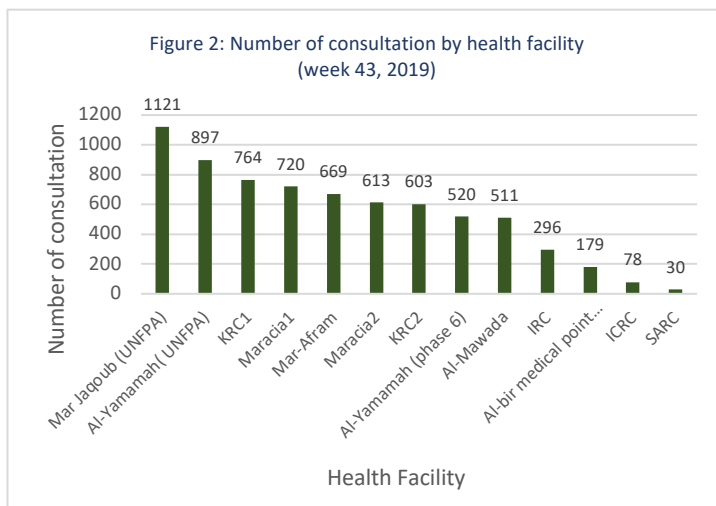
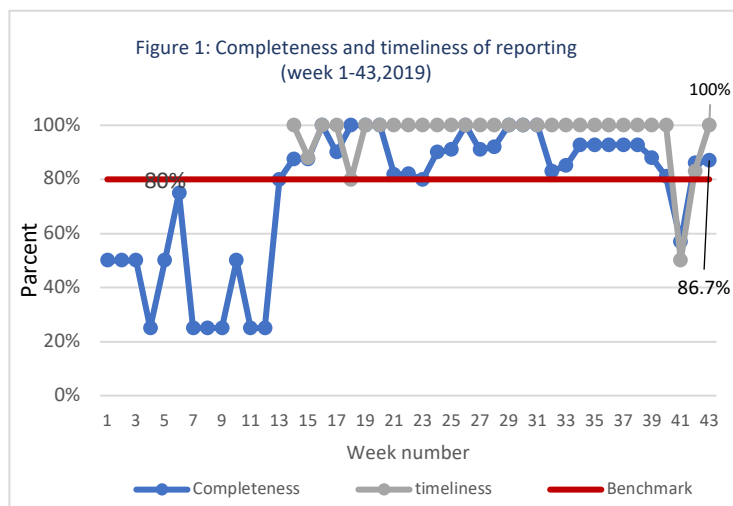


Highlights

- During epidemiological week 43 of 2019, 86.7 % 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 7001 consultations were recorded in 13 health facilities in the camp in week 43.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups remained acute diarrhea (58.9%) and influenza-like illnesses (39.8%).
- WHO donated 78 000 chlorine tablets (NaDCC 1.67g) for chlorination of the water tanks for three months.

Performance Indicators

- A total of 13 out of 15 active health facilities in Al-Hol camp reported through EWARS submitted their data with 86.7 % of reporting completeness (Figure 1).



Morbidity

1. Proportional Morbidity

- A total of 7001 consultations were recorded from 13 medical points in the camp in week 43. Out of 7001 consultations, 886 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions (Figure 2).
- Of the 886 total reported cases, 60.6 % (537) were female and 43.6% (386) were children under 5 years old.
- Among all age groups, the leading causes of morbidity are acute diarrhea (AD) (58.9 %) and influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (39.8%).
- Among children under 5 years of age, AD represents 40.0 % of the reported cases, 22.7% of cases were other diseases, and ILI represents 8.5% during this reporting period (Figure 3).
- The proportion of AD among the total consultation decreased 4.5 points, ILI increased by 0.9 points compared to the previous week (Figure4).

