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 Subject: PRO/FRA> Choléra - Tchad (03)
 Archive Number: 20110901.228533

CHOLÉRA - TCHAD (03)

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[1]
 Date: jeu. 1 sept. 2011
 Source: Romandie News [édité]
<http://www.romandie.com/news/n/ Plus de 300 deces dans une epidemie de cholera au Tchad selon une ONG010920111009.asp>

Plus de 300 décès dans une épidémie de choléra au Tchad, selon une ONG

Plus de 300 personnes sont mortes du choléra au Tchad lors d'une épidémie qui pourrait être la plus grave depuis 1971, selon l'Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement (Acted).

Dans un communiqué publié jeudi, l'ONG française précise qu'à ce jour le ministère tchadien de la Santé dénombre 11 337 cas de choléra et 349 décès depuis le début de l'année.

Ce bilan demeure encore très provisoire, ajoute Acted, et les estimations des autorités sanitaires et des organisations humanitaires présentes au Tchad font état de 25 000 nouveaux cas d'ici la fin de l'année, soit de 300 à 500 nouveaux décès liés au choléra.

Apparue d'abord le long des fleuves Chari et Logone dans les zones de l'ouest du pays et dans la région de N'Djamena, l'épidémie s'est étendue vers le nord, le Lac Tchad et dorénavant le centre du pays, avec plus de 4300 nouveaux cas déclarés en août, relève Acted.

Sans une intervention coordonnée de tous les acteurs, ce sont des milliers de personnes qui seront affectées par l'épidémie et qui risquent de mourir. Les solutions sont simples, le choléra est une maladie qui se soigne très bien; il est donc urgent d'intervenir aujourd'hui, assure Acted.

Pour tenter de prévenir la diffusion de l'épidémie, les équipes d'Acted s'organisent pour proposer des opérations de lutte contre le choléra pour 80 000 personnes dans 32 localités dans l'Est du Tchad, dans des zones d'intervention encore peu couvertes par les acteurs humanitaires.

Acted dit se mobiliser avec les autres acteurs sanitaires afin d'assurer aux populations à risque un accès à l'eau potable, à des infrastructures sanitaires et à l'hygiène, avec des distributions de kits d'hygiène et de première nécessité, pour prévenir une crise plus grave.

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 Communiqué par:
 ProMED-FRA, reçu de HeathMap Alerts
 <promed-fra@promedmail.org>

[2]

Date: jeu. 1 sept. 2011

Source: Afrik.com [édité]

<http://www.afrik.com/breve34339.html>

Tchad: plus de 300 morts dans une épidémie de choléra

Plus de 300 personnes sont décédées du choléra, a indiqué ce jeudi l'Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement (Acted), rapporte Le Monde. Selon l'ONG française, cette épidémie pourrait être la plus grave depuis 1971. "Le ministère tchadien de la Santé dénombre 11 337 cas de choléra et 349 décès depuis le début de l'année", a-t-elle précisé. Selon elle, ce bilan "demeure encore très provisoire, et les estimations des autorités sanitaires et des organisations humanitaires présentes au Tchad font état de 25 000 nouveaux cas d'ici la fin de l'année, soit de 300 à 500 nouveaux décès liés au choléra". L'épidémie, qui continue de progresser, serait causée par le manque d'infrastructures sanitaires et d'adduction d'eau potable, ont indiqué les ONG opérant sur place, indique le Journal du Tchad.

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Communiqué par:

ProMED-FRA, reçu de HealthMap alerts

<promed-fra@promedmail.org>

[3]

Date: mer. 31 août 2011

Source: JournalduTchad.com [édité]

<http://www.journaldutchad.com/article.php?aid=1734>

La maladie a déjà fait plus d'un millier de morts depuis le début de l'année, avec près de 314 morts pour 10 314 cas au Tchad

