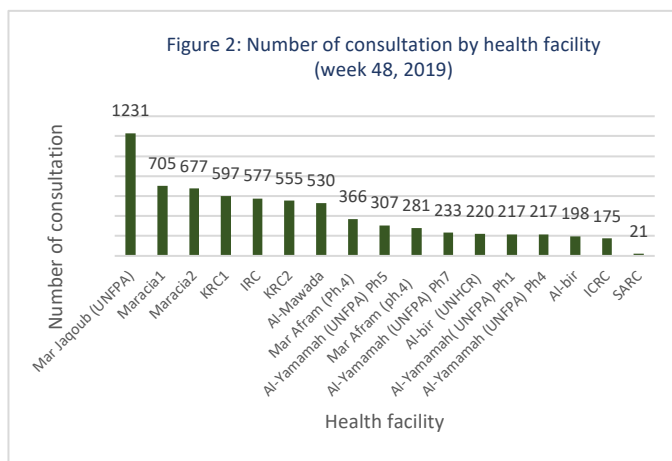
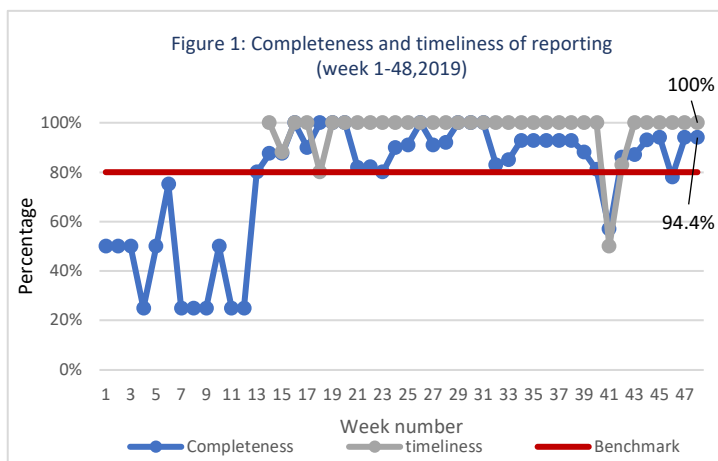


Highlights

- During epidemiological week 48 of 2019, 94.4 % of the reporting sites in Al-Hol camp provided diseases surveillance data through the early warning alert and response system (EWARS), with 100% of timeliness among those sites providing data.
- A total of 7107 consultations were recorded in 17 health facilities in the camp in week 48.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups remained influenza-like illnesses (54.5%) and acute diarrhea (34.2%). 13 cases of Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) were reported.
- An upward trend of suspected chickenpox has been observed since week 42. In total, 58 cases of suspected chickenpox were reported during week 48.

Performance Indicators

- A total of 17 out of 18 active health facilities in Al-Hol camp reported through EWARS submitted their data with 94.4% of reporting completeness and 100% timeliness (Figure 1).



Morbidity

1. Proportional Morbidity

- A total of 7107 consultations were recorded from 17 medical points in the camp in week 48. Out of 7107 consultations, 906 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions (Figure 2). The number of consultations remain stable compared to the previous week.
- Of the 906 total reported cases, 55.2 % (503) were female and 44.6% (404) were children under 5 years old.
- Among all age groups, the leading causes of morbidity are influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (54.5%) and acute diarrhea (AD) (34.2%).
- Among children under 5 years of age, ILI represents 33.8 % of the reported cases and AD represents 30.1% during this reporting period (Figure 3). The proportional morbidity of AD among children under 5 years increased by 4% compared to the previous week.
- The proportional morbidity of ILI among the total consultation was 7.0%, and that of AD was 4.2 %. The proportional morbidity of ILI among the total consultation increased by 1.7 percent compared to the previous week, and the proportional morbidity of AD decreased by 1.1 percent (Figure4).

