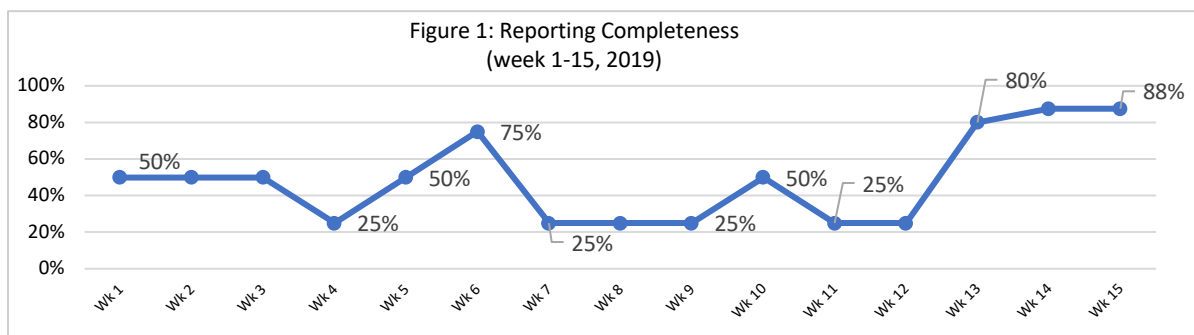


Highlights

- During epidemiological week 15 of 2019, 88% of the reporting sites in Al-Hol camp provided surveillance data through the early warning alert and response system (EWARS) with 88% timeliness.
- A total of 7980 consultations were recorded in eight health facilities in the camp in week 15.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups remain influenza-like illnesses (38.3%) and acute diarrhea (32.8%).
- There has been an upward trend of acute diarrhea cases. The number of reported cases during this week was 490. An increase of bloody diarrhea cases was reported in this week.
- An increased of suspected leishmaniasis cases have been observed since the reporting started in week 13.

Performance Indicators

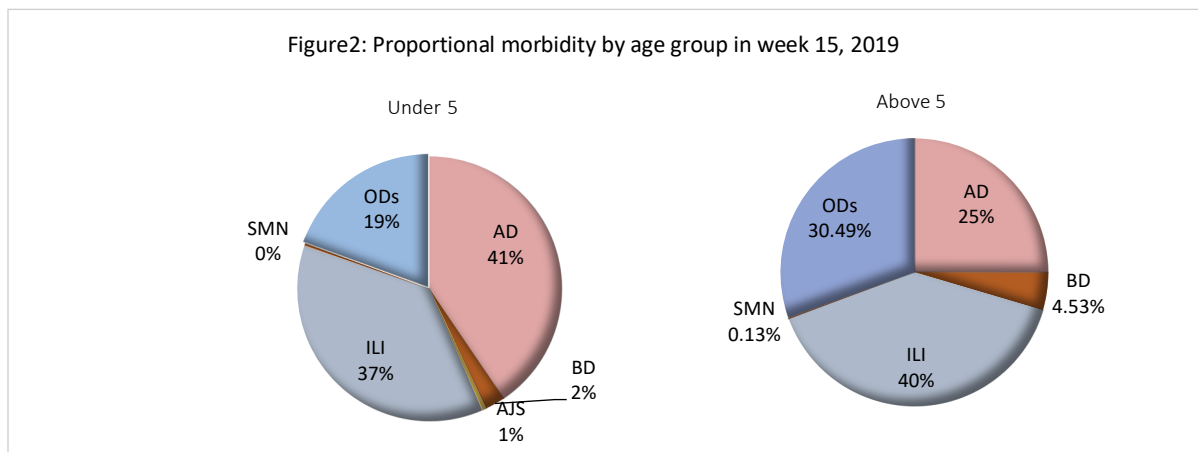
- A total of eight out of nine active health facilities in Al-Hol camp reporting through EWARS submitted weekly reports while the timelessness of reporting was 88%. The reporting completeness improved over the previous three weeks, to 88% (Figure 1).