Le choléra a entraîné la mort d'au moins 1200 personnes dans les pays du bassin du Lac Tchad. La maladie selon des agences onusiennes opérant dans cette zone a touché près de 38 000 personnes au Tchad, Cameroun, Nigéria et Niger. Elle continue de progresser et serait une fois encore causée par le manque d'infrastructures sanitaires et de points d'adduction d'eau potable. Le Cameroun est en tête des pertes en vies humaines, avec 554 décès pour 14 730 cas, suivi du Tchad qui a 314 morts pour 10 314 cas. Vient ensuite le Nigéria avec 318 morts pour 12 840 cas et enfin le Niger 25 morts pour 976 cas. La persistance de la saison des pluies dans cette zone serait une fois encore indexée dans le processus de dissémination rapide de la maladie. L'abondance des pluies provoque très souvent des inondations qui souillent des sources d'eau potable comme les puits. D'un autre côté, la seule zone du Lac Tchad est une zone économique où est pratiqué le commerce, la pêche et l'agriculture, par près de 11 millions de personnes. Une situation qui favorise aussi la propagation de la maladie chez le plus grand nombre de personnes.

Pour y faire face, l'Organisation des Nations unies pour l'enfance propose une approche sous-régionale pour combattre le mal. Une option déjà prise par les pays concernés, mais avec une efficacité, semble-t-il, à accroître. En octobre 2010, les ministres de la santé de ces pays plus celui du Bénin ont pris l'engagement d'unir leurs forces pour combattre la maladie. Ils ont reconnu la nécessité d'améliorer l'offre en eau potable. Le gouvernement tchadien a fait savoir pour sa part, que le choléra portait un coup sérieux aux revenus des ménages, en augmentant les dépenses de santé. En 2010, la région du Lac Tchad avait été frappée par une terrible épidémie de choléra, touchant de sources onusiennes, 58 000 personnes et causant la mort de 2300 d'entre

eux. Pour ce qui est du Cameroun, un plan national de lutte contre le choléra a été mis sur pied par le gouvernement. Son efficacité reste inconnue, le comité chargé de la mise en œuvre de ce plan a très peu communiqué sur son action. Le choléra est une maladie qui entraîne la mort par perte d'eau, en raison de diarrhées. Les autorités ne manquent pas d'inviter les populations à observer les règles d'hygiène pour éviter la maladie.

[Par Idriss Linge]

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Communiqué par:
ProMED-FRA
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[Beaucoup d'articles ont été postés sur le choléra avec beaucoup de commentaires. Dans tous les cas, l'Afrique est fortement touchée par la maladie et aucun pays à lui seul ne peut venir à bout de l'épidémie; la saison des pluies et la promiscuité ne rendent pas la lutte facile. Les autorités doivent utiliser tous les moyens de communication (modernes aussi bien traditionnels) pour intensifier la sensibilisation des populations et les amener à un changement favorable de comportement. Les leaders religieux ne doivent pas rester en marge de cette sensibilisation.

Une carte topographique de l'Afrique peut être vue à :

<http://www.e-voyageur.com/atlas/afrique.htm>.

La carte interactive de HealthMap/ProMED-mail du Tchad est disponible à

<http://healthmap.org/r/009u>. - Mod.BM]

Voir aussi

Choléra - Nigeria (02): (Yobe et Sokoto): [20110830.228415](#)
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 Choléra - Mali (04): [20110828.228169](#)
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2009

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[Vous pouvez trouver d'autres articles sur le choléra sur ProMED-mail (en anglais) à:
<http://www.promedmail.org>. - Mod.BM

[Cholera, diarrhea & dysentery update 2011 [20110109.0101](#)
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Published Date: 2011-09-21 17:28:59

Subject: PRO/EDR> Cholera, diarrhea & dysentery update 2011 (30): Africa

Archive Number: 20110921.2867

CHOLERA, DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY UPDATE 2011 (30): AFRICA

A ProMED-mail post

<http://www.promedmail.org>

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In this update:

Africa

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- [9] Nigeria (Bauchi, Yobe, Sokoto)

[1] Cholera - West and Central Africa

Date: Wed 7 Sep 2011

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

[edited]

<http://www.trust.org/alertnet/news/factbox-cholera-infects-tens-of-thousands-in-westcentral-africa>

Cholera epidemics have hit tens of thousands of people and killed more than 1400 others in 7 West and Central African countries since the start of 2011, the UN office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs said in a report on Tue 6 Sep 2011.

