

**Highlights of the week**



- Cholera outbreak in Busia and

Kampala Districts

**Summary Table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Week 44**  **2015** | **Week 45**  **2015** |
| % Districts | 100 | 99 |
| Ave % HU | 61 | 63 |
| % Timely reports | \* | \* |
| AFP | 4 (0) | 2 (0) |
| Animal bites | 255 (0) | 285 (0) |
| Cholera | 0 | 29 (2) |
| Dysentery | 630 (0) | 868 (1) |
| Guinea  Worm | 0 | 0 |
| Malaria | 116100 (42) | 143,487 (27) |
| Measles | 164 (0) | 132 (0) |
| Meningitis | 5 (0) | 4 (0) |
| NNT | 1 (0) | 0 (0) |
| Plague | 0 | 0 |
| Typhoid | 1121 (0) | 1329 (0) |

**\*Indicator not provided**

**Completeness of Reporting**

**Epidemiological week 45 of 2015 [2nd – 8th Nov 2015]**

**Disease Outbreaks**

**Cholera in Hoima District:**

The outbreak started on 28th September 2015 in Nkondo II village, Nkondo Parish, Kabwoya Sub-county in Hoima District. In week 44 data, no cholera case was reported by Hoima. Several cases were managed at Nkondo Treatment Centre, until mid-October, when this CTC was closed because there were no more cases. There were no new cases admitted at Kaiso -Tonya cholera treatment centre. By 12th November, a total of 180 cases (1 health facility and 5 community deaths; case fatality rate 3%) had been reported (**Table 1**). The average age is 18.7 years; with 67 years and 1.5 years as maximum and minimum ages respectively. By sex, 105 (62%) of the cases were males, mostly fishermen and children. Twelve samples processed at Central Public Health Laboratories were culture positive for *Vibrio cholerae* 01 Inaba. Additional 27 samples tested positive with the Cholera rapid diagnostic test.

**Table 1: Summary statistics of the cholera outbreak in Hoima district**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No Summary of cases Total Number** | | |
| **1** | **New suspect cases today** | **0** |
| **2** | **New deaths** | **0** |
| **3** | **Cumulative cases (suspect and probable)** | **180** |
|  | **Five years and below** | **57** |
| **Above five years** | **123** |
| **4** | **Cumulative deaths (probable & confirmed cases)** | **6** |
|  **Health Facilities** | **1** |
|  **Community** | **5** |
| **5** | **Total number of cases on admission** | **0** |
| **6** | **Cummulative cases discharged** | **174** |
| **7** | **Cummulative cases of Health Care Workers** | **0** |
| **8** | **Cummulative specimens collected** | **32** |
| **9** | **Cummulative cases with lab. confirmation** | **32** |
| **10** | **Cholera RDT Positive cases** | **27** |
| **11** | **Culture positive cases** | **12** |

In week 45, 111 districts (except Lyantonde) reported with average completeness 63.4% compared to 61% in week 44%. Up to 26 districts achieved the national target of ≥80% of the health facilities reporting rate. Adjumani, Alebtong, Amolatar, Koboko, Moyo and Nebbi districts had 100% completeness. Lwengo, Namayingo, Mubende and Buvuma districts had less than 20% reporting facilities. The best districts and worst districts in week 45 have been presented in **Figure 1**.

**Busia District Cholera outbreak**

As of 20th November 2015, a total of 68 cases (2 deaths, CFR 2.9%)

have been reported in Busia Municipality. Of the cases, 29 (43%)

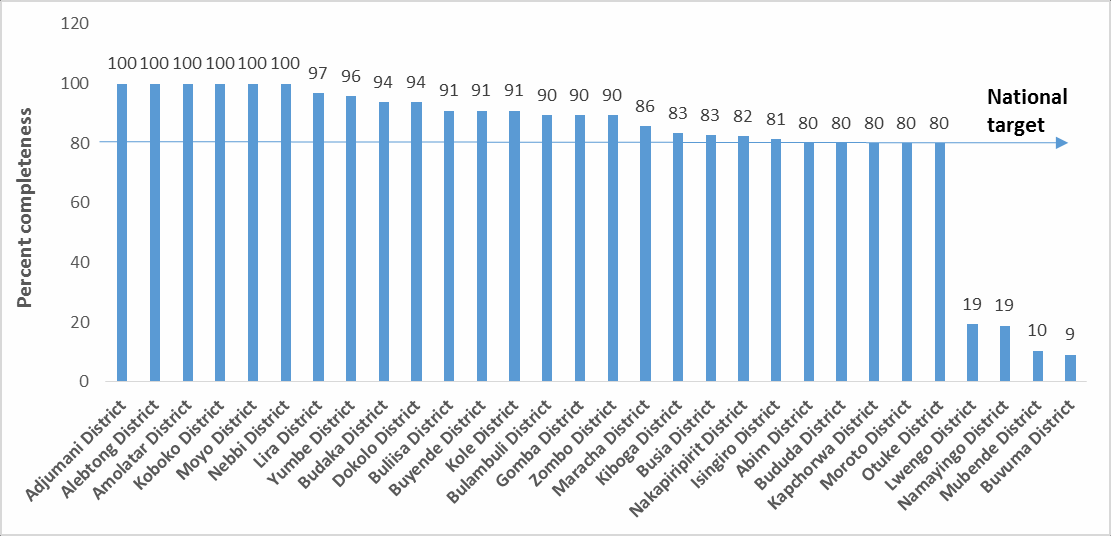
were males and the mean age is 19.4 years (lowest 2 years; highest

