



AFGHANISTAN

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS

SITUATION REPORT | Epidemiological week #29



No. 50/ (17-23) 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	62,784	16,899	123	204	43	0
Deaths "CFR (%)"	361 (0.6)	34 (0.2)	5 (4.1)	14 (6.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

Measles outbreak (01 Jan to 23 Jul 2022)



6,757

Samples tested



3,001

Lab confirmed cases



44.4%

Test positivity ratio

Table 1 summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks (29 May– 23 Jul 2022)

Indicators	W-22	W-23	W-24	W-25	W-26	W-27	W-28	W-29	Epi-curve
Suspected cases	2,065	1,888	1,853	1,812	1,571	1,046	1,088	1,028	
Deaths	7	5	9	12	9	4	3	3	
CFR (%)	0.34	0.26	0.49	0.66	0.57	0.38	0.28	0.29	

- During epidemiological week 29-2022, a total of 1,028 new cases and 3 new deaths were reported (5.5% decrease in the number of cases, with no changes in the number of deaths compared to previous week). The trend was increasing until week 15-2022, and started to decrease between weeks 16-26, however it shows stabilization for the last three weeks (Figure 5).
- During the last week, the number of suspected measles cases have increased by 32.8% in West, 29.1% in South East, and 16.9% in Centra West Regions (Table 2).
- The measles outbreak affected the entire country, however, the most affected provinces are Badakhshan (12.4%), Nangarhar (9.8%), Kabul (9.0%), Kunduz (8.8%), Helmand (6.7%) and Takhar (5.8%).
- Out of the total 6,757 samples tested for measles, 3,001 were laboratory confirmed from Jan-Jul 2022.
- During the last week, no 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-22	W-23	W-24	W-25	W-26	W-27	W-28	W-29	Epi-curve	% of change compared to week 28
Central East	423	326	328	291	239	170	275	249		249 (↓ 9.5)
North East	502	467	551	577	339	224	207	184		184 (↓ 11.1)
East	364	389	362	290	322	175	184	147		147 (↓ 20.1)
South	226	182	186	168	171	133	151	127		127 (↓ 15.9)
North	158	171	121	186	174	153	90	93		93 (↑ 3.3)
West	211	177	125	144	137	60	61	81		81 (↑ 32.8)
Central West	71	64	77	49	89	71	65	76		76 (↑ 16.9)
South East	110	112	103	107	100	60	55	71		71 (↑ 29.1)

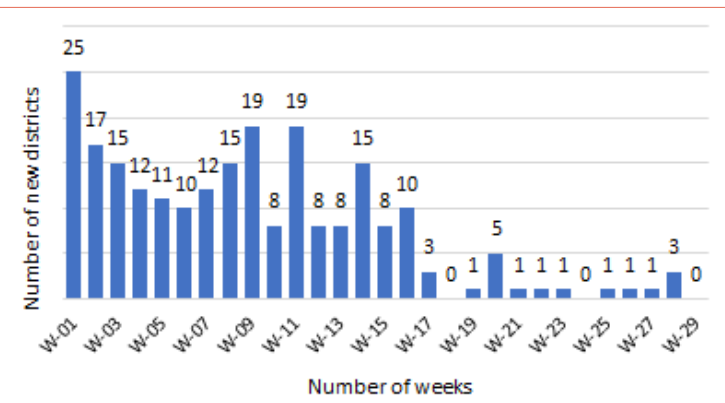


Figure 1. New districts reporting suspected measles cases on weekly bases in Afghanistan Jan– Jul 2022 (N=230)

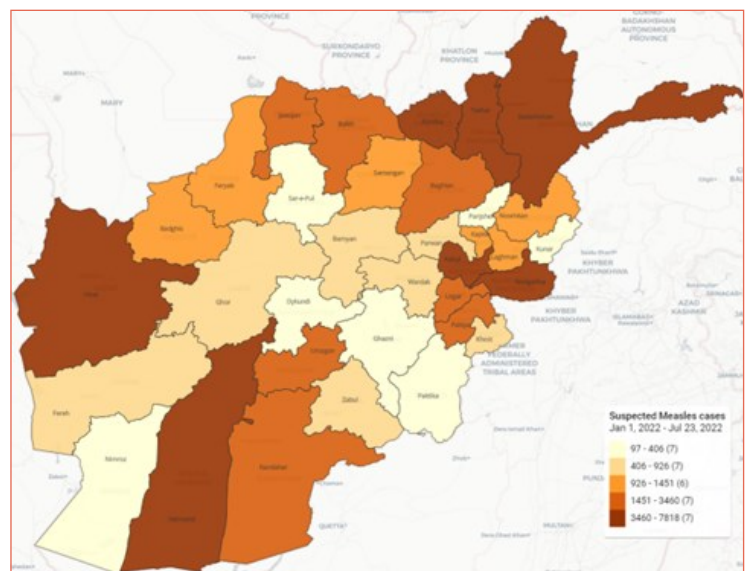


Figure 2. Geographical distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan Jan - Jul 2022 (N=62,784)

