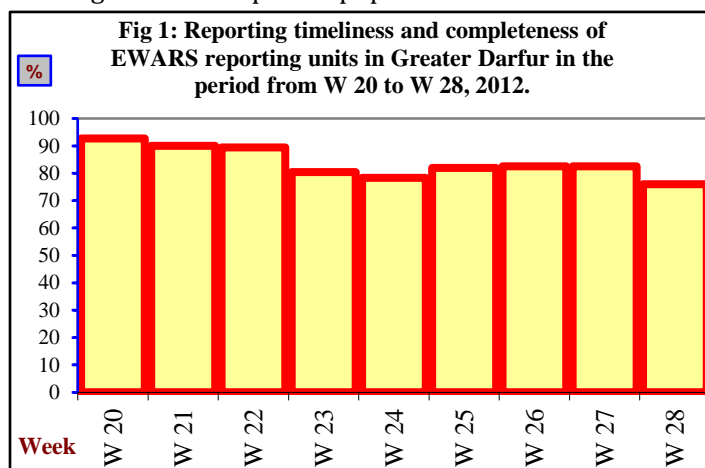




### I. Reporting Timeliness & Completeness

This week 76% reporting timeliness & completeness of EWARS reports was achieved in Greater Darfur (fig.1). A total no. of 41624 consultations was seen this week among 2015091 reported populations under surveillance.



### II. Diseases of Public Health Importance

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), Bloody Diarrhoea (BD), Clinical Malaria (MAL), remain the leading causes of morbidity in Darfur (table 1). This week, no case of suspected meningitis was reported in Greater Darfur compared to two (02) cases reported last week. In addition, two (02) cases of suspected measles were reported in Darfur (0 cases in South, 02 in West Darfur and 0 case in North Darfur) compared to five (05) cases reported last week. A total of nine (09) deaths were reported in West and North Darfur and were attributed to other causes (8 fatalities) and ARI (1 fatality). No death reported, through EWARS, in South Darfur.

**Table 1: Incidence rate (IR) per 10000 population of ARI, Bloody Diarrhoea & Malaria reported in Greater Darfur, W 25 to W 28, 2012.**

State	Disease	Incidence Rate			
		W 25	W 26	W 27	W 28
South Darfur	ARI	11.6	10.4	9.1	9.4
	BD	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.9
	MAL	2.4	3.6	4.1	4.1
West Darfur	ARI	20.9	18.8	16.9	16.9
	BD	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.2
	MAL	4.0	5.3	5	5.3
North Darfur	ARI	36.6	32.9	32.9	37.7
	BD	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.5
	MAL	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.8

### 0Disease morbidity in East Sudan

Please refer to table 2 below comparing incidence rate/10000 population in the eastern states (Gedarif, Kassala and Red Sea).

**Table 2: Comparison of Incidence rate (IR) per 10,000 populations of common diseases reported in East Sudan, W 25 to W 28, 2012.**

State	Disease	Incidence Rate			
		W 25	W 26	W 27	W 28
Kassala	MAL	9.5	10.5	10.8	18.7
	TB	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Typhoid F.	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6
	BD	2.0	1.8	2.5	3.0
Gedarif	Bilharzias	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
	MAL	10.1	8.4	8.2	9.6
	TB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Typhoid F.	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.1
	Kala-Azar	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	BD	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.6
Red Sea	Viral H.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	MAL	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3
	Viral H.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	BD	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
	Measles	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

During this week the reporting completeness was 97.5%, 97% and 96.2% in Kassala, Gedarif and Red Sea state compared to previous week figures of 96.2%, 98% and 100% respectively. Malaria remains the main cause of morbidity in east Sudan, during this week malaria counted 10.7% of total consultations compared to 8.7% last week.

### III. Outbreak Preparedness and Response

#### III.I epidemic meningitis in the meningitis belt

As the 2011–2012 meningitis season winds down in sub-Saharan Africa, the 14 countries that have an enhanced disease surveillance system (including Sudan) reported 20265 meningitis cases and 1732 deaths. Burkina Faso and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have been the worst affected, but laboratory tests confirmed that *Nisseria meningitidis* (Nm) W135, Nm X, and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* have been responsible for most cases in Burkina Faso. Laboratory data are awaited from DRC. In general terms, the 2011–2012 epidemic season was characterized by widespread activity of Nm W135, with outbreaks of relative low intensity in several countries (Source: Meningitis Vaccine Project, News Digest no 33, Q2 2012).