



## EHA weekly highlights

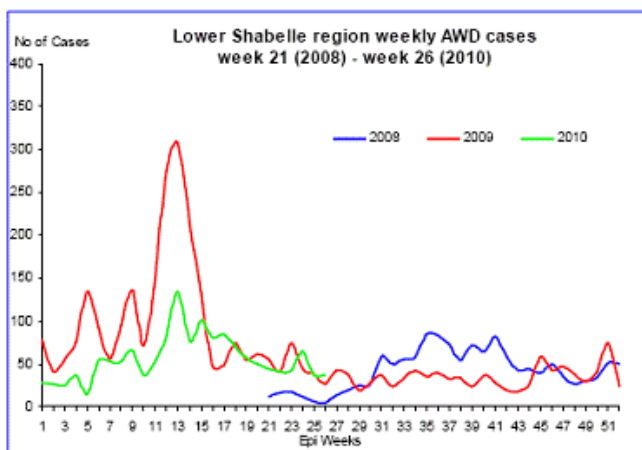
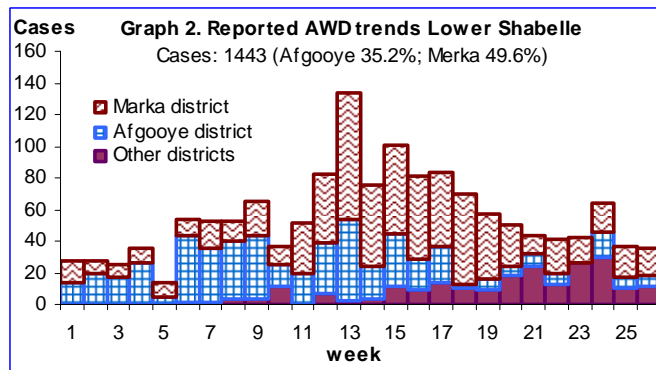
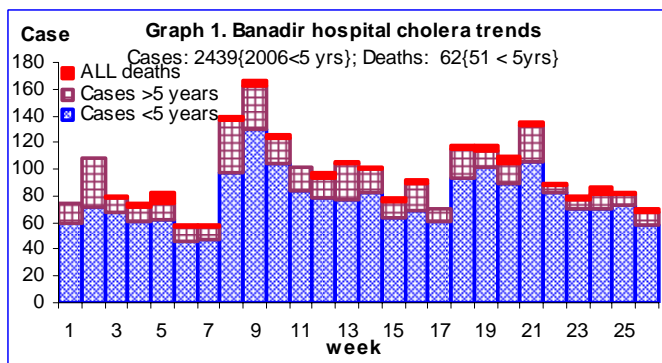
3 - 9 July 2010

### Health events in Somalia

#### Major public health concern - update

The current cholera trends at the Banadir Hospital in **Mogadishu** indicate a steady decline in number of reported cases, though cases remain relatively high (Graph 1). WHO and partners continue to monitor and carry out preventive and case management interventions in **Banadir region**.

In week 26<sup>1</sup>, the number of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases reported from **Lower Shabelle region** where cholera is confirmed at Merka cholera treatment centre remained stable compared to week 25 however, the risk of increase in cases remains high. **Merka** district alone accounted for over 50% of all cases reported from 35 health facilities in the region, whereas 18% of the cases were reported from **Afgooye** district (see Graph 2).

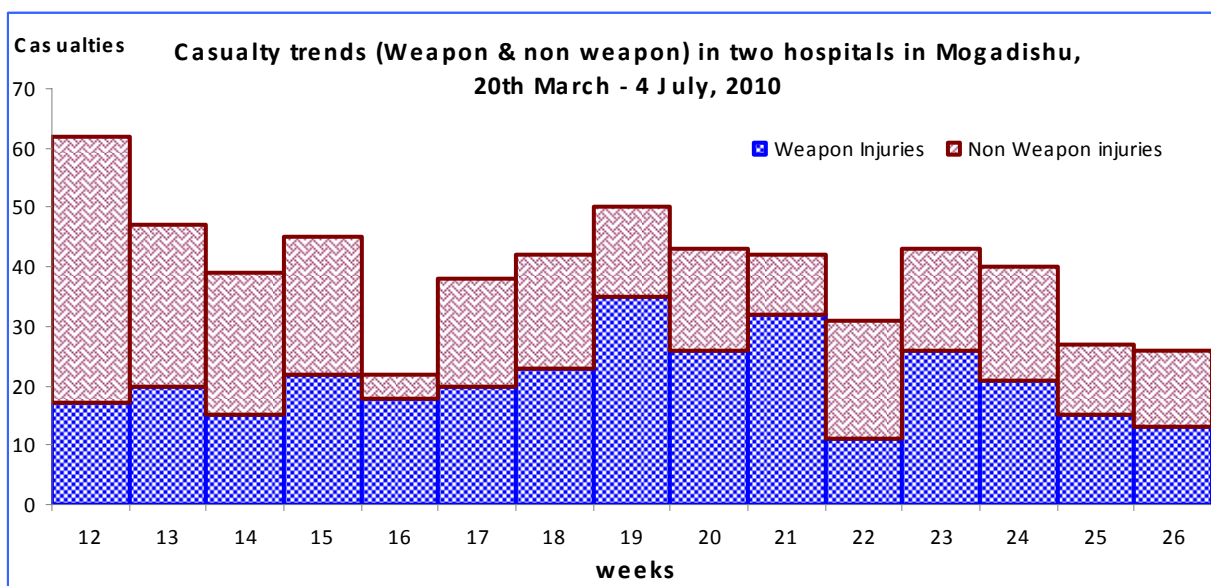


WHO continues to call on health partners to respond to the current situation, in light of seasonal outbreaks in the past years (see Graph 3).

<sup>1</sup> Week 26: 28 June – 4 July 2010

## Conflict and displacement

- Between 20 March– 4 July, 1513 casualties including **25%** (378) children under 5 years and 48 registered deaths were reported from two of the main hospitals in Mogadishu (see weekly caseload graph below). The deaths on site of injury are still unknown. Children under 5 years account for 19% (165) of the **weapons-related injuries**, which remains a key concern. From **January-May 2010**, a third hospital reported 1382 weapons-related injuries including 99 cases under 15 years. **32%** (438) of these cases were female casualties.

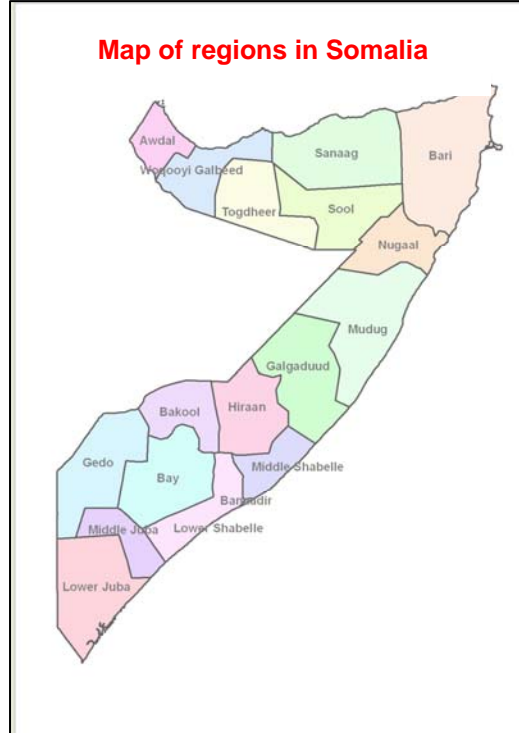


- According to UNHCR<sup>2</sup> since 1 April, 47 000 have been displaced from Mogadishu. Of these, 26 400 have left the city while 20 600 people have moved to relatively calmer parts of the city.

## Epidemiological surveillance

- During week 26, 14 health facilities in seven districts in **Lower and Middle Jubba regions** reported a total of 1015 consultations including 49% (497) children under 5 years. Suspected malaria cases accounted for 445 of these consultations including 36% (160) children under 5 years with no death. Acute watery diarrhea accounted for 207 consultations including 82% (170) children under 5 years. 198 consultations for influenza-like illness (ILI) including 79% (157) were children under 5 years. Of all the consultations, the districts of Afmadow and Kismayo accounted for a high number of consultations with 243 and 186 people respectively visiting these health facilities.

<sup>2</sup> OCHA Weekly Humanitarian Bulletin #25



- In week 26, 35 health facilities in **Lower Shabelle region** reported 5266 consultations including 45% (2341) children under 5 years. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) accounted for 1118 of these consultations of which 59% (655) were children under 5 years and one related death of a patient above 5 years. Malaria accounted for 116 cases including 39% (45) children under 5 years and 1 related death of a patient above 5 years. Only 31% (36) were confirmed by rapid diagnostic test or microscopy. Acute watery diarrhea accounted for 36 consultations including 61% (22) children under 5 years and one related death. The number of reported acute watery diarrhea cases remains stable. Merka and Afgooye districts reported the highest number of cases.
- In week 26, Banadir Hospital in **Mogadishu** reported 67 cases of cholera including 87% (58) children under 5 years and 3 deaths of which two cases of were above 5 years (CFR 6).
- In week 26, Merka Hospital cholera treatment centre in **Lower Shabelle region** reported 20 admissions including 56% (13) children under 5 years and one related death.
- In week 26, Habeeb Hospital cholera treatment centre in Heliwa district, Mogadishu reported 42 admissions including 65% (27) children and 3 related deaths with one case above 5 years.
- In week 26, Shaw village in Jalalaqsi district, **Hiraan region** reported 28 AWD cases including 71% (20) children under 5 years and one related death.

## WHO's response

WHO and partners continue to monitor health events and respond to the ongoing situation in South Central Somalia, through the following activities:

- Following rumors of an increase in numbers of acute watery diarrheah (AWD) cases and deaths in some villages in **Lower Jubba region**, WHO is sending a team to carry out an outbreak investigation.
- WHO plans to conduct an AWD management induction training for health workers in **Banadir region** in response to the AWD cases that continue to be reported in Mogadishu.

- WHO team collected 7 samples from suspected cases of leishmaniasis reported from Huddur and Tiye glow districts in ***Bakool region*** for confirmatory diagnosis. Two of the seven have **tested positive** for leishmaniasis.



A case of leishmaniasis reported at Huddur Hospital, Bakool region