



Somalia Emergency Weekly Health Update

The Somalia emergency weekly health update aims to provide an overview of the health activities conducted by WHO and health partners in Somalia. It compiles health information including nine health events (epidemiological surveillance) reported in Somalia, information on ongoing conflicts in some regions of Somalia and health responses from partners.

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BULLETIN HIGHLIGHTS

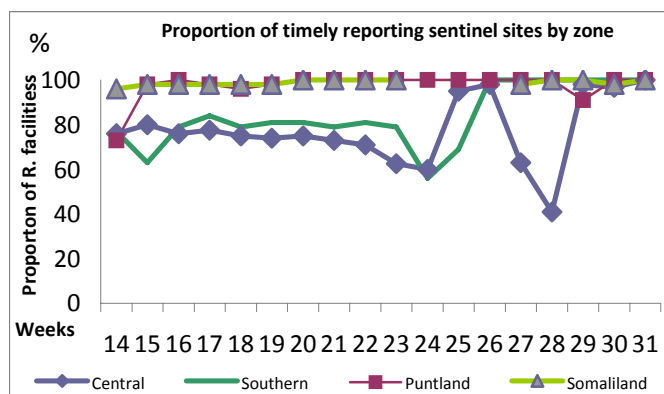
Reporting dates 4-10 August 2012
(reflecting Epidemiological week 31)

- In week 31, *Bakool region* in Central Somalia, reported a significant increase in reported **suspected measles** cases as compared to previous week. Eighteen of the 23 cases were reported from a single facility. Investigations are ongoing to establish if it is an outbreak.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE (EPI WEEK 31, 30 July – 5 August 2012)

TIMELY REPORTING:

For the first time since the beginning of 2012, in **week 31**, all 196 facilities currently reporting to the Communicable disease Surveillance and Response (CSR) network on nine diseases and conditions reported on time (see graph below).



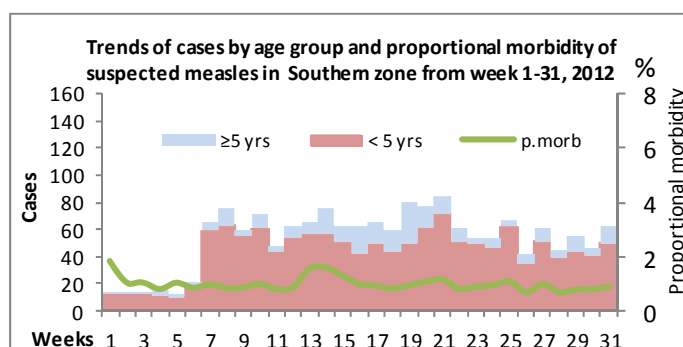
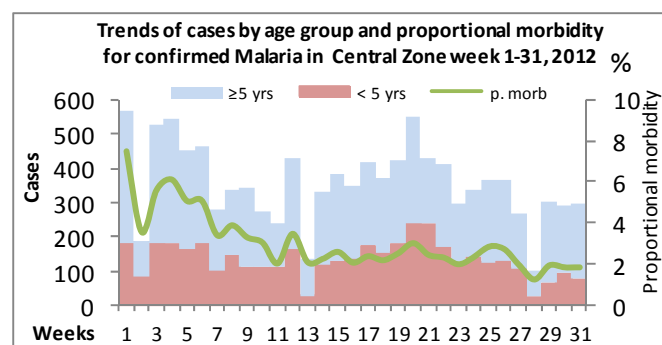
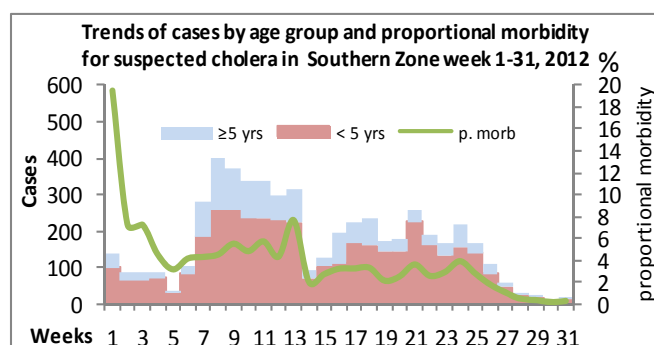
SITUATION OVERVIEW:

Suspected cholera cases are seen to be declining except in the region of *Banadir* where there is concentration of internally displaced persons (IDP) resulting to overcrowding, as well as poor water and sanitation conditions. People are moving to the Mogadishu area due to security and economic issues. However, no new outbreaks have been reported. Trends in **suspected whooping cough** cases have stabilized at high levels in both the Southern and Central Zones with caseloads higher in the Southern regions. This is possibly due to lack of access to routine immunization services especially due to insecurity particularly in the South.

