



Emergency Humanitarian Action

Weekly Highlights 7– 13 May 2011

BULLETIN HIGHLIGHTS

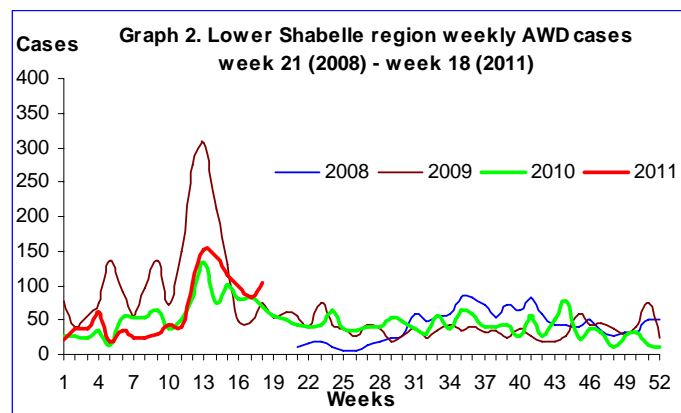
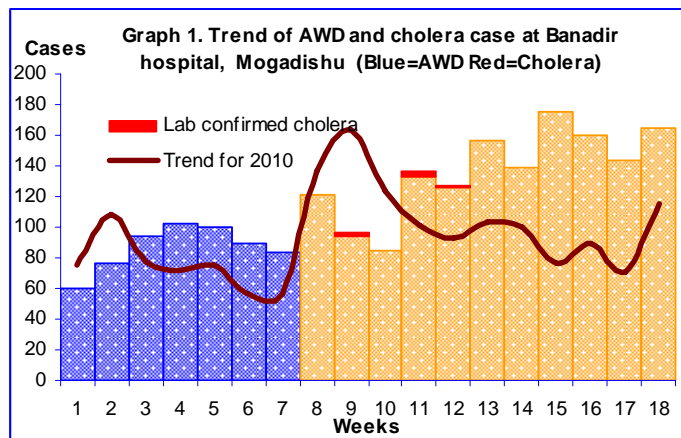
- From **1-8 May 2011**, **307 weapon related injuries** were reported by two major hospitals in Mogadishu, one out of three is under the age of five. WHO is highly concerned about this **230% increase** compared to last week. As response, WHO distributes one trauma kit to Banadir Hospital that can treat about 100 severely wounded cases.
- WHO is supporting **mobile clinics** carried out by **COSV** in parts of **Lower Shabelle region** to integrate vaccination activities. The mobile clinics will carry out for the next three months routine primary health services, including treatment of malaria, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and respiratory tract infections among others. The catchment area of the mobile clinics include about 20 000 beneficiaries.

Update on major public health concerns:

• Trends of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera

The cholera transmission season is ongoing. Some areas in **Banadir region** have received sporadic rainfall. WHO observes that there is a likelihood of a risk in transmission of waterborne diseases as communities tend to utilize water from contaminated sources due to water shortage. Following confirmed cholera outbreak in Mogadishu, since week 1¹, 2109 AWD/cholera cases including 1656 (79%) cases under the age of five with 70 related deaths have been reported from Banadir Hospital in **Mogadishu** (see graph 1). Children under-two years bear the greatest burden of AWD accounting for 59% of all reported cases. Based on data collected in the past three weeks, women and girls account for 46% of all AWD reported cases at the hospital.

Samples collected from **Lower Shabelle** and **Mudug regions** as part of the outbreak rumour verification activities, tested negative for cholera. Results are still pending for samples collected from Bay region. The number of AWD cases reported in Lower Shabelle region tends to decline in week 18² (see graph 2). WHO and partners are closely monitoring trends of communicable diseases, especially AWD in light of the current drought that has a serious impact on people's health.



