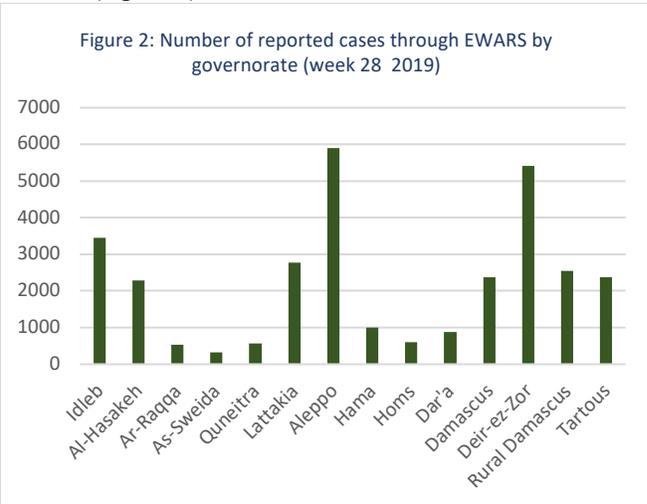
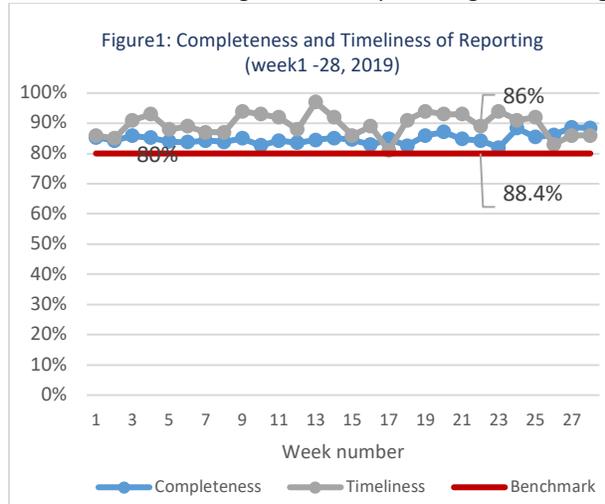


## Highlights

- A total of 260 584 consultations were recorded in the 14 governorates in week 28.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups were influenza-like illnesses (43.1%) and acute diarrhea (39.7%). There has been a slight decrease in trend of acute diarrhea.
- 39 suspected measles cases were reported during week 28. The blood specimens from 31 cases were collected and tested at the reference laboratory in Damascus.
- In total, three acute flaccid paralysis cases from three governorates Hamah, Aleppo, and Al-Hassakeh. The stool samples from the cases were collected and transported to the polio reference laboratory in Damascus. All samples tested were negative for poliomyelitis.

## Performance Indicators

- A total of 1150 out of 1300 active reporting sites (88.4%) in the 14 governorates of Syria reported through EWARS, with 86% timeliness among those sites providing data during week 28 (Figure 1).



## Morbidity

### 1. Proportional Morbidity

- A total of 260 584 consultations were recorded in 1150 health facilities in 14 governorates in week 28, 2019 (Figure 2). Among them, 31 007 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions.
- Among all age groups, the leading causes of morbidity influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (43.1%), and acute diarrhea (AD) (39.7%).
- Of the 31 007 total reported cases, 49.6% (15 395) were female, and 42.9% (13 304) were children under 5 years old.
- Among children under 5 years of age, 40% of cases are ILI, and AD representing 48% of the cases during this reporting period (Figure 3).
- There has been a slight decrease in the trend of AD this week (Figure 4) .

