



Highlights

Figure-1: 74 districts reported to DEWS in week 1, 2014

Epidemiological week no. 1 (29 Dec 2013 to 4 Jan 2014)

- **Dengue fever:** During this week, 41 Dengue fever cases have been reported, out of them 40 from province Sindh and 1 from province Punjab. The outbreaks are being responded jointly.
- In this week, **74** districts and 2,291 health facilities have reported to Disease Early Warning System (DEWS), compared to 74 districts with 2,242 health facilities shared weekly data in week 52, 2013 to the DEWS.
- Total **721,698** patients consultations reported this week 1, 2014 compared with **728,067** consultations in week 52, 2013.
- In this week, a total of 52 alerts identified and timely responded. Altogether 21 alerts were for Measles; 10 for Leishmaniasis; 8 for NNT; 6 for Typhoid; 3 each for Diphtheria and Scabies; while 1 for Dengue fever.



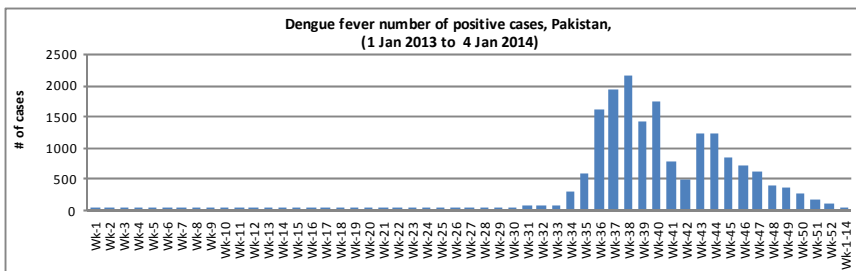
Priority diseases under surveillance in DEWS

- Pneumonia
- Acute Watery Diarrhoea
- Bloody diarrhoea
- Acute Diarrhoea
- Suspected Enteric/Typhoid Fever
- Suspected Malaria
- Suspected Meningitis
- Suspected Dengue fever
- Suspected Viral Hemorrhagic Fever
- Suspected Measles
- Suspected Diphtheria
- Suspected Pertussis
- Suspected Acute Viral Hepatitis
- Neonatal Tetanus
- Acute Flaccid Paralysis
- Scabies
- Cutaneous Leishmaniasis

Cumulative number of selected health events reported in Epi-week 1, 2013 to Week 1, 2014 (1 Jan 2013 to 4 Jan 2014)

Disease	# of Cases	Percentage
ARI	8,359,370	20.05%
Bloody diarrhoea	99,182	<0.5%
Acute diarrhoea	3,040,364	7.29%
S. Malaria	1,761,436	4.23%
Skin Diseases	1,564,821	3.75%
Unexplained fever	1,273,308	3.05%
Total (All consultations)	41,690,074	

Figure-2: Number of Dengue fever positive cases in Pakistan, 1 Jan 2013 to 4 Jan 2014

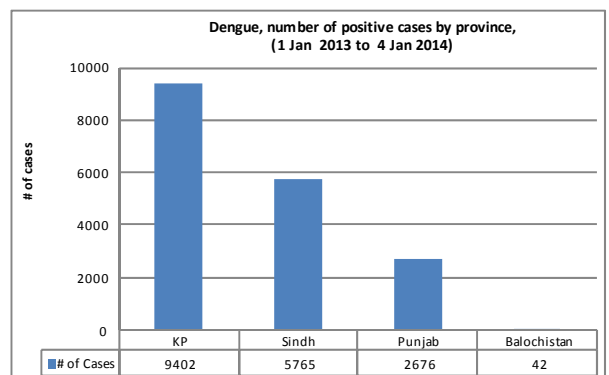


Major health events reported during the Epi-week - 1 (29 Dec 2013 to 4 Jan 2014)

Disease	# of Cases	Percentage
ARI	170,313	23.60%
Bloody diarrhoea	702	<0.5%
Acute diarrhoea	33,428	4.63%
S. Malaria	18,037	2.50%
Skin Diseases	23,839	3.30%
Unexplained fever	19,745	2.74%
Total (All consultations)	721,698	

From 1st January 2013 to 4 January 2014, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported 9,402; Sindh 5,765, Punjab 2,676, and Balochistan 42 confirmed Dengue fever cases.