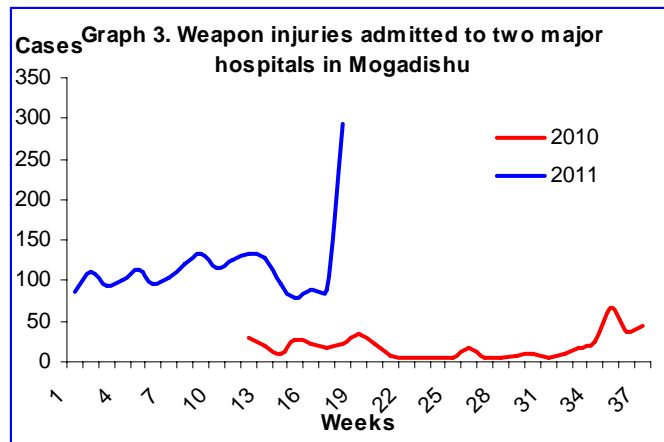
¹Week 1: 3-9 January 2011

²Week 18: 8-14 May 2011

Conflict

From 1-8 May 2011, of **307 weapon related injuries** reported by two major hospitals in Mogadishu, 107 cases were children under the age of five. Three died from their injuries.

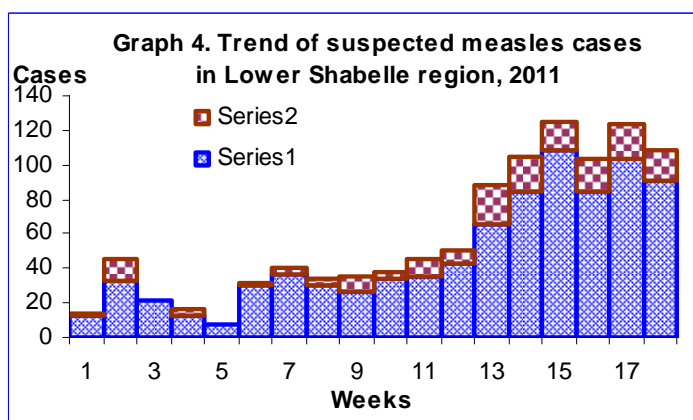
From **3 January - 8 May 2011, 2152 weapons-related injuries** including 172 children under the age of five with 18 related deaths have been reported from these hospitals (see graph 3). The exact number of deaths on site are unknown.



Health Events in Somalia

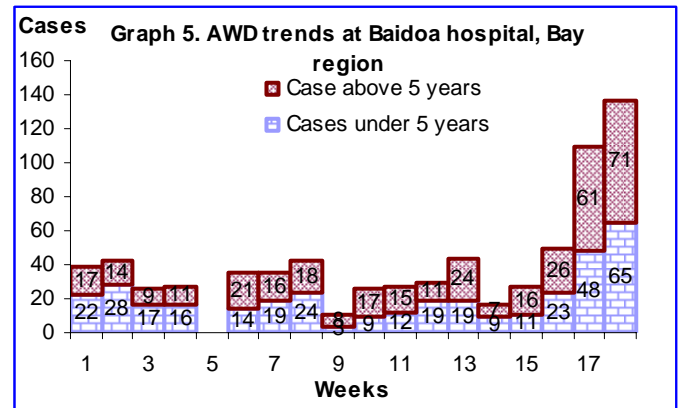
Epidemiological surveillance during week 18

