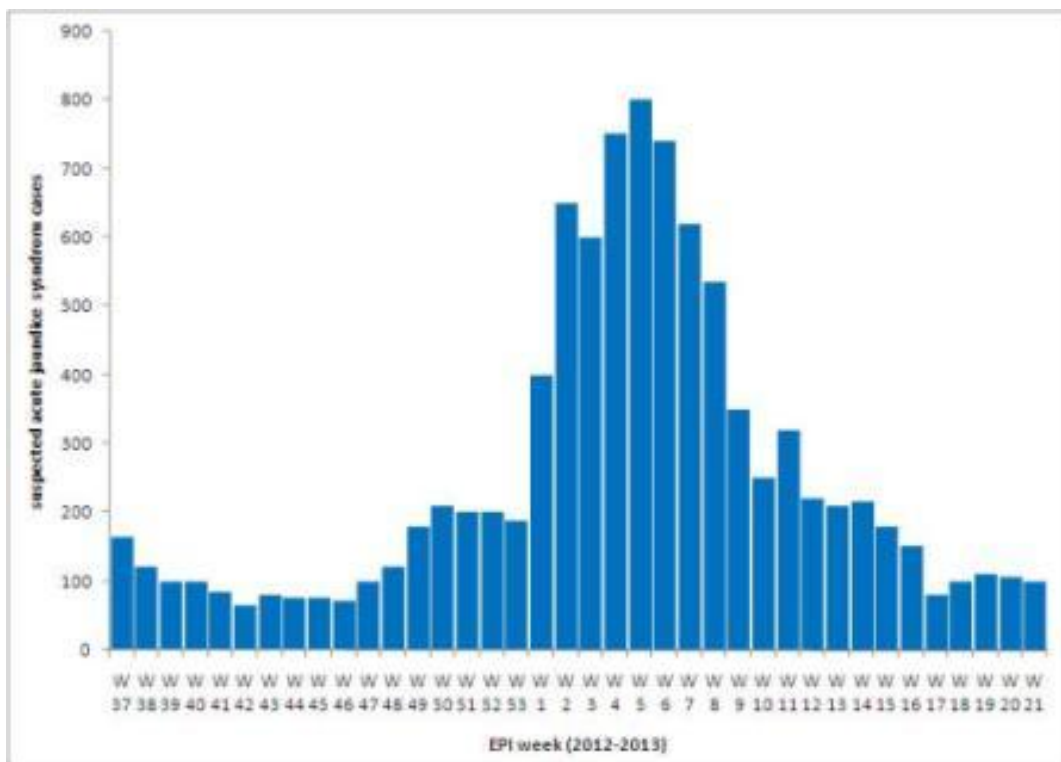


The number of acute jaundice syndrome cases reported from the refugee camps of Maban county in South Sudan has been on the decline. The cumulative number of cases reported from Maban refugee camps since the beginning of this outbreak in epidemiological week no 21 of 2012 is 10 175 with 181 related deaths (case–fatality rate 1.58%).

The acute jaundice syndrome cases were laboratory-confirmed in EPI (Expanded Programme on Immunization) week no 32 of 2012 as caused by hepatitis E virus infection. WHO has been working closely with UNHCR, the UN agency responsible for managing the refugee camps, UNICEF and local nongovernmental organizations for control of this outbreak.



**Figure 1. Suspected cases of acute jaundice syndrome (hepatitis E) reported from Maban refugee camps in South Sudan, epidemiological week no 37, 2012, to 21, 2013**

**Related links**

[Previous update on hepatitis E in South Sudan](#)

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