

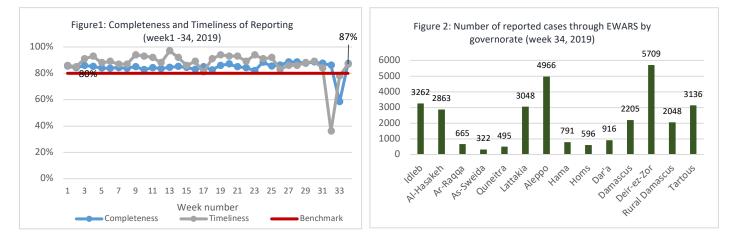


## Highlights

- A total of 267 179 consultations were recorded in all the 14 governorates in week 34. There was an increase of total
  number of consultations in week 34 compared to the previous week which recorded low reporting timeliness and
  completeness due to Eid holidays.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups were acute diarrhea (46.8%) and influenza-like illnesses (37.1%).
- 31 suspected measles cases were reported during week 34. Among them, the blood specimens of 22 cases were collected and tested at the reference laboratory in Damascus. The laboratory result showed all negative for measles.
- In total, three acute flaccid paralysis cases were reported: each from Dara'a, Homs, and Rural Damascus. The stool samples were collected and transported to the polio reference laboratory in Damascus. The all samples tested were negative for poliomyelitis.
- One acute watery diarrhea case was reported from Al Hol camp in Al-Hasakeh governorate.

## **Performance Indicators**

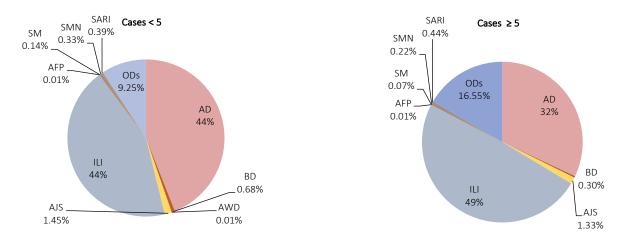
• A total of 1129 out of 1291 active reporting sites (87.4%) in all 14 governorates of Syria reported through EWARS, with 85% timeliness among those sites providing data during week 34 (Figure 1).

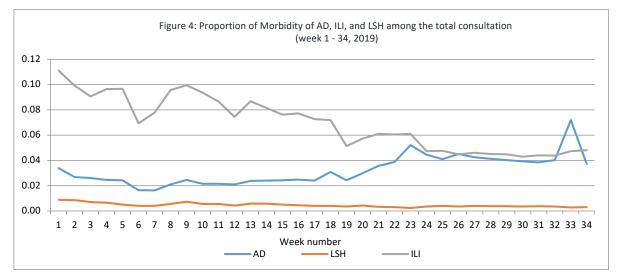


## Morbidity

## 1. Proportional Morbidity

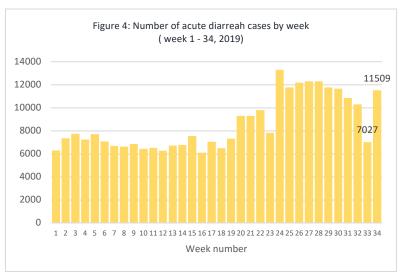
- A total of 267 179 consultations were recorded in 1129 health facilities in 14 governorates in week 34, 2019. Among them, 31 022 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions (Figure 2).
- Among all age groups, the leading causes of morbidity remain acute diarrhea (AD) (46.8%) and influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (37.1%).
- Of the 31 022 total reported cases, 49.8% (15 568) were female, and 57.5% (13 184) were children under 5 years old.
- Among children under 5 years of age, 44% of cases are AD, and ILI representing 44% of the cases during this reporting period (Figure 3).
- An upward trend of AD has been observed (Figure 4).





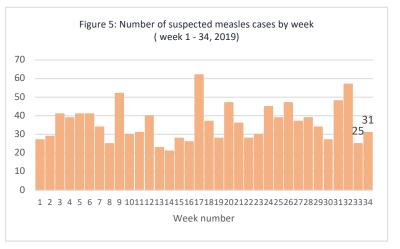
## 2. Waterborne Diseases

- One acute watery diarrhea (AWD) case was reported during week 34 in Al-Hol camp in Al-Hasakeh governorate.
- 11 509 cases of AD were reported which increased by 63.8% to previous week (Figure 4). The majority of the cases were reported from Deir-ez-Zor (18.6%), Idleb (16.0%), and Aleppo (12.1%).



### 3. Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- In total, three acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases were reported; each from Dara'a, Homs, and Rural Damascus governorates.
- There were 31 cases of suspected measles (SM) reported during week 34. In total, 1262 suspected measles cases have been reported in 2019, and most cases were reported from Deirez-Zor (23.1%), Idleb (13.7%), and Ar-Raqqa (13.2%).



## 4. Other Diseases

• 4127 cases were reported as "other diseases" through EWARS. The health conditions with the highest incidents were leishmaniasis (917), lice (752), and typhoid (661).

## **Public Health Response Actions**

#### Acute flaccid paralysis

Three AFP cases were reported during week 34; each from Dara'a, Homs, and Rural Damascus governorates. The stool samples from the cases were collected and tested at the polio reference laboratory in Damascus, and the result showed the case negative for poliomyelitis.

#### Suspected measles

A total of 31 suspected measles cases was reported during week 34. All the cases were investigated by rapid response teams of the health directorates except for the cases reported from Idleb governorate (9 cases) 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. The laboratory result showed that all the tested cases negative for measles.