The WHO says cholera is preventable and treatable and that any death rate higher than one percent, as is the case in several countries, denotes problems in a health system.

Following are some facts and figures on outbreaks in the region's various countries:

Cameroon: 9 of the country's 10 provinces have reported outbreaks of cholera, with a total of 10 582 cases and 379 deaths as of mid-August 2011.

Chad: There is a rapid spread of the disease from the west to the east of the country with a total of 11 345 cases and 340 deaths as of the end of August 2011.

Congo DR: A cholera epidemic that started in the east of the country has spread along the Congo River to the west, with 5171 cases and 301 deaths as of 22 Aug 2011.

Mali: Health authorities said there have been cholera outbreaks in 3 regions of the country, leaving 880 people infected and 36 dead as of 23 Aug 2011.

Niger: There have been outbreaks in about 10 districts in the south and southeast districts of the country, leading to 1008 people being infected and 26 deaths as of mid-August 2011.

Nigeria: Reports say there have been cholera epidemics in 23 of the country's 36 states, with 13 551 cases and 353 deaths as of mid-August 2011.

Republic of Congo: There have been cholera outbreaks in 4 provinces in the country, Brazzaville, Cuvette, Likouala and Plateaux, with 341 people said to have been infected and 20 deaths.

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[2] Cholera - Burundi

Date: Wed 14 Sep 2011

Source: UN Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) [edited]

<http://gantdaily.com/2011/09/14/cholera-outbreak-in-burundi-kills-a-dozen-people/>

Burundian health officials are battling to control a cholera outbreak that has killed 12 people and infected 600 others since August 2011. Although the epidemic is under control in some areas, health officials in the capital, Bujumbura, said a new area of infection had started at Nyanza Lac, Makamba province, where 80 new cases have been reported, 64 of whom are in hospital.

"The figure is still high at Nyanza Lac because the infection is still new there, and contingency measures are not yet in place as in other affected areas," said Pamphile Bukuru, an officer in charge of information, education and communication for behaviour change in the Ministry of Public Health.

The epidemic was reported on 5 Aug 2011 in the southern town of Rumonge in Bururi province, a cholera-prone area where residents often use unsafe water from Lake Tanganyika. The disease then spread rapidly to other localities, including the capital, Bujumbura, and provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bubanza, Cibitoke and Makamba.

The Health Ministry declared the outbreak an epidemic on 18 Aug 2011 and mobilized its partners to put in place measures to control the disease.

Cholera frequently breaks out in the south of the country as well as in the capital's suburbs due to the lack of safe drinking water and latrines. Hygiene sensitization is, therefore, a crucial component of the strategy to control the disease outbreak.

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[3] Cholera - Chad

Date: Wed 7 Sep 2011

Source: The Spec [edited]

<http://www.thespec.com/news/world/article/590630--red-cross-says-cholera-epidemic-hit-364-deaths-so-far-this-year>

The Red Cross says Chad faces a cholera epidemic with 12 713 cases and 364 deaths recorded so far in 2011. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies says cholera has spread to 33 of Chad's 62 districts, and the number of cases could double within a few weeks in the fall rainy season.

The humanitarian aid group told reporters Wednesday [7 Sep 2011] in Geneva its main concern is to prevent cholera from spreading to more regions of the country and to stop it reaching refugee camps along the Sudanese border. The IFRC said it is also worried about cholera outbreaks in Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria.

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[4] Cholera - Somalia (Mogadishu)
Date: Thu 15 Sep 2011
Source: Press TV [edited]
<http://www.presstv.ir/detail/199353.html>

Cholera has claimed 58 more lives in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, where cases of waterborne diseases have increased due to unhygienic living conditions, Press TV reports. The victims died within the last 24 hours in southern districts of Mogadishu, a Press TV correspondent reported on Thu 15 Sep 2011.

More than 310 people, suffering from cholera and waterborne diseases, also flocked hospitals in southern Mogadishu to get some medication. This comes as doctors are already overstretched by the number of those arriving with cholera.