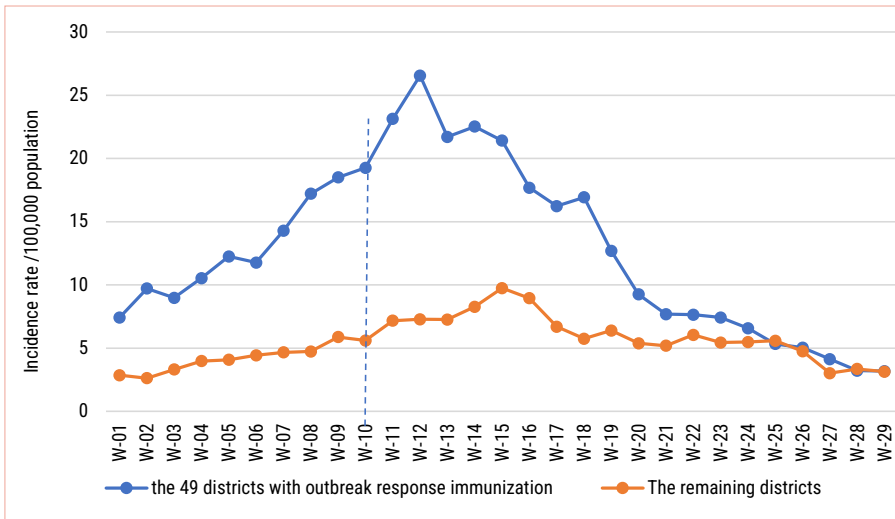


Figure 3. Weekly incidence rate/100,000 population of suspected measles cases in 49 districts where measles campaign was conducted (at W-10) and the remaining districts in Afghanistan, Jan - Jul 2022

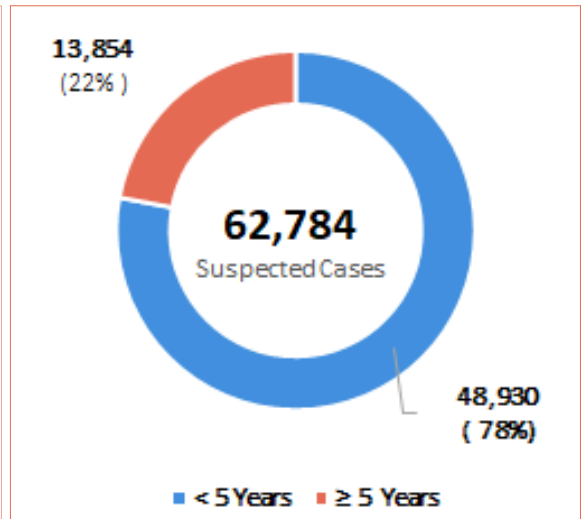


Figure 4. Distribution of suspected measles cases by age groups in Afghanistan, Jan - Jul 2022

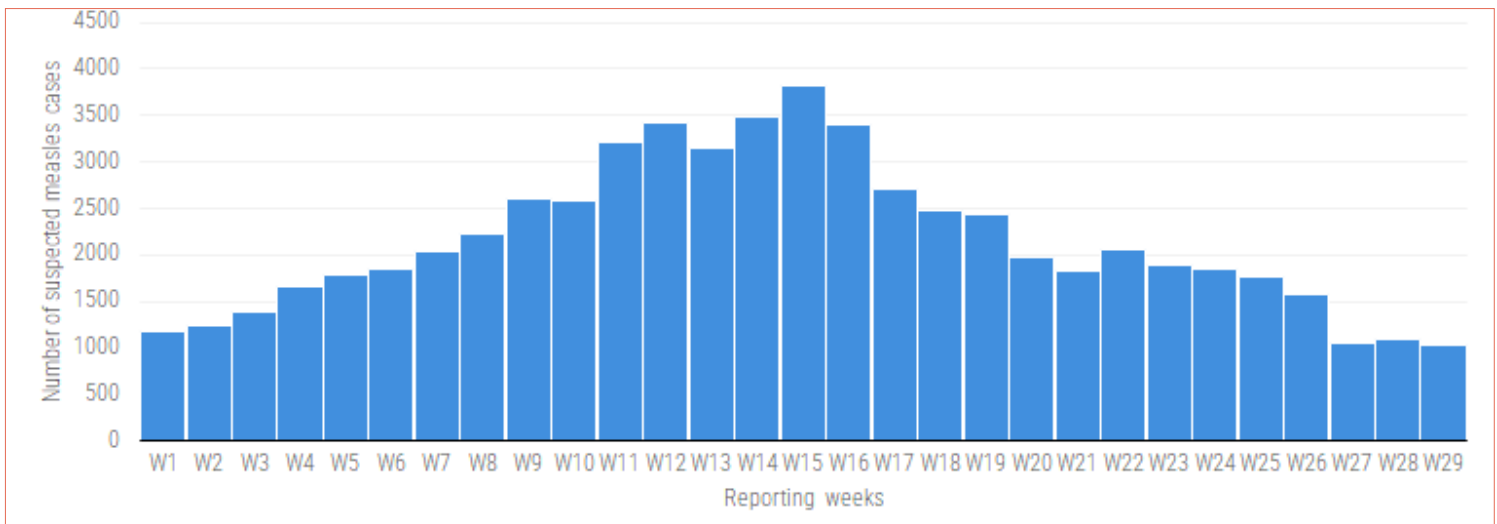


Figure 5. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, Jan– Jul 2022 (N=62,784)