SOUTHERN SOMALIA

Table 1. Southern Somalia (36 sentinel sites)	Week 28 (9-15 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 36		Week 29 (16-22 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 36		Week 30 (23-29 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 36		Week 31 (30 July – 5 August 2012) – number of reporting sites 36	
Health event	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity
Susp. Cholera	23 (91.3)	0.4	19 (84.2)	0.3	6 (66.4)	0.1	13 (84.6)	0.2
Susp. Shigellosis	51 (68.6)	0.8	50 (62.0)	0.7	39 (66.7)	0.6	51 (74.5)	0.7
Susp. Measles	45 (86.7)	0.7	55 (80.0)	0.8	47 (85)	0.8	63 (79.4)	0.9
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Hemorrh. Fever	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Diphtheria	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Whooping Cough	38 (71.1)	0.6	60 (73.3)	0.9	62 (82.2)	1.0	59 (49.2)	0.9
Confirmed Malaria	168 (54.2)	2.7	122 (69.7)	1.8	182 (56)	3.0	154 (57.8)	2.3
Neonatal Tetanus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
All other consultations	5981 (43.0)		6618 (43.7)		5725 (45.7)		6472 (45.7)	
Total consultations	6320 (44.2)		6924 (44.9)		6061 (46.8)		6812 (46.6)	

*Proportional morbidity is the number of cases for individual health event as a proportion of all consultations for the reporting week.

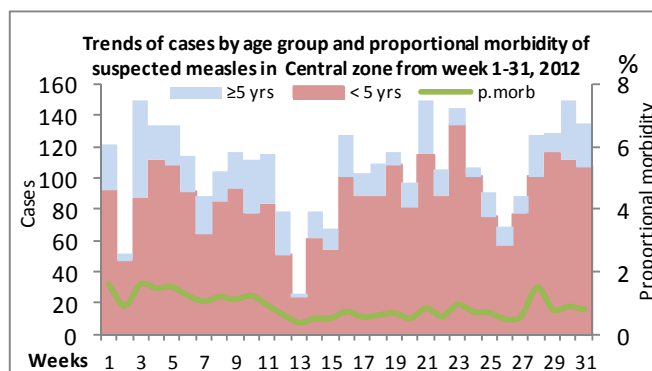
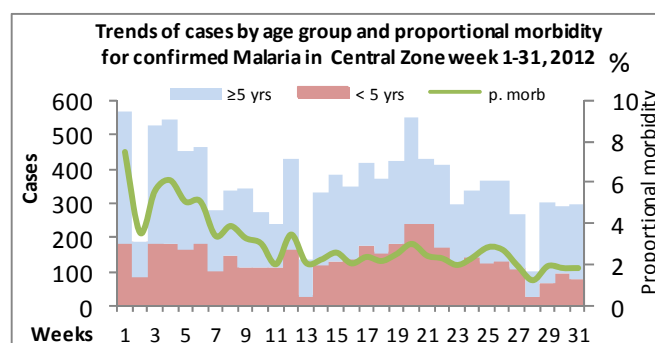
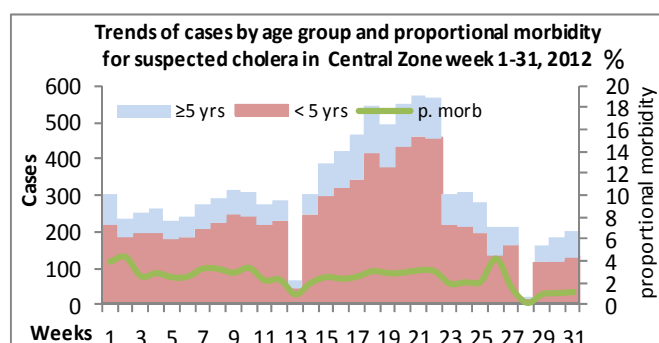


Reported suspected cholera, suspected measles and suspected shigellosis cases increased in week 31, following a decrease in the previous week. Eleven **suspected cholera** cases were reported from *Lower Jubba region*, with 7 of these cases being reported from *Kismayo district* where cases had generally declined in recent weeks. In *Gedo region*, two **suspected cholera** cases were also reported for the first time in nine weeks. In *Bakool region*, **suspected measles** cases almost doubled between weeks 30 and 31, from 12 to 23 cases respectively. Eighteen of the 23 cases were reported from a single facility and investigations are ongoing to establish if it is an outbreak. In the other regions the trend remained relatively stable. **Suspected whooping cough** continues at an unacceptably high case count and proportional morbidity for three weeks in a row. Majority of the cases (96.6%) were reported from *Bakool* and *Bay* regions. No deaths have been reported this year from the zone.

