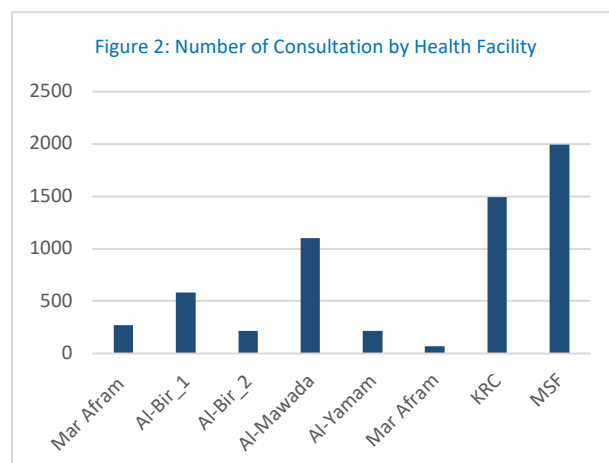
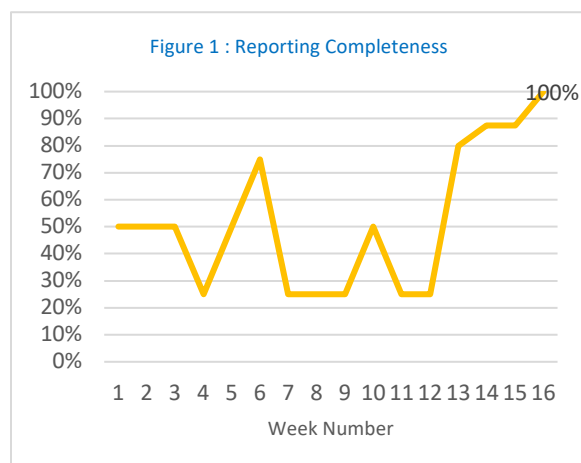


Highlights

- During epidemiological week 16 of 2019, 100% of the reporting sites in Al-Hol camp provided diseases surveillance data through the early warning alert and response system (EWARS), with 100% timeliness among those sites providing data.
- A total of 5932 consultations were recorded in eight health facilities in the camp in week 16.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups remained influenza-like illnesses (63.7%) and acute diarrhea (29.6%).
- The number of reported influenza-like illnesses increased, reaching 154.5% of the previous week.
- There was an upward trend of acute diarrhea cases. The number of reported cases during this week was 412.
- A decreased number of suspected leishmaniasis cases were observed in week 16.

Performance Indicators

- A total of eight out of eight active health facilities in Al-Hol camp reported through EWARS submitted their data on time with 100% reporting completeness (Figure1).



1. Proportional Morbidity

- A total of 5932 consultations were recorded in seven health facilities in the camp in week 16. The number of consultations decreased by 37.1% compared to the previous week, with 8693. Among them, 1390 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions (Figure 2).
- Among all age groups, the leading causes of morbidity remained influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (38.3%) and acute diarrhea (AD) (32.8%).
- Of the 1496 total reported cases, 53.9% (749) were female and 53.5% (744) were children under 5 years old.
- Among children under 5 years of age, 58% of cases were ILI and AD, representing 36% of the cases during this reporting period (Figure 3).
- The number of reported influenza-like illnesses increased in all age groups to 885 cases, reaching 154.5% of the previous week (Figure 4).

Figure3: Proportional morbidity by age group in week 15, 2019

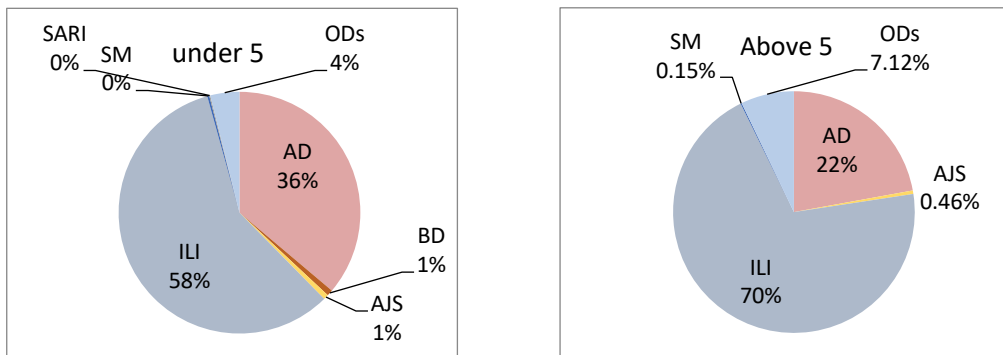
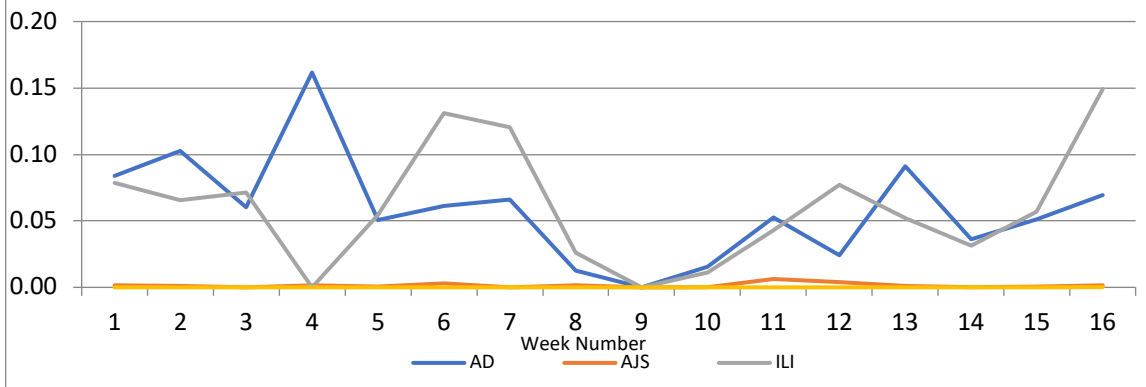


