



DoH NWFP

Morbidity and Mortality Report District Swat NWFP, Pakistan



WEEK 49, 2009

From: November 28th, 2009
To: December 4th, 2009

This report is built on DEWS Surveillance Data that DOH and Organizations (Maltesar, Merlin, Save The Children, IMC, and Helping Hands R & D) transmitted on weekly basis from health facilities and hospitals in District Swat, NWFP-Pakistan.



04-12-09 3:17 pm

Suspected Measles Case in District Swat

Highlights

- During Week 49, 2009 Acute Diarrhoea shared **7% (1291)** of the total consultations.
- Bloody diarrhoea was reported as **1% (229)** of total consultations.
- ARI (Upper and Lower) remained highest cause of morbidity by representing **35% (6,846)** of total consultations.
- Malaria comprised **Less than 1% (82)** of the total consultations.
- Alerts of **One AFP** and **Two Measles** were reported in the Week 49, 2009.

In This issue:

Brief description of reported consultations for Epidemiological Week: 49, 2009



World Health Organization
(WHO) Pakistan

Emergency Preparedness & Humanitarian Action (EHA)
Islamabad – Pakistan

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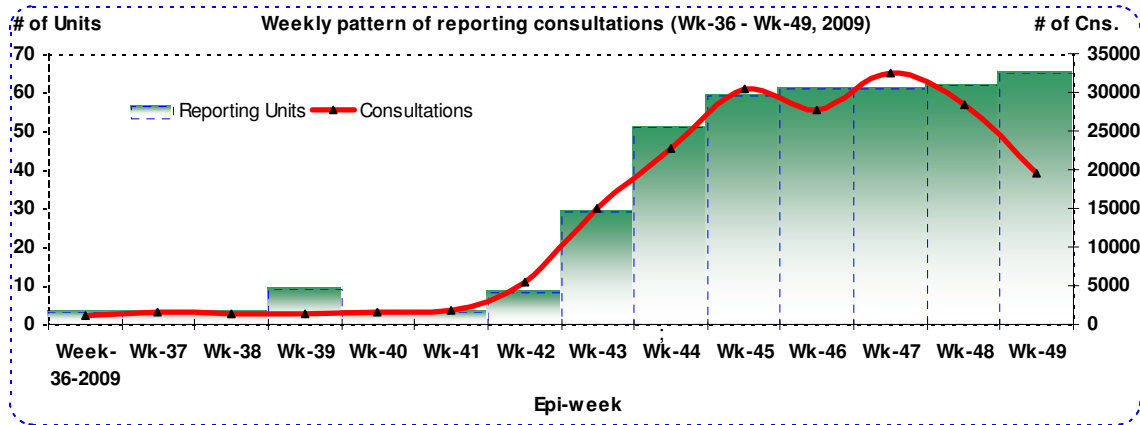
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Total Number of Consultations

During week 49, 2009, a total of **19,628** patient consultations were reported from **65** (100%) Functional Health Facilities. Due to **Eid ul Azha Holidays**, the numbers of **Consultations** were less as compared to previous Weeks. Figure 1 below shows the pattern of weekly reporting units participating in the DEWS.

Figure 1. Weekly trend of reporting units and total number of consultations, Swat - Pakistan.



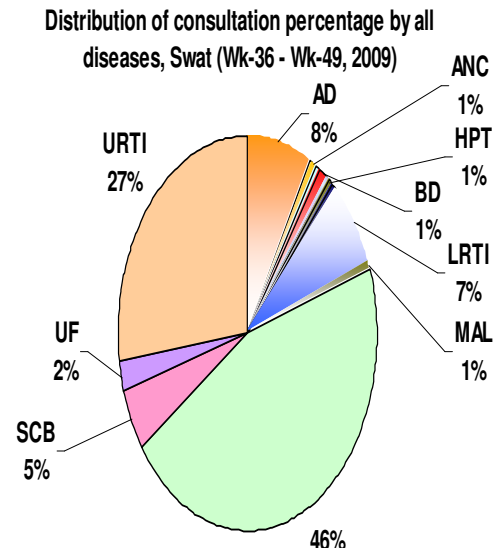
Distribution of Consultations by Diseases:

From Week 36, 2009 to 49, 2009 total **1,90,222** consultations were reported. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection was the most common cause of consultation during this period contributing for **27% (52,013)** of the total consultations. Acute Diarrhea accounted for **8% (15,473)** and Lower Respiratory Tract Infection **7% (13,766)** consultation of the total consultations. Scabies and Unexplained Fever reported in **5% (9,493)** and **2% (4,633)** respectively. Bloody Diarrhea reported for **1% (2,177)** of the consultations (Table 1 & Figure 2).