56 years). In week 45, 29 cases and 2 deaths were reported, indicating the peak of the outbreak. The index case was identified on

29th October 2015 and 3 more cases were reported on 30th October.

Seven samples have been confirmed positive by culture (*Vibrio cholera 01* Ogawa*)* and 5 RDT positive for Cholera. By 20th November, there were two patients on admission at Busia HC IV. Some cases have also been treated at Masafu and Dabani Hospitals. The deaths were in health facilities; one reported late and died on arrival.

**Actions:** The DHT is working closely with the national level in the response. Medical supplies to support case management are in adequate stock. The social mobilisation team has deployed film vans and the effectiveness of the control campaign has been demonstrated by shrply reducing numbers.



**Cholera outbreak in Kampala district:** By 20th November, 26 cases and 2 deaths (CFR 7.7%) had been treated in Kiswa HC IV and Mulago Cholera Treatment Centre (where all cases are currently referred and managed). The cases were from mainly Kanyogoga zone (11 cases) in Namuwongo Parish, Makindye Division and Kakajjo zone (8 cases) in Kisenyi Parish. Other CTCs will be set up in Naguru Hospital, Kisugu HC III and Kawaala HC III as the need arises to manage all the cases from their initial location. Of the 14 samples submitted to Central Public Health Laboratories, five were confirmed positive for *Vibrio cholerae* 01 Ogawa by culture and isolation. The isolates were susceptible to Tetracycline (30µg), Ciprofloxacin (5µg) and Chloramphenicol (30µg) but had intermediate resistance to Sulfamethoxazol (1.25/23.75)µg and Ampicilin (10µg).

**Actions:** The National Task Force has been actively meeting thrice a week; and supporting Kampala Capital City Authority health division to control the outbreak. MOH and partners have supported water chlorination, soap and water for hand washing in public places, stand pipes with treated water and general patient care. The social mobilisation team will deploy film vans to start health education.