Preparedness and response to Measles outbreak

- Measles response immunization campaign in the earthquake-affected provinces has been started on 23rd July and will be completed on 28th July 2022, targeting around 125 thousand children aged between 6 months and 14 years in a total of 7 districts in 2 provinces; 6 districts in Paktika (Sarobi, Barmal, Giyan, Urgun, Ziruk, Nika) and 1 district in Khost (Spera).
- Measles response immunization campaign in additional 85 new high risk districts is planned to be conducted on 15th August 2022, in 25 provinces and targeting 1.49 million children aged 6 -59 months.
- A total of 700 measles case management kits were delivered to 69 hospitals in 7 regions for the 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).



A child receives measles vaccine as part of outbreak response immunization campaign in the earthquake affected province (Paktika), Afghanistan, 23rd Jul 2022

Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) Outbreak (01 May to 23 Jul 2022)

Current Week	Cumulative Figures
1,647 new cases (30.9% under 5)	16,899 cases (15.3% <5 years, 51.6% Female)
0 new deaths	34 deaths (3.1% < 5 years), CFR=0.20%
19 districts “Nangarhar (6), Faryab (5), Parwan (4), Kapisa (2), Kunar (1) and Zabul (1) provinces” reporting alert	59 districts in 15 affected provinces
162 samples collected	719 samples collected

- During week 29-2022, a total of 1,647 new AWD cases were reported. The highest number of new AWD cases were reported from Jawzjan (909, 55.2%), followed by Kabul (186, 11.3%), Ghazni (184, 11.2%) and Zabul (82, 5.0%) provinces (Table 3).
- No new AWD associated death was reported last week.
- Cumulatively, Jawzjan (10,560 cases, 62.5%), Helmand (3,010 cases, 17.8%) and Kabul (690 cases, 4.1%) are the most affected provinces.
- Of the total 16,899 cases, 5,686 (15.3 %) were children below 5 years, 8,714 (51.6%) were females and 4,539 (27.0%) 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 59 districts in 15 provinces (Table 3).

Table 3: Summary of Acute Watery Diarrhea cases in Afghanistan, as of 23 Jul 2022

Location	Weekly changes		Cumulative number (01 May to 23 Jul 2022)	
	# of cases (% change)	# of deaths (% change)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Jawzjan	909 (↓31.4)	0 (N/A)	10,560 (62.5)	12 (0.1)
Helmand	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	3,010 (17.8)	18 (0.6)
Kabul	186 (↑210.0)	0 (N/A)	690 (4.1)	0 (N/A)
Kandahar	56 (↓79.9)	0 (N/A)	667 (3.9)	0 (N/A)
Paktika	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	521 (3.1)	1 (0.2)
Ghazni	184 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	462 (2.7)	0 (N/A)
Zabul	82 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	330 (2.0)	3 (0.9)
Nangarhar	72 (↓67.7)	0 (N/A)	295 (1.7)	0 (N/A)
Laghman	25 (↓75.2)	0 (N/A)	145 (0.9)	0 (N/A)
Faryab	71 (↑77.5)	0 (N/A)	111 (0.7)	0 (N/A)
Samangan	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	34 (0.2)	0 (N/A)
Balkh	18 (↑50.5)	0 (N/A)	30 (0.2)	0 (N/A)
Parwan	30 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	30 (0.2)	0 (N/A)
Kunar	9 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	9 (0.1)	0 (N/A)
Kapisa	5 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	5 (0.03)	0 (N/A)
Sub Total	1,647 (↓66.1)	0 (N/A)	16,899 (100.0)	34 (0.20)