CENTRAL SOMALIA

Table 2. Central Somalia (61 sentinel sites)	Week 28 (9-15 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 60		Week 29 (16-22 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 61		Week 30 (23 -29 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 61		Week 31 (30 July -5 August 2012) – number of reporting sites 61	
Health event	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity
Susp. Cholera	160 (70.7)	1.0	176 (73.4)	1.0	187 (64.1)	1.1	204 (63.7)	1.2
Susp. Shigellosis	29 (79.3)	0.2	27 (78)	0.2	15 (73.3)	0.1	29 (75)	0.2
Susp. Measles	190 (78.9)	1.2	129 (90)	0.8	149 (74.5)	0.9	135 (79.2)	0.8
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Hemorrh. Fever	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Diphtheria	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Whooping Cough	29 (89.7)	0.2	29 (79.3)	0.2	34 (67.6)	0.2	27 (81.4)	0.2
Confirmed Malaria	271 (38.7)	1.3	302 (21.5)	1.9	291 (32.3)	1.8	295 (26.1)	1.8
Neonatal Tetanus	2 (100)	0.01	3 (100)	0.02	3 (100)	0.02	1 (100)	0.01
All other consultations	15808 (43.2)		15443 (41.3)		15689 (41.9)		15693 (41.2)	
Total consultations	16467 (44.1)		15839 (42.5)		16366 (42.5)		16384 (41.9)	

*Proportional morbidity is the number of cases for individual health event as a proportion of all consultations for the reporting week.



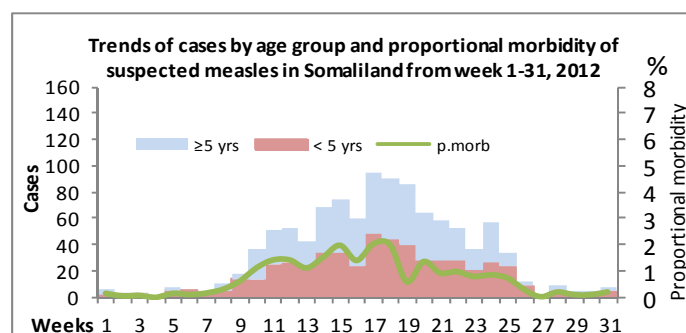
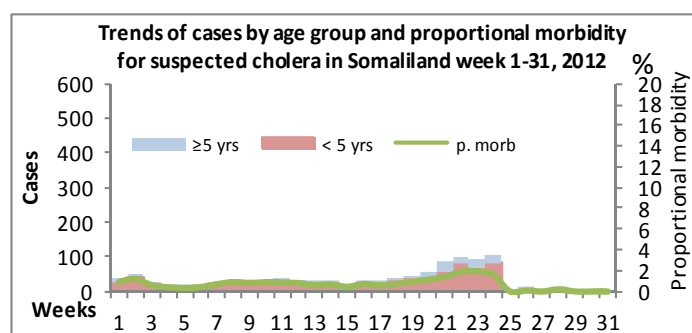
After receiving retrospective updates for weeks 29 and 30 to complete the number of reports, there appear to be an increase in the reported **suspected cholera** cases although the proportional morbidity has remained between 1% and 1.2% in the last four weeks. No cases have been reported in *Galgadud region* since week 27 while in *Middle Shabelle region*, cases were last reported in week 17. The reported cases are concentrated in the *Banadir region* which accounted for 96.6% of reported cases in week 31. Within *Banadir region*, cases were reported in 4 districts namely Abdiiaziz, Hodan, Waberi and Wadajir. Wadajir district accounted for 91.9% of the reported cases in the region, while two cases were reported in Abdiiaziz district that had not reported any suspected cholera since the beginning of the year. The CSR zonal and regional teams are investigating the cases reported in the district. *Huriwaa district* continues to report most the **suspected measles** cases accounting for 54.8% of reported cases from Central Zone, attributable to the low immunization coverage in the district. People from other regions where vaccination has been banned continue to move to Mogadishu. This is also seen with the continued cases of suspected whooping cough in all regions with the highest caseload reported from *Lower Shabelle region*. Neonatal tetanus cases continue to be reported in *Banadir region*. This trend of both diseases is an indication of the low immunity levels among the populations due to limited routine immunization services available to pregnant women and children. WHO Somalia and partners are supporting immunization outreach activities all the districts of Mogadishu.

