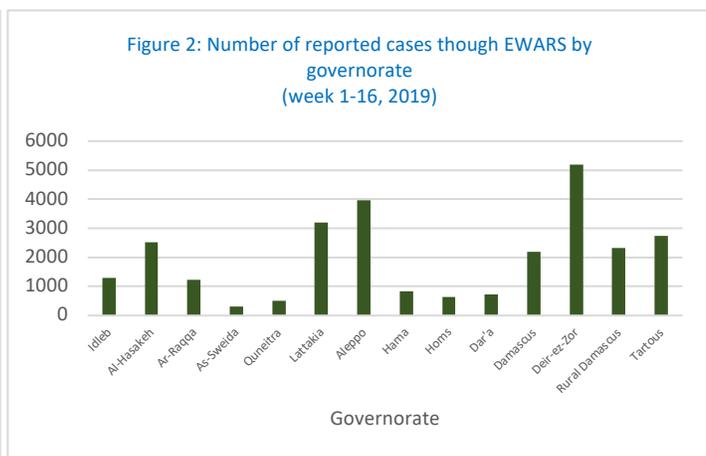
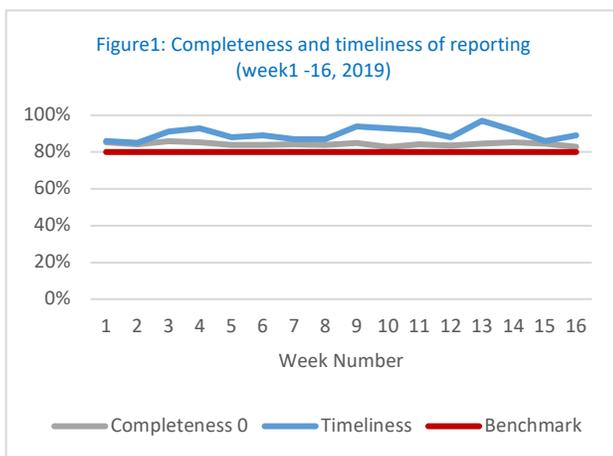


## Highlights

- During epidemiological week 16 of 2019, 1078 out of 1300 active reporting sites (83.0%) in the 14 governorates in Syria provided disease surveillance data through the early warning alert and response system (EWARS) with 85% timeliness among those sites that reported.
- A total of 196 748 consultations were recorded in the 14 governorates in week 16.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups were influenza-like illnesses (62.1%) and acute diarrhea (22.1%).
- From week 1 to week 16 of 2019, there were only five confirmed measles cases. A National Immunization Week was held 21st to 30th April, targeting dropout children under 5 years old.
- In total, 1368 suspected leishmaniasis cases were reported through EWARS; most of them were from Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor and Hama.

## Performance Indicators

- A total of 1078 out of 1300 active reporting sites (83%) in the 14 governorates of Syria reported through EWARS, with 85% timeliness among those sites providing data during week 16 (Figure 1).
- The reporting sites covered by EWARS increased by 8% compared to the previous week.



## Morbidity

### 1. Proportional Morbidity

- A total of 196 748 consultations were recorded in 1078 health facilities in 14 governorates in week 16 (Figure 2). Among them, 27 672 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions.
- Among all age groups, the leading causes of morbidity remained influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (62.1%) and acute diarrhea (AD) (21.1%).
- Of the 27 672 total reported cases, 50.0% (13 889) were female and 42.0% (11 616) were children under 5 years old.
- Among children under 5 years of age, 61% of cases are ILI and, AD representing 26% of the cases during this reporting period (Figure 3).
- There has been a slight decrease trend of ILI cases due to the seasonality of the diseases (Figure 4).

