



**Daily Situation Report on Diarrhea and Cholera in Iraq
Sitrep no. 120 up to 21 November 2008**

1. Current Status

- The recent report of Iraq Ministry of Health indicates that 889 laboratory-confirmed Cholera cases have been detected and registered in Iraq, up to 21 November 2008.
- Most of the new confirmed cases were from Diwanyia
- 47% of the cases are found in children below 5 years of age.
- There have been 11 deaths (7 males and 4 females). 36% of the deaths have been in below 5 year old children.
- Epidemiological findings have indicated that contaminated water is the most probable source of the out break.
- 888 cases have been identified as Inaba and 1 case as Ogawa serotypes.

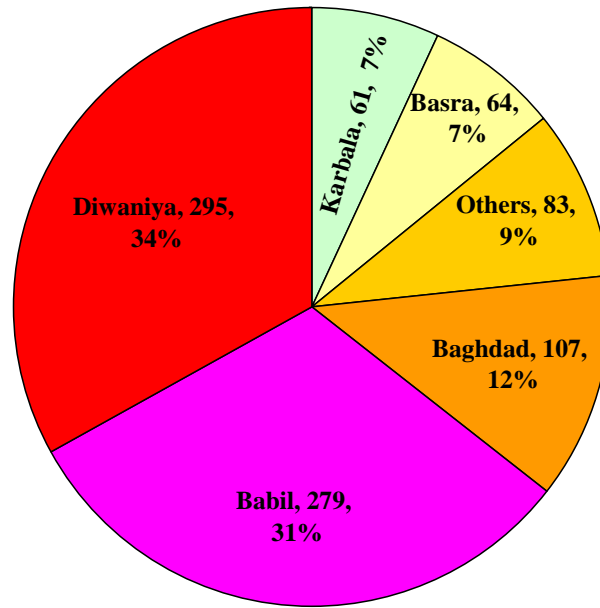
2. Summary

- **Table (1) shows Suspect, confirmed cholera cases, death and dates of the first, most recent reported case and attach rate by province, Iraq.**
- **33 new cases have been confirmed in last 24 hours**

Table (1) Suspect, confirmed cholera cases, death and dates of the first, most recent reported case and attach rate by province, Iraq.

Province	No. districts affected	Date first case	Date most recent case	Deaths	Under investigation	Laboratory confirmed cholera	Attack rate/100,000
Diala	1	09-09-08	09-09-08	0	0	1	0.1
Erbil	2	14-10-08	14-10-08	0	0	2	0.1
Wasit	1	30-09-08	18-10-08	0	0	2	0.2
Missan	1	22-08-08	28-09-08	1	0	3	0.4
Anbar	2	07-09-08	27-09-08	0	0	8	0.5
Baghdad	10	18-08-08	16-11-08	2	1	107	1.6
Basra	6	14-09-08	11-11-08	2	2	64	2.6
Muthana	1	14-10-08	09-11-08	0	0	28	3.2
Najaf	3	07-09-08	03-11-08	0	2	39	4.8
Kerbala	3	05-09-08	01-11-08	0	2	61	6.6
Babil	4	28-08-08	16-11-08	3	0	279	17.2
Diwanyia	4	20-09-08	16-11-08	3	2	295	28.8
Total	38	18-08-08	16-11-08	11	9	889	3.0

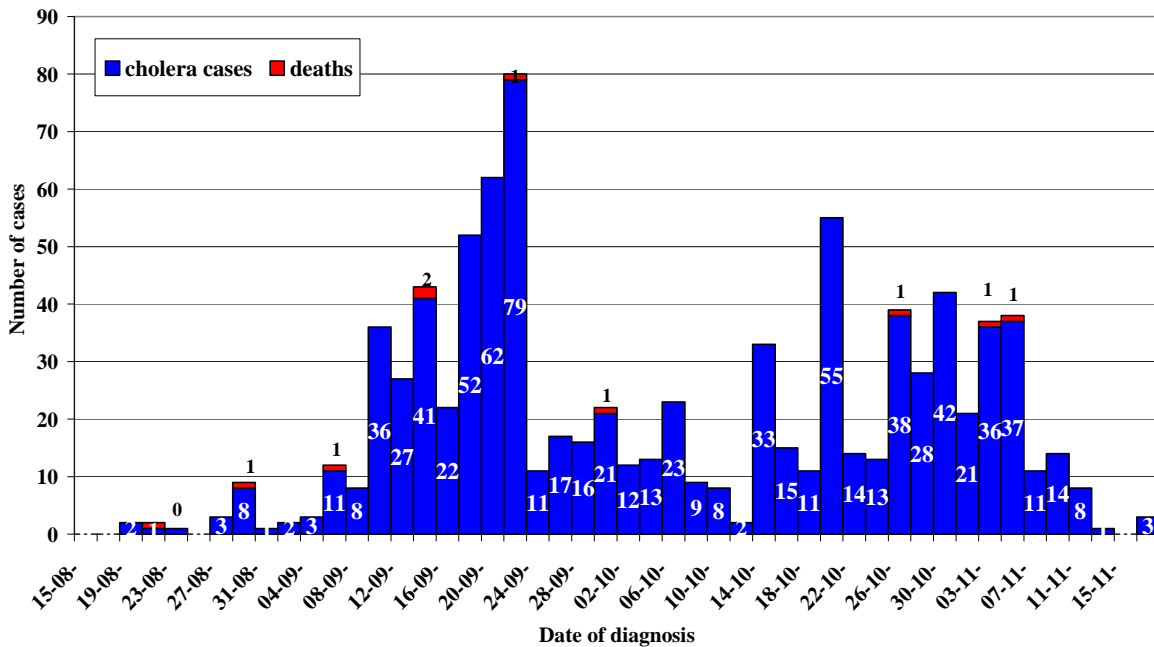
Fig (1) % Distribution of confirmed cholera cases by province, up to 21/11 / 2008



