



AFGHANISTAN

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS

SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #27



No. 48/ (03-09) July 2022

Disease Outbreaks	Measles (Jan-Jul 2022)	AWD (May-Jul 2022)	Pertussis (Jan-Jul 2022)	CCHF (Jan-Jul 2022)	Dengue fever (Jun-Jul 2022)	Monkeypox (Jun-Jul 2022)
Cumulative cases	60,258	10,387	90	119	22	0
Deaths "CFR (%)"	353 (0.58)	32 (0.3)	5 (5.5)	8 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

Measles outbreak (01 Jan to 09 Jul 2022)



6,748

Samples tested



3,001

Lab confirmed cases



44.4%

Test positivity ratio

Table 1 summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks (15 May– 09 Jul 2022)

Indicators	W-20	W-21	W-22	W-23	W-24	W-25	W-26	W-27	Epi-curve
Suspected cases	1,968	1,833	2,065	1,888	1,853	1,812	1,571	636	
Deaths	5	8	7	5	9	12	9	2	
CFR (%)	0.25	0.44	0.34	0.26	0.49	0.66	0.57	0.31	

- During epidemiological week 27-2022, a total of 636 new cases and 2 new deaths were reported (59.5% and 77.8% decrease in the number of cases and deaths respectively, compared to previous week). The trend was increasing until week 15-2022, however, started to decrease between weeks 16-20 and after stabilization for 6 weeks, it started to decrease again in the last two weeks (Figure 5).
- During the last week, the number of suspected measles cases have decreased in all regions, such decrease can be explained by under-reporting of the cases due to Eid Holidays in the country (Table 2).
- The measles outbreak affected the entire country, however, the most affected provinces are Badakhshan (12.3%), Nangarhar (9.6%), Kunduz (9.2%), Kabul (8.8%), Helmand (6.7%) and Takhar (5.9%).
- Out of the total 6,748 samples tested for measles, 3,001 were laboratory confirmed from Jan-Jul 2022.
- During the last week, one new district reported suspected measles cases (Figure 1).

Table 2 number of suspected measles cases per region in the last 8 weeks 2022

Regions	W-20	W-21	W-22	W-23	W-24	W-25	W-26	W-27	Epi-curve	% of change compared to week 26
Central East	388	350	423	326	328	291	239	170		170 (↓28.9)
South	237	213	226	182	186	168	171	131		131 (↓23.4)
Central West	67	90	71	64	77	49	89	71		71 (↓20.2)
East	486	351	364	389	362	290	322	70		70 (↓78.3)
North	179	168	158	171	121	186	174	62		62 (↓64.4)
West	145	239	211	177	125	144	137	60		60 (↓56.2)
South East	116	119	110	112	103	107	100	44		44 (↓56.0)
North East	350	303	502	467	551	577	339	28		28 (↓91.7)

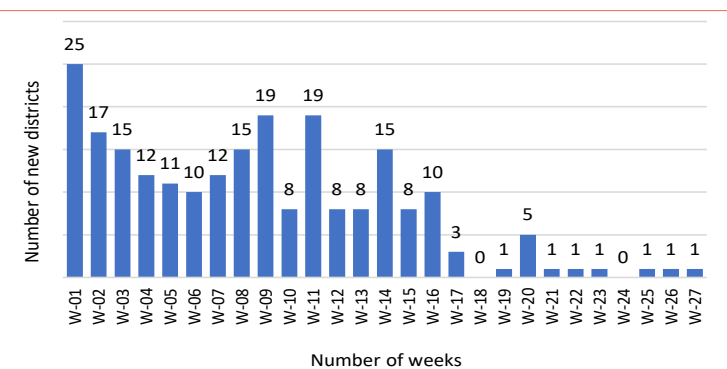


Figure 1. New districts reporting suspected measles cases on weekly bases in Afghanistan Jan– Jul 2022 (N=227)