In 2013 Dengue fever cases are reported from the less endemic areas also. A huge outbreak is confronted in district Swat and increasing number of Dengue fever cases are reported from adjacent district also and cases are also reported from Gawadar district in Balochistan province and Karachi in Sindh province.



Outbreaks (Wk-52/2013):

Date	Disease	Province	District	Area	<5M	>5M	<5F	>5F	Action Taken
28-Dec	Leishmaniasis	Balochistan	Quetta	Hazar Ganji, BHU Hazar Ganji	0	11	0	7	Alert for 18 cutaneous Leishmaniasis cases were reported from BHU Hazar Gunji. The cases were belongs to different locations. Injection Glucantime provided to health facility to treat all the registered cases. Information shared with DoH.
28-Dec	Leishmaniasis	Balochistan	Quetta	Village Marriabad, BHU Marriabad	0	12	0	8	Alert for 20 cutaneous Leishmaniasis cases were reported from BHU Marriabad. Injection Glucantime provided to health facility to treat all the registered cases. Information shared with DoH.
23-Dec	DF	Punjab	Lahore	Nishter Town UC 135	0	6	0	1	1 confirmed and 6 suspected cases of Dengue fever notified from Teaching Hospitals in Lahore. 1 blood sample taken and sent to laboratory testing and result found IgM positive. PCR request sent for Two cases serotyping and genotyping, results awaited. The confirmed case admitted and kept in isolation ward (HDU) of Teaching hospital. Health education session was given to the community on proper solid waste disposal and improved water storage practices, protective clothing and repellents. Follow-up planned. Information shared with ADG(VBD) and EDO-H Lahore.
24-Dec	DF	Punjab	Lahore	Nishter Town UC 136	0	3	0	1	1 confirmed and 3 suspected cases of Dengue fever notified from Teaching hospitals in Lahore. 1 blood sample taken and sent to lab for detection of dengue specific antibodies, result found for IgM positive. PCR request was sent for 2 cases to IPH for serotyping and genotyping result is awaited. The confirmed case was admitted and kept in isolation ward (HDU) of Teaching hospital. Health education session given to the community on proper solid waste disposal and improved water storage practices, protective clothing and repellents Community - based environmental management for improved water storage practices to remove mosquito breeding sites. Information shared with ADG(VBD) and EDO-H Lahore.
25-Dec	DF	Punjab	Lahore	Cantonment C1,C2, W1	0	5	0	2	2 confirmed and 5 suspected cases of Dengue fever notified from Teaching Hospital in Lahore. 2 blood samples were taken and sent to lab for detection of dengue specific antibodies, result for IgM positive for both the cases. PCR request was sent for 3 cases to IPH for serotyping and genotyping, results awaited. The confirmed cases were admitted and kept in isolation ward (HDU) of Teaching hospital. There is no travel history of patient found. Vector surveillance was carried out at confirmed case Location, Larva was found inside few house near the address of confirmed cases. Health education session given to the community on proper solid waste disposal and improved water storage practices, protective clothing and use of repellents, Community-based environmental management for improved water storage practices to remove mosquito breeding sites. Follow-up planned. Information shared with ADG (VBD) and EDO-H Lahore.

