

# Somalia Emergency Health Update

## BULLETIN HIGHLIGHTS

Weekly Highlights 3 - 9 Dec 2011

- ✦ On 6 December 2011, a car full of explosives exploded near the former Egyptian embassy in KM4, Mogadishu. The blast killed two people and another five got injured (four men and one women). Aamin Ambulance Service rushed the wounded to Banadir and Madina Hospitals, the two largest health facilities in the city.

For further information please contact: Pieter Desloovere - Communications Officer - desloovere@nbo.emro.who.int - T: +254 733 410 984

### Epidemiological surveillance

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Victims of the Mogadishu bomb blast on 6 December are being rushed to the major hospitals

## Disease highlights for November 2011:

### Mobile clinics

- 26 mobile clinics reported a total of 48 630 consultations of which 25 055 (52%) were women and girls and 119 related deaths including 80 (67%) children under the age of five years. Mobile clinics provided access to essential health services especially in underserved parts of South and Central Somalia.

### Acute Watery Diarrhoea

- a total of 6301 cases of AWD (including 4325 under the age of five years) with 155 related deaths reported for the South Central Zone.
- The highest numbers of cases were reported in Banadir region with 3422 cases including 2327 (68%) children under five years.
- Banadir hospital alone reported for the same period a total 1299 cases of AWD/cholera cases, including 915 cases under the age of five with 26 related deaths.
- Cases are concentrated in Banadir and surrounding regions of Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bay and Lower Jubba.

### Measles

- A total of 2803 suspected measles cases (including 1771 under the age of five) and 92 related deaths have been reported in South and Central Somalia.

### Malaria

- A total of 3993 suspected malaria cases were reported in South and Central Somalia, including 1980 cases under the age of five. Of these 993 (25%) were confirmed by rapid diagnostic tests.

### Acute Respiratory Infections

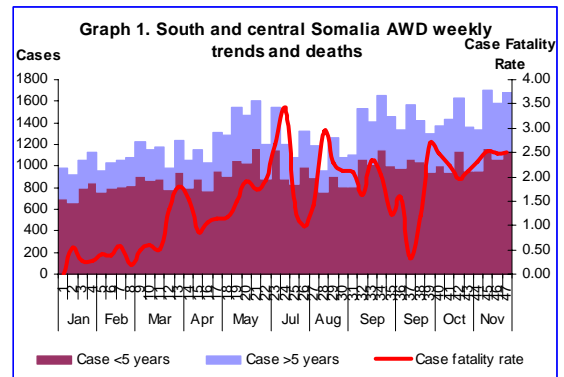
- 16 600 cases of suspected pneumonia or acute respiratory infections (including 9951 in children under the age of five years) have been reported in some regions of South and Central Somalia (Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Jubba). The exact number of deaths is unknown due to challenges in death reporting in the country. The prevailing malnutrition and environmental factors such as crowded IDP camps contribute to the high burden of acute respiratory infections in general and pneumonia cases in particular.

# EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE (28 NOVEMBER - 4 DECEMBER 2011, EPI WEEK 48)

## ACUTE WATERY DIARRHOEA (SOURCE: CSR SENTINEL SITES)

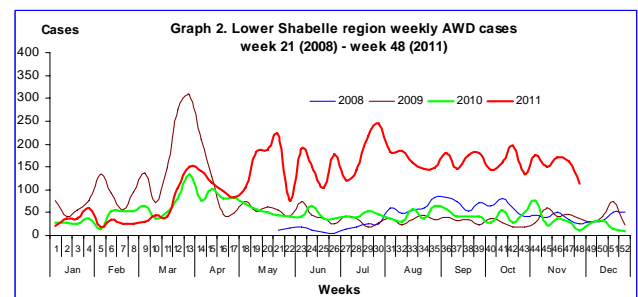
### Banadir Hospital

- Since week 1<sup>1</sup>, **9146** AWD/cholera cases were reported from Banadir Hospital in **Mogadishu** including **6243** (70%) cases in children under the age of five and **324** related deaths.
- Women and girls account for **36%** of all reported cases at the hospital.
- For this reporting week<sup>2</sup>, Banadir Hospital reported **305** cases of AWD, including 202 (**66%**) children under the age of five, with 6 related deaths, giving a case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.97%. Of these cases 46% are women and girls. Last week, there was a 35% decrease in reported cases. This week, a 14% increase was reported compared to week 47 (during week 47 a total of 262 cases were reported).