Figure 3: Proportional morbidity by age group in week 43, 2019

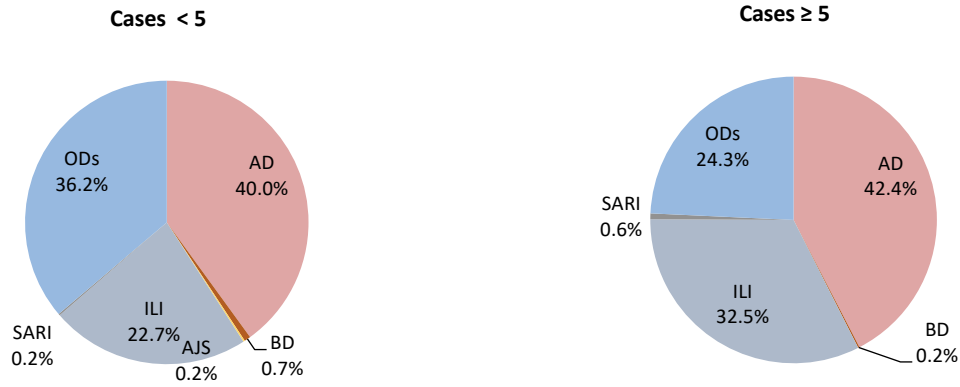
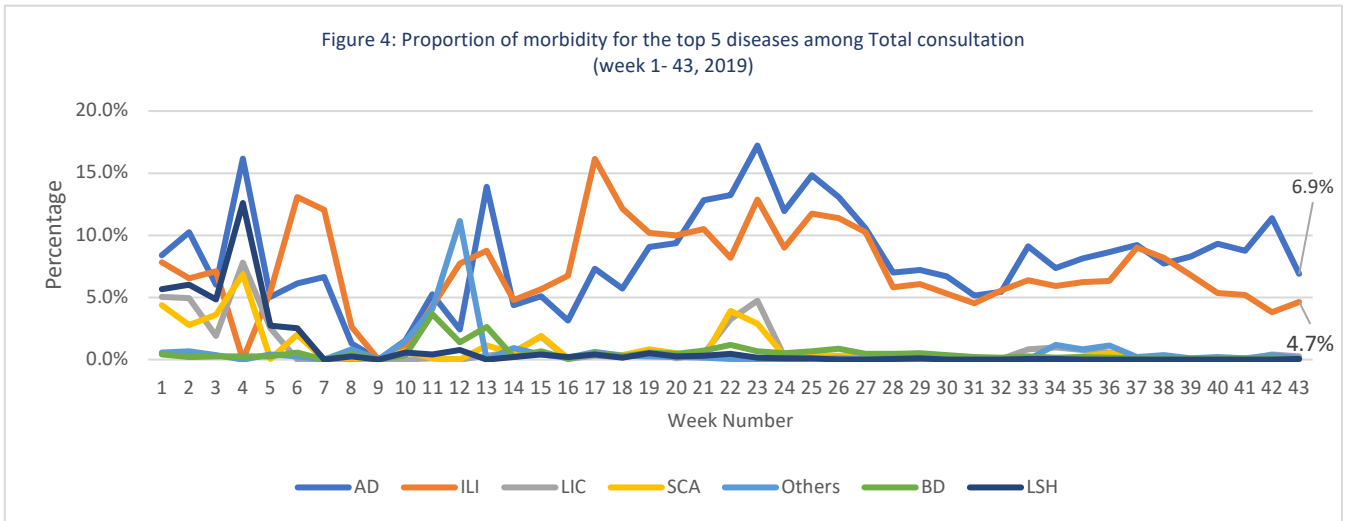