Figure 3: Proportional morbidity by age group in week 4, 2019

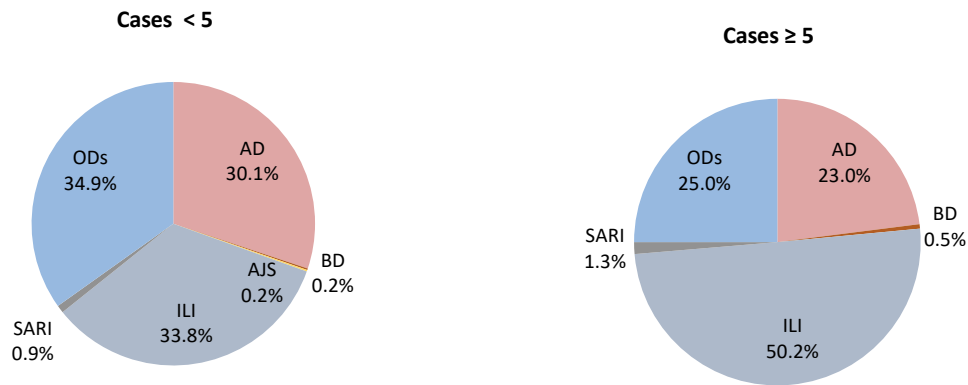
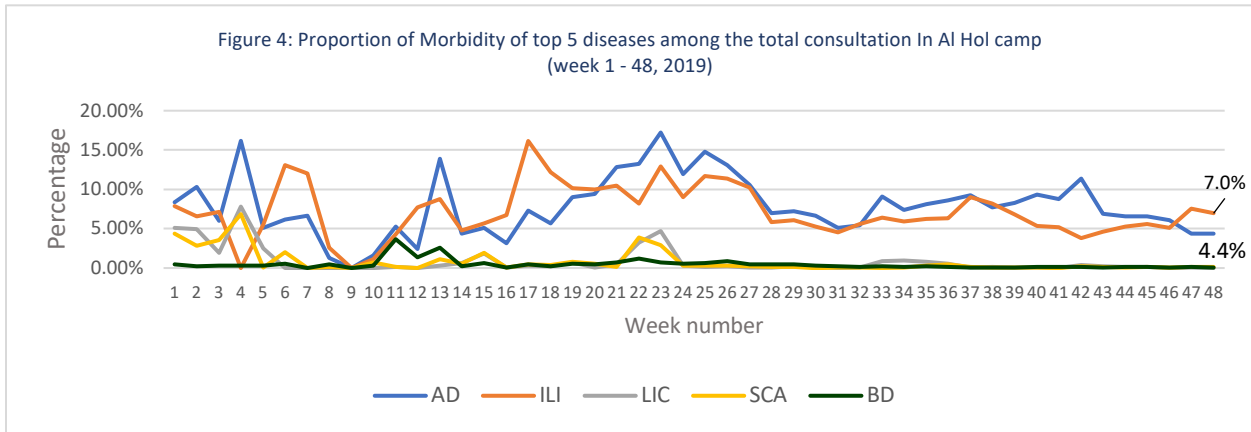