Table 1:

Disease	Consultations	Percentage
AD	15473	8
AFP	5	0
AJS	228	0
ANC	1344	1
BA	969	1
BD	2117	1
DBT	414	0
DGB	1	0
HPT	1293	1
INJ	616	0
LRTI	13766	7
MAL	1089	1
MG	9	0
MS	8	0
ND	19	0
NND	9	0
NNT	1	0
MAM	2	0
OTH	86712	46
PWR	7	0
SC	1	0
SCB	9493	5
UF	4633	2
URTI	52013	27
Total	190222	100

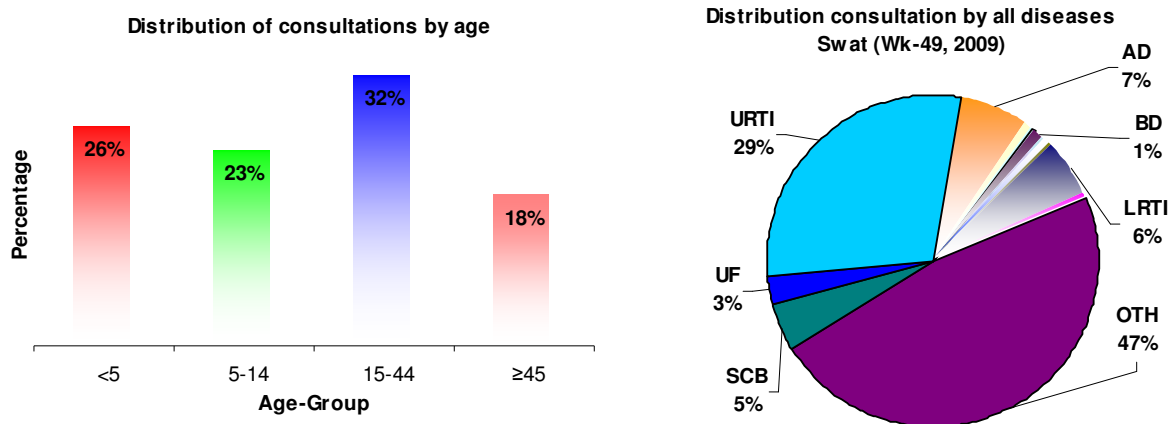
Figure: 2



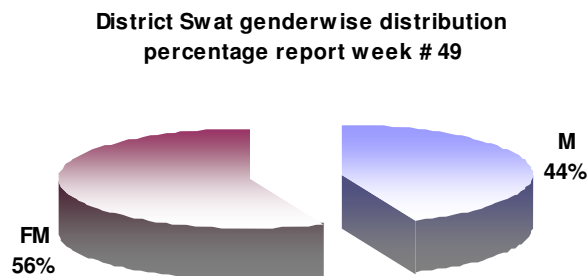
DEWS Data, Epidemiological Week No. 49, 2009

During the Epidemiological week 49, 2009 a total of **19,628** consultations were reported through **100% (65)** functional DEWS reporting units. Three non functional Health Facilities became functional after Eid ul Azha Holidays. Five Health facilities are non functional due to security reasons and destruction of the facilities. Distribution of the consultations by age groups shows that children less than 5 years of age **26%** and children between 5-14 years **23%**, while **32%** are adults between 15-45 years and **18%** are above 45 years age. Female patients comprised **56%** of the total consultations reported during this week. The proportion in all age groups and both sexes for Acute Diarrhoea **7%**, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection was **29%**, Lower respiratory infection **6%**, Scabies **5%**, unexplained fever **3%**, Bloody diarrhoea **1%** and Malaria **Less than 1%** of total consultation. Out of the total **19,628** reported consultations, **47% (9,291)** in all ages and both sexes were for health problems other than the diseases reported above. See Figure 2.

Figure 2: Distribution of reported consultations by disease/health event and age groups, (28th November 2009 to 4th December 2009), Swat – Pakistan

