

Disease Outbreaks	AWD (May-Aug 2022)	Measles (Jan-Aug 2022)	CCHF (Jan-Aug 2022)	Pertussis (Jan-Aug 2022)	Dengue fever (Jun-Aug 2022)	Monkeypox (Jun-Aug 2022)
<b>Cumulative Cases</b> (Data from 519 surveillance sentinel sites)	<b>118,837</b>	<b>65,470</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Deaths "CFR (%)"</b>	<b>37 (0.03)</b>	<b>367 (0.56)</b>	<b>14 (5.10)</b>	<b>5 (3.52)</b>	<b>0 (0.0)</b>	<b>0 (0.0)</b>

### Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) with Dehydration Outbreak (01 May to 13 Aug 2022)

Current Week	Cumulative Figures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>12,940</b> new cases (52.5% under 5)</li> <li>• <b>2</b> new deaths</li> <li>• <b>2</b> districts in <b>2</b> provinces reporting alerts</li> <li>• <b>118</b> samples collected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>118,837</b> cases (55.3% &lt;5 years, 50.6% Male)</li> <li>• <b>37</b> deaths (72.9% &lt; 5 years), CFR=0.03%</li> <li>• <b>130</b> districts in all 34 provinces</li> <li>• <b>1,256</b> samples collected</li> </ul>

- During week 32-2022, a total of 12,940 new AWD with dehydration cases were reported which indicates 3.1 % decrease in the number of cases compared to previous week (Figure 2).
- The highest number of new AWD cases were reported from Helmand (3,391, 26.2%), followed by Kabul (2,347, 18.1%), Nangarhar (785, 6.1%) and Baghlan (782, 6.1%) provinces.
- During week 32-2022, 2 new AWD associated deaths were reported from Kabul and Paktika provinces.
- Cumulatively, Kabul (28,425, 23.9%), Helmand (20,203,

- 17.0%), Kandahar (7,930, 6.6%), Baghlan (7,132, 6.0%), Jawzjan (6,275, 5.2%) and Nangarhar (4,496, 3.7%) are the most affected provinces (Figure 1).
- Of the total 118,837 cases, 65,712 (55.3 %) were children below 5 years and 60,104 (50.6%) were females (Figure 3).
- The first few cases of AWD were reported to the National Disease Surveillance and Response System (NDSR), MoPH and WHO on 04 May 2022 from Kandahar city of Kandahar province and spread to 130 districts in 34 provinces.