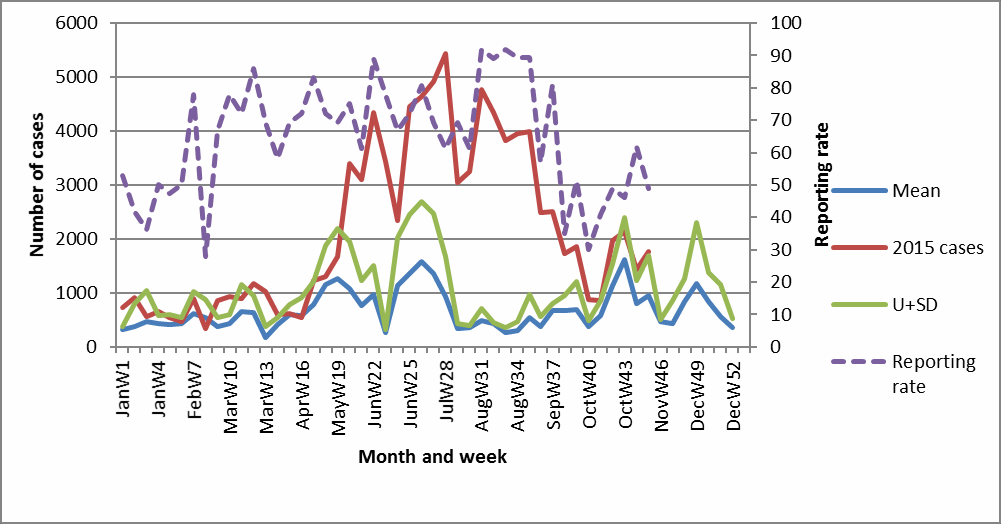
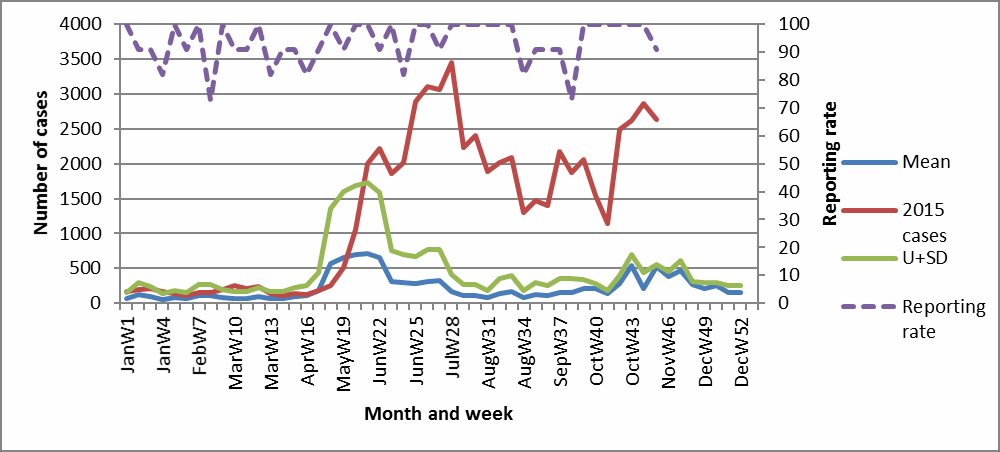
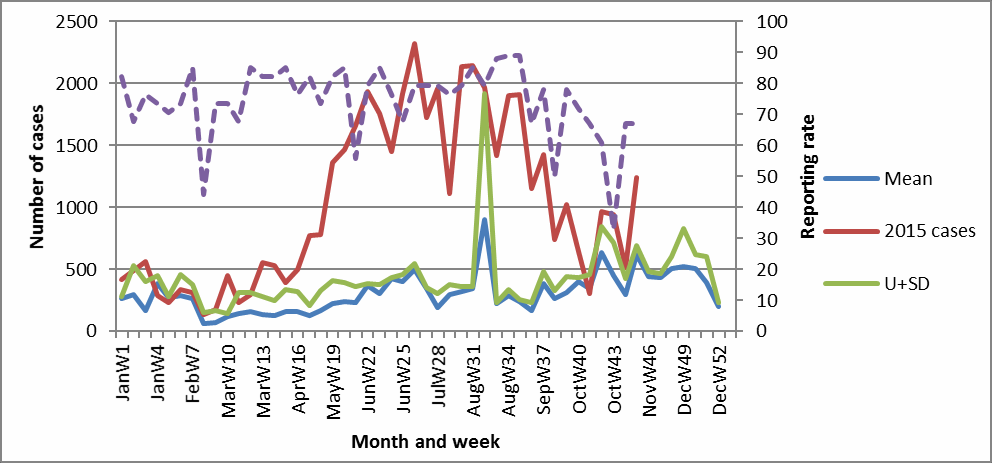
**Unknown illness in Buliisa & Hoima districts:** Three new cases and two deaths were reported. The current case is managed at Hoima Regional Referral Hospital, but the cases seek care in very late stages of the illness. On 23rd September 2015, the Ministry of Health received information on suspected haemorrhagic fever in Buliisa and Hoima districts. According to the detailed investigations conducted, interaction between chronic schistosomiasis and alcohol consumption accounted for majority of the deaths.

**Acute diarrhoea cases in Rwebisengo, Ntoroko district:** No new cases were reported by the community and health facility surveillance has continued. The event was reported on 15th October and so far, 128 cases have been treated, with no death. Laboratory samples (5) tested at CPHL indicated 2 as *Shigella* species positive by culture and isolation.

**Malaria:** Malaria cases increased by 24% in week 45 (143,487 compared to 116100 in week 44). Districts with the highst number of cases are: Bushenyi (10,075), Nebbi (6,290), Arua (6,087), Adjimani (5,590), Gulu (4,980), Moyo (4,313), Yumbe (3,710) and Oyam (3,316). The cases in the 10 outbreak districts in Northern Uganda and Arua remain above the normal channels despite the outbreak response efforts instituted so far (**Figures 2-12**).