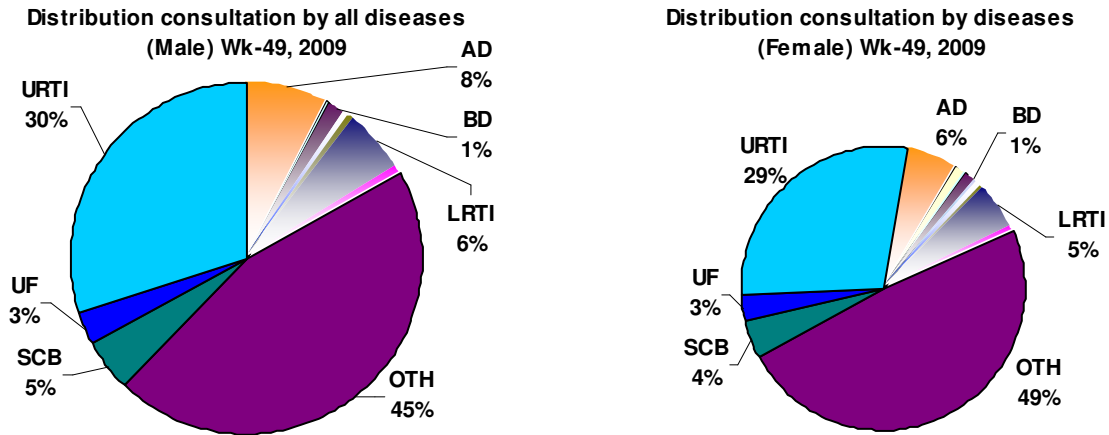


*OTH includes all other reportable conditions, plus all other consultations for conditions not under surveillance



A comparison of the consultation by gender shows that in health events other than the five common communicable diseases, male and female patients consultations were reported **44%** and **56%** respectively. The proportion for acute diarrhoea, acute respiratory Infection (Upper and Lower), Scabies, Malaria and Un explained Fever were higher in females than males. (Figure 3).

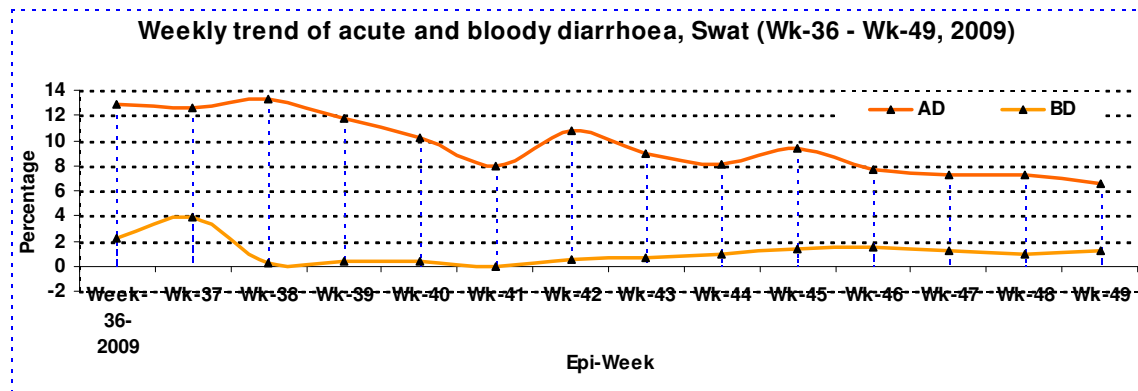
Figure 3: Distribution of reported consultations by disease/health event and age groups, week-49, 2009, Swat – Pakistan



Acute Watery Diarrhoea and Bloody Diarrhoea:

During week 49, 2009, Acute Diarrhoea was reported **1291** cases, consultations accounting for **7%** of the total consultations in all groups. In children less than 5 years of age, Acute Diarrhoea was reported in **11%** of the total consultation for the week 49, 2009. In children, in the 5 -14 years age group AD was reported in **7%** of the consultations. In the adult age groups both 15-45 years **4%** and above 45 years, AD was reported in **4%** of the total consultations for both age groups.

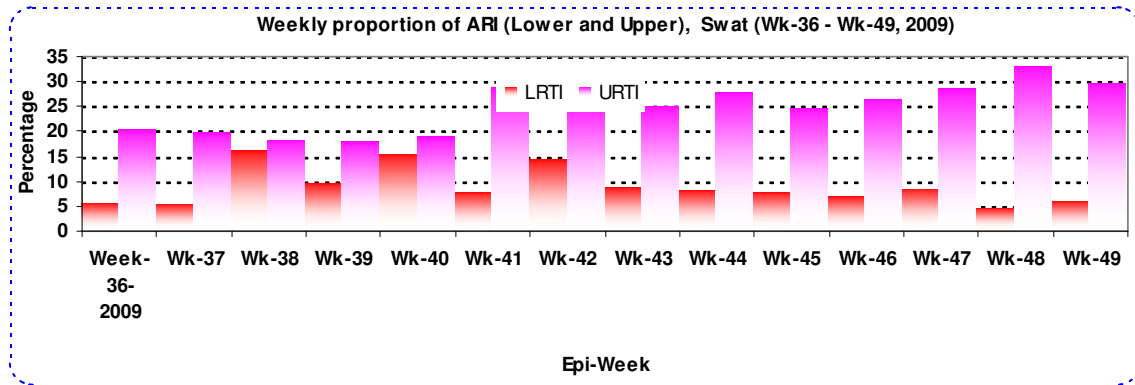
Figure 4: Trend in Acute diarrhoea and Bloody diarrhoea as a percent of all consultations, Swat-Pakistan,