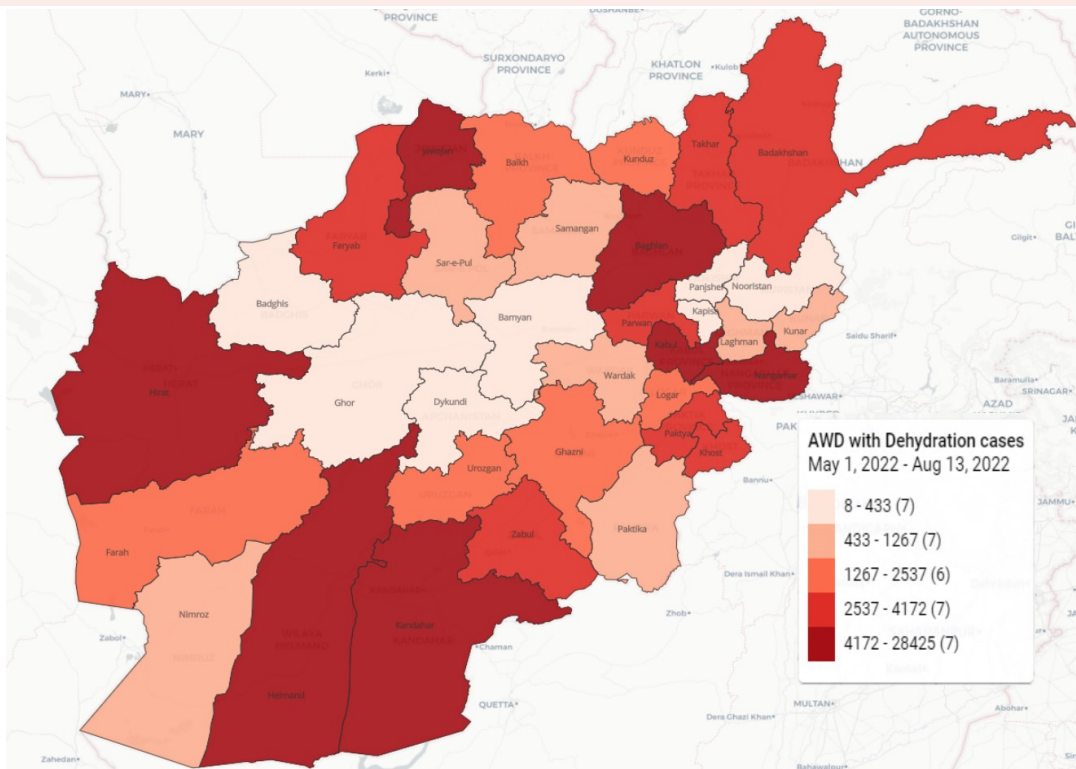


Figure 1. Hotspot areas of AWD cases in Afghanistan, May-Aug 2022 (N=118,837)

Note: Figures on AWD for this week onward is using the data coming from 519 sentinel sites while that for previous weeks were used data from some sentinel sites reporting above-threshold number of cases of AWD. This shift is done to ensure better capturing of the cases of AWD using the standard case definition and also to ensure proper representation of the country using all sentinel sites in Afghanistan.

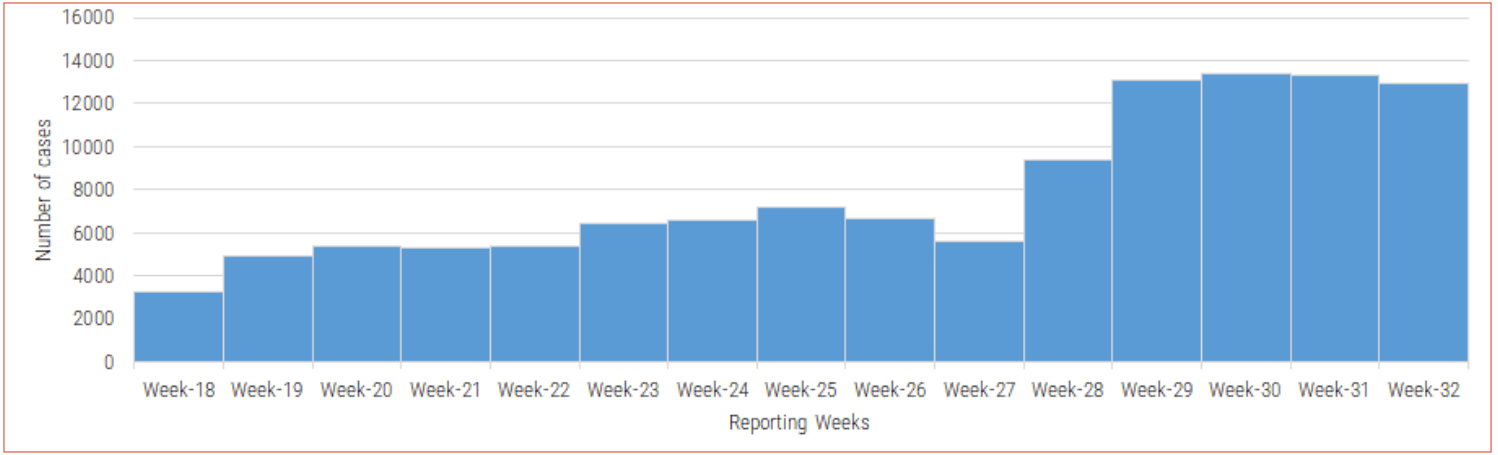


Figure 2. Weekly distribution of AWD cases in Afghanistan May-Aug 2022 (N=118,837)

