

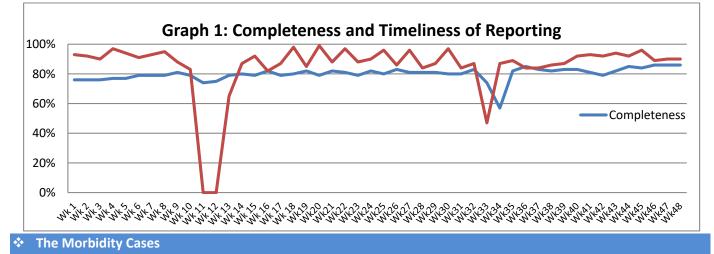
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EWARS Weekly Bulletin Week No. 48: (25 November to 1 December 2018) Svria: The PH&CCD Directorates-MOH & WHO

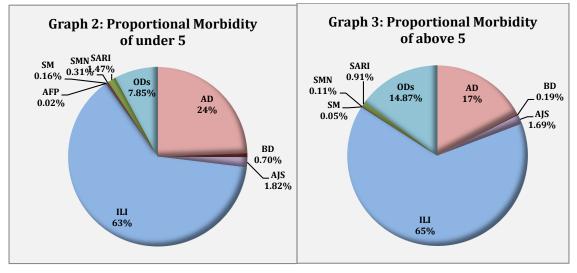


Highlights:

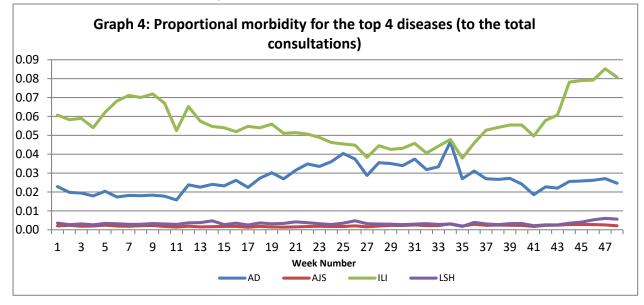
- 41 suspected acute jaundice syndrome were reported in Daraa in week 47.
- 2 cases of acute paralysis flaccid reported from Hassakeh (2), and Swaida (1).
- Completeness& Timeliness of Reporting
- The overall completeness of reporting was 83 %; (1050 out of total 1265 EWARS sentinel sites).
 14 governorates have reported this week.
 - Timeliness of reporting was 93%.



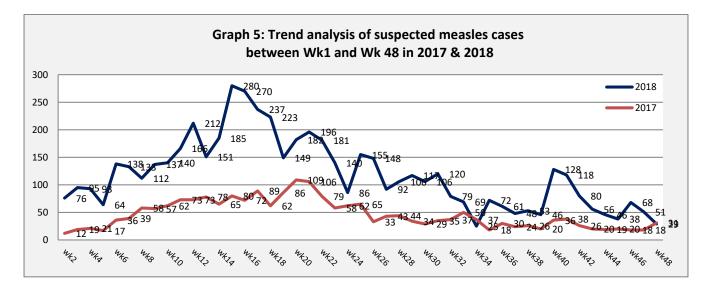
- Out of a total of 235,154 consultations, 30,952 EWARS notifiable cases were reported; of which 19,867 cases were influenza like illness (64%), 6,265 cases were acute diarrhoea (20%), 540 were acute jaundice syndrome, 352 were severe acute respiratory infection, 29 were suspected measles, 123 were bloody diarrhoea, 59 were suspected meningitis, and 2 case of acute flaccid paralysis.
- ☆ Graphs 2 and 3 below show the proportional morbidity among < 5 and ≥ 5-year age groups respectively.



- Acute diarrhoea constitutes (24%) among < 5 and (17%) among ≥ 5, while influenza-like illness constitutes (63%) of the cases among <5 and (65%) of the cases among ≥ 5 years old.
- 50% of the cases were distributed among males. 58% of the cases were distributed among ≥5 age group.
- In total 3,715 cases were reported as "other diseases". The most important diseases reported within this group were; 1,405 cases of leishmaniasis (mostly from Deir Ezzor and Aleppo), 112 cases of brucellosis, 185 cases of typhoid, 6 cases of tuberculosis, 48 pertussis, and 42 mumps.
- Graph 4: shows the trend analysis of top four diseases to total consultations. An increase of ILI is reported which is in line with the seasonality of the disease.



 Graph 5: the below graph shows the trend analysis of suspected measles cases reported through EWARS the graph indicates to significant decrease in reported cases.



 Graph 6 shows the trend analysis of acute jaundice syndrome cases, the increase started in week 35, and reported mainly from the eastern rural areas of Daraa governorates.

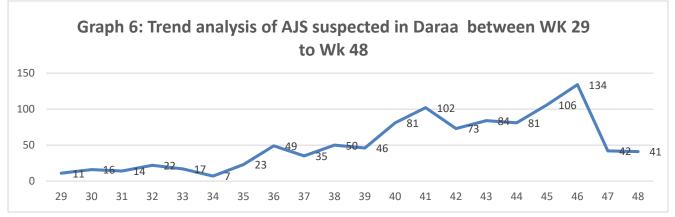


Table 1 shows comparison between reported cases in week-47 and week-48 2018.

