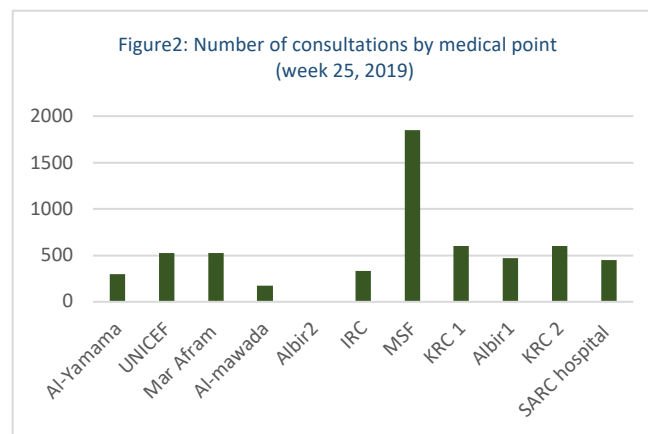
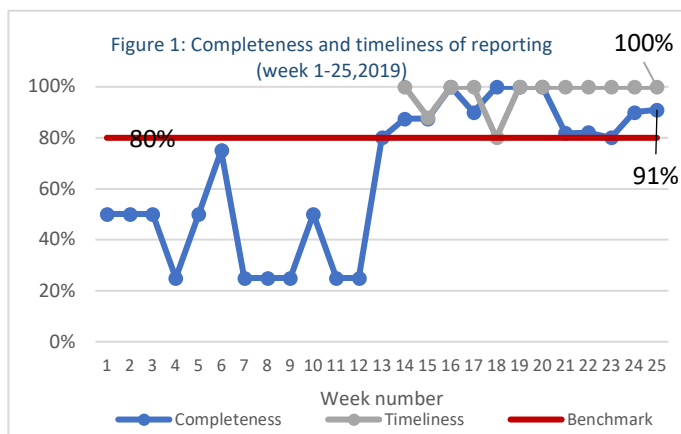


Highlights

- During epidemiological week 25 of 2019, 90.9% of the reporting sites in Al-Hol camp provided disease surveillance data through the early warning alert and response system (EWARS), with 100% timeliness among those sites providing data.
- A total of 7065 consultations were recorded in eight health facilities in the camp in week 25.
- The leading causes of morbidity among all age groups remained acute diarrhea (52.5%) and influenza-like illnesses (41.6%).
- Upward trends for both AD and ILI cases have been observed.
In total, 1047 case of acute diarrhea were reported in week 25, a slight increase of 5% over the previous week.
WHO's response activities include provision of medical supplies and improving water quality in the camp.

Performance Indicators

- 10 out of 11 active health facilities in Al-Hol camp submitted their data through EWARS on time with 100% reporting completeness among the 10 that submitted data (Figure 1).



Morbidity

1. Proportional Morbidity

- A total of 7065 consultations were recorded from 10 medical points in the camp during week 25 (Figure 2). The number of consultations decreased by 19% compared to the previous week (8706). Among the week 25 consultations, 1994 cases were EWARS notifiable health conditions.
- Of the 1995 total reported cases, 50.5% (1008) were female, and 53.7% (1073) were children under 5 years old.
- Among all age groups, acute diarrhea (AD) (52.5%) and influenza-like illnesses (ILI) (38.3%) remains the leading causes of morbidity in the camp.
- Among children under 5 years of age, AD accounted for 57% of the cases, and ILI accounted for 38% during this reporting period (Figure 3).
- The proportional morbidity of both AD and ILI increased compared to the previous week (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Proportional morbidity by age group in week 25, 2019