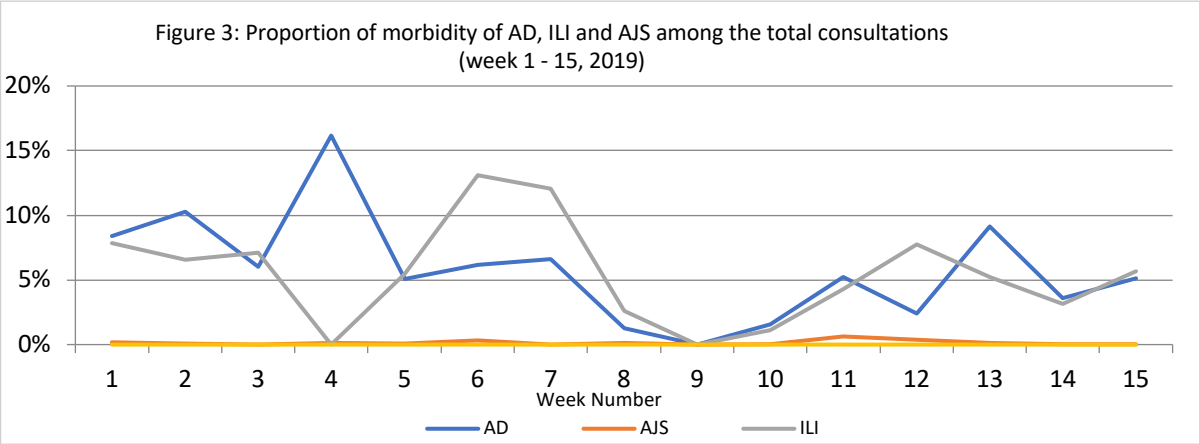
Morbidity

1. Proportional Morbidity

- A total of 7980 consultation were recorded in seven health facilities in the camp in week 15. Among them, 1496 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions.
- Among all age groups, the leading causes of morbidity remain influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (38.3%) and acute diarrhea (AD) (32.8%).

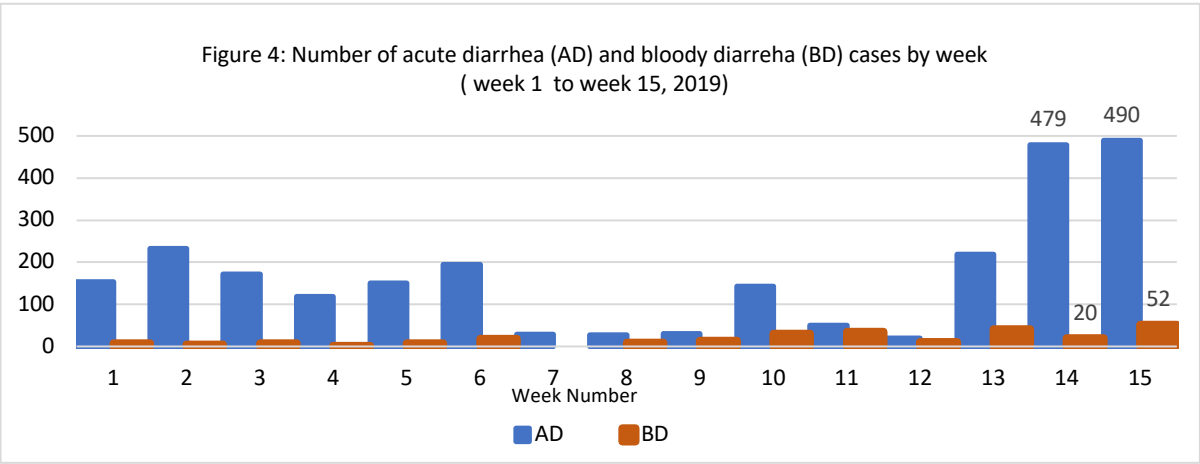


- Of the 1496 total reported cases, 49.7% (744) are female and 49.7% (745) are children under 5 years old.
- Among children under 5 years of age, 37% of cases are AD and ILI, representing 37% of the cases during this reporting period (Figure 2).
- There has been a slight decreasing trend of ILI cases due to the seasonality of the disease (Figure 3).



2. Waterborne Diseases

- There has been a significant increase of reported AD cases since week 13, with 490 cases reported in week 15 (Figure 4). This can be attributed to the increased number of sentinel sites and improvement of data quality.
- There were zero reported cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in week 15.



3. Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- There were zero cases of suspected measles reported during the reporting period.

4. Other Diseases

- 374 cases were reported as “other diseases” through EWARS. The health conditions with the highest incidents are lice with 149 cases, scabies with 151 cases, and leishmaniasis with 32 cases.
- There was an increase of suspected leishmaniasis cases (32) compared to 20 cases in the previous week.

Public Health Response Actions

Leishmaniasis:

In response to the high incidence of leishmaniasis among the newly arrivals to Al-Hol camp, WHO, in collaboration with the leishmaniasis control program in Al-Hasakeh, continues to support a dedicated health facility for diagnosis and treatment for leishmaniasis. Most leishmaniasis cases are referred to this facility; total of 784 leishmaniasis cases have been registered in this facility since February 2019. These cases are not reported through EWARS in Al-Hol camp but the national routine surveillance system.

Case Distribution by Age Group

Week 15, 2019

Health Condition	Age Group		Total
Acute diarrhea (AD)	<5	302	490
	≥5	188	
Bloody diarrhea (BD)	<5	18	52
	≥5	34	
Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)	<5	0	0
	≥5	0	
Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS)	<5	4	4
	≥5	0	
Influenza like illness (ILI)	<5	299	573
	≥5	274	
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	<5	0	0
	≥5	0	
Suspected measles (SM)	<5	0	0
	≥5	0	
Suspected meningitis (SMN)	<5	2	3
	≥5	1	
Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)	<5	0	0
	≥5	0	
Others	<5	145	374
	≥5	229	
Total sum of <5	<5	770	
Total sum of ≥5	≥5	726	
Total		1496	

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