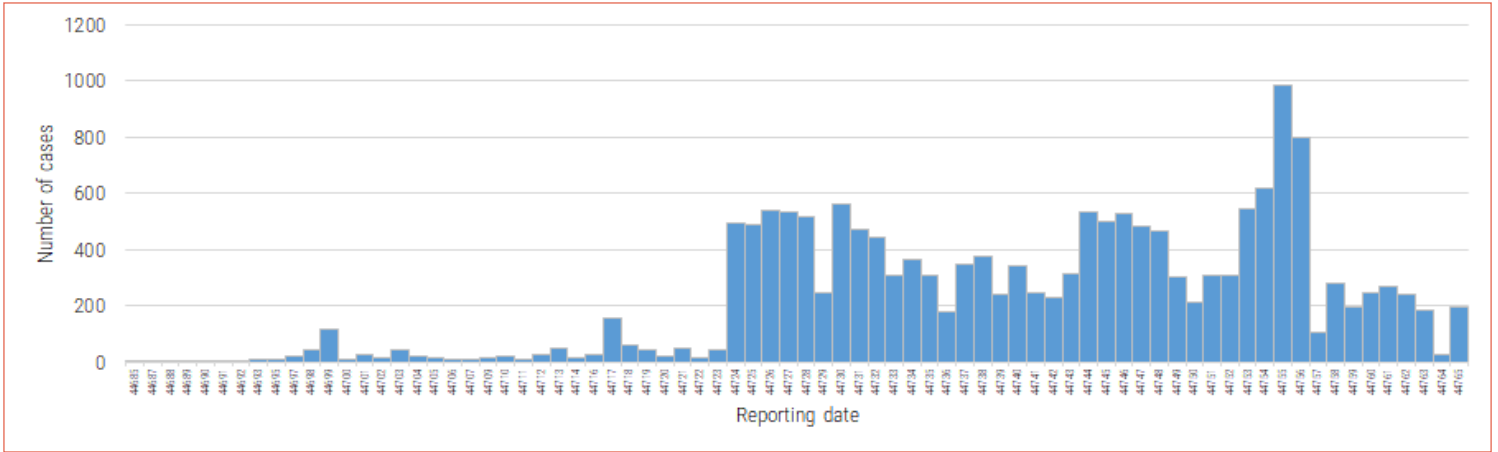


Figure 6. Daily distribution of AWD cases in Afghanistan May-Jul 2022 (N=16,899)

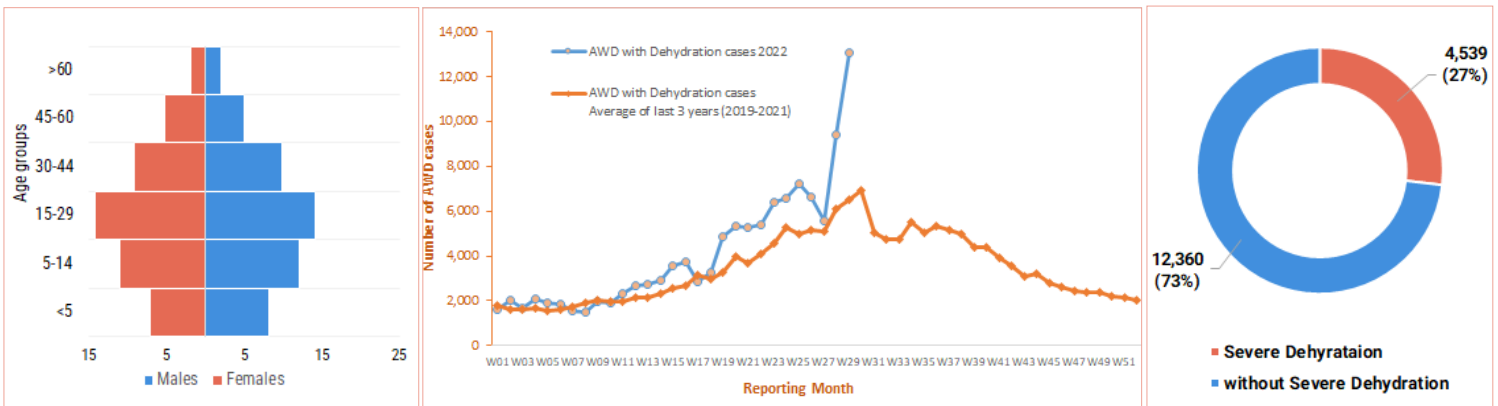


Figure 7. Distribution of AWD cases by sex and age groups in Afghanistan, May-Jul 2022 (N=16,899)