Table-1: Number of alerts and outbreaks reported and investigated with appropriate response

Disease	2013		Current week 1, 2014		2014	
	A	O	A	O	A	O
Acute watery diarrhoea	142	40	0	0	0	0
Acute jaundice syndrome	49	6	0	0	0	0
Bloody diarrhoea	45	3	0	0	0	0
CCHF	90	47	0	0	0	0
Dengue fever	300	66	1	0	1	0
Diphtheria	84	19	3	0	3	0
Measles	3357	281	21	0	21	0
Pertussis	46	10	0	0	0	0
NNT + tetanus	349	0	8	0	8	0
Malaria	25	6	0	0	0	0
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	621	51	10	0	10	0
Others	520	5	9	0	9	0
Total	5628	534	52	0	52	0

Figure-3: Number of alerts received and responded, week 50 2013 to 1 2014

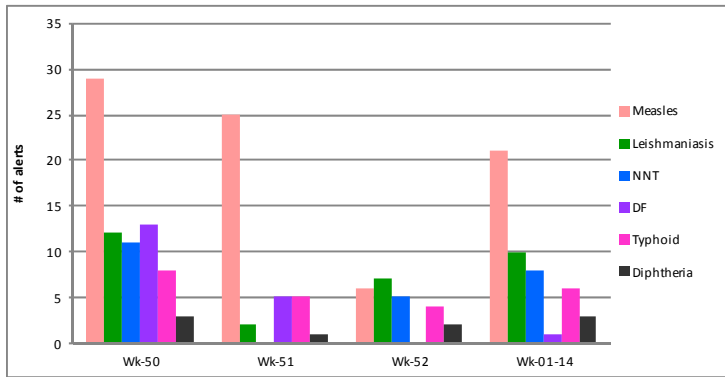
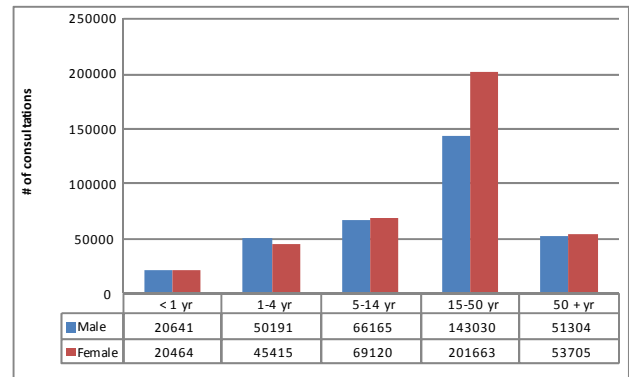
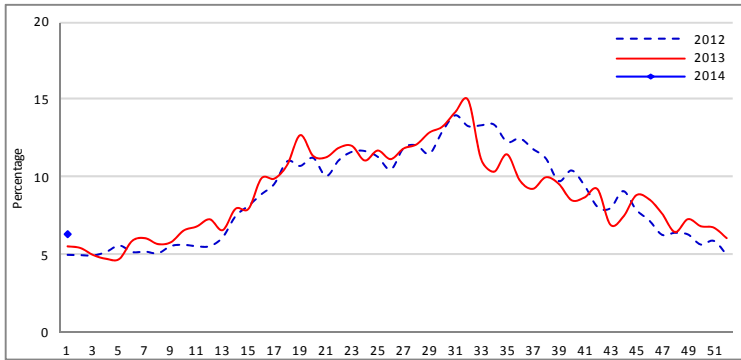


Figure-4: Number of consultations by age and gender, week 1, 2014



Province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

Figure-5: Weekly trend of Acute diarrhoea, province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



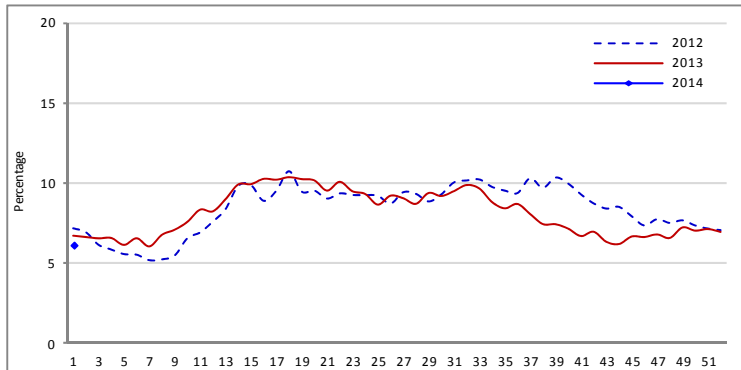
131 health facilities from 8 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa sent reports to DEWS with a total of 32,036 patients consultations reported in week 1, 2014.