**Figure 1: Percent reporting rate (completeness) of the best (≥80%) and worst performing districts in week 45**

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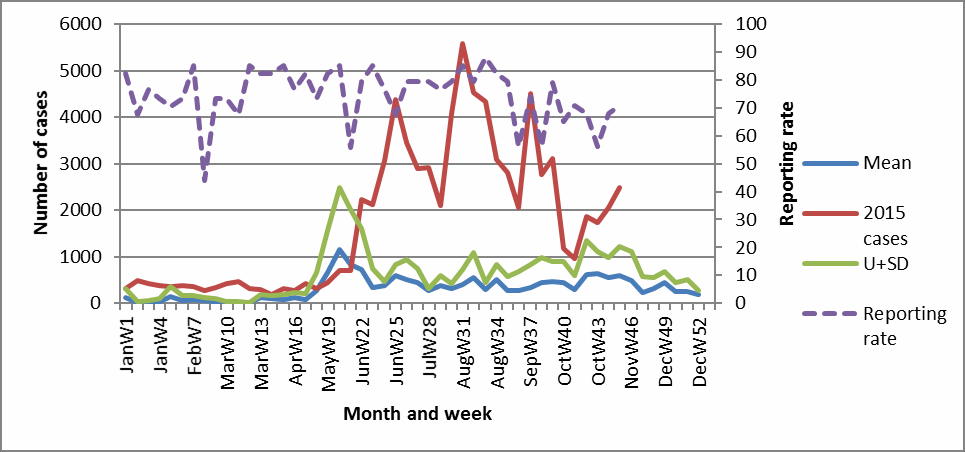
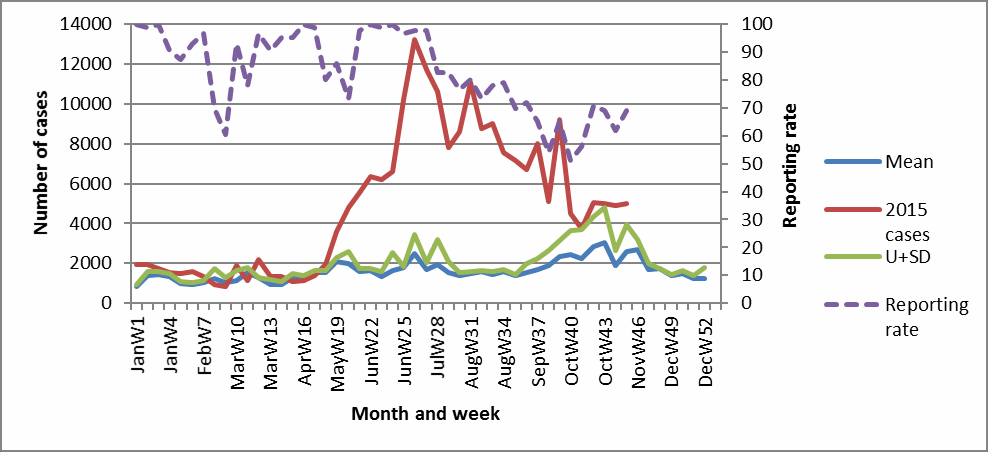
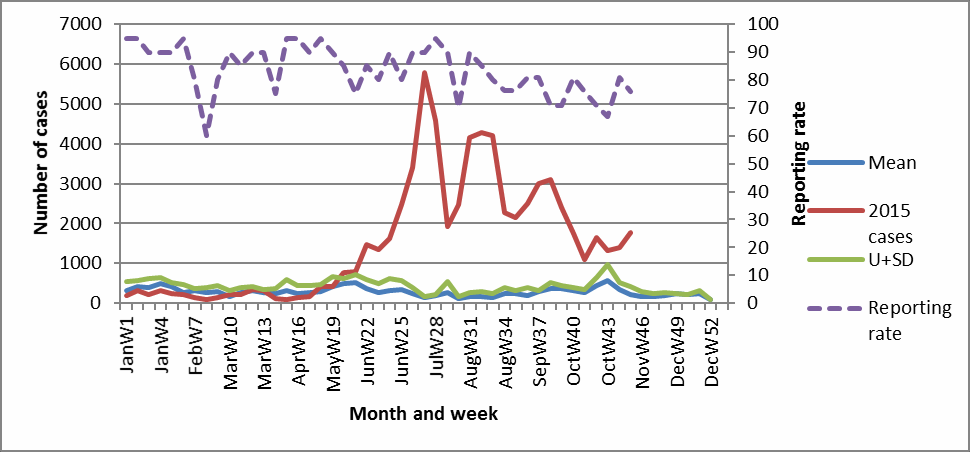


**Figure 2: Malaria normal channels and reporting rates for Nwoya district.** A sharp rise in number of cases reflecting a rise in reporting level is noted and should be reduced back to the normal channel.

**Figure3: Malaria normal channels and reporting rates for Kole district.** The current picture contrasts with the initial gains in reducing the numbers and further support is needed by the district to control the numbers and manage the cases well.

**Figure 4: Malaria normal channels and reporting rates for Apac district.** This is the only district where the current number of cases is at the normal channel level. All efforts are needed to keep the current picture or further reduce the transmission and cases.