Doctor Ahmed Sheikh Doon Diini, from Banadir hospital in Mogadishu, said on 23 Aug 2011 that overcrowding at the camps has been the main challenge to health workers. A combination of poor sanitation conditions, scarcity of safe and clean drinking water, and overcrowding has led to the spread of waterborne diseases in Mogadishu.

According to the World Health Organization, some 75 percent of all cases of highly infectious diarrhea are among children under the age of 5.

Cholera is confirmed in Banadir, Bay, Mudug and Lower Shabelle regions of Somalia, and the number of acute diarrhea cases has increased dramatically in the last few months.

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[5] Cholera - Ghana (Western Region)
Date: Tue 6 Sep 2011
Source: Ghana News Agency [edited]
<http://www.ghananewsagency.org/details/Social/Cholera-outbreak-kills-4-in-Tarkwa-Nsueam-Municipality/?ci=4&aj=33195>

Four people have died as a result of a recent cholera outbreak in Kenyanko, a community within the Tarkwa Nsueam Assembly. The deceased ranged from 29 to 50 years old.

Mr Ebenezer Tetteh, the Municipal Disease Control Officer at the Tarkwa Government Hospital, told the GNA that his office recorded its 1st case on 29 Aug 2011, but the victim was treated and discharged.

He said since then 35 cases have so far been recorded with 3 victims currently on admission at the Nsueam health center. He said the disease has since spread to other areas like Nkwanta, Agona, Pataho and Keyankor.

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Communicated by:
ProMED-mail
<promed@promedmail.org>

[6] Cholera - Nigeria (Osun)
Date: Wed 14 Sep 2011
Source: Nigerian Tribune [edited]
<http://www.tribune.com.ng/index.php/community-news/28138-ede-hospitals-treat-80-cholera-patients>

Doctors in Ede Community in Osun State, where an outbreak of cholera has been reported, said recently that no fewer than 80 victims were hospitalized in various hospitals in the town. The doctors made the disclosure in separate interviews with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Ede.

NAN reported that while most of the patients had been treated and discharged, a handful of them were still lying ill in the hospitals visited. Speaking with NAN, Dr Ganiyat Olatunji, of the Muslim Hospital, Ede, called on residents to take health issues seriously by drinking safe water and to live in clean environments. Olatunji, whose hospital admitted scores of cholera victims in August 2011, said that more than 40 patients had been treated so far.

Also speaking with NAN, Dr Akeem Bello, a Director of Prime Maternity Home, said the hospital had treated 10 patients, while Dr Peter Adebayo of Ronbay Hospital said he had treated 25 patients.

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Communicated by:
ProMED-mail
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[7] Cholera - Nigeria (Oyo)

Date: Thu 15 Sep 2011

Source: Nigerian Tribune [edited]

<http://www.tribune.com.ng/index.php/news/28246-oyo-recorded-947-cases-of-cholera-in-3-months-govt>

The government of Oyo State has disclosed that a total of 947 suspected cases of cholera have been recorded in the state between June and September of 2011. The government also said it had contained the outbreak of the epidemic, with curative and preventive measures put in place to ensure that the people of the state remained healthy.

Dr Lateef Olopoenia, the state Commissioner for Health, said out of about 30 deaths said to have occurred from the suspected cases, only 11 had been clinically confirmed to be related to cholera, adding that it was not in every instance of reported vomiting and diarrhea that cholera had occurred.

The commissioner gave a breakdown of the figure to include 359 suspected cases in Saki West Local Government Area; 280 in all the 11 local government areas in Ibadan; 252 in Irepodun council; 17 in Ibarapa and the remaining in other zones of the state.

[Byline: Dare Adekanmbi]

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Communicated by:
ProMED-mail
<promed@promedmail.org>

[8] Cholera - Nigeria (Nasarawa)

Date: Mon 29 Aug 2011

Source: The Nation [edited]

<http://www.thenationonlineng.net/2011/index.php/news/17583-cholera-kills-11-in-nasarawa.html>

11 persons were yesterday [28 Sep 2011] killed in an outbreak of cholera in 2 local government areas of Nasarawa State. Seven persons were said to have died in Lafia Local Government and 4 in Karu Local Government, near the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

The Chief Community Health Officer of the Primary Health Care (PHC) Clinic, Mana, near the Emir's palace in Lafia, Mrs Aishatu Yahaya, said the 1st case was recorded in June 2011. She said many reported cases came from Makama and Ciroma wards, and a few others from Gayam ward, all in Lafia.

