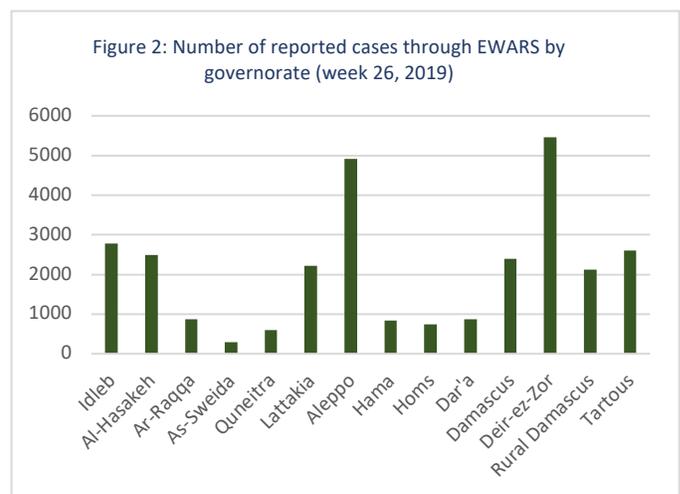
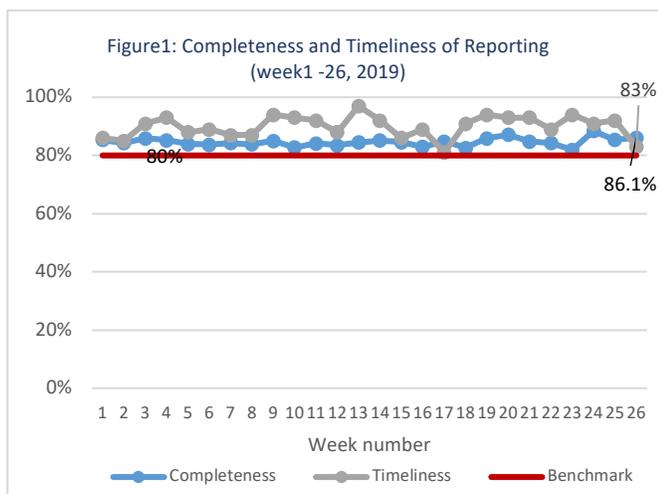


## Highlights

- During epidemiological week 26 of 2019, 1120 out of 1300 active reporting sites in all the 14 governorates of Syria provided diseases surveillance data through the early warning alert and response system (EWARS), with 83% timeliness among those sites providing data.
- A total of 245 286 consultations were recorded in the 14 governorates in week 26.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups were acute diarrhea (41.7%) and influenza-like illnesses (41.2%). There has been a decrease trend of acute diarrhea.
- 47 suspected measles cases were reported during week 26. The blood specimens from 37 cases were collected and tested at the reference laboratory in Damascus.
- An increase of suspected typhoid fever was observed this week, and 560 cases were reported. Deir-ez-Zor accounts for 48% of the cases.
- In total, four acute flaccid paralysis cases were reported from one case from each Hamah, Tartous, Damascus, and Rural Damascus. The stool samples from all the cases were collected and transported to the polio reference laboratory in Damascus. All samples tested were negative for poliomyelitis.

## Performance Indicators

- 1120 out of 1300 health facilities (86.1%) in the 14 governorates of Syria reported through EWARS, with 83% timeliness among those sites providing data during week 26 (Figure 1).



## Morbidity

### 1. Proportional Morbidity

- A total of 245 286 consultations were recorded in 1120 health facilities in 14 governorates in week 26, 2019 (Figure 2). Among them, 29 209 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions.
- Of the 29 209 total reported cases, 50.5% (15 365) were female, and 44% (13 392) were children under 5 years old.
- Among all age groups, influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (41.2%) and acute diarrhea (AD) (41.7%) remains the leading causes of morbidity in week 26.
- Among children under 5 years of age, AD representing 51 % of reported cases and ILI represents 36% of cases during this reporting period (Figure 3).
- An upward trend of AD was observed (Figure 4) .