Figure3: Proportional morbidity by age group in week 28, 2019

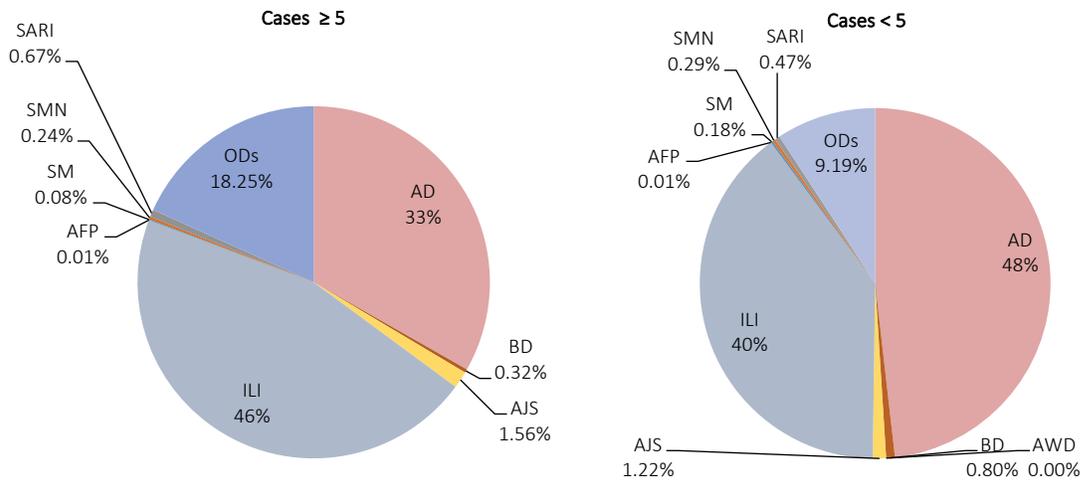
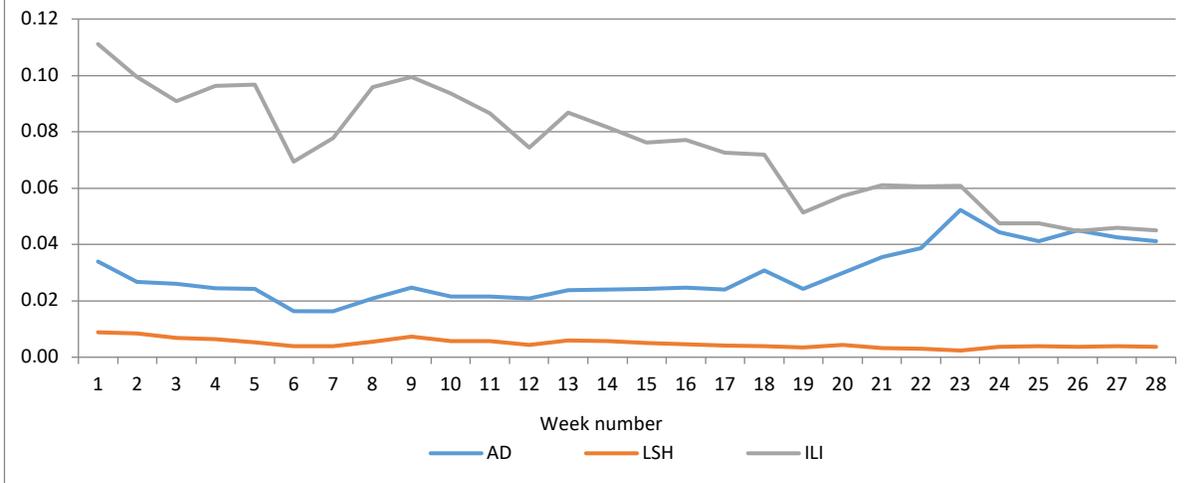


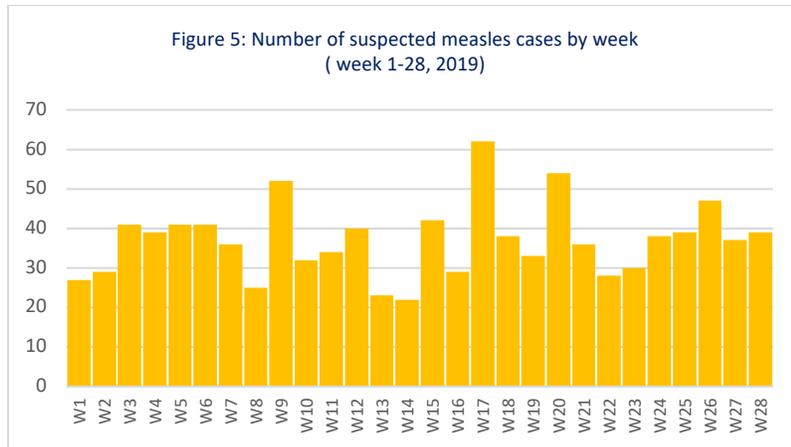
Figure 4: Proportion of Morbidity of AD, ILI, and LSH among the total consultation (week 1 - 28, 2019)