Confirmed malaria cases and the proportional morbidity have stabilized although still at high levels. There is adequate availability of rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kits and Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACTs) after shortages in some facilities was addressed. Recommended is the need for continued monitoring and strengthening of the supply management systems to avoid any future stock-outs. In *Banadir region*, confirmed malaria cases have consistently increased since week 29. During week 31, 11 out of the 61 health facilities reported at least one case of **confirmed malaria**. 88.3% of cases were reported from five of those facilities. Since week 24, all reported **suspected shigellosis** cases have been reported from one facility with no clear trend.

SOMALILAND

	Week 28 (9 -15 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 54		Week 29 (16 -22 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 54		Week 30 (23 -29 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 53		Week 31 (30 July-5 August 2012) – number of reporting sites 54	
Health event	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity
Susp. Cholera	9(44.4)	0.2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Shigellosis	11 (36.4)	0.3	36 (55.6)	1.0	28 (60.1)	0.7	29 (27.6)	0.7
Susp. Measles	9 (44.4)	0.2	5 (60.0)	0.1	4 (75)	0.1	8 (50)	0.2
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Hemorrh. Fever	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Diphtheria	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Whooping Cough	0	0	1(0)	0.03	0	0	0	0
Confirmed Malaria	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	1 (100)	0.03
All other consultations	3953 (47.1)		3690 (50.7)		3865 (48.1)		3954 (44.3)	
Total consultations	3960 (47.0)		3694 (50.7)		3897 (48.2)		3992 (44.1)	

*Proportional morbidity is the number of cases for individual health event as a proportion of all consultations for the reporting week.

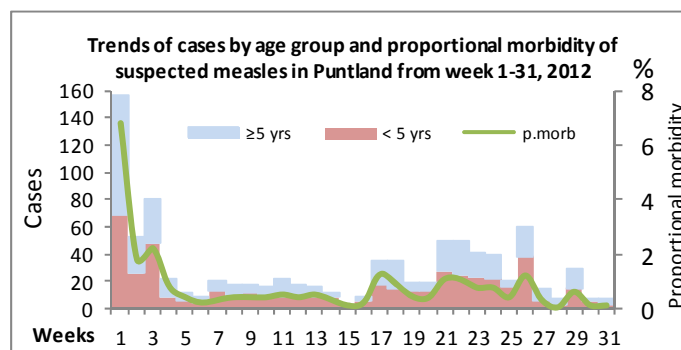
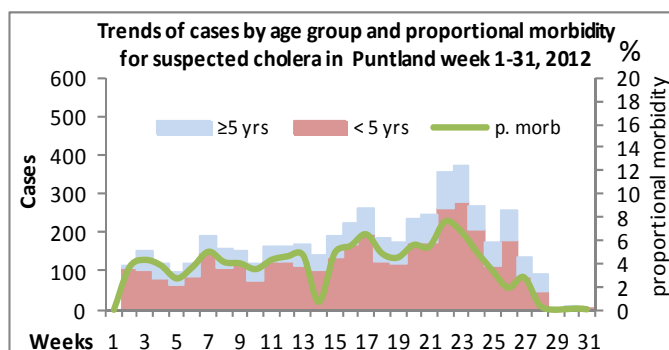


No **suspected cholera** cases have been reported since week 29. The trends in suspected measles and shigellosis cases including the proportional morbidity have remained stable. *Togdheer Region* reported 4 **suspected measles** cases from two facilities which had not reported a single case since weeks 18 and 26. This region had no reports of any suspected measles cases for two consecutive weeks. **Suspected shigellosis** cases continue to be reported in all regions except *Togdheer* and *Sanaag* regions. However, the trend is stable. No **confirmed malaria** cases have been reported since week 26. One **neonatal tetanus** case has been reported in *Maroodijeh region*, the first such case to be reported in Somaliland since the beginning of the 2012.