A total of 16 Measles alerts were reported and appropriate measures were taken.

The weekly trend of Acute diarrhoea is showing increased as compared with last week in KP, and the situation needs continuous attention in the province.

Province Sindh:

Figure-6: Weekly trend of Acute diarrhoea, province Sindh



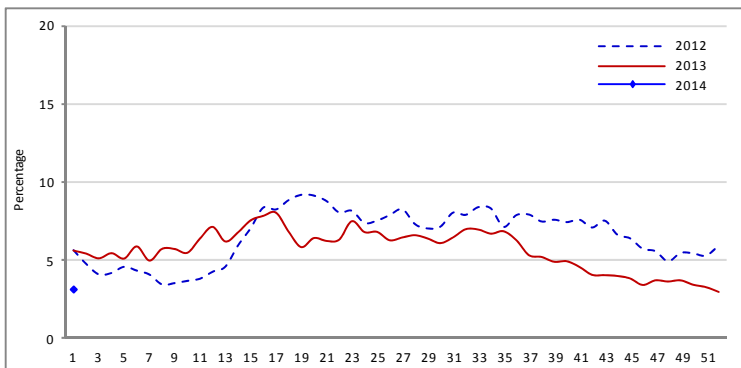
819 health facilities from 23 districts in Sindh province reported to DEWS with a total of 208,542 patient consultations in week 1, 2014.

A total of 15 alerts were received and appropriate measures were taken. Altogether 7 alerts were for NNT; 3 each for Leishmaniasis and Measles; while 1 each for Dengue fever and Diphtheria.

The proportion of AD for the province is showing minor decrease as compared with last week, and during this season 18 AWD outbreaks identified and responded, and the situation needs continuous attention in the province.

Province Punjab:

Figure-7: Trend of Acute diarrhoea, province Punjab



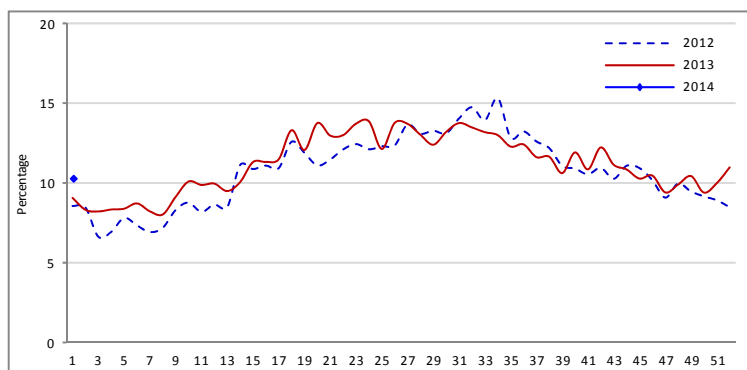
950 health facilities from 18 districts in province Punjab reported to DEWS with a total of 422,571 patients consultations in week 1, 2014.

Total 13 alerts were received and appropriate measures were taken. Altogether 6 alerts were for Typhoid; 3 for Scabies; 2 for Diphtheria; while 1 each for Leishmaniasis and Measles were responded in province Punjab.

The weekly trend of AD in Punjab showing decrease as compared with last week, but required vigilant monitoring of the situation.

Province Balochistan:

Figure-8: Weekly trend of Acute diarrhoea, province Balochistan



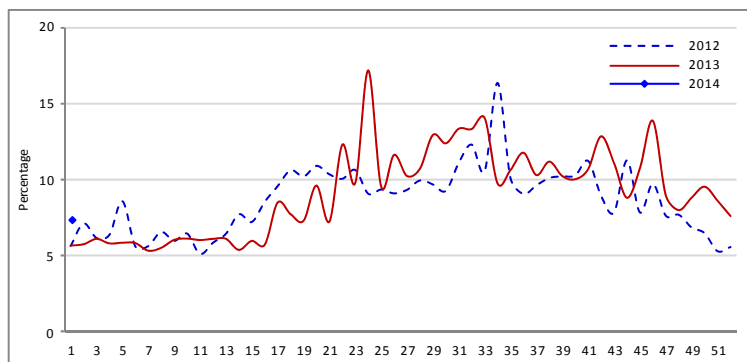
272 health facilities from 13 districts in province Balochistan reported to DEWS with a total of 35,795 patients consultations in week 1, 2014.