Table 1: Compa		veen reported case	es for week 47 and w	eek 48 in 2018.
	Disease	47	48	
	AD	6,709	6,265	
	BD	85	123	
	AWD	0	0	
	AJS	647	540	
	ILI	20,072	19,867	
	AFP	3	2	
	SM	51	29	
	SMN	56	59	
	SARI	390	352	
	TYF	205	185	
	PER	59	48	
	LSH	1377	1405	
	BRU	136	112	
	ТВ	2	6	
	SCA	398	398	
	LIC	741	854	
	CHP	188	206	
	MUM	56	42	
	Others	914	459	
	Total	32089	30952	

The Response

Acute Jaundice Syndrome, Daraa Governorate

Decrease of suspected Hepatitis A cases noticed in week 48, with 22 suspected cases. cases reported mainly from the eastern rural areas. between weeks 35 to 48 is 958. most of the cases (69%) were above 5 years old, and 59% of cases were males. Most of the cases are detected in the newly accessible areas of eastern rural in Dar'a. For laboratory confirmation of the outbreak; samples (blood and serum) were collected from 6 suspected cases and sent to WHO reference lab, the specimens were analyzed both by serology (total hepatitis A antibodies, and Hepatitis A IgM) and real-time RT-PCR for Hepatitis A (HAV) and E (HEV) viruses. Overall, 5 specimens had detectable HAV IgM and 5 were positive for HAV vRNA. None of the specimens were positive for HEV using real-time PCR. HAV genotyping PCR, targeting the VP1/2A region in the genome, was performed on all real-time PCR positive specimens (n=5). Sequencing results were successfully obtained for one specimen. Sequence-based genotypes were inferred by comparing the obtained sequences with genotype reference strains. Based on the phylogenetic analysis, the specimen belonged to genotype I.B

Acute Jaundice Syndrome, among Afrin IDPs, Aleppo Governorate.

One case of suspected hepatitis A was reported in week 48. Accumulative number of AJS cases reported between 21 July to 27 November is 660 cases predominantly among schoolchildren under 15 years. Epidemiologic data indicates that the most affected areas are Tal Rifaat, Fafin and surrounding villages. For laboratory confirmation of the outbreak; samples (blood and serum) were collected from 13 suspected cases and sent to WHO reference lab. The specimens were analyzed both by serology (total hepatitis A antibodies, and Hepatitis A IgM; thus, only IgM was performed. All the specimens with sufficient volume (n=12) were positive for total HAV antibodies. None of the specimens were positive for HEV using real-time PCR. HAV genotyping PCR, targeting the VP1/2A region in the genome, was performed on all real-time PCR positive specimens (n=12). Sequencing results were successfully obtained for 4 specimens. Based on the phylogenetic analysis, the specimen belonged to genotype I.B

Code	age group	Idleb	Hassaka	Raqqa	Sweida	Qunaitra	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Daraa	Damascus	DierEzor	Rural Damascus	Tartous	Grand Total	
AD	< 5	462	134	121	95	53	233	343	200	75	66	343	672	229	58	3,084	6,265
	≥ 5	428	144	69	82	41	377	311	113	52	76	451	648	230	159	3,181	
BD	< 5	0	9	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	59	5	0	89	123
	≥ 5	0	10	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	11	0	34	
AWD	< 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	≥ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AJS	< 5	21	13	54	4	2	16	15	9	1	12	6	73	2	2	230	540
	≥ 5	15	19	30	18	5	19	21	50	13	29	29	48	8	6	310	
ILI	< 5	737	269	85	248	304	1,373	914	299	191	296	474	1,414	781	619	8,004	19,867
	≥ 5	690	397	73	329	648	1,761	1,697	242	200	518	763	1,615	1,203	1,727	11,863	
AFP	< 5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	≥ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SM	< 5	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	11	0	0	20	29
	≥ 5	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	
SMN	< 5	2	1	6	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	2	17	0	1	39	59
	≥ 5	5	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	4	20	
SARI	< 5	0	38	24	0	0	4	1	42	0	0	20	53	0	4	186	352
	≥ 5	0	7	14	11	0	6	0	29	0	3	51	38	0	7	166	
Others	< 5	39	102	24	15	6	58	133	39	34	5	14	461	61	2	993	3,715
	≥ 5	240	131	55	21	17	289	369	207	54	28	44	1,068	166	33	2,722	
	m of < 5	1,261	567	328	367	365	1,687	1,409	595	301	380	863	2,760	1,078	686	12,647	30,952
	$m of \ge 5$	1,379	714	247	464	711	2,453	2,399	644	320	654	1,344	3,421	1,619	1,936	18,305	
Тс	otal	2,640	1,281	575	831	1,076	4,140	3,808	1,239	621	1,034	2,207	6,181	2,697	2,622	30,	952

Table-2: Distribution of cases per age group, and by Governorate-week-48, 2018: