



1. Acute Watery Diarrhoea

A person aged over 5 years with severe dehydration, OR Death from acute watery diarrhea, with or without vomiting.

Shuban Biyoodka degdegga

Qaf dadidso ka sareysa 5 sano oo leh fuuqbax daran ama u dhintay Shuban Biyoodka degdegga, leh na matag



2. Bloody Diarrhoea

More than 3 loose stools per day (24 hours) with visible blood.

Shuban Dhiig

In ka badan 3 jeer saxaro jilicsan maalinti lehna dhiig muuqda

3. Pneumonia (SARI)

Sudden onset of fever $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ and cough OR sore throat (in the absence of other diagnosis) AND shortness of breath OR difficulty breathing

Caabuqa Neefmareeka Daran (Oofwareen)

Xumad u billaabatay si lama filaana oo kabadan 38°C iyo qufac AMA cunaxanun (oo lagu tilmaami Karin cudurkale) IYO nneftu kuguyar AMA neeftoo kudhibaysa

4. Influenza Like Illness (ILI)

Sudden onset of fever $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ and at least one of the following: rhinitis, cough, redness OR soreness of throat.

Hargabka ama wax lamida

Xumad $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ lanasocoto uguyaraan : sandareerto, qufac, dhuunta oo casan ah ama xanunaysa

5. Suspected Measles

Fever and maculopapular rash and cough, coryza (i.e. runny nose) or conjunctivitis (i.e. red eyes) OR Any person in whom a clinical health worker suspects measles

Jadeeco aan lahubin

Xumad iyo fururac buurburan oo ka soo yaaca jirka iy oqufac, hagab (sida sandareerto) AMA caabuqa indhaha (sida indhaha oo casaada) AMA Qof kastoo shaqaale caafimaad kutuhmo inuu qabo jadeeco



6. Suspected Meningitis

Sudden onset of fever ($> 38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ axillary's) and one of the following: Neck stiffness OR Altered consciousness OR Other meningeal sign OR petechial/purpurral rash.

In children <1 year meningitis is suspected when fever is accompanied by a bulging fontanelle.

Cudurka Maskax Garaadka aan lahubin

Xumad u bilaabatay si lama filaan ah (cabirka kilikisha $>38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$) iyo mid ka mid ah calaamadaha sida: Surtognaan, AMA dhimirka oo bedelan ama calaamad cudur kale oo maskax garaadka AMA dhiigroor/bubur yaacsan

Caruurta <1 sano cudurka maskax garaadka aya loo maleya marki lagu arko xumad ay la socoto iyo nushnushleyda soo buurata



7. Acute Flaccid Paralysis

Any case of sudden onset of flaccid paralysis (AFP) in a child <15 years of age, OR Any case of paralytic illness (regardless of age) in which a clinician suspects polio.

Cudurka dabaysha

Cudurka dabaysha si lama filaan ah looga helo ilma kasta oo <15 sano da'doodu ka yartahay AMA markastoo xeeldheere caafimaad qof kutuhmo cudurka dabaysha inuu qabo (iyadoon loofiirin da'diisa)



8. Acute Haemorrhagic Fevers

Any person with severe illness, acute onset of fever and at least one of the following: Sore throat (found in Lassa fever only), Bloody stools, Vomiting blood, Unexplained bleeding from any other site (gums, nose, vagina, skin, eyes)

Qandhada Dhiig Baxa degdegga

Qofkastoo aad uxanuunsan, lehna qandho cusub iyo ugu yaraan mid kamida kuwaan : Cuno-gubasho (laga helo Lassa Fever keliya), Saxaro dhiig ah, Matag dhiig ah, Dhiig bax aan la macneyn karin oo ka yimaada (ciridka, sanko, siilka, indhaha)



9. Acute Jaundice Syndrome

Any person with acute onset of yellow coloration of eyes, mucus membrane OR skin with or without fever and absence of any known precipitating factor

Curdurka Cagarashowga

Qofkasta oo cudurka cagarashowga bilow ku yahay, xumad leh/lahayn iyo la'aanta wax lagaranayo oo loo aanayn karo inay soo dedejiyeen



10. Diphtheria

Any illness characterized by laryngitis or pharyngitis or tonsillitis and an adherent membrane of the tonsils, pharynx and/or nose.

