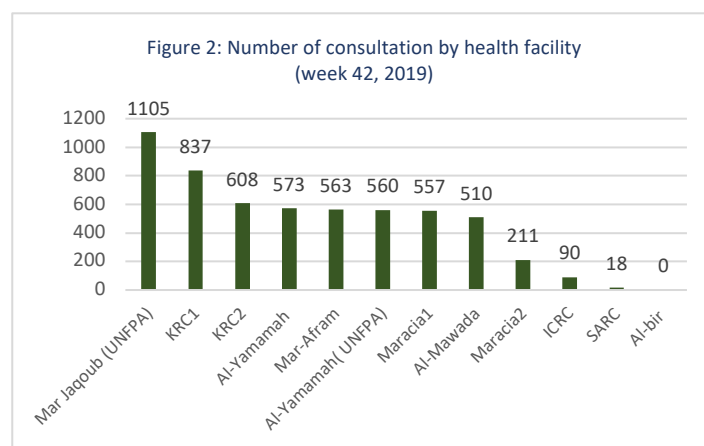
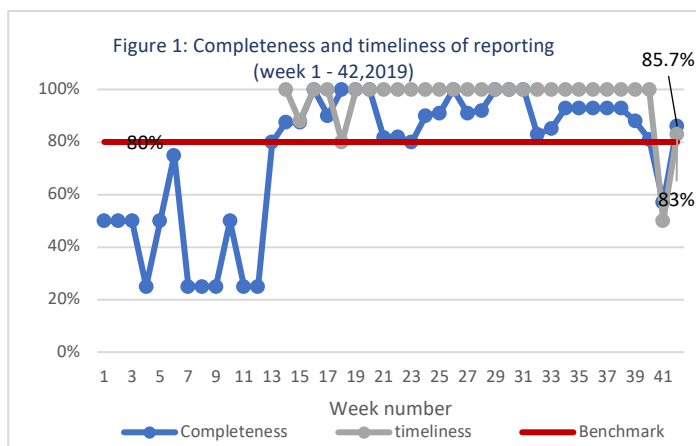


Highlights

- During epidemiological week 42 of 2019, 87.5 % of the reporting sites in Al-Hol camp provided diseases surveillance data through the early warning alert and response system (EWARS), with 83% of timeliness among those sites providing data. The delay in reporting attributed to deterioration of the security situation in northeastern Syria.
- A total of 5632 consultations were recorded in 12 health facilities in the camp in week 42.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups remained acute diarrhea (67.6%) and influenza-like illnesses (22.6%).
- Monitoring of drinking water quality was conducted, and 48 water samples were collected and tested. Among them, 6 samples were microbiologically contaminated.

Performance Indicators

- A total of 12 out of 14 active health facilities in Al-Hol camp reported through EWARS submitted their data with 83 % of reporting timeliness (Figure1). This delay in reporting attributed to the deterioration of the security situation and some of health facilities in the camp were closed or partially functioning.



Morbidity

1. Proportional Morbidity

- A total of 5632 consultations were recorded from 12 medical points in the camp in week 42. Out of 5632 consultations, 947 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions (Figure 2).
- Of the 947 total reported cases, 65.5 % (620) were female and 51.7% (490) were children under 5 years old.
- Among all age groups, the leading causes of morbidity are acute diarrhea (AD) (67.6%) and influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (22.6%).
- Among children under 5 years of age, AD represents 59.2 % of the reported cases, 30.8% of cases were other diseases, and ILI represents 8.5% during this reporting period (Figure 3).
- There was a slight increase in the trends of both acute diarrhea and ILI cases among total consultation (Figure4).