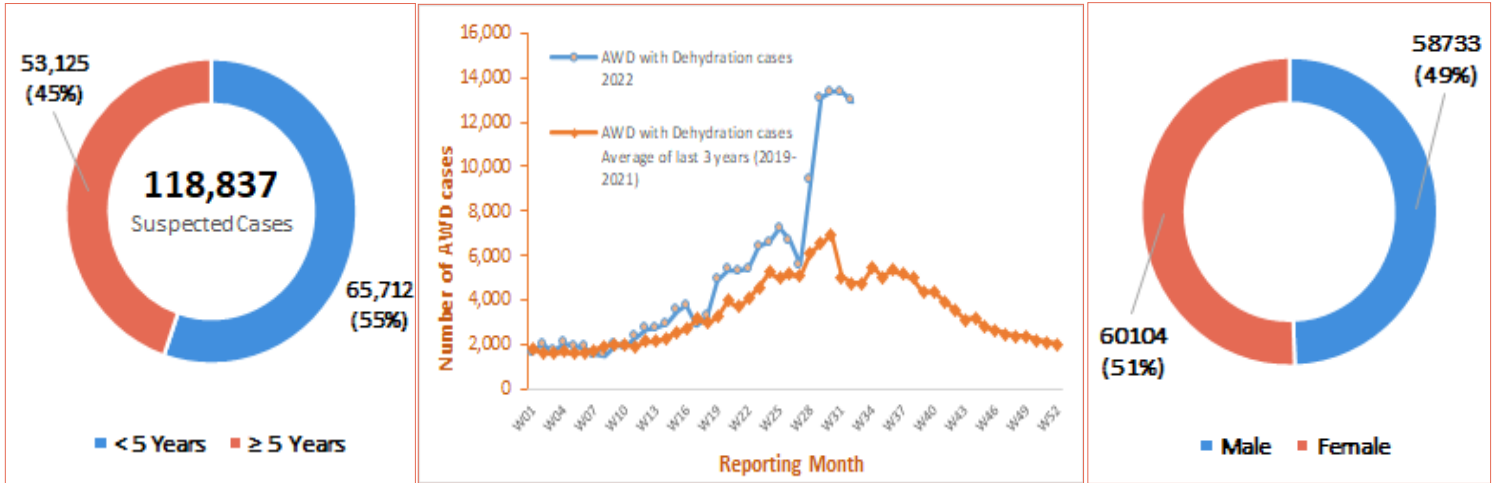


Figure 3. Distribution of AWD cases by age groups in Afghanistan, May-Aug 2022 (N=118,837)

Figure 3.a. National trend of AWD with dehydration cases (NDSR data, 519 sentinel sites) in Afghanistan, (2019-2021 and 2022)

Figure 3.b. Distribution of AWD cases by sex groups in Afghanistan, May-Aug 2022 (N=118,837)



AFGHANISTAN

Geographical Distribution of Cholera Kits Existing with WHE and Health Partners

August 2022

Number of Cholera Kits in WHE Stock by Province

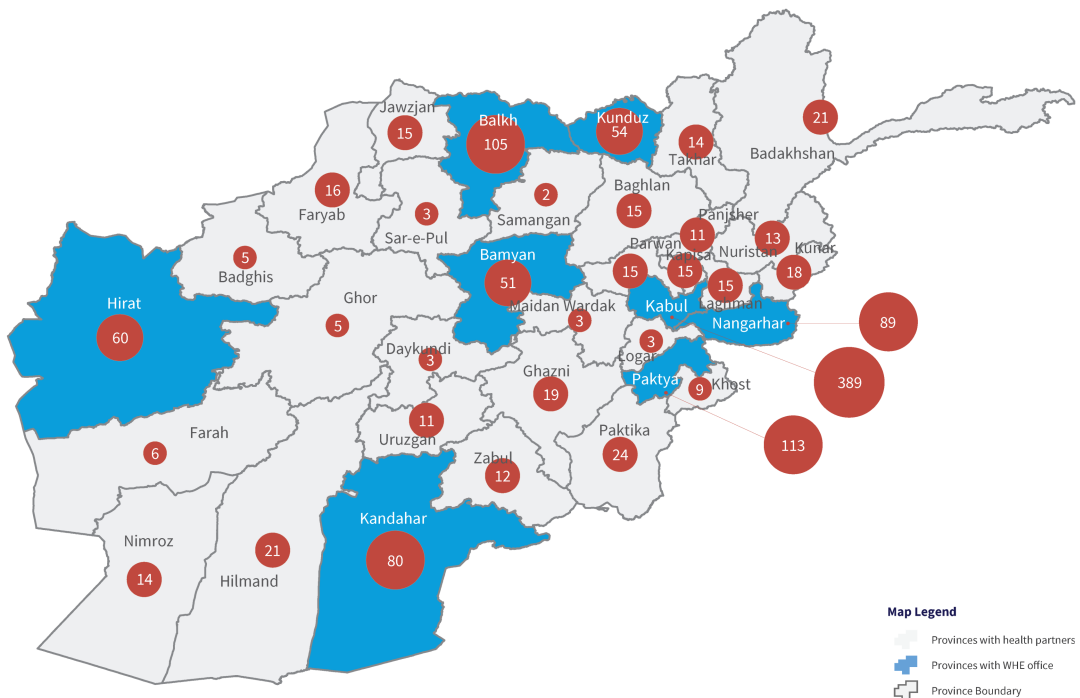
904 DIFFERENT TYPE OF CHOLERA KITS in 8 WHE SUB-OFFICES STOCK in 8 PROVINCES