Figure 7.a. National trend of AWD with dehydration cases (NDSR data) in

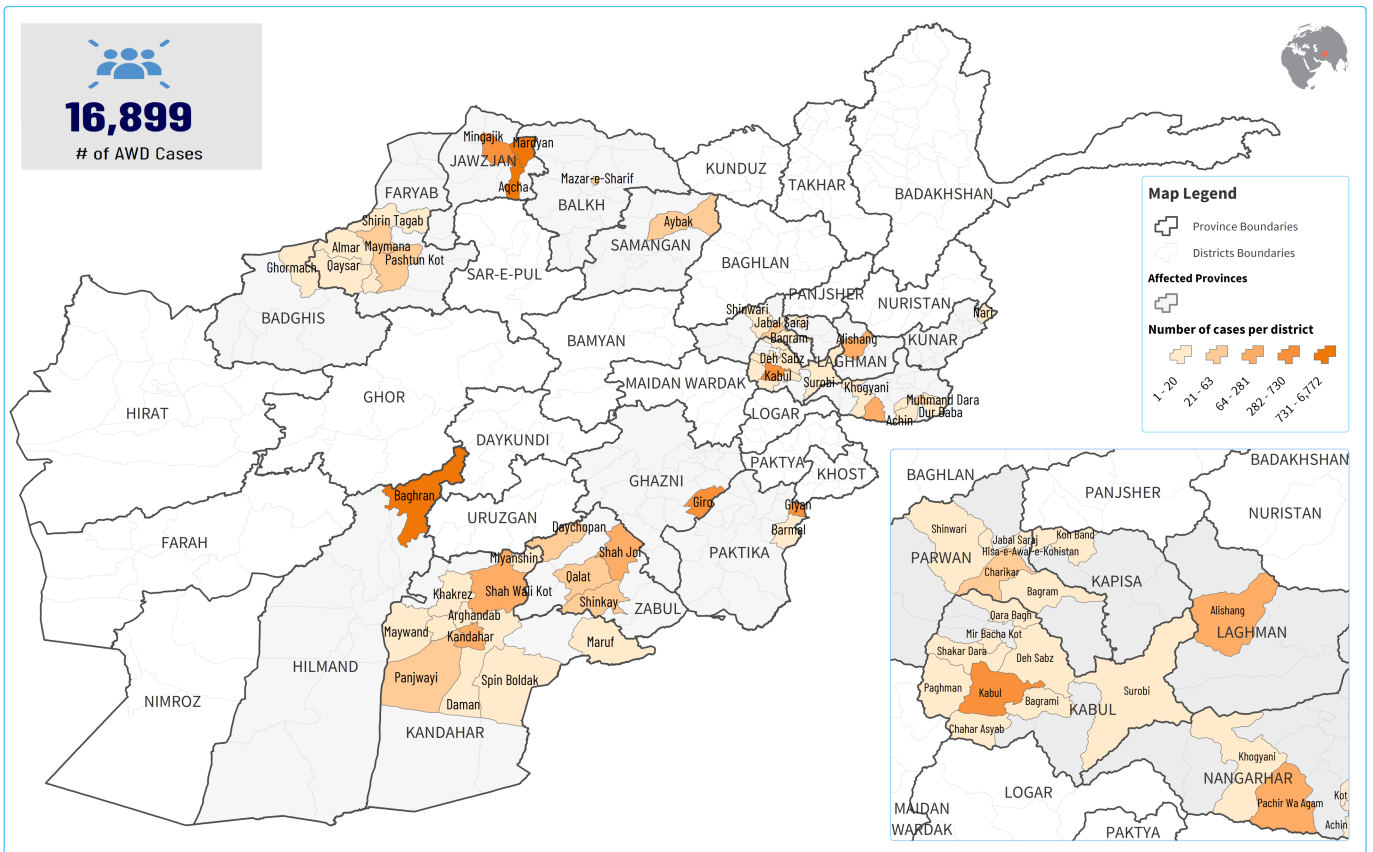
Figure 7.b. AWD cases with severe dehydration in Afghanistan, May-Jul 2022



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Hotspots of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) Outbreak

Reporting period: 01 May - 23 July 2022



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the World Health Organization. Creation date: 23 July 2022 Sources: World Health Organization, AGCHO. Feedback: nasseryr@who.int

Figure 8. Hotspot areas of AWD cases in Afghanistan, May-Jul 2022 (N=16,899)

Preparedness and response to the AWD outbreak



Figure 9. AWD+Severe dehydration case admitted and treated in a CTU at Agam district, Nangarhar province, Afghanistan, Jul 2022



Figure 10. Active epidemiological investigation of an AWD patient in Kabul province by MoPH-WHO surveillance teams, Afghanistan, 21 Jul 2022

Leadership and Coordination

- Recent National Task Force meeting on AWD outbreak response was conducted at MoPH on July 17th 2022.
- 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, 102 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 SST teams in all outbreak affected areas.

Case Management

- AWD cases were treated at health facilities in outbreak affected provinces/districts.
- With support of the partners; CTCs, CTUs and ORPs are functional at Laghman (1 CTC), Kabul (1 CTC), Kandahar (2 CTC), Helmand (1 CTC, 6 CTU), Nangarhar (1 CTU), Jawzjan (2 CTC) and Paktika (1 ORP) provinces .
- AWD case management training has completed in North region targeted 180 health workers, the training is planned next week for Paktya, Paktika and Khost provinces targeting 160 healthcare workers.

Lab and Supplies

- Provision of AWD investigation kits to 59 districts in 15 affected provinces .
- Distribution of 150 beds, large tents and IV fluid bags for the cases management of AWD cases in outbreak affected provinces.
- Supply of ORS, Zinc, and hygiene kits to affected province.

WASH and RCCE

- WASH cluster initiated water trucking in the AWD affected area provinces.
- Chlorination of drinking water sources in the AWD outbreak affected provinces is ongoing by WASH cluster .
- Targeted population in high-risk districts are engaged through AWD RCCE activities.



Figure 11. AWD RCCE session, Paktika province, 25 Jul 2022



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Geographical Distribution of Cholera Kits Existing with WHE and BPHS Partners (July 2022)