1 alert for Leishmaniasis was reported and appropriate measures were taken.

In this week the weekly proportion of AD showing increase as compared with last week. Vigilant monitoring of the situation is required.

FATA:

Figure-9: Weekly trend of Acute diarrhoea, FATA

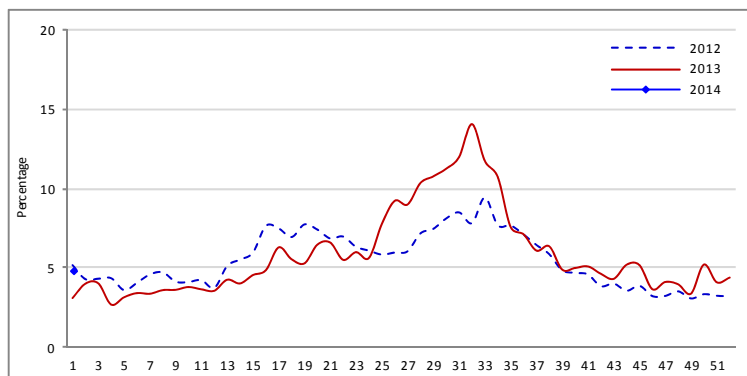


39 health facilities from 3 agencies in FATA reported to DEWS with a total of 11,668 patients consultations in week 1, 2014.

A total of 5 alerts, 4 were for Leishmaniasis; while 1 for NNT were reported in week 1, 2014. Fluctuating and high weekly trend of Acute diarrhoea is noted in FATA and required vigilant monitoring.

State of Azad Jammu and Kashmir:

Figure-10: Weekly trend of Acute diarrhoea, AJ&K



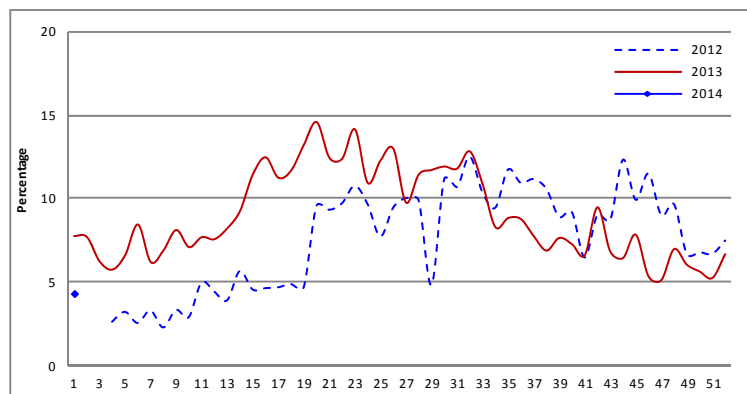
76 health facilities from 8 districts in AJ&K reported to DEWS with a total of 10,528 patients consultations in week 1, 2013.

2 alerts, 1 each for Leishmaniasis and Measles were reported from AJ&K in week 1, 2014, and appropriate measures were taken.

Weekly trend of Acute diarrhoea showing minor decrease as compared with last week, but vigilant monitoring of the situation is required.

Islamabad:

Figure-11: Weekly trend of Acute diarrhoea, Islamabad



4 health facilities reported to DEWS on time with a total of 558 patients consultations in week 1, 2014.