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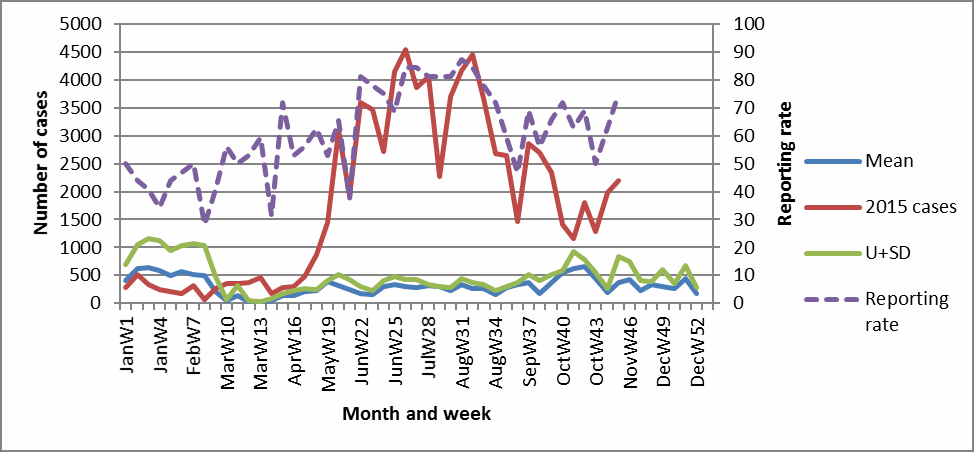
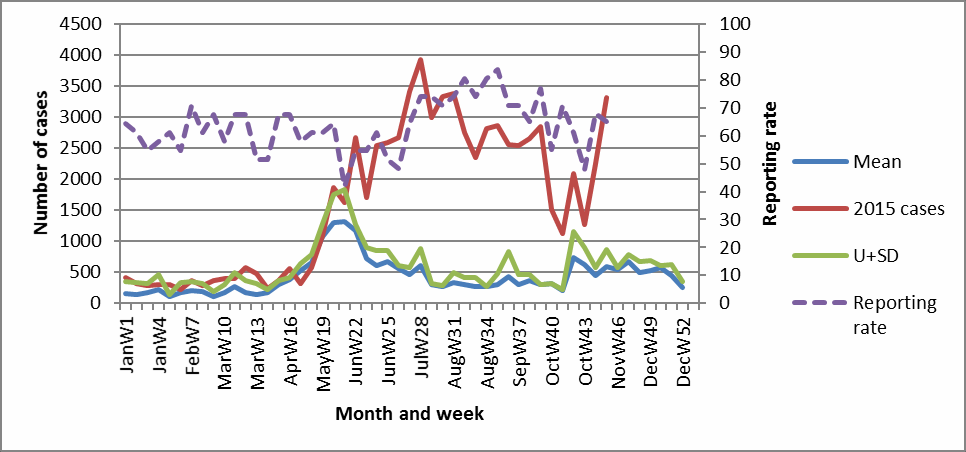
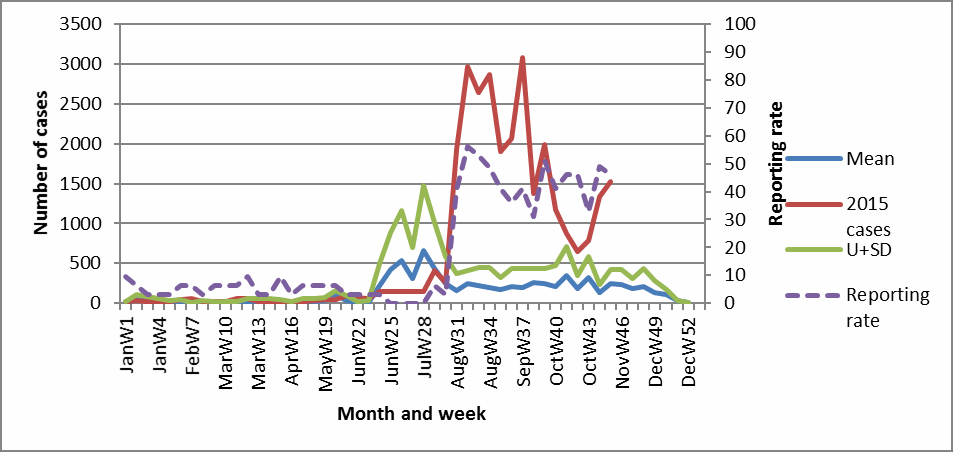


**Figure 5: Malaria normal channels and reporting rates for Lamwo district.** The rise in numbers above the normal channel should be monitored closely and the district needs to avoid escalation in numbers as the rainy season progresses.

**Figure 6: Malaria normal channels and reporting rates for** Gulu district. Despite a good reporting rate, the cases are close to the normal channel at the same time period. Supporting case management and surveillance is important to keep the numbers below the current level.

**Figure 7: Malaria normal channels and reporting rates for Agago district.** There is a steady rise in number of cases above the normal channel, so further support to the district to control the increase is needed**.**