Number of Cholera Kits with Health Partners by Province

412 DIFFERENT TYPE OF CHOLERA KITS to 14 Health PARTNERS in 26 PROVINCES

Number of Cholera Kits per Province

Kabul	389
Paktya	113
Balkh	105
Nangharar	89
Kandahar	80
Hirat	60
Kunduz	54
Bamyan	51
Paktika	24
Helmand	21
Badakhshan	21
Ghazni	19
Kunar	18
Faryab	16
Parwan	15
Laghman	15
Kapisa	15
Jawzjan	15
Baghlan	15
Takhar	14
Nimroz	14
Nooristan	13
Zabul	12
Uruzgan	11
Panjshir	11
Khost	9
Farah	6
Ghor	5
Badghis	5
Maidan Wardak	3
Sar-e-Pul	3
Logar	3
Daykundi	3
Samangan	2



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: 16 August 2022. Sources: World Health Organization. Feedback: nasseryr@who.int. The map was produced by Afghanistan WHE-HIM Team

Figure 4. Distribution of AWD kits to partners by the WHO in Afghanistan, Aug 2022

## Preparedness and response to the AWD outbreak



**Figure 5.** AWD case management supplies stock in Kandahar province-Afghanistan, Aug 2022

### Leadership and Coordination

- Active Emergency and Preparedness Response committee (EPR) meetings were conducted, at Provincial Public Health Directorate (PPHD) at the 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

- Surveillance support teams (SSTs) (102) are deployed in all provinces including those affected by the earthquake.
- SSTs continue the active case finding, epidemiological investigations and sample collection from AWD cases.

### Case Management

- AWD case management training was conducted for 160 healthcare workers of Paktya, Paktika and Khost provinces . A total of 80 healthcare workers will be trained from Central Region, this week.
- With support of the partners; 229 CTCs, CTUs and ORPs (with more than 1,800 beds) are established and functional at AWD outbreak affected districts, providing AWD specialized treatment to mild, moderate and severe cases.

### Lab and Supplies

- 220 community kits, 45 ORP kits and 21 central kits have reached to country and distribution of the kits is ongoing to the AWD affected areas.



**Figure 6.** AWD case management training for South East region, Afghanistan, Aug 2022

- Provision of AWD investigation kits to 130 districts in all 34 provinces.
- Logistic equipment (including beds, large tents, IV fluid stands, IPC and sanitation materials) and case management medical supplies (such as IV fluids, ORS, Zinc and antibiotics) were distributed for the cases management of AWD cases in outbreak affected provinces.

