A strong health surveillance system allows a timely response to save lives.With support from the World Health Organization (WHO), three clinics managed by Labena, Sudanese Red Crescent Society and SIBRO have started providing services to cover the health needs of people affected by conflict in South Sudan. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, some 24 700 people had arrived from South Sudan to five states in Sudan by 10 February 2014.

WHO donated medicines and supplies to five health partners to ensure uninterrupted delivery of critical health services in different IDP camps in North Darfur.

Emergency surgical supplies, antibiotics, intravenous fluids, as well as assorted essential medicines, were donated by WHO to Kutum and Mallet rural hospitals.

Outbreaks of scabies and acute jaundice syndrome have been reported from El Sareif Camp in South Darfur.

Four suspected cases of measles were reported from Kassala and Rural Kassala localities.

Between 7 January and 6 February, the Ministry of Health in Kassala State received notification of 14 suspected cases with one death of haemorrhagic fever, mainly from localities of Kassala, Rural Kassala, Wad Alhelaiu and Rural Aroma. One sample was positive for dengue fever, two

other samples were positive for Chikungunya. Surveillance system has been alerted in affected areas and potential areas. Vector control campaign is ongoing with support from state and locality authorities.

Updates on Sudan health issues

EHA Sudan Health Highlights | 1–15 February 2014

Friday 19th of April 2024 11:34:35 AM