As of 02 July 2022

Number of Cholera Kits in WHE Stock by Province

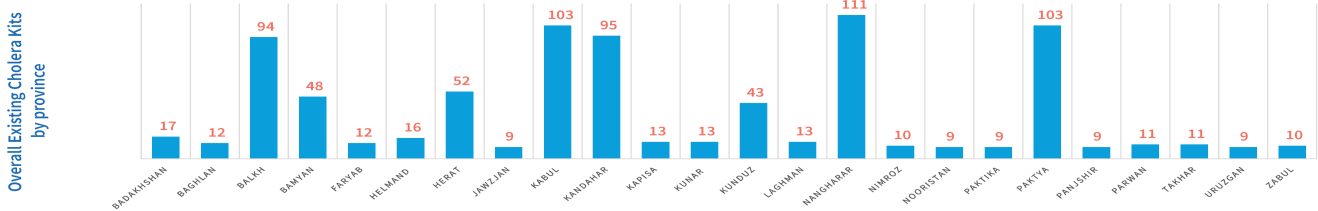
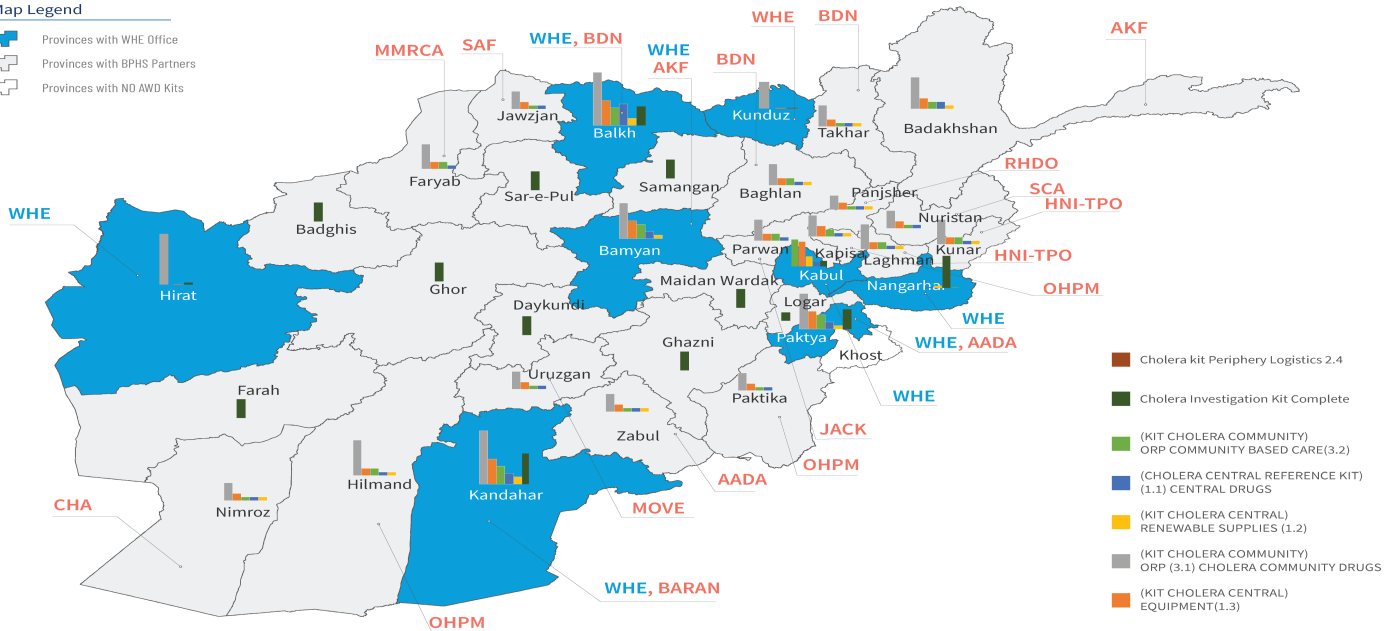
618 DIFFERENT TYPE OF CHOLERA KITS in **8** WHE SUB-OFFICES STOCK in **8** PROVINCES

Number of Cholera Kits with BPHS Partner by Province

412 DIFFERENT TYPE OF CHOLERA KITS in **14** BPHS IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS in **26** PROVINCES

Map Legend

- Provinces with WHE Office
- Provinces with BPHS Partners
- Provinces with NO AWD Kits



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the World Health Organization. Creation date: 28 May 2022. Sources: World Health Organization. Feedback: naserry@who.int. The map was produced by Afghanistan WHE-HH Team

Figure 12 .Distribution of AWD kits to partners by the WHO in Afghanistan (02 Jul 2022)