### WASH and RCCE

- Distribution of critical WASH supplies to 1,2 million people in AWD affected districts in Eastern, Southern and Central Regions.
- Solid waste management and cleaning campaigns in urban slums in Kandahar benefitting 250,000 people.
- 559 handwashing facilities rehabilitated/constructed across 4 affected provinces.
- 690 latrines rehabilitated/constructed across 8 affected provinces.
- 139 water systems rehabilitated across 7 affected provinces



**Figure 7.** AWD RCCE session, Kandahar province, Aug 2022

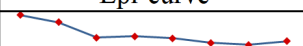


## Measles outbreak (01 Jan to 13 Aug 2022)

 **7,263**  
Samples tested

 **3,371**  
Lab confirmed cases


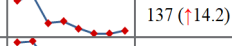
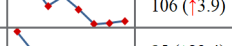





 **46.4%**  
Test positivity ratio

Table 1 summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks (19 Jun– 13 Aug 2022)

Indicators	W-25	W-26	W-27	W-28	W-29	W-30	W-31	W-32	Epi-curve
Suspected cases	1,833	1,574	1,047	1,088	1,028	872	804	925	
Deaths	12	9	4	3	3	2	2	2	
CFR (%)	0.65	0.57	0.38	0.28	0.29	0.23	0.25	0.22	

- During epidemiological week 32-2022, a total of 925 new cases and 2 new deaths were reported (13.1% increase in the number of cases, with stabilization in the number of deaths compared to previous week). The trend was increasing until week 15-2022, and then decreased starting from week 16 onwards.
- The weekly number of suspected measles cases dropped below 1,000 cases for the last three consecutive weeks (Figure 10).
- During the last week, the number of suspected measles cases have increased by 63.9%, in Central East, 56.3% in Central West, 25.5% in South East and 14.2% in East Regions as compared to the previous week (Table 2).
- The measles outbreak affected the entire country, however, the most affected provinces are Badakhshan (12.3%), Nangarhar (9.8%), Kabul (9.5%), Kunduz (8.5%), Helmand (6.7%), Takhar (5.7%) and Hirat (5.4%), Figure 9.
- Out of the total 7,263 samples tested for measles, 3,371 were laboratory confirmed from Jan-Aug 2022.
- During the last week, two new districts (Zerook in Paktika and Charsada in Ghor, provinces) reported suspected measles cases (Figure 8).

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

Regions	W-25	W-26	W-27	W-28	W-29	W-30	W-31	W-32	Epi-curve	% of change compared to week 31
Central East	291	239	170	275	249	200	205	336		336 (↑63.9)
East	290	322	175	184	147	120	120	137		137 (↑14.2)
South	168	171	133	151	127	100	102	106		106 (↑3.9)
North East	577	339	224	207	184	147	124	95		95 (↓23.4)
Central West	70	92	72	65	76	40	48	75		75 (↑56.3)
North	186	174	153	90	93	119	90	73		73 (↓18.9)
South East	107	100	60	55	71	73	51	64		64 (↑25.5)
West	144	137	60	61	81	73	64	39		39 (↓39.1)

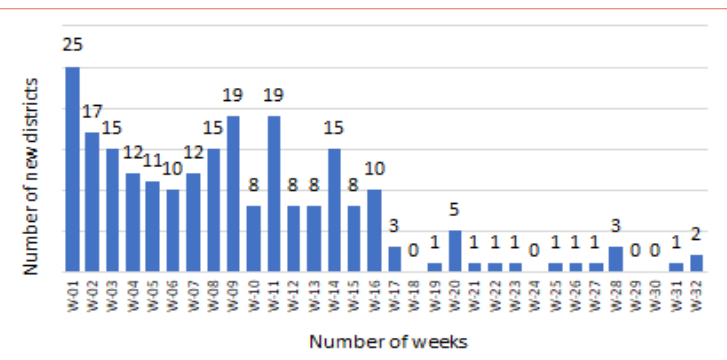


Figure 8. New districts reporting suspected measles cases on weekly bases in Afghanistan Jan– Aug 2022 (N=233)

