



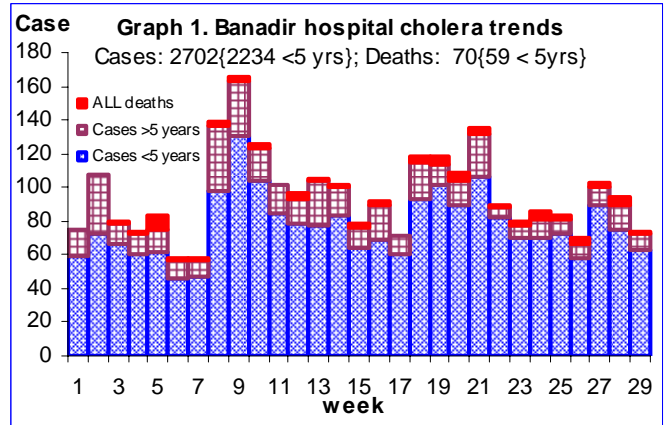
Emergency Humanitarian Action

Weekly Highlights 24-30 July 2010

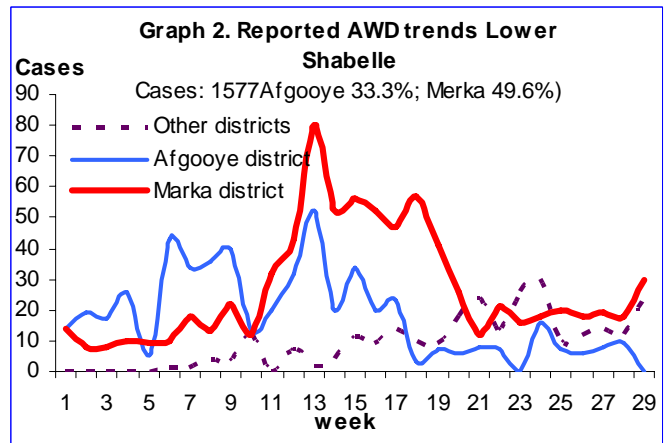
Update on major public health concern:

- Cholera/Acute watery diarrhea

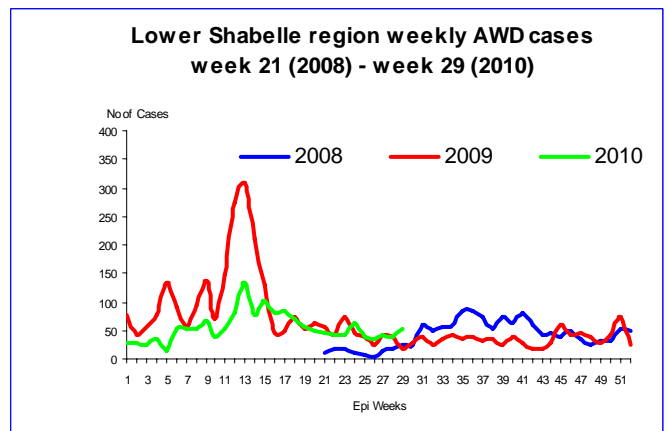
The number of cholera cases reported from Banadir Hospital in Mogadishu remains high (see Graph 1).



In week 29¹, an increase in the number of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases was observed from **Lower Shabelle region** (where cholera was confirmed at Merka cholera treatment centre), compared to week 28. Merka district accounted for over 56% of all cases reported from 34 health facilities in the region; from week 1-29, the district accounted for 49% of all AWD cases reported. (see Graph 2).



WHO continues to call on health partners to respond to the current situation, in light of seasonal outbreaks in the past years (see Graph 3).