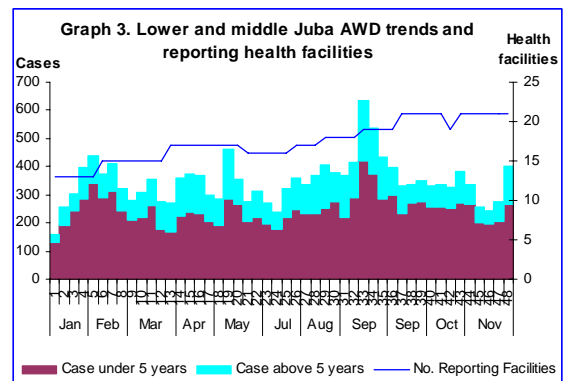
### Lower Shabelle

- **113** AWD cases were reported from 56 health facilities (see graph 2), including 78 (69%) children under the age of five and no related death. Women and girls accounted for 49% of the reported cases.
- **Merka** Hospital cholera treatment centre reported 10 AWD cases including 6 (30%) children under the age of five. Of all 10 reported cases 5 were women and girls. This compares to the previous week.



### Lower and Middle Jubba

- 21 health facilities reported **400** cases of AWD/cholera, of which 265 (66%) were children under the age of five (see graph 3). Compared to week 47 (276 reported cases), there was a 45% increase in the number of reported cases.
- **Sakow and Kismayo districts** accounted for 19% and 28% of all reported AWD cases respectively. Flash floods have been reported in areas of South central Somalia, some of which have triggered population displacement. The monitoring capacity is currently limited after the ban imposed on major health and humanitarian agencies.



## MEASLES (SOURCE: CSR SENTINEL SITES)

### Lower Shabelle

- Health facilities in the region reported **179** suspected measles cases, including 157 (**87%**) children under the age of five and two related deaths under the age of five, giving a CFR of 1.1%. 53% of the cases were women and girls.

### Lower and Middle Jubba

- Health facilities in the region reported 19 suspected measles cases, all of them are children under the age of five. 47% of the cases were women and girls.

<sup>1</sup>Week 1: 3-9 January 2011

<sup>2</sup>Epidemiological week 48: 28 November - 4 December 2011

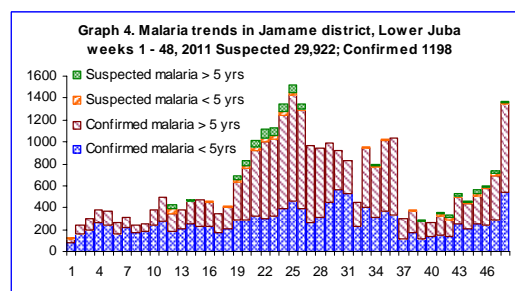
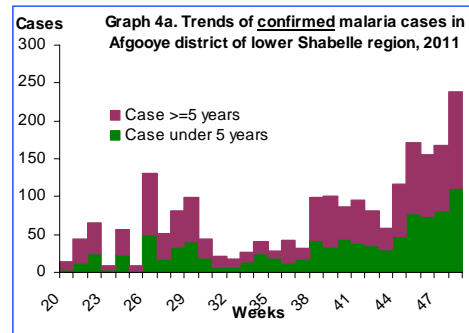
## MALARIA (SOURCE: CSR SENTINEL SITES)

### Lower Shabelle

- **653** suspected malaria cases were reported from 56 health facilities, of which 593 (90%) were confirmed by rapid diagnostic test or microscopy. **233** (36%) of the cases were children under the age of five. There was a 13% increment in reported cases compared to week 47 (567 reported cases). Graph 4a indicates an increase in the cases of malaria in Afgoi district of Lower Shabelle.
- Access to the region is limited following the ban of most implementing partners from the area by local authorities.