Figure3: Proportional morbidity by age group in week 26, 2019

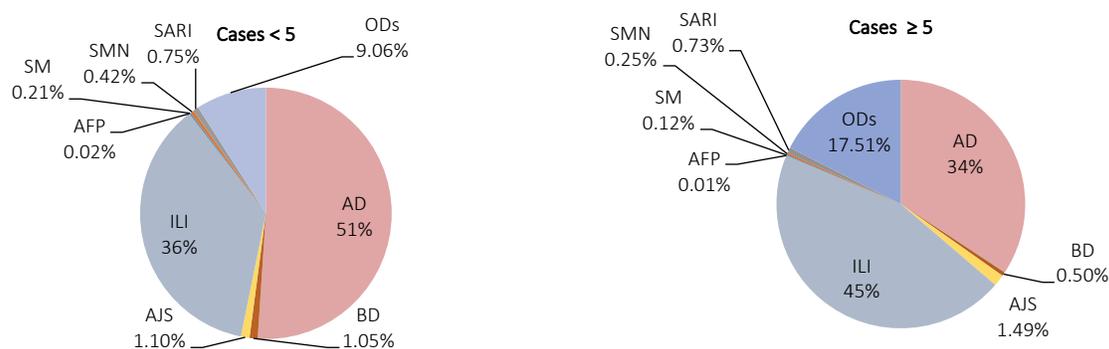
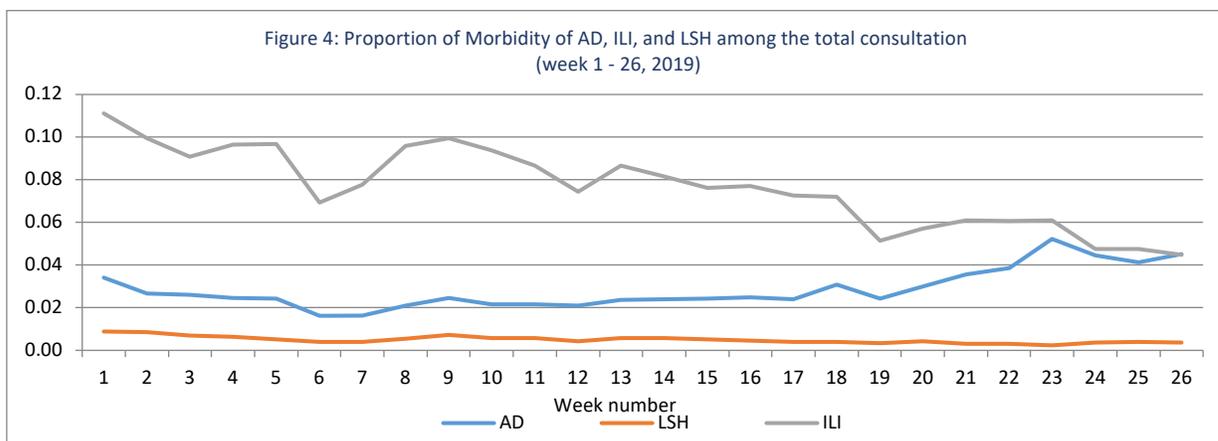


Figure 4: Proportion of Morbidity of AD, ILI, and LSH among the total consultation (week 1 - 26, 2019)



## 2. Waterborne Diseases

- There was zero reported case of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) week 26.

## 3. Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- There were in total of four acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases reported; one case each from Hamah, Tartous, Damascus , and Rural Damascus.
- There were 47 cases of suspected measles (SM) reported during week 26. In total, 958 suspected measles cases have been reported in 2019, and the majority of the cases was reported from Deir-ez-Zor (27.3%), Ar-Raqqa (15.2%), and Idleb (11.3%).