#### Acute watery diarrhea in Al-Hol camp, Al-Hasakeh

One acute watery diarrhea was reported during the reporting period. The case was a 3 years old male with rehydration and vomiting. The cholera rapid diagnostic test was performed, and the case was negative for cholera. The stool sample was collected and sent to reference laboratory for stool culture test, and the result is still pending. The case was referred to Al-Hikma hospital, a referral hospital, in Al-Hasakeh governorate and treated with IV fluids.

#### Acute diarrhea in Deir-ez-Zor

- The increase of acute diarrhea cases has been observed in Deir-ez-Zor governorate since week 33. Rapid response team was deployed, and two samples were collected. The laboratory analysis showed positive for *E. coli*.
- DoH is planning to conduct a campaign to raise the awareness of community in Myadian and Al-Hussienieh districts in the end of September, advocating prevention measures of water borne diseases. The campaign will be implemented in 12 villages targeting 312,000. WHO is to supporte DoH with the required supplies such as educational brochures and flyers, soaps and shampoo.

Disease	Week 33	Week 34
Acute diarrhea (AD)	7 027	11 509
Bloody diarrhea (BD)	105	143
Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)	0	1
Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS)	266	429
Influenza like illness (ILI)	4 867	14 521
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	1	3
Suspected measles (SM)	25	31
Suspected meningitis (SMN)	37	83
Typhoid fever (TYF)	261	661
Brucellosis (BRU)	123	439
Suspected tuberculosis (TB)	3	28
Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)	63	130
Suspected pertussis (PER)	56	73
suspected leishmaniasis (LSH)	279	917
Suspected chickenpox (CHP)	146	307
Scabies (SCA)	192	368
Lice (LIC)	387	752
Suspected mumps (MUM)	52	89
Others	188	538
Total	14 078	31 022

# Comparison with Previous Week by Health Condition

Week 34, 2019

		Idleb	Al- Hasakeh	Ar- Raqqa	As- Sweida	Quneitra	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Dar'a	Damascu s	Deir-ez- Zor	Rural Damascu	Tartous	Total
	< 5	888	721	233	59	45	389	924	221	132	149	486	1 129	s 191	235	5 802
Acute diarrhea (AD)	≥5	814	534	114	68	42	487	706	240	111	194	643	938	306	510	5 707
Bloody diarrhea (BD)	< 5	0	11	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	4	57	0	0	90
	≥5	0	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	13	0	0	53
Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)	< 5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	≥5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS)	< 5	31	23	28	1	0	1	6	11	0	7	8	69	4	2	191
	≥ 5	41	26	12	8	3	15	20	17	7	31	16	32	9	1	238
Influenza like illness (ILI)	< 5	381	550	52	65	118	747	1 046	40	107	116	314	1 056	546	628	5 766
	≥ 5	362	585	74	103	265	1281	1 427	72	178	206	653	1 009	842	1 698	8 755
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	< 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	≥ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Suspected measles (SM)	< 5	1	3	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	4	2	1	0	19
	≥5	8	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Suspected	< 5	2	2	2	4	0	0	6	4	1	2	2	16	0	2	43
meningitis (SMN)	≥ 5	7	0	1	0	1	0	4	12	0	4	5	3	2	1	40
Severe acute	< 5	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	15	1	0	17	52
respiratory infection (SARI)	≥ 5	2	3	6	5	0	8	0	13	0	0	8	1	0	32	78
Typhoid fever (TYF)	< 5	5	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	55	1	0	72
	≥ 5	22	8	10	1	3	0	23	14	8	133	0	359	8	0	589
Brucellosis (BRU)	< 5	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	4	30	7	0	49
	≥ 5	18	4	5	0	2	0	49	11	17	17	9	246	12	0	390
Suspected tuberculosis (TB)	< 5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
	≥ 5	6	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	25
Suspected	< 5	28	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	58
pertussis (PER)	≥ 5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
suspected	< 5	97	11	4	0	0	0	67	2	0	0	0	55	0	0	236
leishmaniasis (LSH)	≥ 5	134	8	9	0	0	8	411	60	3	0	2	37	5	4	681
Suspected	< 5	8	22	0	0	2	2	10	4	3	3	1	104	3	0	162
chickenpox (CHP)	≥5	42	8	0	0	0	2	18	4	2	1	1	63	3	1	145
Scabies (SCA)	< 5	27	3	0	0	1	2	17	1	0	0	1	65	2	0	119
	≥5	47	4	1	3	4	4	67	13	13	1	8	80	3	1	249
Lice (LIC)	< 5	92	72	0	2	2	7	33	3	0	5	0	35	14	0	265
	≥5	159	64	6	2	6	82	79	26	5	7	10	27	14	0	487
Suspected mumps (MUM)	< 5	1	1	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	17	2	0	35
	≥ 5	23	1	6	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	1	13	0	0	54
Others	< 5	0	102	3	0	0	5	3	3	2	7	1	83	11	0	220
Striers	≥5	0	79	52	0	1	6	11	4	5	13	2	85	60	0	318
Total of < 5		1 564	1 523	353	132	168	1 154	2 132	301	246	302	840	2 802	783	884	13 184
Total of ≥ 5		1 698	1 340	312	190	327	1 894	2 834	490	350	614	1 365	2 907	1 265	2 252	17 838
Grand total		3 262	2 863	665	322	495	3 048	4 966	791	596	916	2 205	5709	2 048	3 136	31 022