PUNTLAND

Table 4. Puntland (45 sentinel sites)	Week 28 (9 -15 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 45		Week 29 (16 -22 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 41		Week 30 (23 -29 July 2012) - number of reporting sites 45		Week 31 (30 July-5 August 2012) - number of reporting sites 45	
Health event	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity	Total cases (% < 5 yrs)	*Proportional morbidity
Susp. Cholera	90 (53.3)	0.4	0	0.0	5 (60)	0.1	2 (100)	0.04
Susp. Shigellosis	17 (58.8)	0.1	1 (0)	0.02	4 (50)	0.1	0	0
Susp. Measles	7 (28.6)	0.03	29 (51.7)	0.6	7 (71.4)	0.1	7 (42.9)	0.1
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Hemorrh. Fever	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Diphtheria	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Susp. Whooping Cough	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Confirmed Malaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Neonatal Tetanus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
All other consultations	5124 (46.6)		4548 (42.6)		5360 (43.3)		5378 (41.6)	
Total consultations	5252 (46.8)		4578 (42.6)		5376 (43.3)		5387 (41.6)	

*Proportional morbidity is the number of cases for individual health event as a proportion of all consultations for the reporting week.



Two **suspected cholera** cases were reported from *Mudug* and *Sanaag* regions, which has shown a declining trend since week 26. The regions of *Bari*, *Mudug* and *Sool* reported a total of seven **suspected measles** cases. Since week 24 when one case was reported in *Bari* region, no suspected measles case had been reported since. In *Mudug* region, **suspected measles** cases have declined, while a case was reported in *Sool* region after four weeks of no cases reported.

CONFLICT-RELATED INJURIES (Source: four major hospitals in Mogadishu)

From **1 January – 5 August 2012**, 4240 casualties from weapon-related injuries were treated in four hospitals in Mogadishu, with 218 cases (5.1%) under the age of five. A total of 83 deaths above the age of five and 13 deaths below the age of five years were registered.

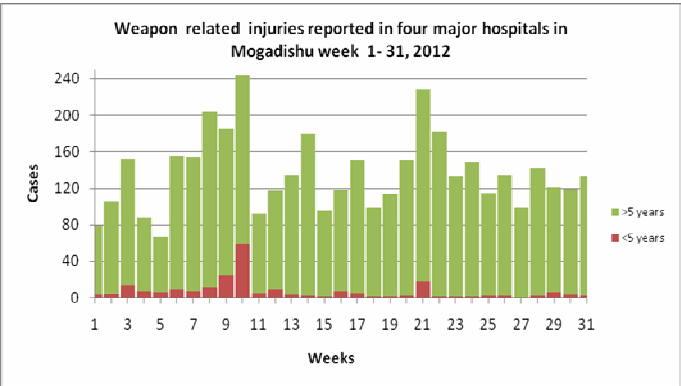
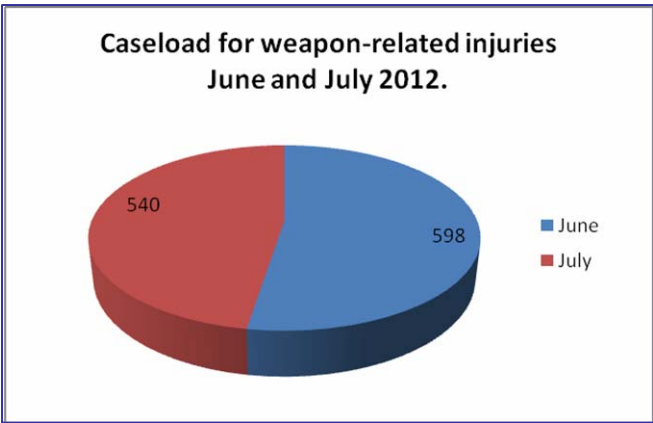


Table 5: Breakdown of casualties treated at the four major hospitals in Banadir region, from 30 July – 5 August 2012

	Number of Casualties	Number of discharged	Number of casualties under the age of five	Number of burns	Number of fractures	Number of chest injuries	Number of operations carried out	Number of patients transferred to Nairobi or other place	Number of deaths in hospital
Hospitals	133	51	2	5	7	13	30	0	2

From **1 -31 July 2012**, 540 casualties from weapon-related injuries were treated in four hospitals in Mogadishu, with two cases (0.37%) of under the age of five. A total of 13 deaths above the age of five were registered. In comparison to the month of June 2012, in July the number of weapon-related injuries decreased by 9.7% (see chart below).