Figure3: Proportional morbidity by age group in week 16, 2019

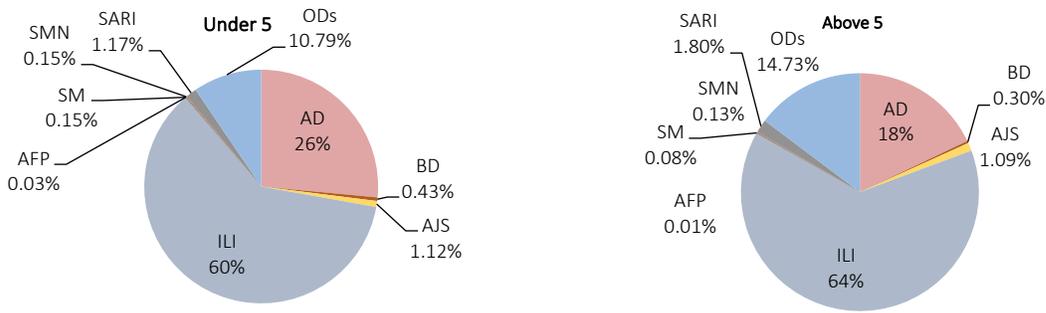
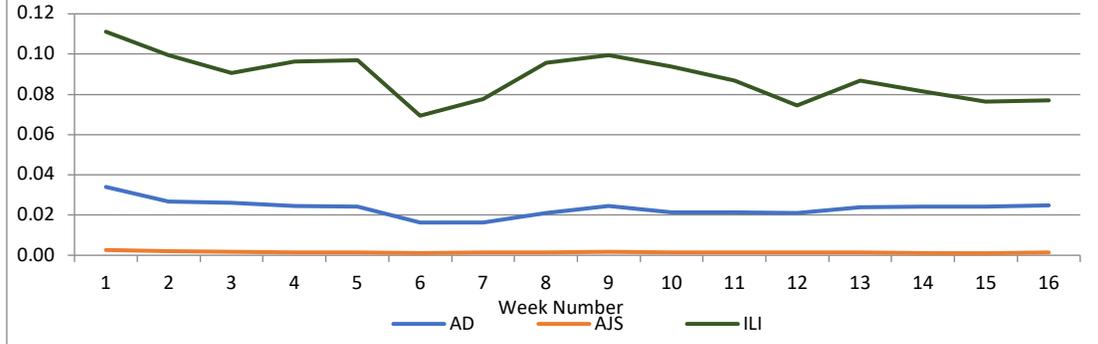


Figure 4: Proportion of Morbidity of AD, ILI, and AJS among the total consultation (week 1 - 16, 2019)

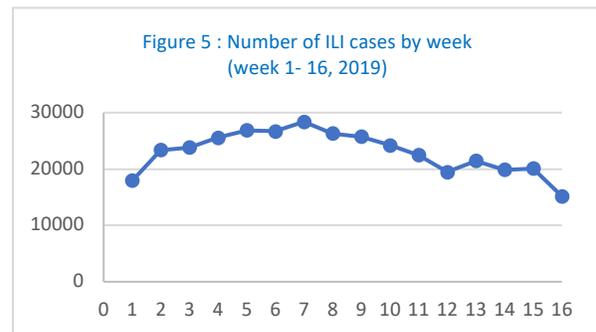


## 2. Waterborne Diseases

- While there been a high incidence of ADs reported, the reported number of cases decreased compared to the previous week. In total, 6016 AD cases were observed in week 16, and most were reported in Deir-ez-Zor (1351), Damascus (758) and Aleppo (708).
- There were zero reported cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in week 16.

## 3. Respiratory Diseases

- ILI represented the highest morbidity in week 16. However, there has been a decrease trend of ILI cases since week 7, with 17 177 cases reported in week 16, a decrease of 22.7% compared to the previous week (Figure 5). This can be attributed to the seasonality of the disease.



## 4. Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- There were 26 cases of suspected measles and 169 cases of suspected mumps reported during the reporting period.
- 32.5% of the suspected mumps cases were children under 5 years old. The majority of the cases were reported from Deir-ez-Zor, Aleppo, and Ar-Raqqa.

## 5. Other Diseases

- 3505 cases were reported as “other diseases” through EWARS. The health conditions with the highest incidents were leishmaniasis with 1368 cases, lice (330), and scabies (313).
- The majority of suspected leishmaniasis cases were reported from Aleppo (660), Deir-ez-Zor (333) and Hama (136). There was a slight decrease of suspected leishmaniasis cases compared to the 1603 cases in the previous week.

## Public Health Response Actions

### Suspected Measles:

- 28 suspected measles cases were reported during week 16 and all were investigated by rapid response teams of the health directorates. The blood specimens from 27 suspected cases were collected. The samples were tested for IgM ELISA at the reference laboratory in Damascus, and all cases tested negative for measles. Due to the inaccessibility in the area, a sample from the case in Idleb was not collected.
- From week 1 to week 16 of 2019, there were only five confirmed measles cases: two cases from Rural Damascus, one case for each from Homs, Aleppo and Latakia. A National Immunization Week from 21st to 30th of April was held, targeting dropout children under 5 years old.