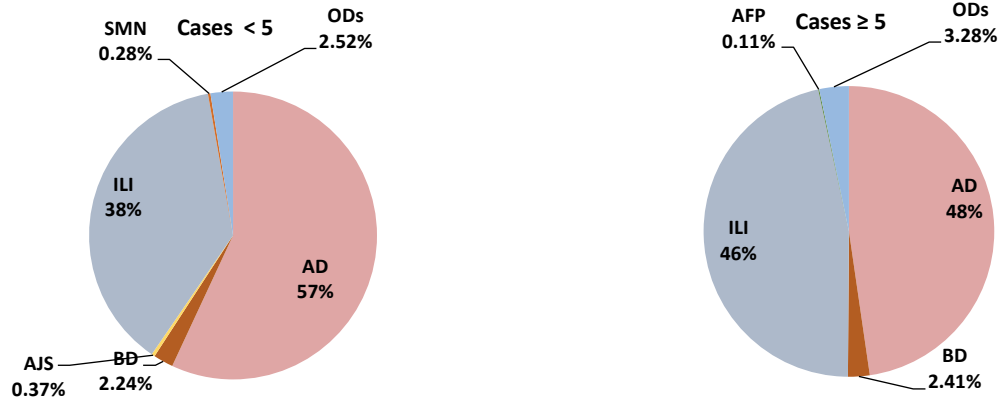
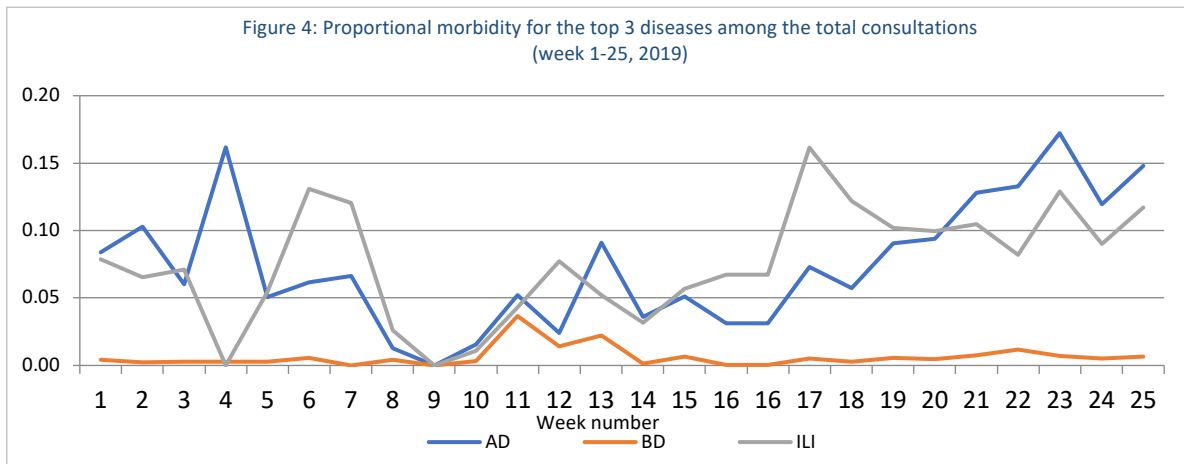


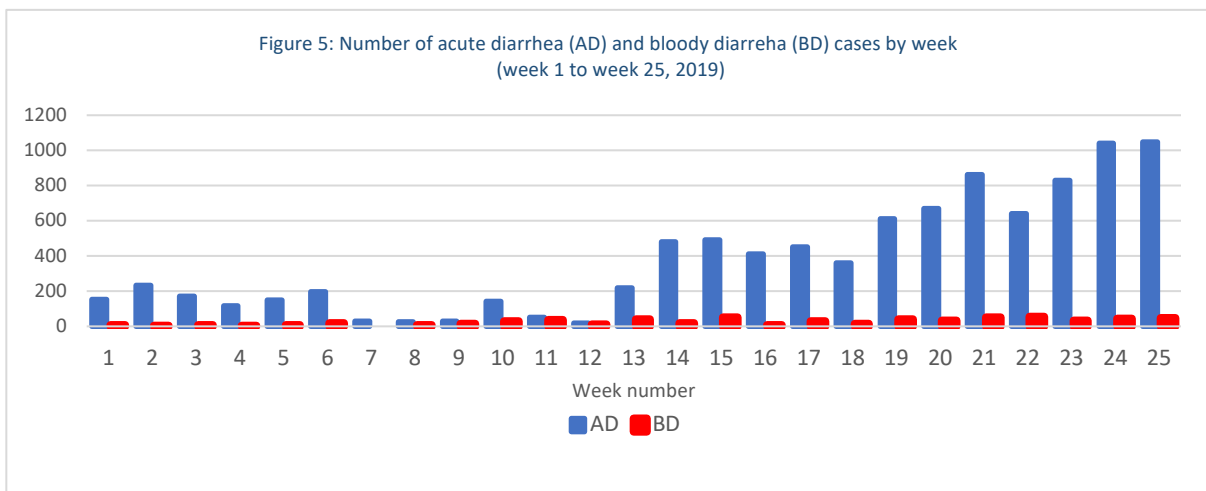
Figure 4: Proportional morbidity for the top 3 diseases among the total consultations (week 1-25, 2019)