HEALTH RESPONSE

Activity data from 28 July – 2 August 2012

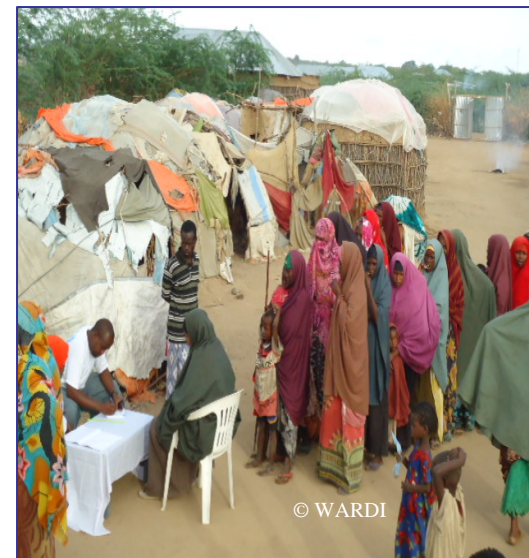
Partner	Region(s) or location	Health intervention(s)	Target Population	Total consultations	<five years	Female
SOADO	Banadir	MCH, OPD	8000 households	178	99	41
		Mobile clinic	12 000 households	169	83	77
Mulrany International	Banadir, Middle Shabelle	PHC, MCH, Trauma services	> 129 000	1235	478	408
Women and Health Alliance (WAHA) International	Banadir	MCH/OPD/non complicated deliveries, referral services to Hanano hospital	10783 families	600	324	253
		Maternal Hospital	> 100 000	84 in-patients, 180 OPD consultations		
		Forlanini Hospital- mother and child health	> 50 000	221	145	76
QRCS	Lower Shabelle	Communicable and tropical disease centre	30 000	400	92	287
WARDI	Banadir, Hiraan	Primary health care, MCH, OPDs, health posts	> 220 000	1745	939	1002
		Mobile teams	>190 000	1712	896	851
		Cholera treatment centre	47 945	56	35	37
Warsan Youth Development Organization (WYDO)	Banadir, Lower Shabelle	MCH, hospital	12 950	620	442	178
Centre for Peace and Democracy/Save the Children UK	Banadir, Hodan and Holwadag districts	PHC including MCH, ORP and immunization services	> 120 000	2797	1251	1526
CESVI	Banadir	Health centre (MCH/OPD)	215 000	697	329	198
		Mobile teams	145 500	2339	635	780
InterSOS	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar hospital, MCH, TB center	>800 000	777	376	390
		Health centers	20 000	383	131	177
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Banadir, Hodan	Fixed OPD/ORP	88 940	2099	933	1043
		Cholera treatment centre	197 740	59	39	27
SWC	Banadir	Heath center (MCH, OPD)	570	200	80	120
		Mobile clinic	300	150	52	98
SORRDO	Banadir	MCH including therapeutic supplementary feeding programme, OPD	64 000	595	221	277
		Mobile clinics	10 000	50	11	41
		CTC	-	9	3	7
Muslim Hands	Banadir	MCH, OPD	22 490	1250	648	718
SWISSO-KALMO	Bay, Lower Shabelle	MCH, health post	218 000	1797	682	775
Islamic Relief	Banadir	OPD, antenatal care	-	1383	687	605
Mercy Malaysia	Banadir	Primary health unit	100 000	440	147	270
HIJRA	Banadir	Health centre	33 870	464	218	307
		Mobile teams	12 360	254	85	161
OREDO	Banadir	OPD	10 120	283	143	117
VASCOM	Banadir	MCH	10 000	285	156	129
		Mobile clinic	-	200	80	120
PHF	Banadir	MCH, OPD, medical specialist	41 700	717	283	434
		Watery diarrhea centre	20 500	381	255	126
		Training of doctors, nurses, auxiliary staff and students at Banadir hospital	70			
SCC	Banadir, Galgadud, Middle Shabelle	OPD	1755	668	247	1070
AMU	Banadir	Zamzam hospital	50 000	788	392	316

SDIO	Middle Jubba	Health posts , MCH,OPD	17 200	5341	1941	2841
AFREC		MCH	26 800	277	145	132

**Whilst the information contained in this bulletin has been presented with all due care, it does not warrant or represent that the information is free from errors or omission.*



A doctor examines a child at an IDP camp in Shibis district, Mogadishu



Mobile health teams in Beletweyne, Hiraa region