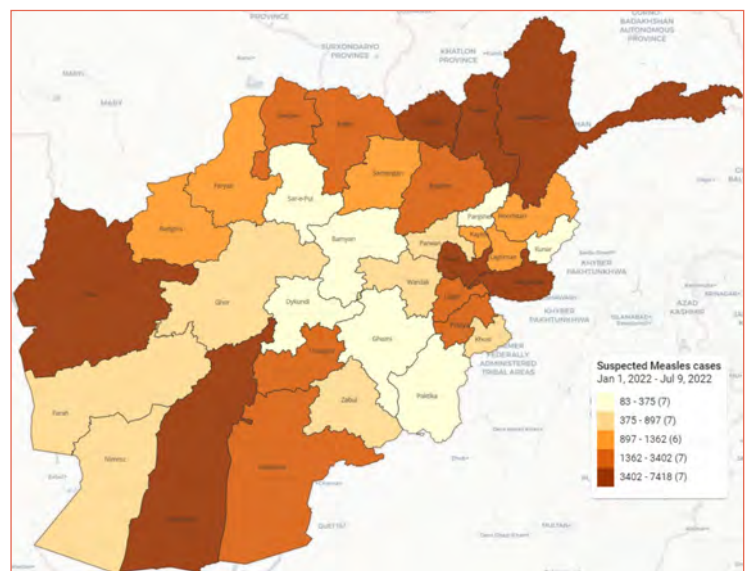


Figure 2. Geographical distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan Jan - Jul 2022 (N=60,258)

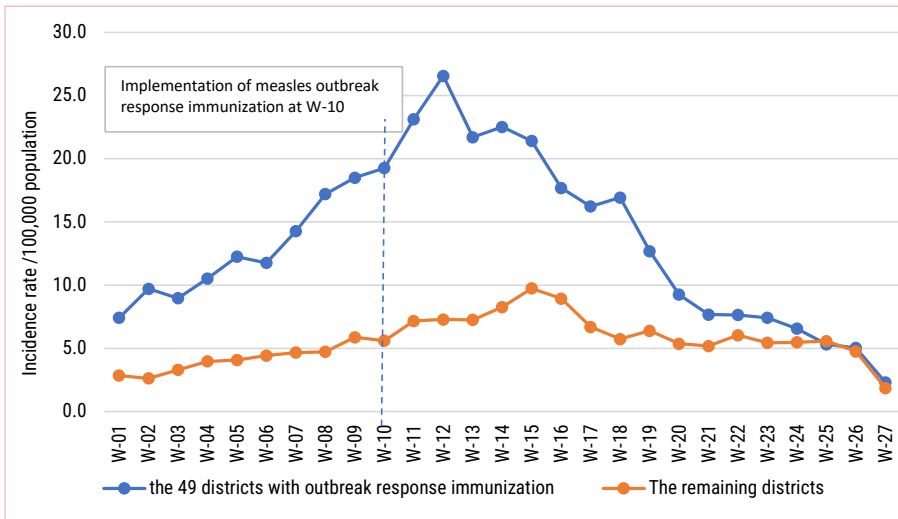


Figure 3. Weekly incidence rate/100,000 population of suspected measles cases in 49 districts where measles campaign was conducted and the remaining districts in Afghanistan, Jan - Jul 2022

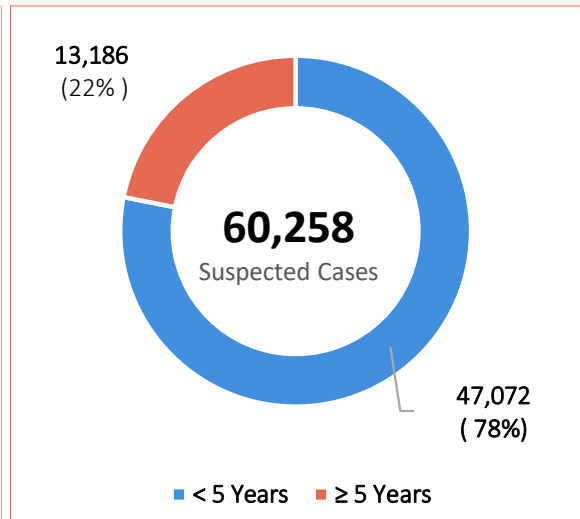


Figure 4. Distribution of suspected measles cases by age groups in Afghanistan, Jan - Jul 2022