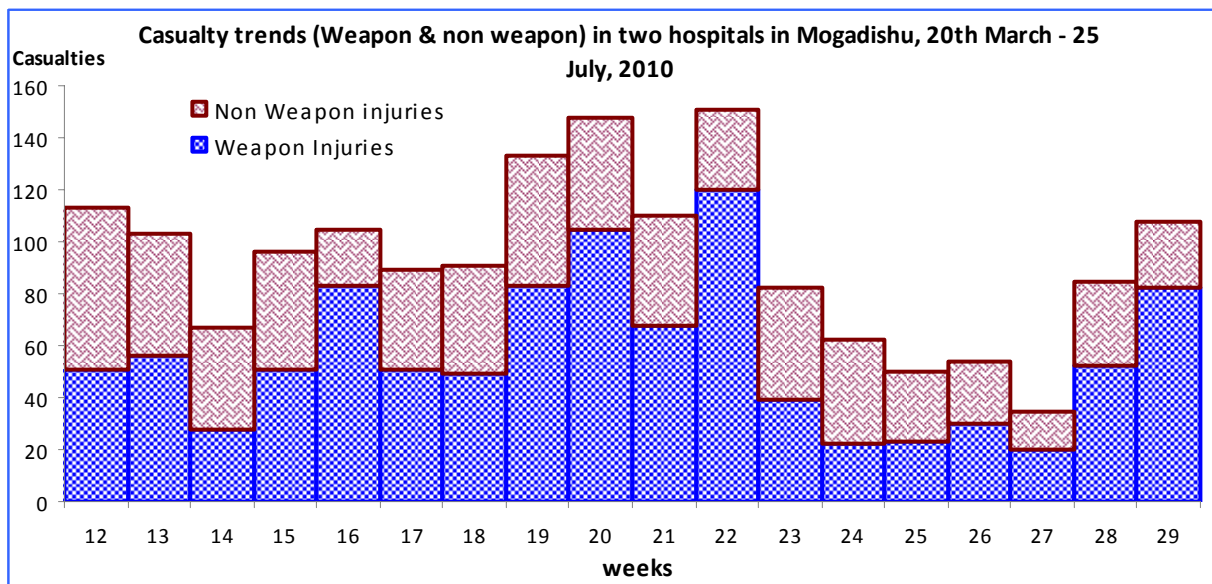
¹ Week 29: 19 – 25 July 2010

- Conflict and displacement**

Between **20 March – 25 July**, two of the main hospitals in Mogadishu reported 1682 casualties (weapon and non weapon-related); **24%** (404) children under 5 years and, 53 registered deaths (see weekly caseload graph below). The deaths on site of injury are still unknown. Children under 5 years account for 18% (185) of the **weapon-related injuries** which is a concern. From **January-June 2010**, a third hospital reported 1673 weapon-related injuries; of these 132 cases under 15 years. **32%** (543) of the injured cases were female casualties.



An injured girl receives first aid from AVRO nurse within the ambulance



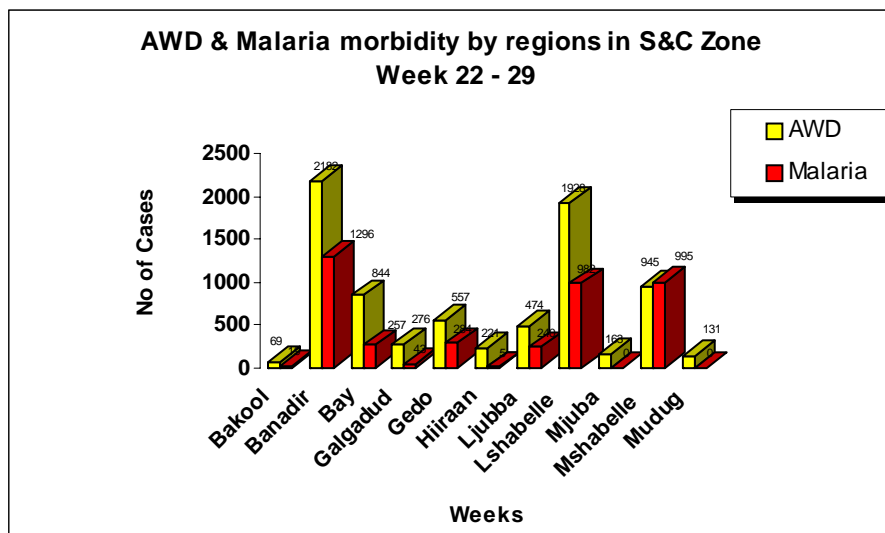
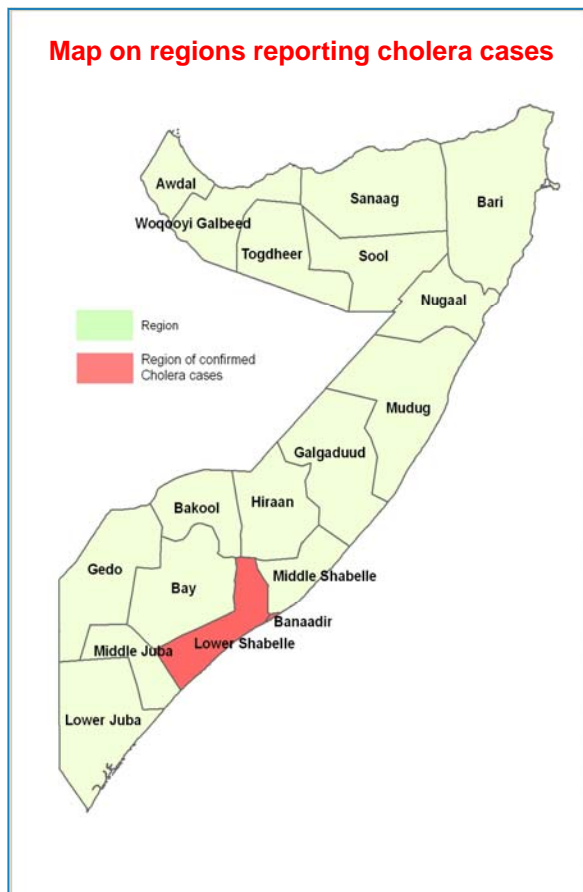
The number of displaced persons continues to rise as a result of the conflict in the Mogadishu, children and women being most affected. Health services are over-burdened and unable to effectively cope with the trauma cases as a result. UNHCR² estimates that since 1 July, 16 600 people were displaced from Mogadishu including 8800 who moved out of the city while 7700 moved to relatively calmer districts within the city.