3. Distribution of confirmed cholera by province:

Fig. 1, above shows that the majority (34%) of confirmed cholera were reported from Diwaniya province followed by Babil provinces (31%), Baghdad (12%), Basra (7%), Karbala (7%), while (Missan, Diala, Najaf, Anbar, Wasit, Muthana and Erbil) reported the remaining (9%) of the total cases.

Fig. 2 Reported cholera cases and deaths by date of diagnosis, Iraq, 14/08-21/11 / 2008



4. Epidemic curve:

Fig. 2, shows that unlike last year's explosive outbreak this year's outbreak has been gradually build up; it seems to have started mid-August, peaked on 22/09 at 79 cases, started to subside during the period 24/9 to 12/10 /2008; the second wave seems to have started 14/10 mainly in the province of Diwaniya, peaked on 22/10 then started to decline slowly.

Distribution of cases by sex:

Fig. 3, below shows that cases were almost equally distributed between the two sexes.

Fig. 3 Cholera cases by sex, up to 21/11 / 2008

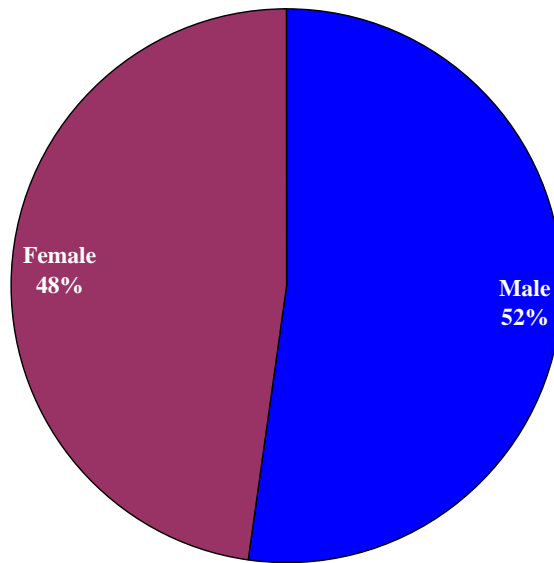
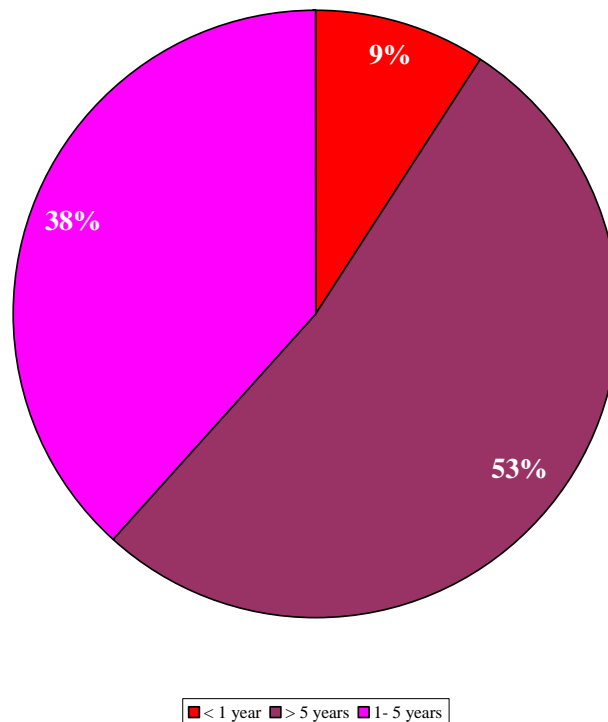


Fig (4) Distribution of confirmed cholera cases by age group up to 21/11 / 2008



5. Distribution of cases by age group: Fig. 4 above show that 47% of confirmed cholera cases were among children below 5 years of age, a feature seen in endemic countries where adults' previous exposure to the cholera organism left them with some immunity against the disease.