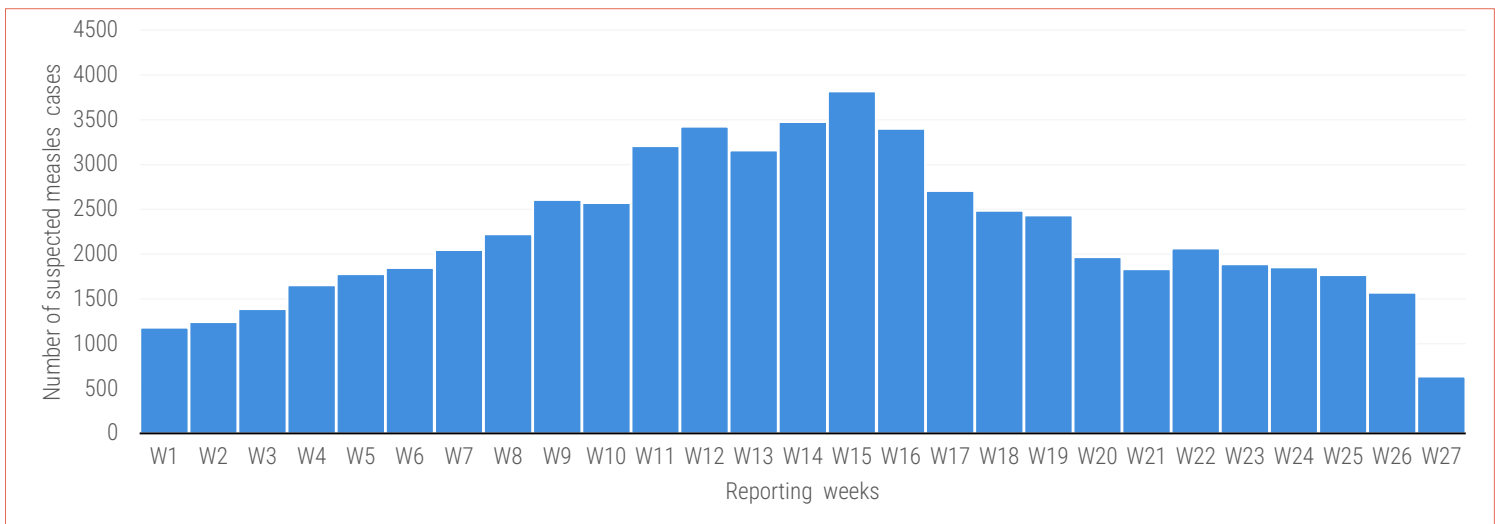


Figure 5. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, Jan– Jul 2022 (N=60,258)

Preparedness and response to Measles outbreak

- Measles response immunization campaign is planned to be conducted from 23rd July 2022 (for 6 days), covering a total 85 new high risk districts in 25 provinces and targeting 1.49 million children aged 6-59 months.
- For the earthquake-affected areas, the micro plan of measles outbreak response has been developed, covering seven districts in both Paktika and Khost provinces, targeting 125,267 children between 6 months and 14 years old.
- EPI training for supervisors for vaccinators, coordinators, and monitors will start next week, and a vaccination campaign will follow.
- A total of 700 measles case management kits were delivered to 69 hospitals in 7 regions for the proper treatment of measles cases.
- For the case management of measles at earthquake affected areas; 11 measles kits were delivered to Paktika (7 kits) and Khost provinces (4 kits).



Measles outbreak investigation in Gosfandi district of Saripul province by NDSR officer, Afghanistan, Jun 2022

Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) Outbreak (01 May to 09 Jul 2022)

Current Week	Cumulative Figures
<p>2,183 new cases (25.6 % under 5)</p> <p>21 new deaths</p> <p>15 districts “Kandahar (5), Jawzjan (3), Kabul (2), Paktika (1), Helmand (1), laghman (1), Samangan (1) and Zabul (1) provinces” reporting alert.</p> <p>54 samples collected</p>	<p>10,387 cases (16.4% <5 years, 54.9% Female)</p> <p>32 deaths (3.1% < 5 years), CFR=0.3%</p> <p>34 districts in 9 affected provinces</p> <p>450 samples collected</p>