It was learned that between June 2011 and 28 Aug 2011, 189 cases had been reported.

[Byline: Johnny Danjuma]

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Communicated by:
ProMED-mail
<promed@promedmail.org>

[9] Nigeria (Bauchi, Yobe, Sokoto)

Date: Tue 6 Sep 2011

Source: Agence France-Presse (AFP) [edited]

<http://www.starafrika.com/en/news/detail-news/view/cholera-kills-18-in-northern-nigeria-of-188103.html>

A fresh cholera outbreak has killed 18 people in northern Nigeria's Bauchi state in the past week, officials said Tue 6 Sep 2011, in the latest epidemic to ravage the region during the rainy season. They said infections spread across 4 districts of the state, with the worst-hit being Warju council area, which recorded 10 deaths.

"We have recorded 10 deaths from the cholera outbreak, while another 30 people have been hospitalized in the past week," Adamu Yahaya, head of Warju local government area of the state, told AFP. State health commissioner Sani Malami said 8 other people had died in 3 other districts.

Some 35 people have died from cholera in northern Yobe and Sokoto states in the past 2 weeks, while dozens of others have been hospitalized.

Cholera outbreaks occur regularly during the rainy season in Nigeria, when downpours wash contaminants into wells used by families. The rainy season typically runs from April to September.

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Communicated by:
ProMED-mail
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[The rainy season in West and Central Africa is contributing to the upswing in cholera cases, while the drought in Somalia is doing similarly. Although epidemic disease due to *V. cholerae* was originally called Asiatic cholera, a great majority of the cases occurring yearly are now in Africa. - Mod.LL]

See Also

Cholera, diarrhea & dysentery update 2011 (29): HAITI, DR

[20110920.2856](#)

Cholera, diarrhea & dysentery update 2011 (28): Africa [20110830.2665](#)

Cholera, diarrhea & dysentery update 2011 (27): Africa [20110828.2634](#)

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[20110823.2567](#)

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CHOLERA, DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY UPDATE 2012 (03): AFRICA, ASIA

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[1] Cholera - Congo DR (Bukavu)
Date: Mon 16 Jan 2012
Source: Press TV
<http://presstv.com/detail/221382.html>

A fresh cholera outbreak is threatening the lives of thousands of people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The waterborne epidemic has struck South Kivu, capital of Bukavu Province, which has a population of over 4.5 million people. More than 1600 confirmed cases with at least 14

deaths have been reported since last week. Last year, nearly 19 000 cases were also reported with more than 200 deaths from another cholera outbreak.

Factors such as poor hygiene and little access to safe drinking water contribute to the outbreaks. Over the past few years, Congo has faced numerous problems such as grinding poverty, crumbling infrastructure, and a war in the east of the country that has dragged on for more than a decade.

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[2] Cholera - Chad
 Date: Wed 11 Jan 2012
 Source: Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) [edited]
http://www.msf.org.uk/articledetail.aspx?fld=Chad_cholera_epidemic_20120111

MSF teams treated over 12 000 people for cholera, around 75 per cent of cases in Chad, during 2011's large-scale outbreak. More than 450 people died and 17 200 cases of the disease were reported in 2011, numbers that have not been seen since 1996.

At the height of the epidemic in August, up to 1250 new cases per week were recorded, a third of those in the capital city of N'Djamena.

Medecins Sans Frontieres MSF (Doctors Without Borders) mobilized more than 325 national and international staff at 23 health care centers in Massakory, Am Timan, Abou Deia, Mandelia, Pala, Fianga, Lere, Lai, Bongor, and N'Djamena.

"The outbreak was a continuation of the 2010 epidemic. It never really ended, therefore we witnessed two events: cases before the rainy season, and a wide geographical spread. 37 out of 61 districts were affected," says Michel-Olivier Lacharité, head of MSF programs in Chad.

In 2010, MSF treated more than 6800 cases of cholera in the country.