## 4. Other Diseases

- 4017 cases were reported as “other diseases” through EWARS. The health conditions with the highest incidents were suspected leishmaniasis (1060), suspected typhoid fever (560) and scabies (543).
- There was an increase of suspected typhoid fever cases by 84.8% compared to 303 cases reported in the previous week. Deir-ez-Zor governorate accounts for 48% (364) of the reported cases this week. Most cases were from Al-Husseinie district where an increase of reported cases was observed since week 24 (figure6).

Figure 5: Number of suspected measles cases by week ( week 1-26, 2019)

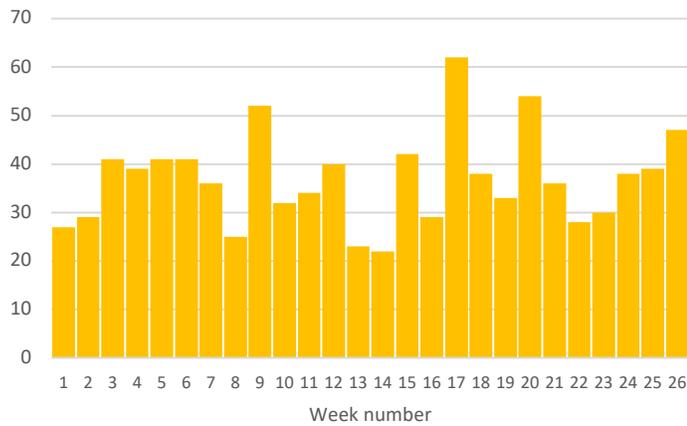
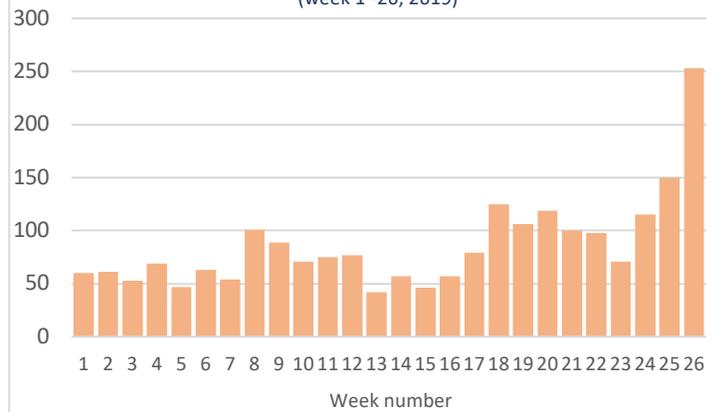


Figure 6: Number of suspected typhoid fever cases in Al-Husseiniye district, Deri-ez-Zor Governorate (week 1 -26, 2019)



## Public Health Response Actions

### *Acute flaccid paralysis*

A total of four AFP cases were reported during week 26. All of the stool samples were collected and tested at the polio reference laboratory in Damascus. All samples tested were negative for poliomyelitis.

### *Suspected measles*

A total of 47 suspected measles cases were reported during week 26. All cases were investigated by rapid response teams of the health directorates except for 10 cases reported from Idleb governorate where access is limited. The blood specimens from 37 suspected cases were collected and tested for IgM ELISA at the reference laboratory in Damascus. The lab results showed that one case reported in Dara'a was positive for measles. Local MMR immunization activity was conducted in Al-Herak district in Dara'a governorate on 7<sup>th</sup> of July, vaccinating 63 children between 6 months to 12 years old.

### *Suspected typhoid fever*

A total of 253 cases were reported from Al-Husseiniye district in Deir-ez-Zor governorate. 88.5% of cases were above 5 years of age. Limited accessibility has hindered investigation of cases. Diagnosis was made based on clinical symptoms to identify etiology of diseases lab samples will be collected from some suspected cases. In preparedness to the waterborne disease outbreak in Deir-ez-Zor, WHO recently dispatched 3 million chlorine tablets to be distributed on households in areas of untreated sources of water.