### Acute flaccid paralysis

A total of five AFP cases were reported during week 16, and all of the stool samples were collected and tested at the polio reference laboratory in Damascus. The up-to-date annualized non-polio AFP rate is 5.9, which meets the target of  $\geq 1/100\ 000$ .

### Suspected HIV cases in Ar-Raqqa

WHO was informed of three suspected HIV cases in Ar-Raqqa Governorate. All three cases were Syrian males aged between 25 and 35 years old. The blood specimens from three cases were collected and transported to an HIV reference laboratory for laboratory diagnosis. Results are pending. WHO supports HIV treatment for those who are HIV positive through the National HIV Programme.

# Case Distribution by Age Group, and by Governorate

Week 16, 2019

		Al-Hasakeh	Ar-Raqqa	As-Sweida	Quneitra	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Dar'a	Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Tartous	Total	
Acute diarrhea (AD)	< 5	287	365	197	18	27	265	349	147	99	103	343	640	160	87	3087
	≥ 5	221	244	111	24	46	338	359	65	74	96	415	711	183	132	3019
Bloody diarrhea (BD)	< 5	0	12	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	22	0	0	51
	≥ 5	0	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	11	0	1	40
Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)	< 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	≥ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS)	< 5	8	25	37	0	0	1	9	2	5	6	4	35	0	0	132
	≥ 5	18	26	19	7	3	9	18	20	4	15	30	36	12	11	228
Influenza like illness (ILI)	< 5	311	684	248	76	109	1013	958	121	122	175	463	1276	724	758	7038
	≥ 5	223	785	302	170	299	1442	1401	144	205	254	796	1350	1137	1631	10 139
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	< 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
	≥ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Suspected measles (SM)	< 5	1	3	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	18
	≥ 5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	8
Suspected meningitis (SMN)	< 5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	1	5	0	1	18
	≥ 5	2	6	1	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	4	4	0	3	28
Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)	< 5	0	6	14	0	0	4	1	57	0	0	16	3	0	37	138
	≥ 5	0	6	29	12	0	13	2	42	0	0	48	3	0	63	218
Typhoid fever (TYF)	< 5	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	2	1	17
	≥ 5	7	4	32	0	1	1	4	11	1	14	0	113	10	1	199
brucellosis (BRU)	< 5	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	4	0	11	4	0	27
	≥ 5	5	2	28	0	1	0	4	25	6	10	24	79	22	0	206
Suspected tuberculosis (TB)	< 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	≥ 5	0	0	1	0	0	1	15	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	20
Suspected pertussis (PER)	< 5	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	38
	≥ 5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	11
suspected leishmaniasis (LSH)	< 5	29	27	17	0	0	5	180	4	0	0	4	152	1	1	420
	≥ 5	40	53	36	2	0	3	480	132	5	0	7	181	6	3	948
Suspected chickenpox (CHP)	< 5	5	6	3	2	0	8	5	4	8	5	4	94	4	3	151
	≥ 5	17	4	8	2	1	3	3	0	20	6	6	33	6	0	109
Scabies (SCA)	< 5	3	8	7	0	1	9	12	0	8	0	1	51	0	0	100
	≥ 5	14	18	7	1	1	7	33	13	16	6	5	89	3	0	213
Lice (LIC)	< 5	17	11	7	3	4	5	9	2	1	1	0	29	0	0	89
	≥ 5	50	1	8	3	5	60	31	27	8	1	5	36	6	0	241
Suspected mumps (MUM)	< 5	0	3	21	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	55
	≥ 5	10	5	29	0	0	0	38	5	2	0	3	20	2	0	114
Others	< 5	0	108	12	0	0	2	16	1	24	1	0	59	7	0	230
	≥ 5	0	93	32	0	2	6	13	6	29	13	1	69	46	4	314
Total of < 5		670	1258	583	99	141	1315	1554	349	268	301	840	2447	902	889	11 616
Total of ≥ 5		615	1260	649	221	359	1883	2403	496	372	416	1358	2742	1433	1849	16 056
Grand total																27 672