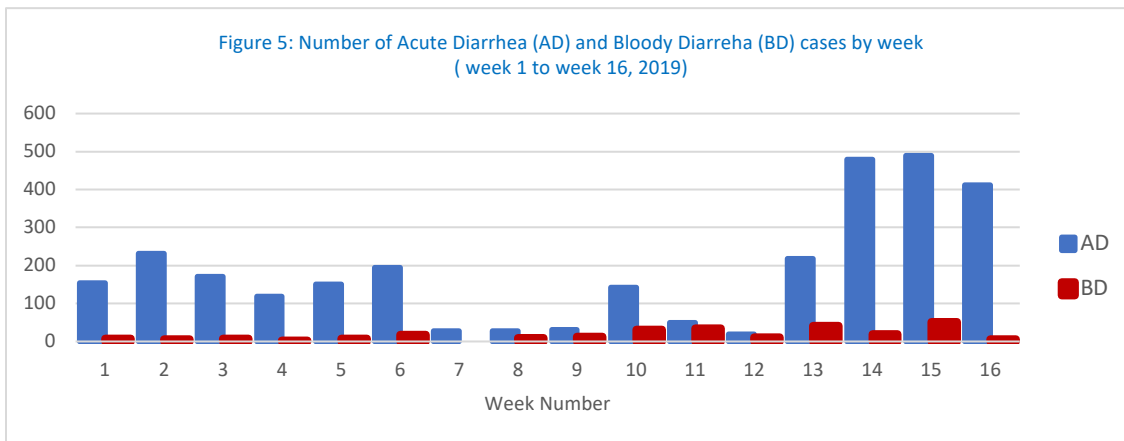
Figure 4: Proportion of morbidity of AD, ILI and AJS among the total consultations (week 1 - 15, 2019)



2. Waterborne Diseases

- There was an upward trend of reported AD cases observed since week 13, with 412 cases reported in week 16 (Figure 5). 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 16.

Figure 5: Number of Acute Diarrhea (AD) and Bloody Diarrhea (BD) cases by week (week 1 to week 16, 2019)



3. Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- There were four cases of suspected measles reported during the reporting period. Three of the cases were children under 5 years old. All three cases were investigated and tested negative.

4. Other Diseases

- 75 cases were reported as “other diseases” through EWARS. The health conditions with the highest incidents were leishmaniasis (32 cases), scabies (12 cases), and lice (8 cases).
- There was a decreased number of suspected leishmaniasis cases, 24, compared to the 32 cases in the previous week.

Public Health Response Actions

Suspected measles:

There are four cases of suspected measles in the camp during the reporting period. The cases were investigated by rapid response teams of the health directorate of Al-Hasakeh, and blood samples were collected from all four cases. The samples were tested IgM ELISA at the reference laboratory in Damascus, and all four cases tested negative for measles. The National Immunization Week between 21st and 30th of April were held targeting drop-out children under 5 years old.

Case Distribution by Age Group

Week 16, 2019

Health Condition	Age Group		Total
Acute diarrhea (AD)	<5	269	412
	≥5	143	
Bloody diarrhea (BD)	<5	6	6
	≥5	0	
Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)	<5	0	0
	≥5	0	
Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS)	<5	5	8
	≥5	3	
Influenza like illness (ILI)	<5	432	885
	≥5	453	
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	<5	0	0
	≥5	0	
Suspected measles (SM)	<5	3	4
	≥5	1	
Suspected meningitis (SMN)	<5	0	0
	≥5	0	
Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)	<5	1	1
	≥5	0	
Others	<5	29	75
	≥5	46	
Total sum of <5	<5	745	
Total sum of ≥5	≥5	646	
Total		1391	

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