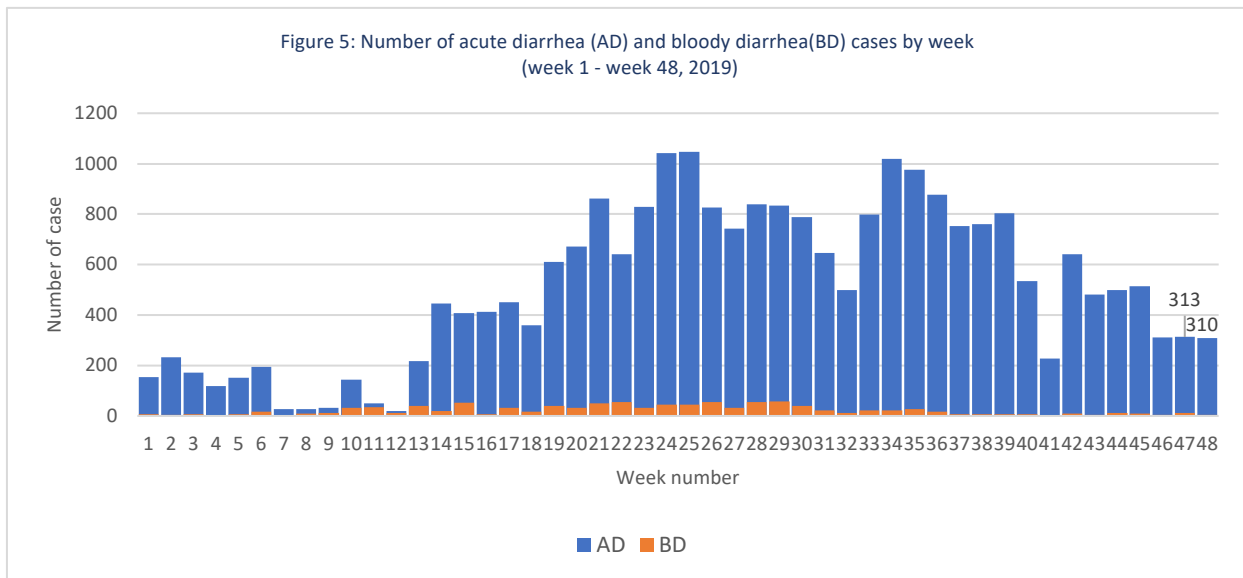
Figure 4: Proportion of Morbidity of top 5 diseases among the total consultation in Al Hol camp (week 1 - 48, 2019)



2. Waterborne Diseases

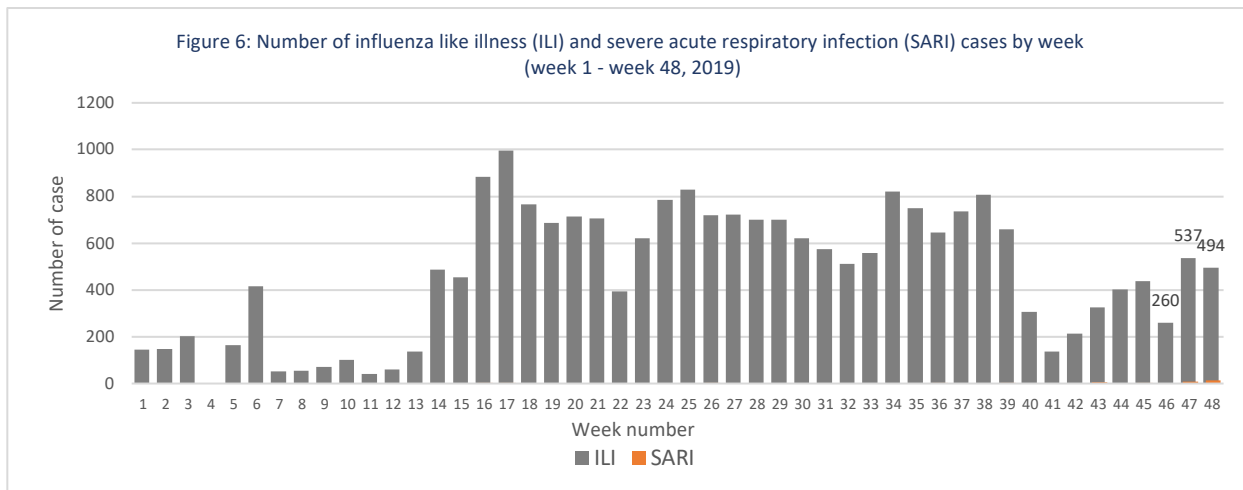
- The number of reported cases of AD during week 48 was 310, decreased by 0.18% from the average number of reported cases during the previous three weeks (Figure 5).
- Zero suspected typhoid fever were reported this reporting period.
- Zero cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) were reported in week 48.

Figure 5: Number of acute diarrhea (AD) and bloody diarrhea (BD) cases by week (week 1 - week 48, 2019)



3. Respiratory Diseases

- In total, 494 ILI cases were reported during week 48, which increased by 15.4% compared to the average reporting cases in the previous three weeks (Figure 6) .
- 13 cases of Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) were reported.

