

Situation Report



Adamawa State Ministry of Health

TTITLE	2019 Cholera Outbreak Situation Report				
SERIAL NUMBER	66				
EPID-WEEK	48				
DATE	27 th November, 2019				

Highlights

- Eight (8) new cases were reported from 16th 26th November, 2019 from Yola North, Yola South and Girei LGAs.
- O Total case count now stands at 836 with 4 deaths. CFR=0.48%

Epidemiological Summary

The total number of cases reported as at 26th November, 2019 stands at 836 with 4 deaths (CFR=0.48 %), Yola North has 511 cases with 2 deaths (CFR= 0.39 %); Girei has 200 cases with 1 death (CFR= 0.50 %), Yola South has 124 cases with 1 death (CFR= 0.81%) and Song has 1 case with 0 death (CFR= 0.00 %). So far, 200 samples yielded growth suggestive of *Vibrio cholerae* on culture and results of 14 isolates from the reference laboratory revealed 01 serotype.

Table 1: Number of cases, deaths and samples tested for Cholera in Adamawa State, as at 26th November, 2019.

	Yola North	Girei	Yola South	Song	Total
Cases New suspected Cholera cases Cumulative suspected cholera cases	5 511	1 200	2 124	0	8 836
Deaths New deaths Cumulative deaths	0 2	0 1	0 1	0	0 4
Laboratory Number of specimens collected Number of specimen (RDT +ve) Number of specimen (Culture +ve) Number of specimen (01 serotype)	339 203 128 8	88 51 45 5	104 58 26 1	1 1 1 0	532 313 200 14

















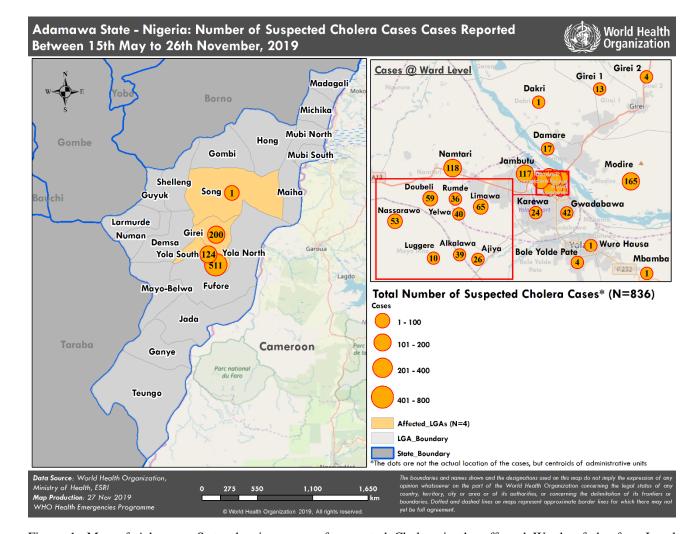


Figure 1: Map of Adamawa State showing cases of suspected Cholera in the affected Wards of the four Local Government Areas

Table 2: Distribution of Water point chlorination in the affected LGAs in Adamawa State, 2019.

	Girei	Song	Yola North	Yola South	total
No of water points mapped	93	0	54	23	170
No of water points tested	16	0	32	16	64
Number and % of contaminated water points	14(88%)	0(0%)	23(72%)	16(100%)	53(83%)
Number and % of water points being chlorinated	7(8%)	0(0%)	12(22%)	20(87%)	39(23%)
Number and % of water points not being chlorinated	86(92%)	0(0%)	45(78%)	3(13%)	134(77%)















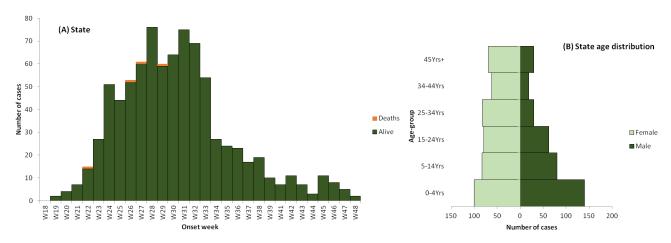


Figure 2: (A) Weekly Epi-curve of suspected cholera cases in Adamawa State (Weeks 19-48), (B) Age-sex distribution of suspected cholera cases in Adamawa State

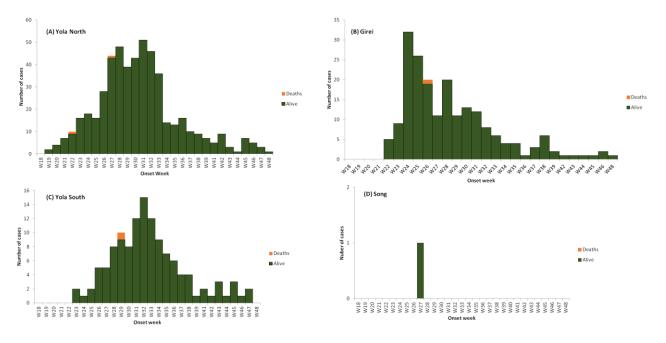


Figure 3: Weekly Epi-curve of suspected cholera cases in (A) Yola North, (B) Girei, (C) Yola South and (D) Song (weeks 19-48)

Surveillance and laboratory

- Review meeting with ACS team members conducted to review their performance and discuss challenges, lessons learnt and data management issues
- Since the onset of the outbreak the WHO ACS teams have visited 71,943 households in 26 wards in Yola North, Yola South and Girei and reported 238 suspected cases of cholera

Case management

Eight (8) new admissions and fourteen (6) discharges. No death recorded.

WaSH

Water point Chlorination

















- 2,584,728 litres of water was chlorinated at 28 water points in Girei, Yola South LGAs by IRC supported volunteers
- o 557,000 litres of water were chlorinated in 6 water points in Yola North by **IOM** supported volunteers
- IRC and IOM also supports the testing of free residual chlorine (FRC) in water at the water points

Hygiene Promotion

- 27,440people in 3,494 households were reached with key hygiene messages in Girei LGA, Yola
 South and Yola North LGAs by IRC supported Volunteers.
- 5,428 individuals from 1,587 HH were sensitized with key hygiene messages by IOM

Disinfection

- 221 public waste disposal sites, 342 latrines and 433 households were disinfected by IRC supported volunteers in Yola North, Yola South and Girei.
- 414 HH and 456 drainage and 439 dump sites were disinfected in Yola North and Yola South by IOM

Risk communication

 WHO supported community Health Champions have completed their period of engagement. Since the beginning of the outbreak, WHO supported Community Health Champions have visited a total of 62,387 households, sensitized 114,162 people and identified 129 suspected case

Logistics

o IRC Supplied additional 10 sets of cholera discharge kis and 12 pieces of pottis with lid

Challenges

- o Only two (2) actors (IRC and IOM) are responding to WASH needs
- o Gap still exist in water point chlorination and partners responding are few

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