- During the week 27-2022, a total of 2,183 new AWD cases were reported. Among the new reported AWD cases, 1,718 (78.7%) were from Jawzjan, 270 (12.4%) from Helmand, 85 (3.9%) from Paktika (these were in earthquake affected district, Gayan), 32 (1.5%) from Zabul, 25 (1.1%) from Kabul, 19 (0.9%) from laghman, 18 (0.8%) from Kandahar, and 16 (0.7%) from Samangan provinces (Table 3).
- During the week 27-2022 a total of 21 new AWD related death were reported. Among the new reported AWD deaths 18 (85%) from Helmand and 3 (14.2%) from Zabul provinces.
- Cumulatively, Jawzjan (8,325 cases, 80.1%) Paktika (455 cases, 4.4%) provinces and Kabul city (444 cases, 4.3%) are the most affected areas.
- Of the total 10,387 cases, 16.4 % (2,915) were children below 5 years, 54.9% (5,558) were females and 30.0% (3,110) had severe dehydration (Figure 7).
- The first few cases of acute watery diarrhea were reported to the National Disease Surveillance and Response System (NDSR), Ministry of Public Health, and WHO on 04 May 2022 from Kandahar city of Kandahar province and spread to 34 districts in 9 provinces (Table 3).

Table 3: Summary of Acute Watery Diarrhea cases in Afghanistan, as of 09 Jul 2022

Location	Weekly changes		Cumulative number (01 May to 09 Jul 2022)	
	# of cases (% change)	# of deaths (% change)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Jawzjan	1,718 (↑39.3)	0 (N/A)	8,325(80.1)	11 (0.13)
Paktika	85 (↓52.2)	0 (N/A)	455 (4.4)	0 (N/A)
Kabul	25 (↓34.2)	0 (N/A)	444 (4.3)	0 (N/A)
Kandahar	18 (↓56.1)	0 (N/A)	332 (3.2)	0 (N/A)
Ghazni	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	278 (3.4)	0 (N/A)
Helmand	270 (N/A)	18 (N/A)	270 (2.6)	18 (6.6)
Zabul	32 (↑14.3)	3 (N/A)	248 (2.4)	3 (1.2)
Laghman	19 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	19 (0.2)	0 (N/A)
Samangan	16 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	16 (0.2)	0 (N/A)
Sub Total	2,183 (↑43.8)	21 (N/A)	10,387 (100.0)	32 (0.3)

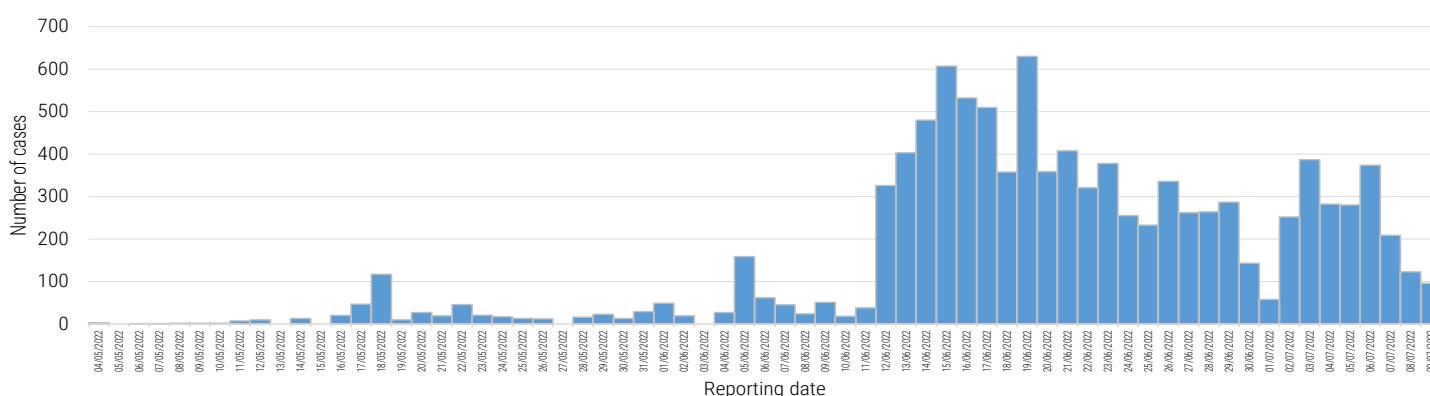


Figure 6. Daily distribution of AWD cases in Afghanistan May-Jul 2022 (N=10,387)