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[3] Cholera - Somalia (refugee camp)
 Date: Wed 4 Jan 2012
 Source: Press TV [edited]
<http://presstv.com/detail/219265.html>

Cholera outbreak has claimed the lives of at least 25 more children in Somalia as the humanitarian situation continues to worsen in the famine-stricken country, Press TV reports.

According to medical sources in the Dolo Ado refugee camp near the Ethiopia-Somalia border, at least 25 children died of cholera Wednesday morning and 278 more children are on the verge of death.

Cholera is confirmed in Banadir, Bay, Mudug, and Lower Shabelle regions of Somalia, and the number of acute diarrhea cases has increased dramatically in the last few months.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) warned on 28 Sep 2011 that the humanitarian situation remains "highly critical" in Somalia. According to the United Nations, drought, high food prices and fighting in Somalia have increased the number of those in need of humanitarian assistance across the Horn of Africa to 13.3 million.

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[4] Cholera - Philippines (Albay province)
 Date: Mon 16 Jan 2012
 Source: Inquirer [edited]
<http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/128629/albay-watched-for-cholera>

Health authorities in Albay have placed the province under close watch for cholera after 3 people died early in January 2012 due to the food-and-

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water-borne disease. Dr Luis Mendoza, the provincial health officer, revealed that Albay recorded 7 cases of cholera in December 2011. Mendoza said 5 of the 7 cases recorded in December were from Daraga town, 1 from Ligao City and 1 from Legazpi.

Early in January 2012, however, health authorities became more concerned when 3 people died of cholera in Barangay Gapo, Daraga.

Mendoza said that because the cases reported were from sporadic areas, the provincial health workers were closely monitoring and accounting for possible additional cases.

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[Albay is a province of the Philippines located in the Bicol Region in Luzon. Its capital is Legazpi City and the province borders Camarines Sur to the north and Sorsogon to the south. - Mod.LL]

[5] Cholera - Philippines (Mindanao)
Date: Thu 5 Jan 2012
Source: Sun Star [edited]
<http://www.sunstar.com.ph/zamboanga/local-news/2012/01/05/2-die-cholera-zamboanga-199007>

2 people in Zamboanga City have died of cholera, a waterborne disease, while 2 others have been hospitalized, a health official said on Thursday 5 Jan 2012. City health officer Rodel Agbulos said all 4 victims are residents of Sibulao village, 63 kilometers east of the city.

The fatalities were aged 17 and 25 while the 2 others who were hospitalized were aged 10 and 14. The victims were brought to the Zamboanga City Medical Center due to severe dehydration and diarrhea, he said.

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[6] Cholera - India (Puducherry)
Date: Tue 10 Jan 2012
Source: Express News Service
<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/after-gastro-scare-9-cholera-cases-in-ut/219849-60-118.html>

Puducherry: Out of the 106 people affected by gastroenteritis over the last 4 days, 9 were found to be suffering from cholera. Briefing newsmen at a press conference on Tue 10 Jan 2012, director of health and family welfare Dr K V Raman, said the patients were from Mudaliarpet, Boomianpet, areas affected by water contamination, and 3 patients from Gorimedu.

In the last 3 days 91 cases were admitted to the Indira Gandhi GGH and 15 cases to JIPMER with diarrhoea and vomiting. The people in the affected areas were being treated, at special camps, with oral dehydration packets and antibiotics.

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[How many of the other cases of enteric illness reported are also due to *Vibrio cholerae* is unclear. Pondicherry, in the south of India as can be seen at the URL (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pondicherry>) since 2006 officially Puducherry, is a Union Territory of India. It is a former French colony, consisting of four non-contiguous enclaves, or districts, and named for the largest. Pondicherry. In September 2006, the territory changed its

for the largest, Pondicherry. In September 2006, the territory changed its official name from Pondicherry to Puduchery, which means "new village" in the Tamil language. It is also known as "The French Riviera of the East" (La Cote d'Azur de l'Est). - Mod.LL

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<http://healthmap.org/r/1pSH>, <http://healthmap.org/r/1EZi>]

See Also

- Cholera, diarrhea & dysentery update 2012 (02): Haiti (GA)
[20120112.1008336](#)
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