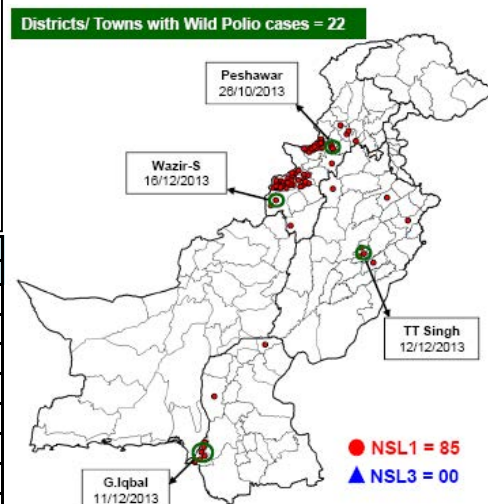
No alert for any disease was reported in week 1, 2014.

Weekly trend of Acute diarrhoea showing decrease as compared with last week, but vigilant monitoring of the situation is required.

Distribution of Wild Polio Virus cases in Pakistan 2012 and 2013

In this week 1 (29 Dec 2013 to 4 Jan 2014), two new type-1 wild polio cases have been reported in the country, one each from Federally Administered Tribal Areas (South Waziristan agency) and Sindh (Gulshan-e-Iqbal Town Karachi). This brings the total number of polio cases in 2013 to 85 as compared to 58 in 2012, the number of infected districts/towns/tribal agencies/ FR areas in the country are 22 in 2013 as compared to 28 in 2012.

It is important to mention that 82% of total polio cases (70 cases) are from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (10 cases) and FATA (60 cases). North Waziristan agency in FATA, alone has reported 31 wild polio cases indicating very intense viral circulation in the tribal agency.



Province	2012			2013		
	P1	P3	P1+P3	P1	P3	P1+P3
Punjab	2	-	-	7	-	-
Sindh	4	-	-	8	-	-
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27	-	-	10	-	-
FATA	17	2	1	60	-	-
Balochistan	4	-	-	-	-	-
AJ&K	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilgit-Baltistan	1	-	-	-	-	-
Islamabad	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	55	2	1	85	-	-

Follow up of CCHF

In week 1, 2014, no new CCHF cases reported from any district. A total of 100 suspected, 64 confirmed CCHF cases and 20 deaths have been reported country wide in year 2013.

In 2012, a total of 62 suspected cases were reported throughout the country with 41 cases confirmed and in total 18 deaths; of which 13 deaths (CFR is 31.7%) are reported of the lab confirmed cases and 5 deaths are reported as suspected CCHF cases. 23 confirmed cases were reported from Balochistan; 7 from Sindh; 6 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 5 from Punjab. Table on right illustrates situation of CCHF cases in 2012-13.

Approximately all the cases had contact history with animal trading/handling, tick bite, contact with patient, tannery worker, butcher/animals slaughtering, and fresh animal skin. There is ongoing trade of animals and animal skins with movement intra Pakistan and between neighboring countries (Afghanistan and Iran).

Province		2012			2013		
		Suspected	Lab confirmed	Deaths	Suspected	Lab confirmed	Deaths
AJ&K		0	0	0	1	1	0
Balochistan	Afghanistan*	5	5	3	12	6	2
	Balochistan	33	18	4	54	33	7
ICT		-	-	-	4	4	1
KPK		9	6	5	9	9	4
Punjab		8	5	3	18	9	5
Sindh		7	7	3	2	2	1
Total		62	41	18	100	64	20

Focus on Dengue fever:

Dengue fever represents one of the most recent and emerging public health challenges with an ever-increasing incidence across the globe, way beyond its original impact area in the tropics. As estimated 2.5 billion people, are said to be at risk from this viral infection across the world. Dengue has emerged as a global problem after 1950's. Incidence of disease can be ascribed to a number of diverse factors related to hygiene, urban decay, environmental problems, changed living styles and physical factors. With a rapidly evolving epidemiology, the disease appears to have become more common in recent years and disturbing numbers of human mortalities have been reported.