Figure 3: Proportional morbidity by age group in week 42, 2019

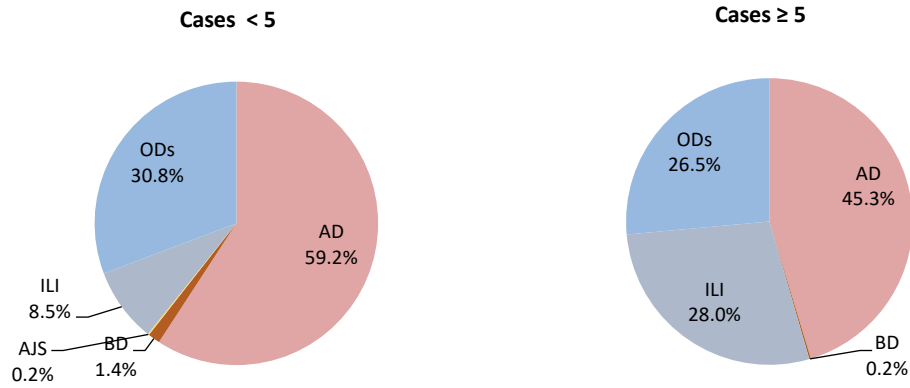
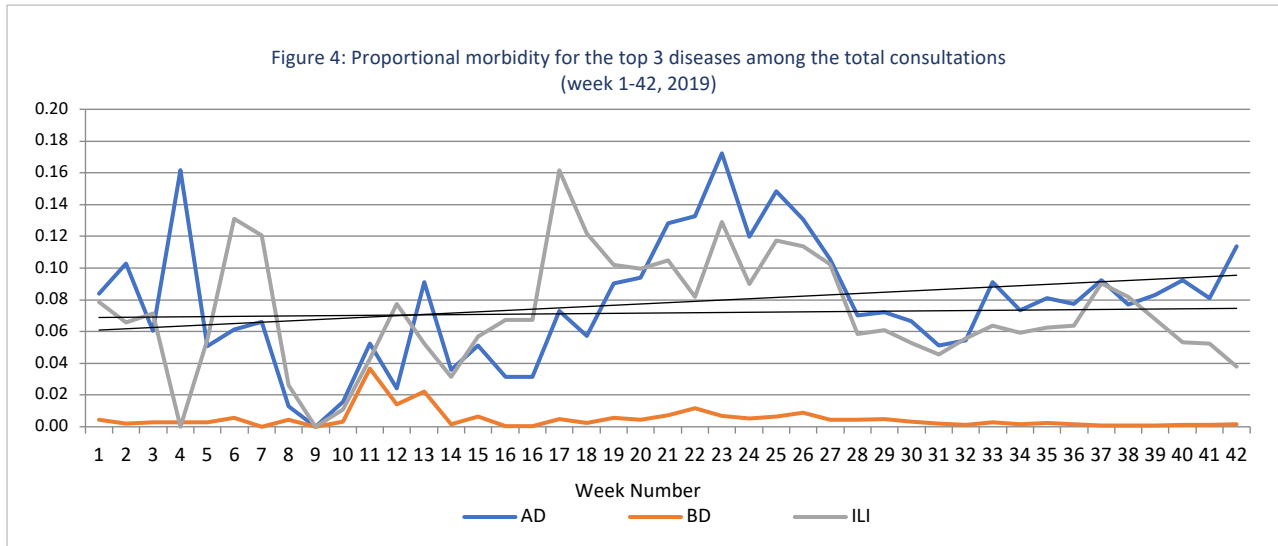


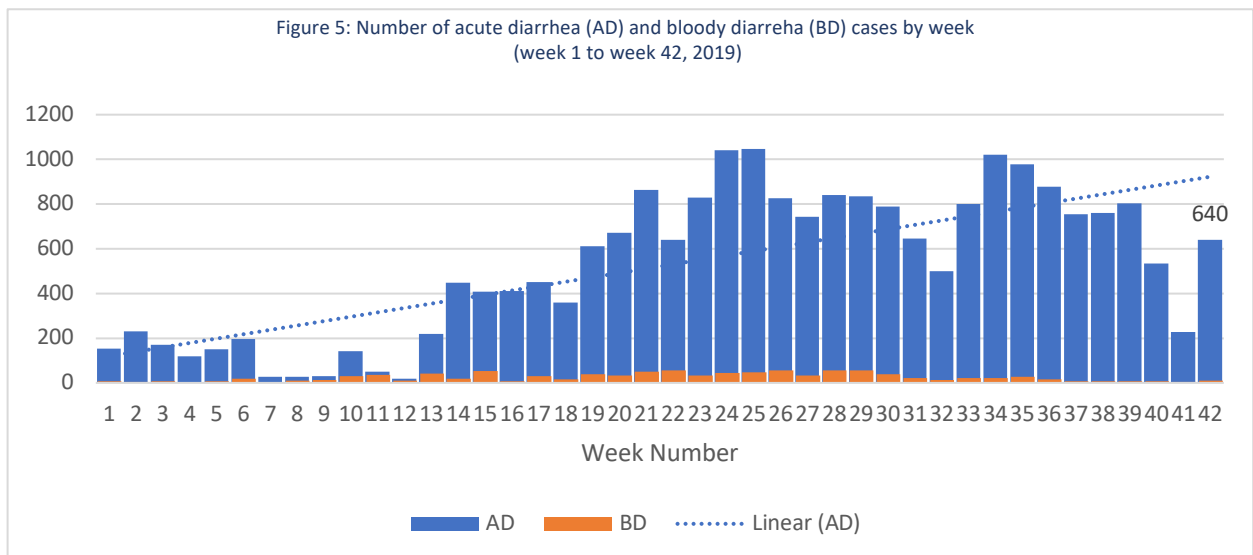
Figure 4: Proportional morbidity for the top 3 diseases among the total consultations (week 1-42, 2019)



2. Waterborne Diseases

- The number of reported cases of AD during week 42 was 640, and the trend remain upwards (Figure 5). No suspected typhoid fever was reported this reporting period.
- Zero cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) was reported in week 42.

Figure 5: Number of acute diarrhea (AD) and bloody diarrhea (BD) cases by week (week 1 to week 42, 2019)



3. Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- There were zero cases of acute flaccid paralysis case reported in week 42.
- No suspected measles case was reported.

4. Other Diseases

- 82 cases were reported as “other diseases” through EWARS in week 42. The health conditions with the highest incidents were chickenpox (22 cases), lice (22 cases), and scabies (11 cases).

Public Health Response Actions

Water quality monitoring

To prevent water-borne diseases in the camp, WHO continues to monitor the quality of drinking water. During week 42, 48 water samples were collected from 18 water tanks, 12 water trucks, and 18 jerrycans (10 L) and tested by ATP measurement, TDS, and PH. Among them, 1 water tanks and 5 jerrycans were microbiologically contaminated and not suitable for drinking. The data was shared with the WASH partners for the disinfection of water.

