

Case study

1. Case study A. Cholera

Cases of cholera reported in Gedaref locality, 3-23 July, by facility				Total
Health facility	3-9 July	10-16 July	17-23 July	
Gedaref hospital	30	26	14	70
Eltadamon	12	12	20	44
H.I center	49	34	28	111
All facilities	91	72	62	225

2. Case Study B. Meningitis

Table shows monthly number of cases of meningitis notified by the Health Centres of New Halfa,/ Kassala State, January 2004 – January 2007

Month	2004	2005	2006	2007
Jan	10	2	5	200
Feb	7	6	6	
Mar	2	5	3	
Apr	0	3	1	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	5	
Oct	0	0	10	
Nov	1	2	20	
Dec	1	3	36	

Q 1. Discuss the table?

- You are the district Medical Officer of New Halfa what do you do?
- How can you confirm the outbreak?
- What are the objectives of this mission?
- What are the recommendations to control the epidemic?

3. Case Study C. Crimean -Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

Q1. What is a viral haemorrhagic fever?

Q2. What is Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever?

Q3. Origin of the name “Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever”?

Q4. Which people are at risk of infection?

- Q5. How common is the disease and how often is it fatal?
- Q6. What are the signs and symptoms?
- Q7. What action should be taken if a person is suspected of having the disease?
- Q8. What precautions should be applied to persons who have potentially been exposed to infection?
- Q9. What are the measures to be taken to prevent exposure to infection?

4. Case Study D. Rift Valley Fever:

- Q1. How do humans get RVF?
- Q2. How is RVF prevented?
- Q3. What needs to be done to address the threat of RVF?

5. Case study E. Measles:

- Q1. What is measles?
- Q2. What are the Potential Complications?
- Q3. How is it spread?
- Q4. Who is at risk?
- Q5. How to prevent the disease?

6. Case study F. Shigella Dysentery

- Q1. What is dysentery?
- Q2. Who is at risk?
- Q3. How is dysentery caught?
- Q4. How can I avoid catching it?
- Q5. What do I do if I or a member of my household has dysentery?
- Q6. How is Shigella detected and treated?
- Q7. How can a Shigella infection be prevented?

7. Hepatitis E

- Q1. How is HEV transmitted?
- Q2. Where is HEV a problem?
- Q3. When is a HEV infection life-threatening?
- Q4. What are the epidemic measures steps for HEV?
- Q5. What are the major response strategies for HEV?

8. Dengue Fever

- Q1. What is dengue?
- Q2. What is dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF)?
- Q3. How are dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) spread?
- Q4. Is there an effective treatment for dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF)?
- Q5. Where can outbreaks of dengue occur?
- Q6. What can be done to reduce the risk of acquiring dengue?

9. Avian Influenza

- Q1. What is avian influenza?
- Q2. What are the implications for human health?
- Q3. What about the pandemic risk?
- Q4. Can a pandemic be prevented?
- Q5. What strategic actions are recommended by WHO?
- Q6. Is the world adequately prepared?

10. Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever

- Q1. What is Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever?
- Q2. How is Ebola hemorrhagic fever prevented?

11. Yellow Fever

- Q1. What is Yellow fever?
- Q2. What is the infectious agent that causes yellow fever?
- Q3. How do people get yellow fever?
- Q4. How soon after exposure do symptoms appear?
- Q5. Who is at risk for yellow fever?
- Q6. What complications can result from yellow fever?
- Q7. How common is yellow fever?
- Q8. How can yellow fever be prevented?
- Q9. What are the strategies for yellow fever control and prevention?