Acute Respiratory Tract Infections:

During week 49, 2009 total **6,846** consultations for ARI (both Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract Infection) were reported. ARI accounts for **35%** of the total consultations reported for the week 49, 2009 (URTI **29%** and LRTI **6%**) is the leading cause of consultations for all age groups, among all the diseases under surveillance. For the current week, in children **less than 5 years of age** URTI was reported in **37%** and LRTI in **8%** of the total consultations. In the **5 to 14 year age** group URTI was reported in **34%** and LRTI in **6%**. In the **15 to 45 year age** group URTI was reported in **24%** and LRTI in **4%**. In the age group **above 45 years** URTI was reported in **20%** and LRTI in **5%** of the consultations.

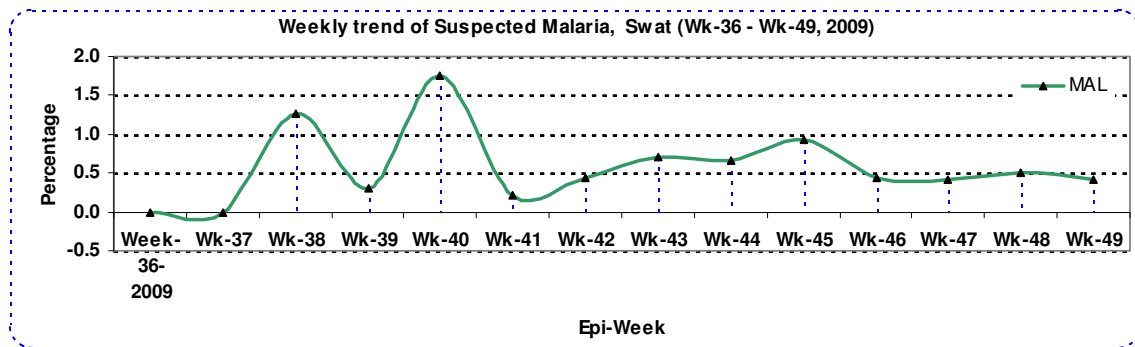
Figure 5: Comparison of ARI (Upper and lower) weekly trends (Wk- 36 – Wk-49, 2009) Swat - Pakistan



Suspected Malaria:

In week 49, 2009, there were **82** suspected cases of malaria reported accounting for **less than 1%** of the total consultation in all groups. In all age groups in children <5 years age suspected malaria reported in **<1%** of total consultations, in 5-14 years age group **1%**, 15-45 years age group **<1%** and above 45 years age group **1%** of total consultation.

Figure 6: Weekly trends in Suspected Malaria as percentage of all consultations, Swat-Pakistan, week-49, 2009



Alerts and Response:

- An Alert of Measles was reported from BHU; Islampur in Week 49-2009. The Case was investigated and Samples sent to National Institute of Health (NIH), Islamabad. Another case reported from BHU Gabral, Tehsil; Kalam, District Swat is under investigation.
- An Alert of AFP Case was reported in Week 49, 2009 from CH Manglawar, Tehsil; Babuzai, District Swat. The particulars of the case were shared with Focal Person of AFP Surveillance in District Swat for follow up.

Essential Medicines Updates:

- Request from Save the Children is submitted to WHO Islamabad for approval.
- Request from Helping Hand is submitted to WHO Islamabad for approval.
- Approved request of medicines for Malteser is ready for delivery at WHO Islamabad.

- Request of ARC for their two additional health posts is under process. Despite of repeated requests, ARC is not providing DEWS reports of already functional two health posts

Environmental Health Updates

- WASH Coordination meeting held in District Swat. Partners were updated about DEWS data for Week 48 by WHO. It was suggested that Weekly data of DEWS will be provided to WASH partners, so that they can respond to increase in the number of AD and BD Cases. It was decided to have monthly WASH coordination meeting. The WASH Organization having office in Saidu and Mingora will be having a meeting fortnightly to see the progress of WASH work in District Swat as well.
- TMA requested WHO for the provision of chlorinators for their 37 WSS.
- 11 Water Quality tests conducted from TMA Tube wells, result awaited.
- Civil work on Water quality testing laboratory in progress.