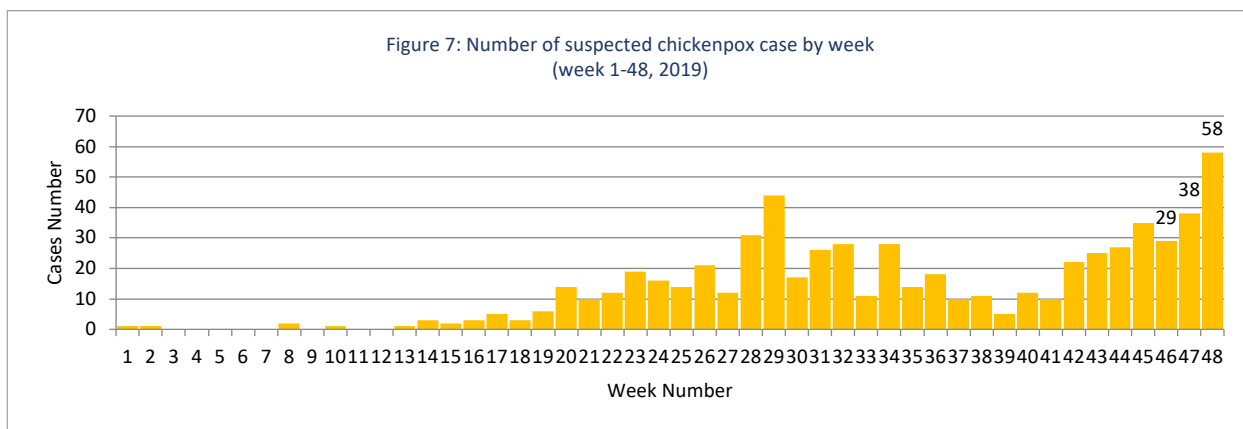


4. Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- There were zero cases of acute flaccid paralysis case reported in week 48.
- Zero suspected measles case was reported.

5. Other Diseases

- 84 cases were reported as “other diseases” through EWARS in week 48. The health conditions with the highest incidents were chickenpox (58 cases), scabies (9 cases) and brucellosis (4 cases).
- The upward trend of suspected chickenpox case has been observed since week 42. 70.5% increased by 70.5% compared to the average number of reported cases during the previous three weeks.



Public Health Response Actions

Drinking water quality monitoring

WHO continue to monitor the quality of drinking water which contributes to water-borne diseases. In November, six water sources (Al-Hozemee, Tal Azzan station, Al-Aqqaidy, Al-Daly, Abu-Suleiman, Shamouka) which provide drinking water to Al-Hol camp were tested by bacterial laboratory analysis. The laboratory results showed that no bacterial contamination was found in all 6 samples. Also, 103 water samples (22 tankers, 40 tanks, 41 jerry cans) in Al-Hol camp were tested using ATP measurement. Among them, microbial contamination was found in the samples from one water tanks and 12 jerry cans.

Annex 1: Case Distribution by Age Group

| Health Condition | Age Group | Total week 47 | Age Group | Total week 48 |
|---|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Acute diarrhea (AD) | <5 | 147 | <5 | 172 |
| | ≥5 | 142 | | 138 |
| Bloody diarrhea (BD) | <5 | 7 | <5 | 1 |
| | ≥5 | 4 | | 3 |
| Acute watery diarrhea (AWD) | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 |
| | ≥5 | 0 | | 0 |
| Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS) | <5 | 1 | <5 | 1 |
| | ≥5 | 0 | | 0 |
| Influenza like illness (ILI) | <5 | 207 | <5 | 193 |
| | ≥5 | 260 | | 301 |
| Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 |
| | ≥5 | 0 | | 0 |
| Suspected measles (SM) | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 |
| | ≥5 | 0 | | 0 |
| Suspected meningitis (SMN) | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 |
| | ≥5 | 1 | | 0 |
| Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) | <5 | 3 | <5 | 5 |
| | ≥5 | 4 | | 8 |
| Others | <5 | 21 | <5 | 32 |
| | ≥5 | 27 | | 52 |
| Total sum of <5 | <5 | 386 | | 404 |
| Total sum of ≥5 | ≥5 | 438 | | 502 |
| Total | | 824 | | 906 |

Annex 2: Map of Al-Hol camp