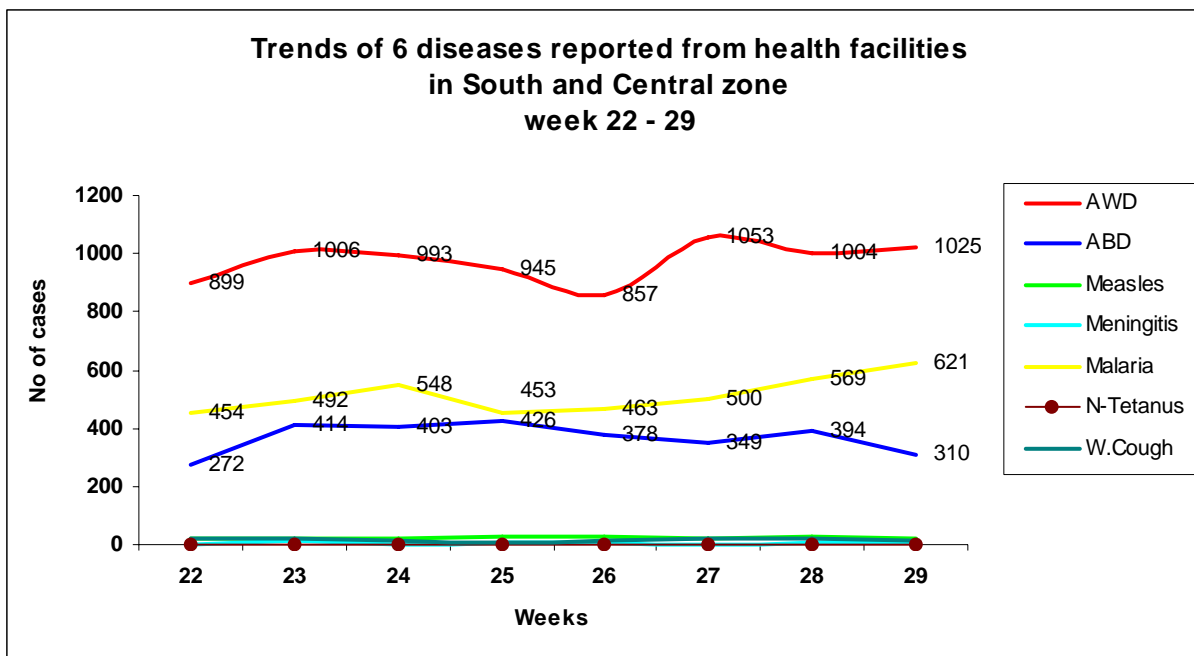
²OCHA Weekly Humanitarian Bulletin #28

Health Events in Somalia

Epidemiological surveillance

- During week 29, 14 health facilities in seven districts in **Lower and Middle Jubba regions** reported a total of 1611 consultations including 50% (847) children under 5 years. Suspected malaria cases accounted for 553 of all consultations including 43% (241) children under 5 years with no death. Acute watery diarrhea accounted for 156 consultations including 87% (135) children under 5 years. 564 consultations for influenza-like illness (ILI) including 53% (301) children under 5 years. The districts of Sakow and Bu'aale accounted for the highest number of consultations with 363 and 353 beneficiaries respectively visiting the health facilities.
- In week 29, 34 health facilities in **Lower Shabelle region** reported 5818 consultations including 44% (2568) children under 5 years. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) accounted for 1137 consultations of which 52% (583) were children under 5 years. Malaria accounted for 180 cases including 38% (68) children under 5 years and 2 related deaths; one case above 5 years. Only 39% (70) of the malaria cases were confirmed by rapid diagnostic test or microscopy. Acute watery diarrhea accounted for 54 consultations including 65% (35) children under 5 years. During the reporting period, Merka district reported the highest number of cases. **Merka Hospital** cholera treatment centre reported 25 admissions including 88% (22) children under 5 years with no related death; a slight increase compared to week 28.
- In week 29, Banadir Hospital in **Mogadishu** reported 73 cases of **cholera** including 86% (63) children under 5 years and 1 death below 5 years.
- In week 29, Habeeb Hospital cholera treatment centre in Heliwa district, **Mogadishu** reported 38 admissions including 68% (26) children and 1 related deaths with one case below 5 years. During week 28, WHO collected 6 samples from patients for confirmatory diagnosis.
- In week 29, Shaw village in Jalalaqsi district, **Hiraan region** reported 34 AWD cases including 70% (24) children under 5 years and one death under 5 years.





South Central Somalia account for most of the communicable diseases being reported in the country. From week 22-29, AWD cases (**7782**); bloody diarrhea (**2946**); measles (**186**); suspected meningitis (**39**); suspected malaria (**4100**); neonatal tetanus (**6**); whooping cough (**133**).

WHO Response

- **Assessments**

WHO and partners continue to monitor and carry out preventive and case management interventions in Banadir region as cholera cases remain high.

- **Filling Gaps**

WHO provided AWD case management supplies to Habeeb cholera treatment centre including **360 litres of ringer lactate and accessories, antibiotics (erythromycin syrup and tablets)** and other renewable supplies. Confirmatory diagnosis of samples collected from patients at the centre in the previous week all tested negative.