The first confirmed outbreak of DF in Pakistan was in 1994 but the sudden rise in cases and annual epidemic trend occurred first in Karachi in November 2005. To assist with vector control, WHO entomologists studied the Aedes mosquito in Karachi during the 2005 outbreak and used the information to design Pakistan-specific control interventions. The worst ever epidemic of Dengue fever reported in Pakistan was in 2011, and reporting of cases started in August in Lahore – Punjab, with over 16,580 confirmed cases and 257 deaths reported from Lahore district and an additional 5000 cases and 60 deaths reported from the rest of the province.

In 2013 Dengue fever cases are reported from the less endemic areas also. A huge outbreak is confronted in district Swat and increasing number of Dengue fever cases are reported from adjacent district also and cases are also reported from Gawadar district in Balochistan province and Karachi in Sindh province. There is no vaccine available against dengue, and there are no specific medications to treat a dengue infection. This makes prevention the most important step, and prevention means avoiding mosquito bites if you live in or travel to an endemic area.

Patient management at home:

- If a person is having fever for more than 2 days with headache, retro-orbital pain, myalgia and arthralgia, it can be taken as a suspected dengue fever case and basic care should be started at home as follow
- Let the patient rest and reduce fever by sponging patient with tepid water. If the patient is shivering, stop sponging, and cover the patient with blanket. Give paracetamol every 4 hours only if the patient still has high fever $>39^{\circ}\text{C}$. **Do not give the patient Aspirin or Brufen or similar medicine.**
- If patient has any of the warning signs he/she should go to the hospital as soon as possible.

Warning signs (WS):

Following are the warning signs of the Dengue Hemorrhagic fever and require immediate referral to the hospital.

- Persistent vomiting, not drinking
- Severe abdominal pain, lethargy and restlessness
- Hematemesis, bleeding from gums and nose, excessive menstrual bleeding
- Hemoglobinuria, giddiness, pale, cold clammy hands and feet
- No/less urine for 4-6 hours

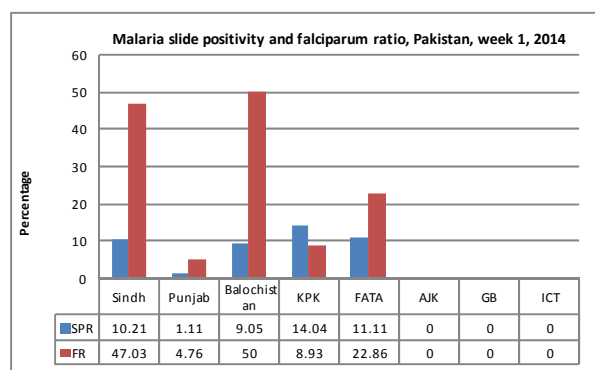
Prevention:

- The best way to reduce mosquitoes is to eliminate the places where the mosquito lays eggs, like water storage containers in and around the home, animal watering containers, flower planter dishes. Keep these containers empty or cover water storage barrels properly. Look for standing water indoors such as in vases with fresh flowers and clean at least once a week.
- The adult mosquitoes like to bite inside as well as around homes, during the day and at night when the lights are on. To protect yourself, wear long sleeves and pants, and use repellent on your skin while indoors or out.
- Use Mosquito coils, electric vapor mats during the day time. Curtains can also be treated with insecticides.
- Also, make sure window and door screens are secure and without holes. If available, use air-conditioning.
- If someone in your house is ill with dengue, take extra precautions to prevent mosquitoes from biting the patient and going on to bite others household members. Keep the dengue patient under the bed net.