### Lower and Middle Jubba

- 1371 suspected malaria cases were reported from 21 health facilities (2% were confirmed by rapid diagnostic test or microscopy). 797 (58%) were women and girls, 562 (40%) were children under five years.
- The current torrential rains observed in some of the districts with localized flooding will provide ample breeding sites for mosquitoes and increases the risk of malaria and other vector-borne diseases (such as dengue).



## ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS (SOURCE: IDSR SENTINEL SITES)

### Lower Shabelle

- **1302** cases of influenza-like illnesses were reported from 56 health facilities, of which 718 (52%) were children under the age of five and 708 (54%) are women and girls.

### Lower and Middle Jubba

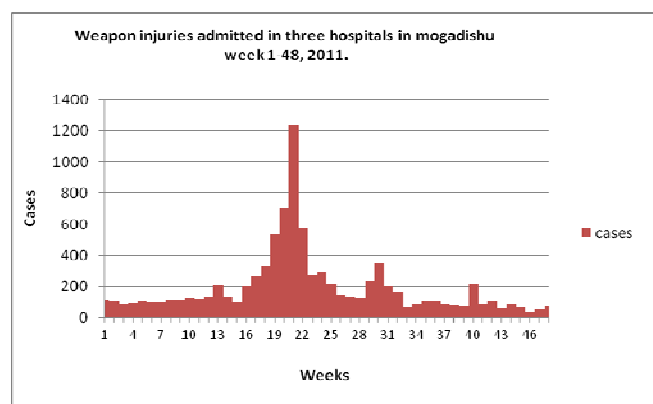
- **669** cases of influenza-like illnesses were reported from 21 health facilities, of which 469 (70%) were children under the age of five. Women and girls accounted for 60% of the reported cases.

### Bay and Bakool

- **355** cases of influenza-like illnesses were reported from mobile clinics operating in those regions, of which 117 (33%) were children under the age of five. Women and girls accounted for 43% of the reported cases.

## CONFLICT RELATED INJURIES

- From **1-4 December 2011**, **48 casualties** from weapon-related injuries were treated at the three major hospitals in Mogadishu. No deaths were reported.
- During the month **November 2011**, **268 casualties** from weapon-related injuries were treated at the three major hospitals in Mogadishu. One death above the age of five was reported. The number of injuries reported remains stable.
- Since **1 January - 30 November 2011**, **7641 casualties** from weapon-related injuries were treated at the three major hospitals in Mogadishu. 97 death above the age of five were reported.



# HEALTH RESPONSE

## PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

- ✦ **WARDI** Relief and Development Initiatives started giving free medical treatment and drugs to the host community and IDPs at the **WARDI Health Center** in Hamar Jajaab, Banadir region. The catchment population for Hamar Jajaab is estimated at 47 375 families, including 33% IDPs. During the reporting week, a total of 1550 consultations took place, including 494 children under the age of five, 433 lactating women and 200 pregnant women.
- ✦ During November 2011, **Aamin ambulance services** transported for free 86 patients, including 37 (43%) children under the age of five, 30 (35%) women and 19 (22%) men. The major reasons for rushing them to the major hospitals were weapon-related injuries, malnutrition, skin diseases, malaria, diarrhea, bronchitis and pneumonia.
- ✦ Since 1 December, the **Somali Young Doctors Association (SOYDA)**, in collaboration with the Italian Cooperation, extended their mobile clinics to two new districts of Mogadishu, namely Waberi and Dharkenley district. The catchment population for both districts is about 21 000 people. The mobile clinics, that provide basic health services, mainly target IDPs. These two mobile clinics reported 1172 consultations.