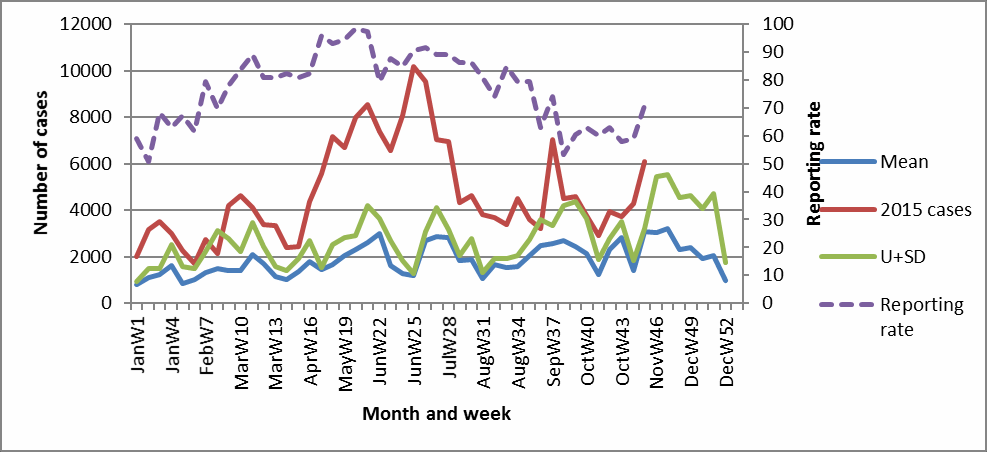
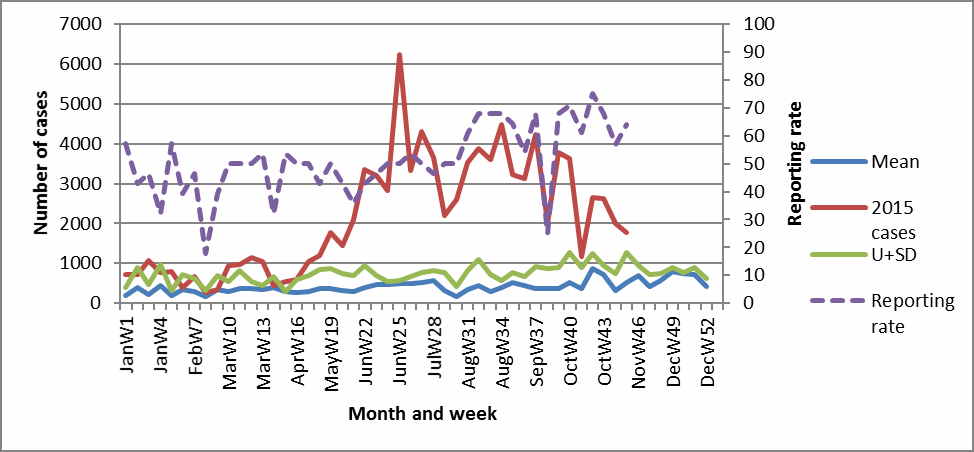
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**Figure 8: Malaria normal channels and reporting rates for Pader district.** Despite the low reporting level by the district, there is a steady increase in number of cases, justifying further support to control the outbreak and improve the reporting level.

**Figure 9: Malaria normal channels and reporting rates for Oyam district.** A sharp increase in number of cases above the normal channel is noted even with a stable reporting level. This district needs more support to control the outbreak.

**Figure 10: Malaria normal channels and reporting rates for Amuru district.** The number of cases is starting to increase, in line with the increase in reporting level.



**Figure 11: Malaria normal channels and reporting rates for Kitgum district.** There is a slight reduction towards the normal channel in spite of increased reporting level.

**Figure 12: Malaria normal channels and reporting rates for Arua district.** There is increase in cases above the normal channel and in tandemo with increased reporting level.

**Other priority diseases**

**AFP**: Every district has reported at least one AFP case this year. In week 45, one case was reported by Buyinja

Health Centre IV in Namayingo district and another case by Kumi Hospital, Ongino. The Non-polio AFP rate is

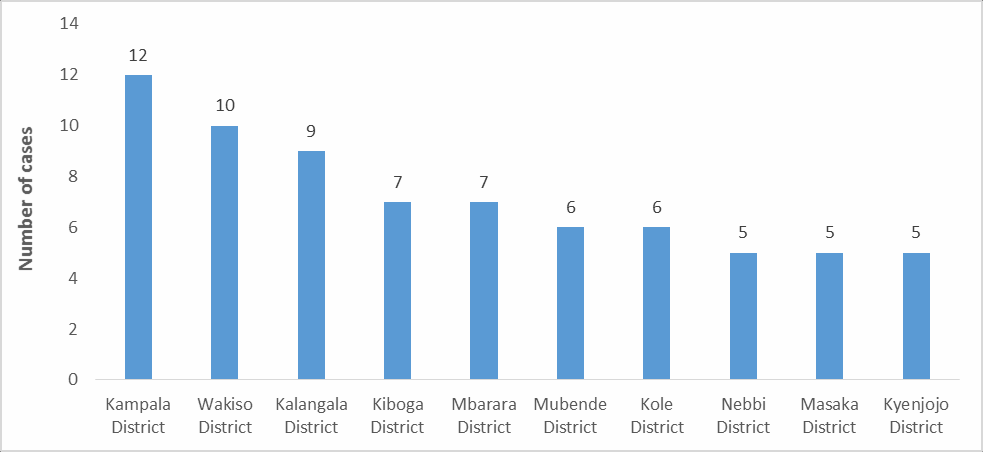
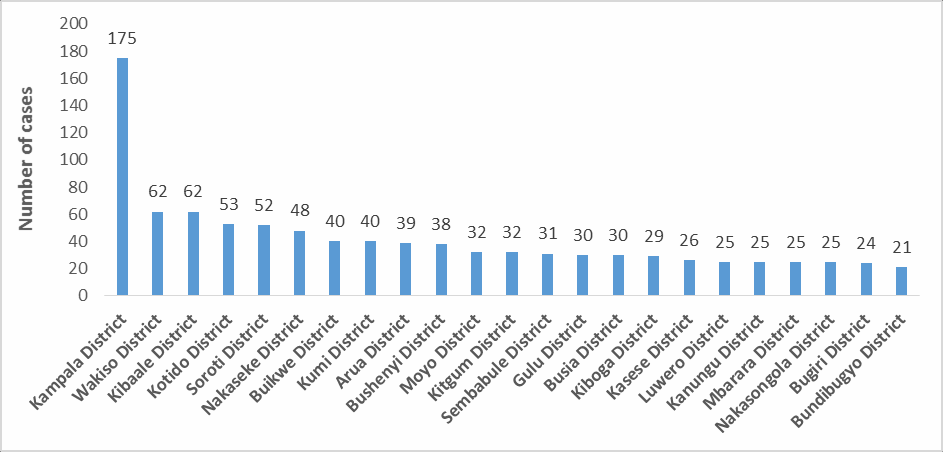
2.49/100,000 children aged 0 – 14 years compared to Non-polio AFP rate of 2.14/100,000 in the corresponding week of 2014.