## 2. Waterborne Diseases

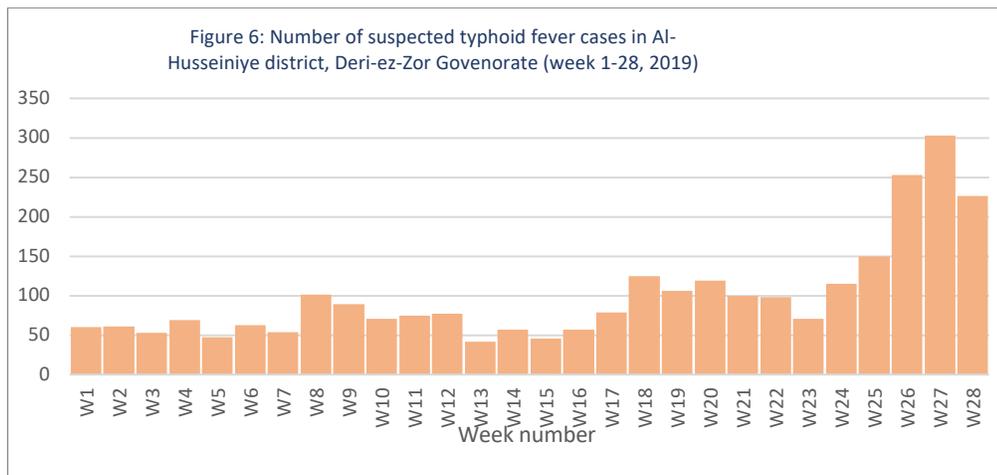
- There was zero reported case of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) week 28.
- The increase of typhoid cases in Deir-ez-Zor continued in week 28.

- There were three acute flaccid paralysis cases were reported from three governorates Hamah, Aleppo, and Al-Hassakeh.
- There were 39 cases of suspected measles (SM) reported during week 28. In total, 1034 suspected measles cases have been reported in 2019, and most cases were reported from Deir-ez-Zor (25.5%), Ar-Raqqa (14.5%), and Idleb (12.3%).



#### 4. Other Diseases

- 4453 cases were reported as “other diseases” through EWARS. The health conditions with the highest incidents were leishmaniasis (1545), Typhoid (529) and Brucellosis (426).
- There was a decrease of suspected Typhoid cases compared to 623 cases in the previous week. Deir-ez-Zor accounts for 63.8% (336) of the reported cases in the country. Most cases were from Al-Husseiniye district; the increase of cases has been noticed since week 26 (figure6).



## Public Health Response Actions

### Acute flaccid paralysis

A total of three AFP cases were reported during week 28. 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 39 suspected measles cases were reported during week 28. 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 31 suspected cases were collected and tested for IgM ELISA at the reference laboratory in Damascus. The lab result was negative for all cases.

## Suspected Typhoid cases in Deir-ez-Zor

Field visits were conducted by WHO focal point in Deir-ez-Zor to verify of reporting by reviewing patients' records. Initial investigation showed between weeks 27 and 30; total number of 747 suspected typhoid cases were tested by Widal test, value of Widal test > 1/40 those cases were considered as positive Typhoid by doctors in reporting sites. Most of the cases were reported from areas under in the eastern part of Euphrates river. Inaccessibility difficulties have hindered rapid response interventions. The following response measures are being undertaken:

- Samples collection for culture tests and confirmation of Salmonella Typh
- Data collection of distribution of cases per age group and gender.
- Details about source and quality of water in 19 locations.
- Coordination with MoH to distribute the chlorine tablets in areas of unsafe source of drinking water.