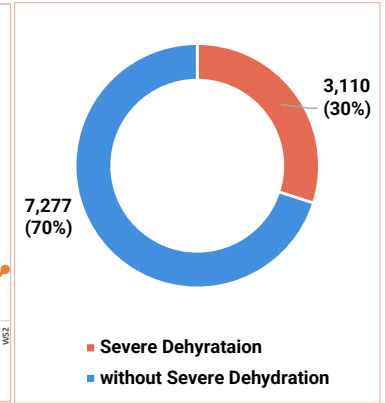
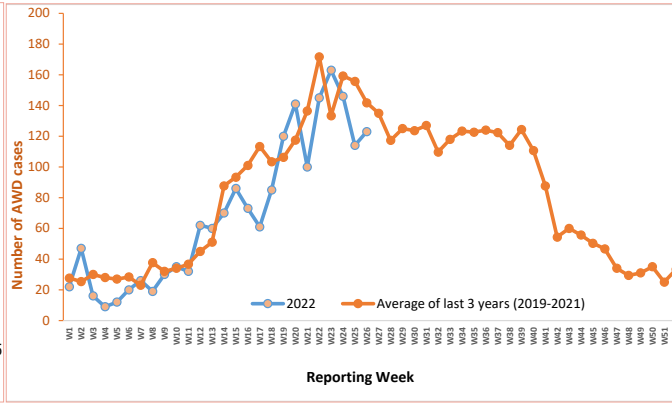
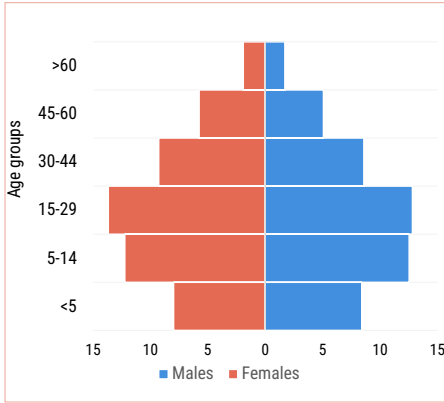


Figure 7. Distribution of AWD cases by sex and age groups in Afghanistan, May-Jul 2022 (N=8,204)

Figure 7.a. Trend of AWD cases with dehydration in Kandahar City, (2019-2021 and 2022)