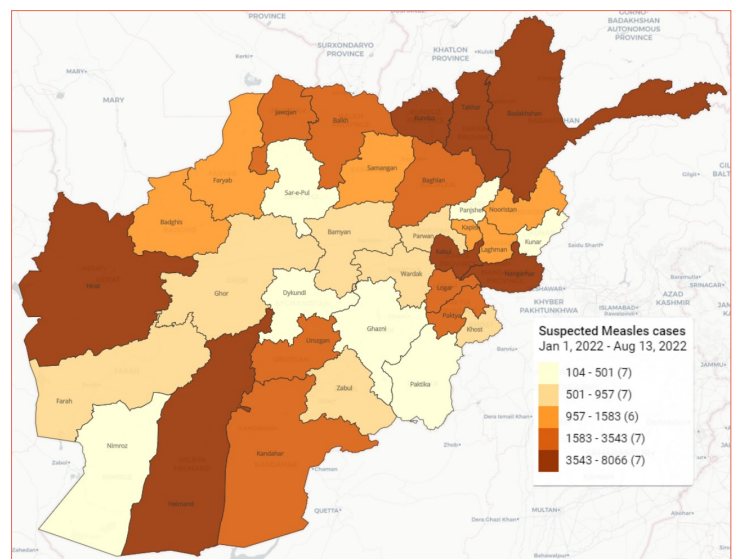


Figure 9. Geographical distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan Jan - Aug 2022 (N=65,470)

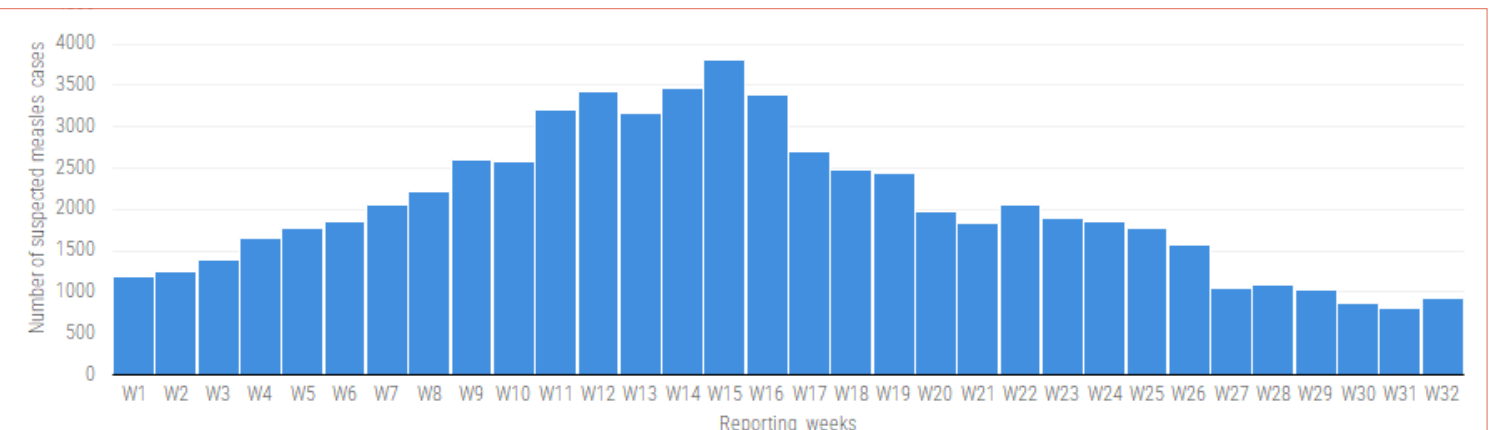


Figure 10. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, Jan– Aug 2022 (N=65,470)