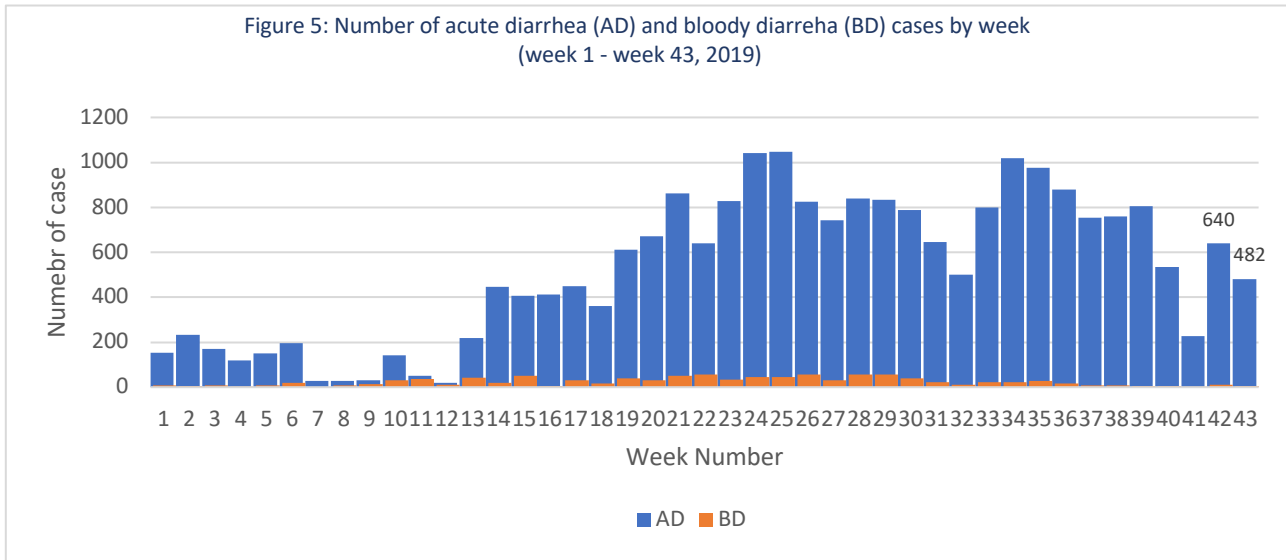
Figure 4: Proportion of morbidity for the top 5 diseases among Total consultation (week 1- 43, 2019)



2. Waterborne Diseases

- The number of reported cases of AD during week 43 was 482 (Figure 5).
- Four suspected typhoid fever was reported this reporting period.
- Zero cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) were reported in week 43.

Figure 5: Number of acute diarrhea (AD) and bloody diarrhea (BD) cases by week (week 1 - week 43, 2019)



3. Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- There were zero cases of acute flaccid paralysis case reported in week 43.
- No suspected measles case was reported.

4. Other Diseases

- 67 cases were reported as “other diseases” through EWARS in week 43. The health conditions with the highest incidents were chickenpox (25 cases), lice (17 cases), and scabies (8 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 43, 23 water samples were collected from 9 water tanks, 3 water trucks, and 9 jerrycans (10 L) and tested by ATP measurement, TDS, and PH. Among them, microbial contamination in water was found from 5 jerrycans.
- WHO donated 78 000 chlorine tablets (NaDCC 1.67g) to the partner for water chlorination for three months.

Annex 1: Case Distribution by Age Group

Health Condition	Age Group		Total week 42	Age Group		Total week 43
Acute diarrhea (AD)	<5	383	640	<5	220	482
	≥5	257		≥5	262	
Bloody diarrhea (BD)	<5	9	10	<5	4	5
	≥5	1		≥5	1	
Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)	<5	0	0	<5	0	0
	≥5	0		≥5	0	
Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS)	<5	1	1	<5	1	1
	≥5	0		≥5	0	
Influenza like illness (ILI)	<5	55	214	<5	125	326
	≥5	159		≥5	201	
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	<5	0	0	<5	0	0
	≥5	0		≥5	0	
Suspected measles (SM)	<5	0	0	<5	0	0
	≥5	0		≥5	0	
Suspected meningitis (SMN)	<5	0	0	<5	0	0
	≥5	0		≥5	0	
Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)	<5	0	0	<5	1	5
	≥5	0		≥5	4	
Others	<5	42	82	<5	35	67
	≥5	40		≥5	32	
Total sum of <5	<5	490			386	
Total sum of ≥5	≥5	457			500	
Total		947			886	

Annex 2: Map of Al-Hol camp