Figure 7.b. AWD cases with severe dehydration in Afghanistan, May-Jul 2022

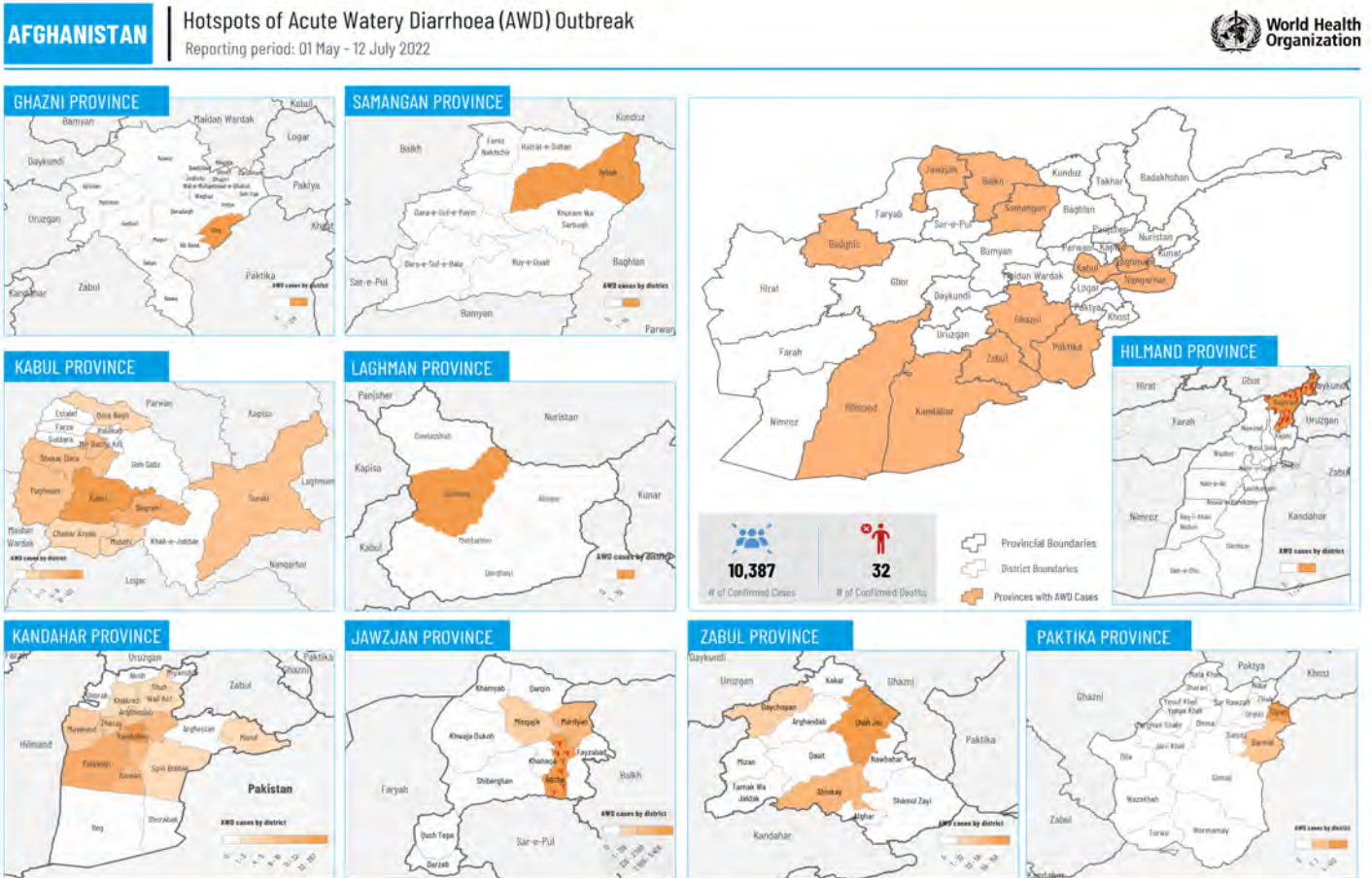


Figure 8. Hotspot areas of AWD cases in Afghanistan, May-Jul 2022 (N=10,387)