Gawracato

Jirada ka muuqata neef mareenada caabuqah: laryngitis, pharyngitis AMA qumanka bukada iyo xuub kudedan qumankadhuunta neefmareenka iyo/ama sanko



11. Whooping Cough

A person with a cough lasting at least two weeks with at least one of the following symptoms: Inspiratory whooping OR Post-tussive vomiting without other apparent cause Paroxysms (Uncontrollable)(i.e. fits) of coughing.

Xiiqdheerta

Qofka leh qufac ugu yaraan laba todobaad, leh na astaamahaan sosocda: Xiiq waqtiga hawo qaadashada, AMA matag qufaca ka dib oon la ogayn wax kale oo sababay oon xakamayn lahayn, jarceyna leh, waxa u qaba Xiiqdheer



12. Neonatal Tetanus

Any neonatal death between 3 and 28 days of age in which the cause of death is unknown OR Any neonate reported as having suffered from neonatal tetanus between 3 and 28 days of age and not investigated OR Any neonate with a normal ability to suck and cry during the first two days of life, and who between 3 and 28 days of age cannot suck normally, and becomes stiff or has convulsions or both.

Cudurka Teetanada ee dhallaanka

Dhimasho kutimaada dhallaan da'diisu u dhaxayso 3 ilaa 28 cisho lana garanayn sababta dhimashadiisa AMA dhalaan da'diisu tahay 3 ilaa 28 cisho lagusheegay inuu qaaday koojyela arrintiisana labaarin, AMA dhalaan kastoo muddada 3 ilaa 28 cisho kugebey kartidii naas-nuugidda iyo oohintaba uu lahaa labada cishoo ugu horreysa nolishiisa, qoortisuna tigtigantay haddana lasoo baxay gariir dhameeyey



13. Adult Tetanus

A patient aged above 1 month who develops one or more of the following signs: Trismus of the facial muscles (masseter and neck) OR Painful muscular contractions.

Teetanada

Bukaan da'diisu kaweyntahay halsano lanasoo baxay mid ama kabadan calaamadaha soosocda: Giigsanan murqaha wajiga (murqaha danka iyo qoorta) ama murqo-giigsanaan dhanqasho leh



14. Suspected Malaria

Person with fever or history of fever $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ within the last 48 hours and/ or other symptoms: such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, headache, back joint pain, chills, myalgia, convulsions

Duumo aan la caddeyn

Qof xumad leh ama 48 saacadod gudahood sheektay xumad $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$, iyo/ ama astaamaha : sida lalabo, matag iyo shuban, madax xanun, ximno xanun, dhaxan ama qarqaryo, garir, murqo xanun.



15. Confirmed Malaria

Person with fever or history of fever confirmed to have malarial parasites or antibodies in his blood by laboratory tests.

Duumo la Xaqiijiyay

Qof xumad leh ama sheektay xumad sheybaarna lagu xaqiijiyey deriskunoolka duumada ama difaaceeda oo dhiigiisa laga helay.



16. Suspected Leishmania (Kala-azar)

Person with clinical signs of prolonged (>2 weeks) irregular fever, splenomegaly and weight loss OR chronic cutaneous ulcer with serological (at peripheral geographical level) and/or (when feasible at central level) Parasitological confirmation of the diagnosis.

Cudurka Leyshmaniyada aan lahubin

Qof leh xumad aan joogto ahayn muddo > 2 toddobaad, beerkayarada oo bararsan, iyo hoo-udhac miisaanka jirkiisa, AMA boog dubka ku taal oo so jireena, sheybaarna lagu xaqiijiyey jiritaanka deriskunaalaha ama dhiigiisa lagahelay difaaceeda.



17. Urinary Schistosomiasis (Bilharzia)

Patients with history, abdominal distension and or passing blood in urine further confirmed by laboratory investigations.

Cudurka Kaadi Dhiigga

Bukaan sheegatay barar uurkujirka, ama/iyo kaadidisu dhiig noqotay sheybaar ahaana looxaqiijiyey inuu qabo cudurka kaadi-dhiigga.