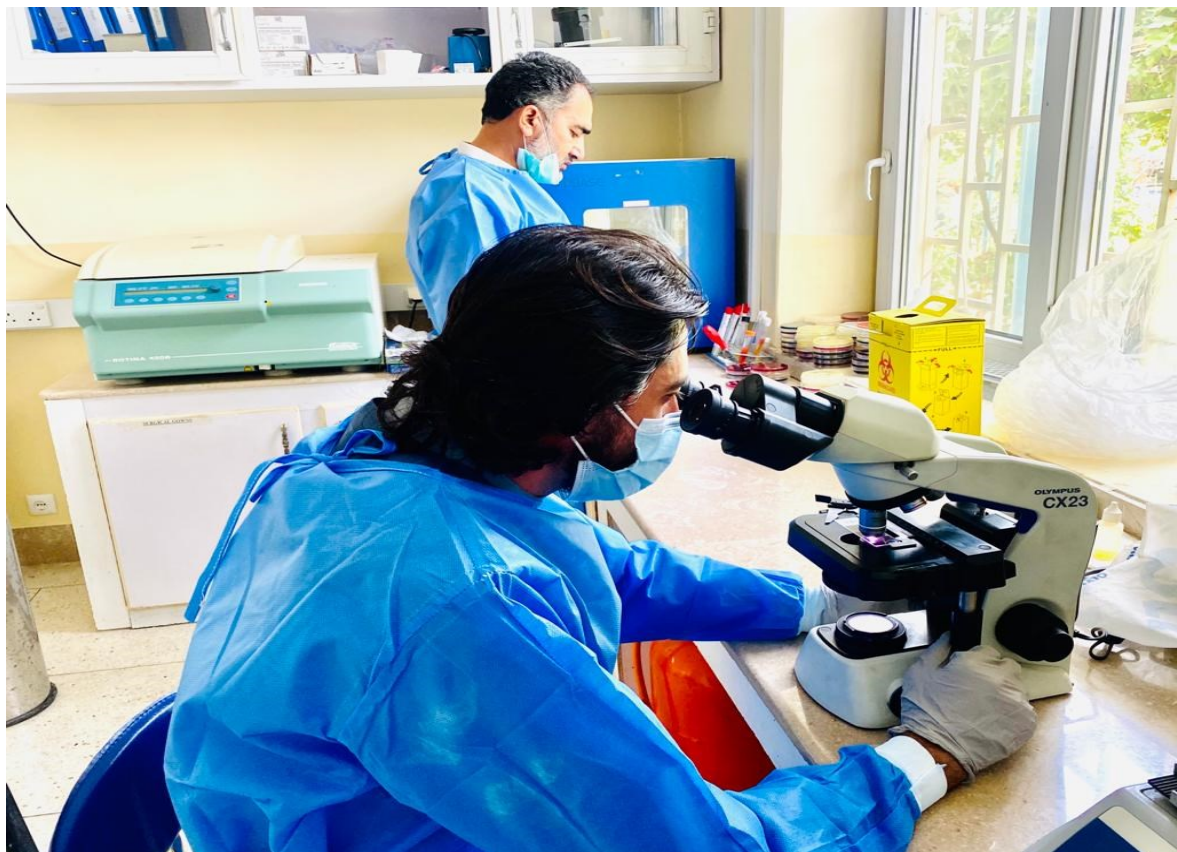


Figure 13. On the job training on laboratory procedures to confirm the diagnosis of the causative micro-organism among samples from AWD cases, Kandahar province, Afghanistan, Jul 2022

Dengue Fever Outbreak (01 Jun to 23 Jul 2022)

Highlight:

- A total of 11 new Dengue fever cases were reported during week 29-2022 from Jalalabad city, Chaparhar and Behsood districts of Nangarhar province which brings the total number of cases to 43 as of 23 Jul 2022.
- Out of 43 reported cases, 32 (74.5%) 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.

Table 4: Summary of Dengue fever cases in Afghanistan, as of 23 Jul 2022

Location	Weekly changes		Cumulative number (01 Jun to 23 Jul 2022)	
	# of cases (% change)	# of deaths (% change)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Jalalabab	6 (↓N/A)	0 (N/A)	29 (67.4)	0 (N/A)
Chaparhar	4 (↑300.0)	0 (N/A)	9 (20.9)	0 (N/A)
Behsood	1 (↓50.0)	0 (N/A)	3 (7.0)	0 (N/A)
Batikot	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (2.3)	0 (N/A)
Ghanikhil	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (2.3)	0 (N/A)
Sub Total	11 (↑10.0)	0 (N/A)	43 (100.0)	0 (N/A)

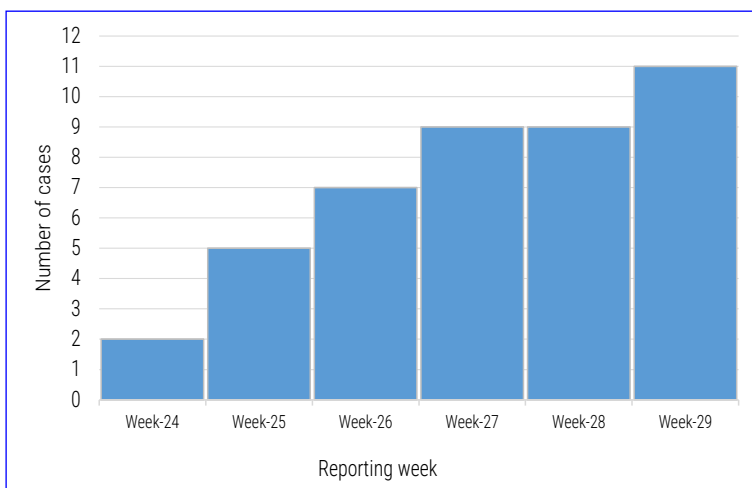


Figure 14. Weekly distribution of dengue fever cases in Afghanistan Jun-Jul 2022 (N=43)