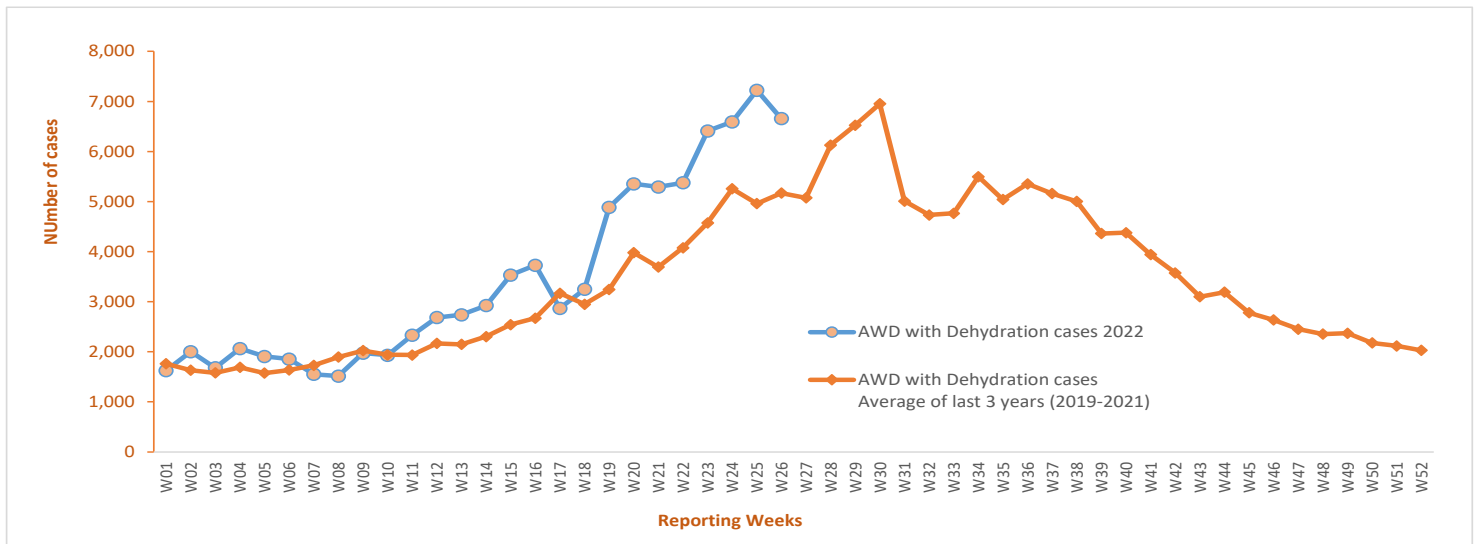


Figure 9. National trend of AWD with dehydration cases (NDSR data) in Afghanistan, (2019-2021 and 2022)

Preparedness and response to the AWD outbreak



Figure 9. Health-WASH joint mission to Jangal Arigh district of Jawzjan province to enhance AWD response, Afghanistan, Jul 2022



Figure 10. Water trucking in the AWD affected district (Aqcha) in Jawzjan provinces Afghanistan, supported by UNICEF, Jul 2022

Leadership and Coordination

- Health-WASH joint mission was conducted On 5th July 2022 to enhance integrated AWD response in Jawzjan province
- Active EPR committee meetings were conducted, at PPHD at outbreak affected provinces.
- To enhance coordination, preparedness, and response to the AWD outbreak, joint work between WHO, UNICEF, MSF, IOM, Save the Children, Health-WASH clusters, and MOPH has taken place in outbreak affected areas.

Surveillance

- Active case findings are in place at outbreak affected areas, surveillance support teams (SSTs) are deployed for line-listing this also covers recently earthquake affected areas in Paktika and Khost provinces.
- Regular sample collection is conducted for AWD with severe dehydration cases by SSTs team in all outbreak affected areas.

Case Management

- AWD cases were treated at fixed and mobile health facilities in the outbreak affected areas including in Helmand, Zabul and Jawzjan provinces.
- MSF and EMERGENCY (NGO) are running an AWD clinic in Barmal district (earthquake affected district in Paktika province). At least 1 ORP is set in the area where the positive RDT cases were reported .
- Provision and installment of Tents for the case management of referred cases in Jawzjan and Helmand provinces.

Lab and Supplies

- Provision of 5 AWD investigation kits to Helmand provinces for conducting Rapid Diagnostic Tests.
- Distribution of 100 beds, two large tents and 8,000 bags of IV fluid for the cases management of AWD cases in Helmand provinces (provided by UNICEF)
- Supply ORS, Zinc , and hygiene kits to Helmand province.
- Provision of AWD case management supplies to all outbreak affected provinces, in the country.



Figure 11. WHO sub-office stock for response to AWD outbreak in south-east region, Afghanistan, Jul 2022

WASH and RCCE

- UNICEF initiated water trucking in the AWD affected area in Kandahar, Paktika and Jawzjan provinces.
- In Kandahar City, chlorinating 1.5 million liters of water supplying to households through trucking before reaching to households.
- Chlorination of 203 ponds ,25 water wells, one water storage in the Aqcha district, Jawzjan province.
- Targeted population in high-risk districts are engaged through AWD RCCE activities.

Other infectious diseases outbreaks (Jan-Jul 2022)

Dengue fever Highlight:

- A total of 9 new Dengue fever cases were reported during week 27-2022 from Jalalabad city and Chaparhar district of Nangarhar province which brings the total number of cases to 22 as of 09 Jul 2022.
- Out of 22 reported cases, 68.2% (15) were female, and all were over five years of age.
- All cases were tested positive using the Dengue rapid diagnostic test (RDT), however, confirmation by PCR method is still pending.
- WHO has distributed 2,000 of dengue RDTs for the rapid confirmation and 7,020 Gravitraps for vector control activities to highly affected districts in Nangarhar province.
- A field entomology and surveillance mission is planned in next week to boost Dengue outbreak response in Nangarhar province.

