Weekly Summary

Current outbreaks
- **Cholera**: Six suspected cases tested negative for *Vibrio Cholreae* tested negative for cholera
- **Ebola Virus Disease**: Zero cases were reported

Immediately notifiable
- **Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)**: No cases were reported in the week under review.
- **Measles**: A total of nine cases were reported this week from Lusaka (2), Northern (4), North Western (2) and Luapula (1) provinces. Three specimens were investigated for measles.
- **Maternal Deaths**: Countrywide nine maternal deaths were registered from Lusaka (3), Eastern (2), Southern (1), North Western (1), Copperbelt (1) and Luapula (1) provinces.
- **Dengue**: One case was confirmed from Lusaka province from a person who recently travelled West Africa

Other diseases
- **Dysentery**: Nationwide 841 cases of dysentery were recorded this week. Of the twelve samples tested 1 was positive for S. dysenteriae

Regional Public Health Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ebola</th>
<th>Measles</th>
<th>Cholera</th>
<th>Poliovirus (c VDPD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRC: 2659, CFR  67%</td>
<td>Angola: 3.27, CFR 2.0%</td>
<td>DRC: 13, 743, CFR 2.0%</td>
<td>Ghana: 1 ES Sample, CFR 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda: 3, CFR 100%</td>
<td>DRC: 120,635, CFR 1.8%</td>
<td>Mozambique: 7052, CFR 0.1%</td>
<td>DRC: 35 Cases, CFR 0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO Weekly Bulletin on Outbreaks & Other Emergencies, Health & Emergencies Program
## National IDsR Health Facility Reporting Rates, Week 30 2019

### Summary Report Priority Diseases, Conditions and Events for Week 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 30</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Tested</th>
<th>Confirmed</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Week 1 to 30 (cumulative)</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Tested</th>
<th>Confirmed</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suspected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Suspected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AFP</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>475</td>
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<td>475</td>
<td>134</td>
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<td>Dog bites</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Mortality for these conditions is currently not well captured on a weekly basis in IDS.</br> 1* Aggregated IDS data is subject to changes pending data verification.
• No cases of cholera were reported this week.
• Cumulatively, 435 suspected cases of cholera were recorded from Lusaka and Northern provinces (Nsama, and Mpuulungu districts) since week 1.
• No AFP cases were reported this week
• Only 44% of the 92 reported cases have had complete OPV vaccinations (≥ 3 or more doses)
• Stool from the 83 adequate specimens were discarded for polioviruses; 7 are pending results

**AFP Surveillance**

• The scheduled collections from the four sites in Lusaka district were conducted.
• The sensitivity of environmental surveillance polio virus detection remains adequate with ≥50% isolation of Non Polio Enteroviruses; while the isolation rate among AFP cases is 7.6% (7/92).
• No wild type polioviruses or circulating vaccine derived polioviruses have been isolated from week 1 to 30.
Countrywide nine cases were reported from Lusaka (2), Northern (4), North Western (2) and Luapula (1) provinces, 3 specimens were laboratory investigated for measles & rubella IgM.

- 26% (target 80%) of the reported IDSR have been cases laboratory tested
- Positivity among the 154 tested cases for measles IgM is 22% (target 10%) and 1.3% for rubella
- Only 20% of the tested have history of vaccination
• 33,301 cases were tested in the week under review, with a positivity rate of 6.0.
• Lusaka and Central provinces have cumulatively reported high numbers of new cases from week 1.

**TB**

![Distribution of Reported Suspected TB Cases Week 30, 2019]

- 6.3% of the 3080 tested cases were confirmed positive for TB.
- Cumulatively, Muchinga province has recorded the highest confirmed incidence of TB from weeks...

**Maternal Deaths**

![Causes of Death Weeks 1 to 30, 2019]

- Countrywide nine maternal deaths were registered from Lusaka (3), Eastern (2), Southern (1), North Western (1), Copperbelt (1) and Luapula (1) provinces.
- Obstetric hemorrhages continue to be the leading cause of death.
Dog Bites

- 299 cases of dog bites were recorded nation-wide.
- Cumulatively, Central province has recorded the highest number of cases (1560) since week 1.
- 18 fatal rabies deaths have been recorded to date.

Malaria

- 114,355 suspected malaria cases were notified in the week; with a positivity rate of 30% of the 114,080 tested.
- Central and Lusaka provinces recorded the highest cumulative incidence of malaria cases from week 1 to 30.
EARLY WARNING DISEASES
Ebola Virus, DRC and Uganda, 2018-2019

• The EVD outbreak was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern
• 81 new confirmed cases and 45 new deaths were reported in the current week.
• Cumulative cases stand at 2,659 which 2,565 are confirmed and 1,688 deaths occurred (CFR is 66%).
• Active transmission is ongoing with 13 of the 23 health reporting zones confirming cases in the last 7 days.
• The regional risk of spread remains high

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

General Recommendations

• All provinces and districts affected by the outbreaks should conduct laboratory tests on suspected cases to confirm the outbreak. Samples from suspected outbreaks must be tested in the appropriate district or provincial laboratory and at a national reference laboratory.

Ebola Virus Disease Preparedness

• All provinces to strengthen EVD surveillance among all health care providers and raise community awareness of EVD prevention
• Provide weekly reports in IDSR reports of active searches including zero reposting in at risk districts, including ports of entry
• Ensure epidemic preparedness measures for detecting cases, sample testing / transportation and managing cases are effected
• All border districts to strengthen point of entry EVD screening
Vaccine-Preventable Disease Surveillance in Silent Districts

- Provinces to ensure silent districts not reporting AFP cases are supported for active surveillance
- Provincial health offices to ensure sub regional attainment of the Non-Polio AFP rate of 2 cases per 100,000
- Prioritize sample referral of suspected cases to the national reference laboratory
- All suspected measles /AFP cases to be given a provisional clinical diagnosis before blood / stool samples are sent to the national reference laboratory for tests.

Active Surveillance in Cholera Hotspots

- Known cholera prone regions to access risks and ensure epidemic preparedness and response measures in place for cholera prevention and control.
- Regions that have reported Cholera outbreaks should conduct public education on preventative measures and work all relevant stakeholders to prevent cholera outbreaks

Reported by: Surveillance and Disease Intelligence Unit

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