



Somalia Emergency Health Update

BULLETIN HIGHLIGHTS

Weekly Highlights 11 - 17 February 2012

- ✦ According to SOYDA, due to the **intensified military activity** in the **Afgooye corridor** starting on 15 February 2012, 17 weapon-related injuries were admitted to the major hospitals in Mogadishu so far. About 2 cases were children under the age of five.
- ✦ The **cholera treatment centre** of **Marka** reported a 50% reduction of cases compared with previous week, since people are fleeing from this area due to the increased insecurity.

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Epidemiological surveillance

- [Acute Watery Diarrhoea](#)
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- [Measles](#)
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Health Response

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IN FOCUS: A MOBILE HEALTH CLINIC IN MOGADISHU

Despite the efforts that have been made to reach as many beneficiaries as possible with the established health facilities, there are still thousands of mothers, children and elderly living in camps for internally displaced people (IDPs) in the major towns and in remote villages who are unable to reach the health facilities for treatment. A mobile clinic team deals with a number of diseases, such as malaria, diarrhoea and measles. We focus on the mobile clinics of health partner AVRO. A high number of urinary tract infections (UTI) was reported in Hodan district due to lack of proper sanitation facilities, poor personal hygiene and lack of clean water availability in the IDP settlement, and lack of proper water storage.

Table 1: Top five diseases reported by the AVRO mobile clinics per district, Mogadishu (4 January - 9 February 2012)

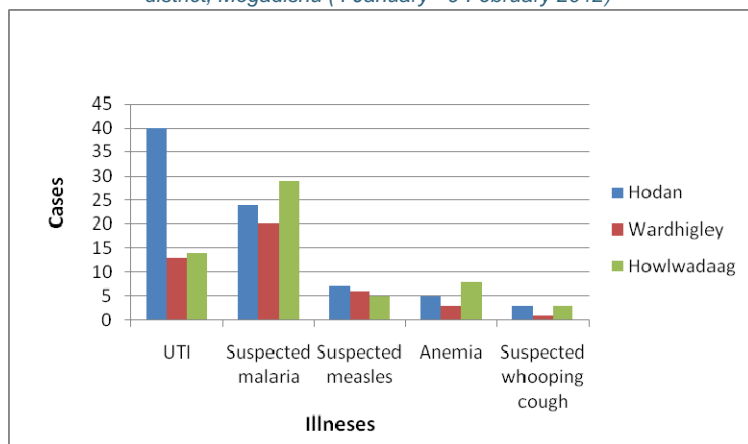
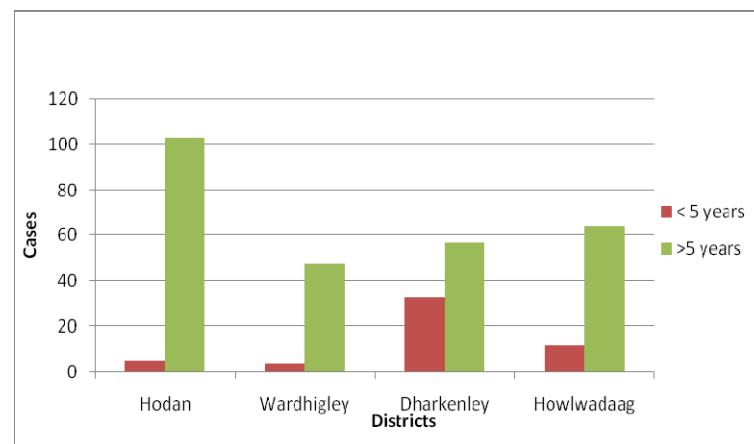


Table 2: Illnesses recorded for AVRO mobile clinics in Hodan, Wardhigley, Dharkenley and Howlwadaag districts of Mogadishu (4 January - 9 February 2012)



Medical consultations at the AVRO mobile health clinic in Mogadishu

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE (6 - 12 FEBRUARY 2012, EPI WEEK 6)