CCHF Highlight:

- A total of 4 new suspected CCHF cases were reported last week from Herat (2), Badghis (1) and Nangarhar (1) provinces; this brings the total number of suspected CCHF cases to 119 from 22 provinces.
- Out of 119 cases, 74.7% (89) were males and all were over five years of age.
- Out of 119 cases 31.1% (37) were lab confirmed using PCR.
- Eight CCHF associated deaths were reported from Herat (3), Kapisa (2), Nangarhar (2) and Kabul (1) provinces.
- No new CCHF deaths reported last week.
- The cases are managed in the health facilities according to the national guidelines .

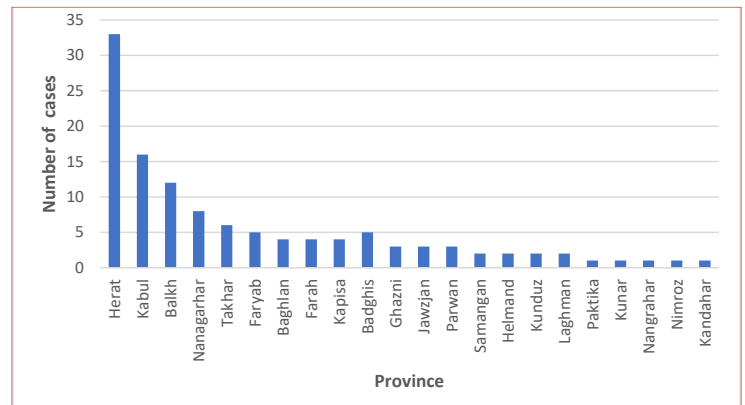


Figure 14. Distribution of suspected CCHF cases by province in Afghanistan (Jan-Jul 2022)

Pertussis Highlight:

- A total of 90 suspected pertussis cases were reported during Jan-Jul 2022 from Urozgan (23), Zabul (18), Jawzjan (11), Kapisa (11), Baghlan (9), Paktika (8), Kandahar (6) and Badakhshan (4) provinces.
- No new pertussis case reported last week.
- Out of 90 cases, 56.6% (51) were females and 53.3% (48) were under five years of age.
- Five suspected pertussis associated deaths were reported from Badakhshan (4) and Urozgan (1) provinces.
- No new pertussis deaths reported last week.
- Suspected cases were treated in health facilities.

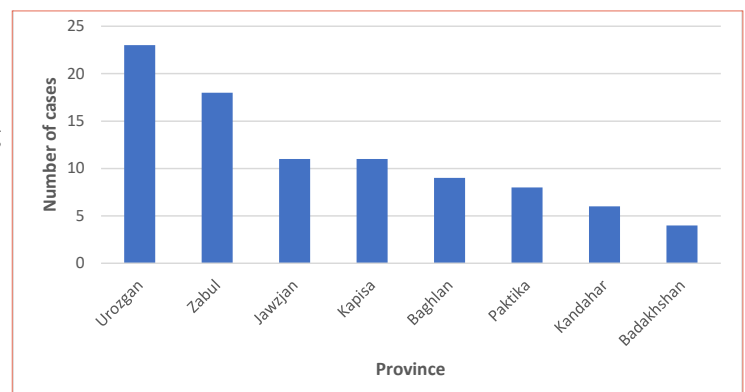


Figure 15. Distribution of suspected pertussis cases by province in Afghanistan (Jan-Jul 2022)

Monkeypox Highlight:

- A total of 15 suspected Monkeypox cases were reported in May 2022 from Kabul (11), Herat (2) and Nimroz (2) provinces. However, no new suspected cases have been reported during the last 4 week.
- All suspected cases were males and one case (6.6%) was under five years of age.
- The reported cases were clinically rejected as being monkeypox and diagnosed as chickenpox and Infected scabies.
- Now, Central Public Health Laboratories (CPHL) have the capacity to test samples from the suspected monkeypox cases.

Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

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