## Comparison with Previous Week by Health Condition

Disease	Week 27	Week 28
Acute diarrhea (AD)	12 305	12296
Bloody diarrhea (BD)	193	164
Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)	0	0
Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS)	459	438
Influenza like illness (ILI)	12 790	13350
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	8	3
Suspected measles (SM)	37	39
Suspected meningitis (SMN)	62	82
Typhoid fever (TYF)	623	529
Brucellosis (BRU)	468	426
Suspected tuberculosis (TB)	28	30

Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)	182	182
Suspected pertussis (PER)	79	57
suspected leishmaniasis (LSH)	1 141	1545
Suspected chickenpox (CHP)	466	372
Scabies (SCA)	394	405
Lice (LIC)	532	647
Suspected mumps (MUM)	115	124
Others	326	318
Total	30 208	31007

## Case Distribution by Age Group, and by Governorate

Week 28, 2019

		Idlib	Al-Hasakeh	Ar-Raqqa	As-Sweida	Quneitra	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Dar'a	Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Tartous	Total
Acute diarrhoea (AD)	< 5	924	617	159	64	75	341	1216	297	134	241	496	1355	299	194	6412
	≥ 5	856	465	89	100	75	516	865	262	114	223	675	968	317	359	5884
Bloody diarrhoea (BD)	< 5	0	41	12	0	0	2	5	0	0	6	1	38	2	0	107
	≥ 5	0	25	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	2	7	0	1	57
Acute watery diarrhoea (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	30	14	29	0	0	7	3	3	1	7	7	60	1	0	162
	≥ 5	40	10	13	2	0	10	20	39	9	26	28	55	15	9	276
Influenza like illness (LI)	< 5	493	424	54	47	139	771	861	51	118	84	352	742	628	509	5273
	≥ 5	456	512	79	85	257	948	1512	82	159	165	692	801	1119	1210	8077
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	< 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	≥ 5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Suspected measles (SM)	< 5	0	0	2	0	1	0	5	1	2	4	6	1	2	0	24
	≥ 5	8	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	15

Suspected meningitis (SMN)	< 5	3	2	4	2	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	12	1	4	39
	≥ 5	4	2	1	2	0	0	3	8	0	2	4	4	2	11	43
Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)	< 5	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	19	1	0	12	5	0	19	63
	≥ 5	1	0	0	6	0	12	2	11	2	0	42	5	0	38	119
Typhoid fever (TYF)	< 5	5	2	10	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	23	8	0	55
	≥ 5	14	17	7	0	0	0	36	32	5	26	1	313	23	0	474
Brucellosis (BRU)	< 5	9	3	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	20	4	0	43
	≥ 5	12	10	3	1	0	2	38	49	5	36	11	194	22	0	383
Suspected tuberculosis (TB)	< 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	≥ 5	6	2	0	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	30
Suspected pertussis (PER)	< 5	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	37
	≥ 5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	20
suspected leishmaniasis (LSH)	< 5	85	6	0	0	0	0	214	0	1	0	0	66	0	0	372
	≥ 5	103	5	9	1	0	3	890	54	5	0	3	88	5	7	1173
Suspected chickenpox (CHP)	< 5	10	21	0	0	3	0	17	8	2	7	1	128	4	2	203
	≥ 5	25	15	0	0	1	3	31	3	5	6	1	72	7	0	169
Scabies (SCA)	< 5	28	9	0	0	1	1	15	0	2	0	0	87	4	0	147
	≥ 5	41	14	0	2	3	26	38	14	12	4	8	91	4	1	258
Lice (LIC)	< 5	95	5	2	4	1	9	17	7	0	0	2	60	0	1	203
	≥ 5	152	3	6	10	15	101	36	38	5	3	12	53	9	1	444
Suspected mumps (MUM)	< 5	0	1	11	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	15	2	1	39
	≥ 5	16	12	3	0	0	0	13	4	0	0	0	35	2	0	85
Others	< 5	0	27	3	0	1	4	10	5	9	3	0	51	11	0	124
	≥ 5	0	20	20	0	0	3	8	5	13	26	1	35	57	6	194
Total of < 5		1695	1173	290	117	222	1141	2383	400	270	352	880	2685	966	730	13304
Total of ≥ 5		1750	1115	244	210	351	1625	3510	602	334	524	1485	2726	1583	1644	17703
Grand total		3445	2288	534	327	573	2766	5893	1002	604	876	2365	5411	2549	2374	31007