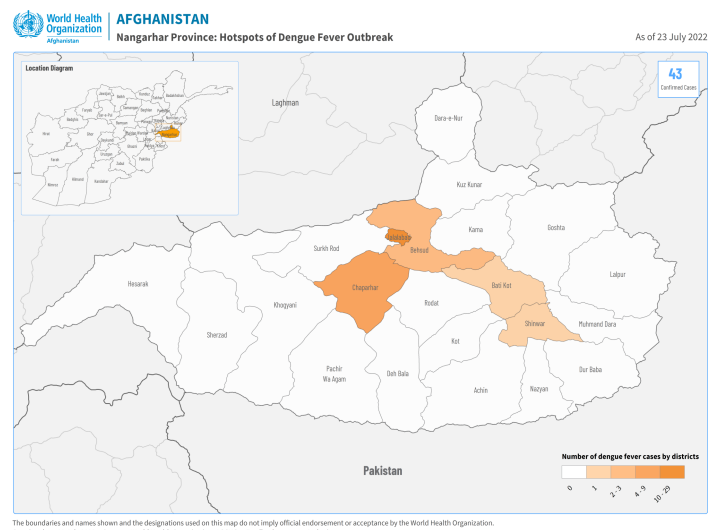


Figure 15. Hotspot areas of dengue fever cases in Afghanistan, Jun-Jul 2022

Preparedness and response to the Dengue fever outbreak

- 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.
- 1000 Kgs of larvicides arrived to the country and will be delivered for vector control activities to Nangarhar province, this week.
- A field entomology and surveillance mission is ongoing to boost dengue fever outbreak response in Nangarhar province.



Figure 16. Installation of gravitraps as part of vector control activity in Nangarhar province, Afghanistan July 2022

Other infectious diseases outbreaks (Jan-Jul 2022)

CCHF Highlight:

- During week 29-2022, a total of 77 new suspected CCHF cases were reported. The highest number of new CCHF cases reported were from Kabul (33, 42.9%) and Herat (17, 22.1%) provinces; this brings the total number of suspected CCHF cases to 204 from 23 provinces.
- Out of 204 cases, 78.4% (160) were males and all were over five years of age.
- Out of 204 cases, 23.1% (47) were lab confirmed using PCR.
- 14 CCHF associated deaths were reported from Kabul (5), Herat (3), Takhar (2), Kapisa (2) and Nangarhar (2) provinces.
- Five new CCHF deaths were reported from Kabul (4) and Takhar (1) provinces last week.
- The cases are managed in the health facilities according to the national guidelines. Ribavirin (300 doses) needed for the treatment of CCHF cases were distributed to all regions.

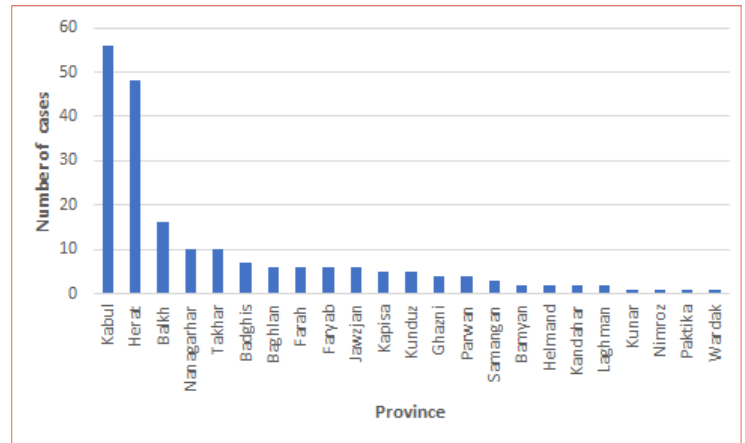


Figure 17. Distribution of suspected CCHF cases by province in Afghanistan, Jan-Jul 2022

Pertussis Highlight:

- A total of 18 new suspected pertussis cases were reported last week from Kapisa (15) and Zabul (3) provinces, this brings the total number of suspected pertussis cases to 123 from 8 provinces.
- Out of 123 cases, 57.7% (71) were females and 47.9% (59) were under five years of age.
- Five suspected pertussis associated deaths were reported from Badakhshan (4) and Urozgan (1) provinces.
- No new pertussis deaths were reported last week.
- Suspected cases were treated in health facilities.

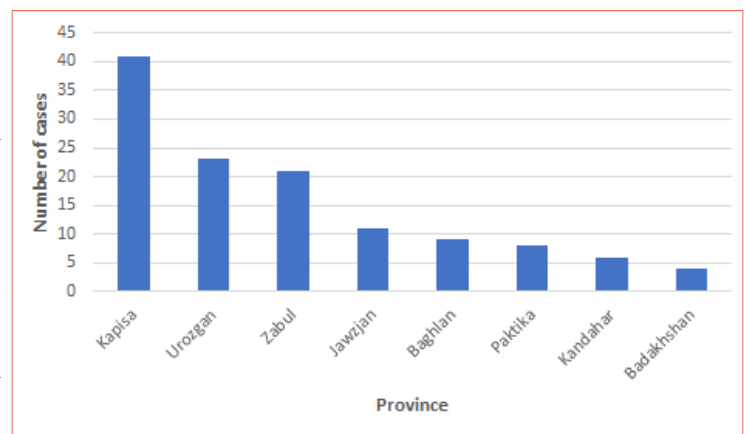


Figure 18. Distribution of suspected pertussis suspected cases by province in Afghanistan, Jan-Jul 2022

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 5 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 (400 testing capacity) from the suspected monkeypox cases.



Figure 19. CCHF awareness/prevention campaign in Laghman province in Afghanistan, Jul 2022

Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

Contact us for further information:

Mohamed Moustafa Tahon, MD, PhD : Epidemiologist, WHO-CO, (tahonm@who.int)

Mohammad Omar Mashal MD, PhD: National Surveillance Officer WHO-CO (mmashal@who.int)