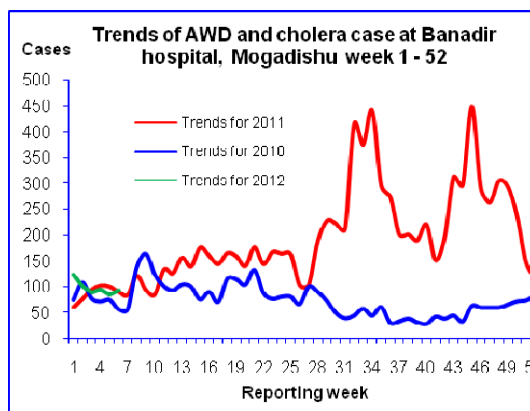
ACUTE WATERY DIARRHOEA (SOURCE: CSR SENTINEL SITES)

South Central Somalia

- In the reporting week², 70 health facilities in South Central Somalia reported **383 cases of AWD**, including 302 (79%) children under the age of five. **Banadir region** which is home to a number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and informal settlements reported 191 cases including 155 (81%) cases were children under the age of five years.

Banadir Hospital

- For this reporting week, Banadir Hospital reported **93 cases of AWD**, including 71 (76%) children under the age of five (see graph on trends). Of these cases, 49 (52%) are women and girls. This week, a slight increase was observed compared to week 5 (84 cases were reported). Cases management supplies are available.

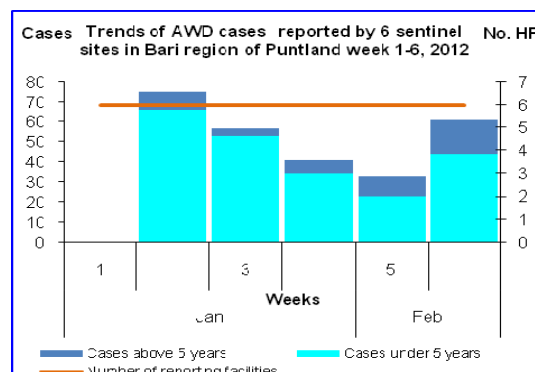


Lower Shabelle region

- 19 AWD cases** were reported from 26 health facilities, including 11 (59%) children under the age of five.
- Merka Hospital cholera treatment centre (CTC) reported five admissions including 4 (80%) children under the age of five. This is more than 50% reduction in number of admissions compared to week 5 (12 cases including 10 under the age of five) as people are fleeing from this area due to insecurity.

Puntland

- 45 health facilities from the six regions reported **118 cases of AWD**, including 86 (73%) children under the age of five. **Bari region** reported 61 (52%) of the reported cases (see graph on trends). **Bossaso hospital** alone accounting for 26 (22%) of all the cases reported. This week, a 20% increase was observed compared to week 5 (98 cases were reported). Ministry of Health (MoH) and partners have ongoing AWD preventive activities in the affected areas.



MEASLES (SOURCE: CSR SENTINEL SITES)

South Central Somalia

- In week 6, 180 suspected measles cases were reported including 140 (78%) children under the age of five. **Lower Shabelle region** accounted for 62 cases including 55 (89%) children under the age of five.

Banadir region

- 25 cases of suspected measles including 15 (60%) children under the age of five were reported from 15 health facilities in the region. All the cases were in Banadir hospital.

Puntland

- In week 6, eight case of suspected measles were reported from 45 health facilities in six regions, including 4 (50%) children under the age of five. **Bari region** accounted for 4 (50%) of all the cases reported in Puntland.

MALARIA (SOURCE: CSR SENTINEL SITES)

South Central Somalia

- 70 health facilities in South Central Somalia reported 565 confirmed malaria cases including 225 (40%) children under the age of five. **Banadir region** accounted for 193 cases including 90 (47%) under the age five years.

Lower Shabelle region

- 239** confirmed malaria cases were reported from 26 health facilities including 75 (31%) were children under the age of five. Reported cases in the region represent 42% of the total cases reported from South Central zone.

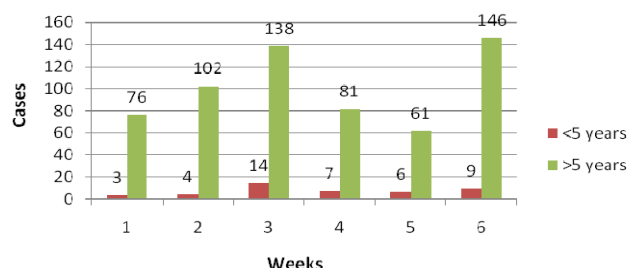
Puntland

- In week 6, no cases of confirmed malaria were reported from the 45 health facilities.