## Comparison with Previous Week by Health Condition

Disease	Week 25	Week 26
Acute diarrhea (AD)	11 761	12 190
Bloody diarrhea (BD)	237	217
Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)	1	0
Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS)	339	385
Influenza like illness (ILI)	13 699	12 038
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	7	4
Suspected measles (SM)	39	47
Suspected meningitis (SMN)	68	95
Typhoid fever (TYF)	393	560
Brucellosis (BRU)	391	443
Suspected tuberculosis (TB)	31	33
Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)	200	216
Suspected pertussis (PER)	100	85
suspected leishmaniasis (LSH)	1 196	1 060
Suspected chickenpox (CHP)	471	472
Scabies (SCA)	417	369
Lice (LIC)	586	543
Suspected mumps (MUM)	146	160
Others	309	292
Total	30 391	29 209

		Idleb	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	778	661	339	64	49	257	1336	265	188	247	562	1395	312	174	6627
	≥ 5	692	572	170	73	62	308	863	185	179	210	609	996	300	344	5563
Bloody diarrhea (BD)	< 5	0	39	12	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	77	0	1	136
	≥ 5	0	40	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	22	0	0	81
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	23	1	45	0	1	1	8	3	2	7	9	40	3	0	143
	≥ 5	40	7	15	6	1	7	25	14	4	25	25	61	6	6	242
Influenza like illness (ILI)	< 5	346	433	82	45	115	625	694	33	97	77	363	692	560	559	4721
	≥ 5	297	572	83	74	353	887	1137	54	161	142	684	648	805	1420	7317
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	< 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	≥ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Suspected measles (SM)	< 5	1	1	2	0	0	4	7	1	0	3	4	2	2	0	27
	≥ 5	9	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	20
Suspected meningitis (SMN)	< 5	2	3	6	2	0	1	1	6	1	2	2	24	0	5	55
	≥ 5	4	0	3	1	1	1	4	7	0	2	3	6	1	7	40
Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)	< 5	0	11	0	1	0	4	4	19	0	0	20	13	0	25	97
	≥ 5	1	13	0	5	0	1	0	13	0	0	47	3	0	36	119
Typhoid fever (TYF)	< 5	6	0	12	0	0	0	11	0	0	6	0	37	3	1	76
	≥ 5	15	4	10	1	0	0	43	15	11	48	1	327	8	1	484
Brucellosis (BRU)	< 5	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	34	4	0	48
	≥ 5	18	4	3	0	0	4	44	21	12	17	25	203	44	0	395
Suspected tuberculosis (TB)	< 5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	≥ 5	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	32
Suspected pertussis (PER)	< 5	13	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	59
	≥ 5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	26
suspected leishmaniasis (LSH)	< 5	78	23	6	0	0	1	65	4	0	0	0	69	0	1	247
	≥ 5	111	15	4	0	0	9	441	128	2	0	0	86	5	12	813
Suspected chickenpox (CHP)	< 5	13	23	4	1	2	8	27	3	13	8	4	165	9	0	280
	≥ 5	23	6	3	1	1	8	21	9	26	11	10	62	6	5	192
Scabies (SCA)	< 5	17	14	0	0	0	2	5	0	7	0	1	59	0	0	105
	≥ 5	36	8	0	3	2	32	35	7	24	2	5	105	5	0	264
Lice (LIC)	< 5	84	9	1	5	1	5	11	14	4	1	1	44	1	0	181
	≥ 5	134	4	5	3	6	49	48	28	10	7	6	58	4	0	362
Suspected mumps (MUM)	< 5	0	2	15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	53	1	0	75
	≥ 5	20	0	11	0	0	0	15	1	0	1	2	34	1	0	85
Others	< 5	0	10	3	1	2	4	14	2	2	13	0	51	2	0	104
	≥ 5	0	10	13	1	2	3	18	9	5	35	0	51	37	4	188
Total of < 5		215	81	48	7	5	20	139	23	26	30	8	552	20	2	1176
Total of ≥ 5		379	51	49	9	11	105	686	218	90	121	53	932	114	23	2841
Grand total		2787	2487	865	287	598	2222	4910	842	749	869	2399	5467	2124	2603	29 209