- In **Lower and Middle Juba regions**, 18 health facilities reported 1025 consultations including 586 (57%) children under 5 years. Women and girls accounted for 639 (62%) of all consultations. Influenza like illness (ILI) accounted for 258 consultations of which 169 (65%) were children under the age of five years. Malaria accounted for 418 cases including 211(50%) children below the age of five years with no related deaths. Only 3% were confirmed by either microscopy of rapid diagnostic test. AWD accounted for 286 consultations including 169 (59%) children less than five years with no death. Hagar and Kismayo accounted for 49% of all the consultations.
- In **Lower Shabelle region**, 51 health facilities reported a total of 7450 consultations, of whom 3260 (44%) are children under five years with one death under five years. Women and girls accounted for 4049 (54%) of the consultations. About 1101 consultations were reported for influenza-like illness (ILI), 592 (54%) children under five years. Severe acute respiratory infections (SARI) accounted for 220 consultations of which 149 (66%) were children under five years. Malaria accounted for 159 cases including 67 (42%) children under five years. Seventy-four (52%) were confirmed by rapid diagnostic test or microscopy. AWD accounted for 105 consultations including 58 (55%) children under five years. Merka district accounted for 56% of all reported AWD cases. During the same period, 109 suspected measles cases were reported from the region, a decrease compared to week 17 (see graph 4). Around 38 suspected whooping cough cases were reported. The **Merka hospital cholera treatment centre (CTC)**, reported 26 AWD admissions including 13 (50%) children under five. Of these cases 58% were women and girls.



- Warsheikh MCH in **Middle Shabelle region** reported 33 AWD including three children under five years and seven deaths of whom two were under 5 years. This is a 48% increase in the number of reported cases and 86% increase in case fatality compared to week 17.
- Banadir Hospital in **Mogadishu** reported 165 cases of AWD including 113 (68%) children under 5 years, with nine related deaths of which eight were under five years (see graph on page 1). Of these cases 45% were women and girls.

- The Habeeb hospital cholera treatment centre in Heliwa district, **Mogadishu** reported 18 AWD admissions of which nine are under five years. Of these cases, nine (39%) were women and girls. This is a slight decrease compared to previous week.
- The SOS Hospital in Huruwaa district, **Mogadishu**, reported 45 AWD cases including 42 (93%) children under five years with two related deaths.
- An increase in AWD cases has been observed since week 16 from **Baidoa hospital** (Bay region). In week 18, 136 cases including 65 (48%) children under five years were reported including one associated death under five years. This is a 20% increase in reported cases compared to week 17 (see graph 5).
- Following rumors of an increase in AWD that were previously reported from Biyo guur settlement in Baidoa district, **Bay region**, retrospective data confirmed that 40 AWD cases including five deaths were reported from the area. Thirty-two new cases including 6 (24%) under five years and seven deaths (one under five years) were reported.
- The Haradere District Hospital (**Mudug region**) supported by CISP is reporting an increase in AWD cases. From 3-9 May, 68 AWD cases were treated of which 49 (78%) were above five years. Two deaths are reported of which one was above 5 years.



WHO's response

WHO and partners continue to monitor health events and to respond to the ongoing situation in South Central Somalia, through the following activities:

- WHO has dispatched AWD case management supplies to complement AWD response in Harardere district, **Mudug region**. The supplies include intravenous ringer lactate solution, antibiotics including doxycillin, erythromycin tabs and syrup and other medical accessories. WHO has scheduled an AWD prevention, case detection and management training course for health workers from **Mudug** and **Galgaduud regions** as part of the preparedness activities for outbreak response.
- WHO response team is currently providing treatment to the AWD cases in **Bay** and **Bakool regions** respectively following active surveillance in the villages and their surroundings after rumors were reported in the previous week. So far treated are 25 AWD cases.
- WHO is supporting mobile clinics carried out by COSV in parts of **Lower Shabelle region** to integrate vaccination activities. It has been difficult to obtain permission to conduct accelerated vaccinations in the region. The mobile clinics will carry out for the next three months routine primary health services, including treatment of malaria, AWD and respiratory tract infections among others. The catchment area of the mobile clinics include about 20 000 beneficiaries.
- As part of the ongoing comprehensive obstetric care trainings organized by WHO, two doctors participated in on-the-job training and practical sessions organized in **Kulmiye Hospital**, Afgooye corridor. They include cesarean section and fistula repair.



WHO staff undertakes monitoring activities in Bakool region