@yahoo.com, Head of Preventive Department, MOH-KRG
- Dr. Muntasir Elhassan | 07517406904 | elhassanm@who.int, EWARN Coordinator, WHO Iraq
- WHO EWARN Unit emacoirqewarn@who.int

EWARN Dashboard link: <http://irq-data.emro.who.int/ewarn/>

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EWARN bulletins: <http://emro.who.int/irq/ewarns/index.html>