**Typhoid fever:** In week 45, the number of cases increased by 19%. At least one case of typhoid was reported by

82 districts compared to 75 district in week 44; and 23 of these exceeded the alert threshold of 20 cases (**Figure**

**13**). Similar to water-borne and diarrhoeal diseases in Kampala, the number of typhoid cases has increased.

**Action:** Information about effect of *El nino* rains has been circulated to the districts in order to increase vigilance in control of diarrhoeal diseases, typhoid and malaria. A team will be constituted to investigate the reported cases.



**Figure 13: Districts reporting suspected typhoid cases above the alaert threshold of** ≥**20 cases**

**Measles:** The number of suspected measles cases increased although the number of districts which reported 5 or more suspected cases reduced from 14 to 10 (**Figure 14**). Despite the recent mass vaccination campaign, Kiruhura, Kampala and Wakiso have continued to report high number of cases.

**Figure 14: Districts reporting 5 or more cases of measles in week 45, 2015**

**Maternal and perinatal deaths:** A total of six maternal deaths were reported from 6 health facilities (**Table 2**) whereas 23 perinatal deaths were reported. Four of the six facilities that reported deaths in week 44 have submitted the maternal audit forms, which are used to investigate the causes of death and in respective control interventions.

**Table 2: Reported maternal deaths in week 45**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District Division/Sub- Health Facility Number of**  **county/Town Council deaths** | | | |
| Mityana | Mityana Town Council | Mityana Hospital | 1 |
| Mubende | Mubende Town Council | Mubende RR Hospital | 1 |
| Iganga | Ibulanku Subcounty | Busesa HC IV | 1 |
| Ngora | Ngora Subcounty | Ngora District Maternity HC III | 1 |
| Apac | Ibuje Subcounty | Ibuje HC III | 1 |
| Masindi | Masindi Central Division | Masindi Hospital | 1 |

**Influenza in Humans:** None of the 14 samples collected from suspected Influenza patients and analysed by the weekly surveillance system at Makerere University Walter Reed Influenza Surveillance Project was positive.

**International Health Event**

**Ebola VHF in West Africa**

Since the start of the outbreak, a total of 28,476 Ebola cases (suspected, probable and confirmed) have been reported, and 11,298 deaths have occurred. On 7 Nov 2015, WHO declared that Ebola virus transmission had been stopped in Sierra Leone, after the country completed 42 days since the last reported case was discharged. The country has now entered a 90-day period of enhanced surveillance, which is scheduled to conclude on 5 Feb 2016. Both Liberia and Sierra Leone have now achieved objective 1 of the phase 3 response framework: to interrupt all remaining chains of Ebola virus transmission.

Guinea reported no confirmed cases in the week to 8 Nov 2015. A total of 4 cases have been reported from Guinea in the past 28 days, all of who are members of the same family from the village of Kondeyah, Forecariah. All 69 contacts currently being followed in Guinea, are located in Kaliah and have completed their 21-day follow-up period. Confirmed cases 15,208 (3 cases in past 35 days); probable cases 2619; and suspected cases 10,649. The country will start the count-down for another 21 days before Guinea is declared free of Ebola.