CONFLICT RELATED INJURIES

- From **1 January – 12 February 2012**, 647 casualties from weapon-related injuries were treated in 4 hospitals in Mogadishu, with 43 (7%) cases under the age of five. Four deaths (all above five years).
- According to **SOYDA**, due to the intensified military activity in Afgooye corridor, 17 weapon-related injuries were admitted to the major hospitals in Mogadishu during the last three days. About 2 cases were children under the age of five.

Weapon injuries reported in four hospitals in Mogadishu
week 1-6, 2012



Hundreds of cars and trucks packed with mattresses and other household items created traffic jams in the capital of Mogadishu

HEALTH RESPONSE

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

- From 13-15 February 2012, **WARDI** mobile teams carried out free diagnostic and treatment in **Hamar Jajab and Hodan districts**, targeting children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the elderly. 938 people including 374 children under the age of five and 217 lactating and pregnant women were reached and treated from a number of diseases including anemia, upper respiratory diseases, pneumonia, malnutrition, measles, urinary tract infections, malaria, diarrhea, sexually transmitted infections, dysentery and skin diseases. WARDI also distributed long-lasting insecticide treated nets to the pregnant mothers at the camps. Compact food was provided for the malnourished children under the age of 5.



- From 10-12 February 2012, **SOYDA** carried out mobile activities at the internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in **Shibis district** in the Mogadishu area. The activity was an integration of health, nutrition and hygiene promotion interventions. More than 1100 benefited from the campaign, including 474 children and 678 female. Main disease reported include respiratory infection, intestinal parasite, skin infections, urinary tract infection and anemia. Of all the consultations 25 watery diarrhoea cases including 16 under the age of five were reported. Since the beginning of 2012, SOYDA have been responding to the current health and nutrition gaps in some districts where IDPs have settled and where there are still inadequate access to basic health service. The routine adhoc mobile teams are targeting IDPs in the districts of Karan, Abdiaziz Yaqshid and Shibis. These activities are aimed at contributing towards improving access to primary healthcare services particularly to the vulnerable groups especially women and children.



- Between 11-16 February 2012, the **American Refugee Committee (ARC)** reported that their three mobile teams provided treatment for AWD and other diseases in 8 sites across Shibis, Hodan, Cabdulcasiis, Waberi, Shangani and Wardhigley districts of Mogadishu. The increase in coverage saw a concomitant increase in the number of patients treated per week, from 28 to 300. During the reporting period, the team has made 15 responses and provided treatment to 812 patients with different illnesses (354 male and 458 females, see table below). Of these patients, 219 were children under the age of five years. A total of 140 patients were treated for AWD, with no suspected cases of cholera. 24 patients were referred to higher levels of health care. In addition, more than 812 IDPs have been sensitized on basic hygiene, appropriate health seeking behaviors and prevention of diarrhea and/or cholera through health and hygiene messages. Working in Badbado and Rajo camps proved to be challenging and in some cases dangerous. The overwhelming response of international and national organization implementing health interventions at Badbado camp raised serious concerns related to overlap and duplication while gate keeping issues with Rajo camp management caused insecurity and restricted access.



One of the mobile team nurses of ARC examining a mother in Mogadishu.

Health Mobile Clinic Teams	Number of total consultations	Number of AWD cases	Number of patients treated with ORS	Number of referrals
Team # 1	297	32	32	16
Team # 2	215	67	67	8
Team # 3	300	41	41	0
Total	812	140	140	24

- Health partner **Mulrany International** reported from their health facilities in Middle Shabelle a total number of 1075 consultations, including 387 female patients and 387 children under the age of five. For the health facility in Wardhigley district of Mogadishu, 319 patients received treatment, including 106 female and 127 children under the age of five.
- The **Islamic Relief** mobile clinics in Gaalkacyo provided during the reporting week health services to 229 IDPs, including 135 female patients and children under the age of five.