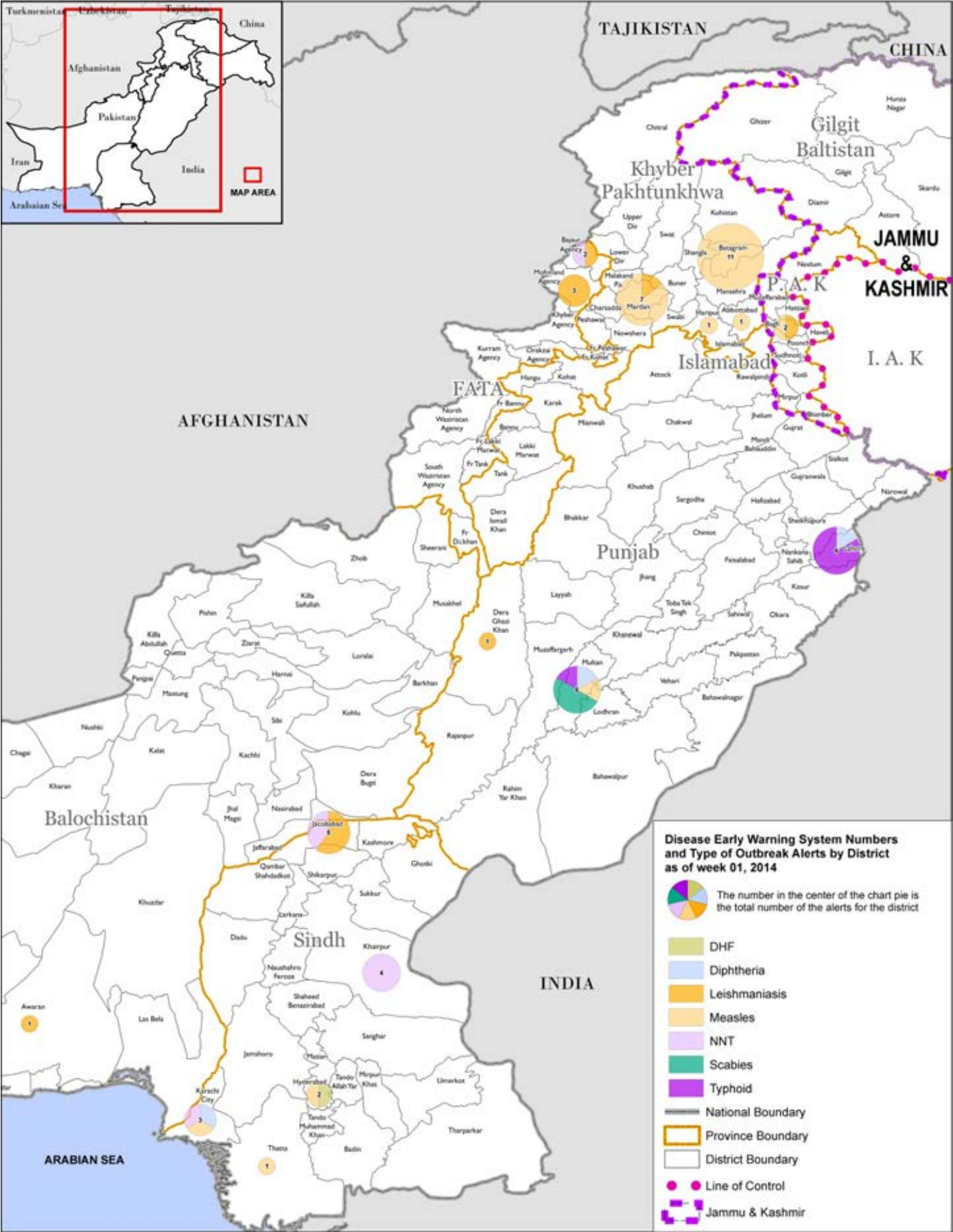
Malaria:

The chart at below shows the Malaria slide positivity and Falciparum ratio in week 52, 2013. Total number of Malaria cases tested in this week is 5,482 out of which 393 were found positive; 244 for P. Vivax; 73 for P. Falciparum; while 76 for Mixed (SPR = 7.17%; F.R = 37.91%).

Malaria tests \ Province	Sindh	Punjab	Balochistan	KPK	FATA	AJK	GB	ICT
P. Vivax	98	20	48	51	27	0	0	0
P. Falciparum	17	1	44	5	6	0	0	0
Mixed	70	0	4	0	2	0	0	0
# tested	1812	1895	1061	399	315	0	0	0
SPR	10.21	1.11	9.05	14.04	11.11	0	0	0
FR	47.03	4.76	50	8.93	22.86	0	0	0



Alerts and outbreaks, week 1, 2014



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