2. Waterborne Diseases

- There has been an increase trend in the number of acute diarrhea cases since the reporting started. In week 25, 1047 cases were reported, with children under 5 years of age accounting for 58.4% of the reported cases (Figure 5). One of the risk factors of AD is the increased temperature during the summer season which enable the infectious agent (bacteria/virus) that causes acute diarrhea to multiply a lot faster.
- There were zero reported cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in week 25.

Figure 5: Number of acute diarrhea (AD) and bloody diarrhea (BD) cases by week (week 1 to week 25, 2019)



3. Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- One suspected measles case was reported during this week.
- There was one reported case of acute flaccid paralysis in week 25.

4. Other Diseases

- 65 cases were reported as “other diseases” through EWARS. The health conditions with the highest incidents were scabies (24 cases), chickenpox (14), and lice (8).
- There were three suspected Tuberculosis cases this week.

Public Health Response Actions

Acute diarrhea

WHO continues to provide leadership and support to the health authorities and partners in response to the increase of acute diarrhea cases in the camp, including surveillance, case management, water sanitation, hygiene (WASH) and risk-communication.

- Water quality monitoring continues to be conducted within the camp. The samples were collected from nine water points (four samples from ice cubes, four samples from jerry cans, and one sample from a water tank).
- 56 community cholera kits have been prepositioned in the WHO Qamishli warehouse for the treatment of 5,600 moderate dehydration cases. 21 kits were delivered to Al-Hol camp.
- 57 800 oral rehydration salt (ORS) sachets were prepositioned to the WHO Qamishli warehouse, which is sufficient for 11 560 cases (12 week-supply based on case estimates).
- 150 000 chlorine tablets were delivered to the camp and received by KRC on 19 June 2019. The tablets are to be used for the water provided by NRC (INGO) to the camp.

Suspected tuberculosis

Three suspected TB cases were reported among the population above 5 years old. The cases were investigated by TB program in Al-Hasakeh governorate. The cases to be referred next week to the TB specialist center for laboratory diagnosis.

Addendum 1: Case Distribution by Age Group

Health Condition	Age Group	Total week 24	Age Group	Total week 25
Acute diarrhea (AD)	<5	544	<5	611
	≥5	498		436
Bloody diarrhea (BD)	<5	18	<5	24
	≥5	27	≥5	22
Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)	<5	0	<5	0
	≥5	0	≥5	0
Acute jaundice syndrome (AJS)	<5	2	<5	4
	≥5	0	≥5	0
Influenza like illness (ILI)	<5	390	<5	404
	≥5	394	≥5	425
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	<5	0	<5	0
	≥5	0	≥5	1
Suspected measles (SM)	<5	1	<5	0
	≥5	0	≥5	0
Suspected meningitis (SMN)	<5	2	<5	3
	≥5	1	≥5	0
Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)	<5	0	<5	0
	≥5	0	≥5	0
Others	<5	35	<5	27
	≥5	51	≥5	38
Total sum of <5	<5	992		1073
Total sum of ≥5	≥5	971		922
Total		1963		1995

Addendum 2: Map of Al-Hol camp