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**Summary table for epidemiological reports received for week ending 8th November 2015**

**(Numbers in brackets indicate deaths)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **% of H/U**  **reporting** | **AFP** | **Animal bites** | **Cholera** | **Dysentery** | **Guinea**  **Worm** | **Malaria** | **Measles** | **Meningitis** | **NNT** | **Plague** | **Typhoid**  **Fever** |
| Abim | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 419 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Adjumani | 100 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 5,590 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Agago | 71 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 2,481 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Alebtong | 100 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 536 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Amolatar | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 310 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Amudat | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amuria | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2359(1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Amuru | 75 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2,201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Apac | 49 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,774 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arua | 71 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 6087(2) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| Budaka | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 782 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Bududa | 80 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 690(1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Bugiri | 78 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2301(1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Buhweju | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buikwe | 70 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1,632 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Bukedea | 31 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 283 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bukomansimbi | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 209 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bukwo | 69 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Bulambuli | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 633 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buliisa | 91 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 579 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Bundibugyo | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1,524 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Bushenyi | 74 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10,075 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Busia | 83 | 0 | 10 | 29(2) | 7 | 0 | 1,680 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Butaleja | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1,185 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Butambala | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buvuma | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Buyende | 91 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dokolo | 94 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 965 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Gomba | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 455 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Gulu | 69 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 4,980 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Hoima | 31 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 1,279 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Ibanda | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 891 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iganga | 70 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2518(2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Isingiro | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1,770 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Jinja | 23 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1358(4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Kaabong | 78 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1,433 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Kabale | 69 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170(1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kabarole | 56 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Kaberamaido | 36 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 393 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Kalangala | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 64 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Kaliro | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,242 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalungu | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 234 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Kampala | 25 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2,112 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175 |
| Kamuli | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 969 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Kamwenge | 50 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1,078 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kanungu | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 733 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Kapchorwa | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 649 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Kasese | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 2,587 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Katakwi | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 518 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kayunga | 68 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1067(1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kibaale | 27 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 800 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **% of H/U**  **reporting** | **AFP** | **Animal bites** | **Cholera** | **Dysentery** | **Guinea**  **Worm** | **Malaria** | **Measles** | **Meningitis** | **NNT** | **Plague** | **Typhoid**  **Fever** |
| Kiboga | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 421 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Kibuku | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 402 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Kiruhura | 44 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,179 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiryandongo | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1,232 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Kisoro | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kitgum | 64 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 1,777 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Koboko | 100 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2,235 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kole | 91 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2,640 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kotido | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 563 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 |
| Kumi | 63 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1,166 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Kween | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 337 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Kyankwanzi | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 478 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Kyegegwa | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 777 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyenjojo | 38 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 615 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Lamwo | 76 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1,777 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lira | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2098(1) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Luuka | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,445 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Luwero | 62 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 808 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Lwengo | 19 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 229 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| **Lyantonde** | **NR** | **NR** | **NR** | **NR** | **NR** | **NR** | **NR** | **NR** | **NR** | **NR** | **NR** | **NR** |
| Manafwa | 75 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1,016 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Maracha | 86 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1,372 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Masaka | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 410 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Masindi | 70 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 804 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Mayuge | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1,512 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mbale | 49 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 761 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mbarara | 64 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 680 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Mitooma | 71 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mityana | 41 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 892(1) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Moroto | 80 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 670 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Moyo | 100 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 4,313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Mpigi | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 629 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Mubende | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 203(2) | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Mukono | 51 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 551 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Nakapiripirit | 82 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 1,118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Nakaseke | 79 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 729 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 |
| Nakasongola | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 429 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Namayingo | 19 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 673 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Namutumba | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 564 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Napak | 79 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 514 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| **National** | **63** | **2 (0)** | **285 (0)** | **29**  **(2)** | **868**  **(0)** | **0(0)** | **143487 (27)** | **132**  **(0)** | **4 (0)** | **1 (0)** | **0** | **1121**  **(0)** |
| Nebbi | 100 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 6290(4) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Ngora | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 584 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ntoroko | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Ntungamo | 39 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 754 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Nwoya | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1,240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Otuke | 80 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 784 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oyam | 65 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3316(2) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Pader | 46 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1,532 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pallisa | 49 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 734 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Rakai | 49 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 2,036 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Rubirizi | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 440 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

**District**

**% of H/U**

**reporting**

**Animal**

**bites**

**Cholera**

**Dysentery**

**Guinea**

**Worm**

**Malaria**

**Measles**

**Meningitis**

**Plague**

**Typhoid**

**Fever**

Rukungiri 56 0 6 0 0 0 394 2 0 0 0 0

**AFP**

**NNT**

Sembabule 29 0 2 0 1 0 470 1 0 0 0 31

Serere 52 0 0 0 3 0 451 0 0 0 0 0

Sheema 77 0 0 0 1 0 420 0 0 0 0 0

Sironko 67 0 0 0 1 0 811 0 0 0 0 0

Soroti 53 0 13 0 2 0 2,271 1 0 0 0 52

Tororo 71 0 5 0 0 0 906 0 0 0 0 3

Wakiso 35 0 4 0 8 0 2,015 10 0 0 0 62

Yumbe 96 0 1 0 27 0 3710(3) 0 0 0 0 8

Zombo 90 0 3 0 29 0 1,145 0 0 0 0 2

**Key:** Yellow: 100% reporting, Green: 80-99% reporting, Red: Below 80% reporting

HU= Health Units, AFP=Acute Flaccid Paralysis, NNT=Neonatal Tetanus, NR =Not Reported

**Compiled by the Epidemiological Surveillance Division, Ministry of Health**