**Highlights**

- A total of 199,205 consultations were recorded in the 14 governorates in week 22.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups were influenza-like illnesses (50.7%) and acute diarrhea (33.0%). There has been an increase trend of acute diarrhea in the past four weeks. WHO conducted a health education campaign on hygiene practices and prevention of waterborne disease in Al-Hol camp in Al-Hasakeh governorate.
- 25 suspected measles cases were reported during week 22. The blood specimens from 22 cases were collected and tested at the reference laboratory in Damascus. All cases tested negative for measles.
- In total, three acute flaccid paralysis cases were reported from Rural Damascus (1), As-Swieda (1), and Aleppo (1). The stool samples from three cases were collected and transported to the polio reference laboratory in Damascus. All samples tested were negative for poliomyelitis.

**Performance Indicators**

- A total of 10,580 out of 13,000 active reporting sites (81.4%) in the 14 governorates of Syria reported through EWARS, with 92% timeliness among those sites providing data during week 22 (Figure 1).

**Morbidity**

1. **Proportional Morbidity**

   - A total of 199,205 consultations were recorded in 10,580 health facilities in 14 governorates in week 22, 2019 (Figure 2). Among them, 25,594 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions.
   - Among all age groups, the leading causes of morbidity remained influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (50.7%) and acute diarrhea (AD) (33.0%).
   - Of the 25,594 total reported cases, 49.8% (12,736) were female, and 43.0% (11,018) were children under 5 years old.
   - Among children under 5 years of age, 45% of cases are ILI, and AD representing 41% of the cases during this reporting period (Figure 3).
   - There has been an increase trend of AD due to the increase in temperature during the summer season (Figure 4).
2. Waterborne Diseases

- There were zero reported cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in week 19.

3. Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- There were three cases of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP), cases were reported from Rural Damascus (1), As-Swieda (1), and Aleppo (1).
- There were 25 cases of suspected measles (SM) reported during week 22. The number of SM cases has been decreased for three weeks (Figure 5). In total, 763 suspected measles cases have been reported in 2019, and most cases were reported from Deir-ez-Zor (29.8%), Ar-Raqqa (16.0%), and Al-Hasakeh (10.8%).
- 163 cases of suspected mumps reported during the reporting period. 50.3% of the suspected mumps cases were children under 5 years old. The majority of the cases were reported from Deir-ez-Zor, Aleppo, and Idleb (Figure 6).
4. Other Diseases

- 3335 cases were reported as “other diseases” through EWARS. The health conditions with the highest incidents were leishmaniasis (1018), lice (513), and scabies (460).
- There was an increase of suspected leishmaniasis cases compared to 900 cases in the previous week. Aleppo accounts for 61.0% (631) of the reported cases in the country.

Public Health Response Actions

**Acute flaccid paralysis**
A total of three AFP cases were reported during week 22. All of the stool samples were collected and tested at the polio reference laboratory in Damascus. All samples tested were negative for poliomyelitis.

**Leishmaniasis response in Aleppo**
To control the spread of leishmaniosis cases in Aleppo, WHO supports DoH in Aleppo in implementing vector control activities, which was launched on 26th of May. The activities, including indoor residual spraying (IRS), are to be conducted in the priority neighborhoods/areas where the prevalence of leishmaniasis exceeds 1%. A total of 64 villages will be targeted in this ongoing campaign. The locations have so far reported 7289 leishmaniasis cases, a prevalence rate is 5.13%. The estimated number of beneficiaries is 141 892 individuals. The spraying is usually carried out once a year between June and October based of sand-fly breeding season. The campaign will continue until 26 September 2019. To date, the campaign has been completed in three locations in Aleppo city with 3078 houses being sprayed.

**Suspected measles**
A total of 25 suspected measles cases were reported during week 22. All cases were investigated by rapid response teams of the health directorates except cases reported from Idleb governorate where the access is limited. The blood specimens from 22 suspected cases were collected and tested for IgM ELISA at the reference laboratory in Damascus. All cases tested negative for measles. From week 1 to week 22 of 2019, there was a total of 12 confirmed measles cases: four cases from Homs, two cases from each of Rural Damascus, Latakia, Aleppo. and one case for each from Al-Hasakeh, and Damascus.

**Water borne diseases**
Between 22nd to 30th of May, WHO conducted a health education campaign on waterborne diseases in Al-Hol camp in Al-Hasakeh governorate. The campaign was focused on hygiene practices and prevention of waterborne disease, and it was carried out by 30 health workers. The estimated number of beneficiaries from the health educational sessions is 11 250 so far. 12 500 WHO brochures on key prevention measures for waterborne disease were distributed during this campaign.
## Comparison with Previous Week by Health Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Week 21</th>
<th>Week 22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute diarrhea (AD)</td>
<td>9 287</td>
<td>8 436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloody diarrhea (BD)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS)</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza like illness (ILI)</td>
<td>15 130</td>
<td>12 984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected measles (SM)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected meningitis (SMN)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid fever (TYF)</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis (BRU)</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected tuberculosis (TB)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected pertussis (PER)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suspected leishmaniasi (LSH)</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1 018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected chickenpox (CHP)</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scabies (SCA)</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lice (LIC)</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected mumps (MUM)</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>28 693</td>
<td>25 594</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Case Distribution by Age Group, and by Governorate

#### Week 22, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>&lt; 5</th>
<th>≥ 5</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of &lt; 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (MUM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of ≥ 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>1511</td>
<td>2599</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>