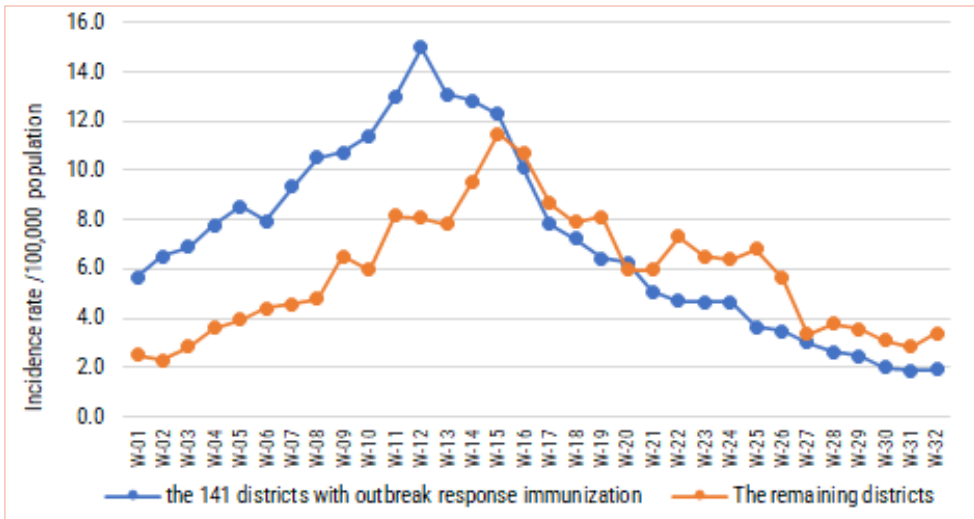


Figure 11. Weekly incidence rate/100,000 population of suspected measles cases in 141 districts where measles campaigns were conducted (since Dec 2021) and the remaining districts in Afghanistan, Jan - Aug 2022

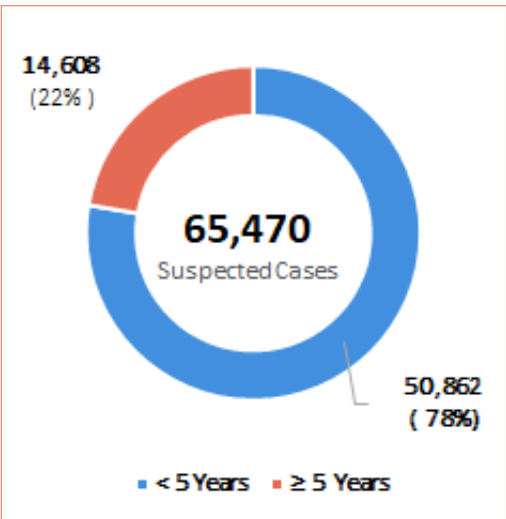


Figure 12. Distribution of suspected measles cases by age groups in Afghanistan, Jan - Aug 2022

### Preparedness and response to Measles outbreak

- Since December 2021, a total of 3.1 million children (aged between 6 month to 14 years) have been vaccinated through 3 different measles outbreak response immunization campaigns in 26 provinces (141 districts).
- Measles response immunization campaign in additional 85 high risk districts in 25 provinces is planned to be conducted on 20th August 2022, which will be targeting 1.49 million children aged 6-59 months.
- National immunization campaign is planned to be conducted in November 2022.
- 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).



Figure 13. Measles response immunization campaign at Paktika province, July 2022

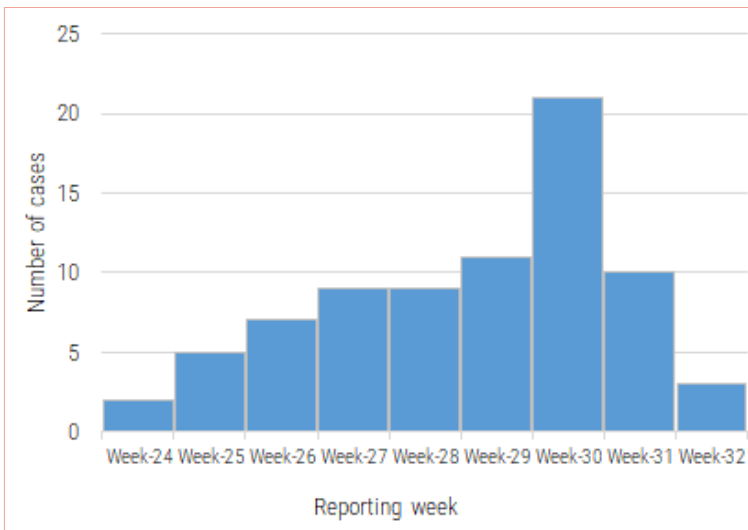
## Dengue Fever Outbreak (01 Jun to 13 Aug 2022)

### Highlight:

- A total of 3 new dengue fever cases have been reported during week 32-2022 from Jalalabad city of Nangarhar province which brings the total number of cases remained at 77 as of 13 Aug 2022 (Table 3).
- Out of 77 reported cases, 53 (68.8%) were female, and all were over five years of age.
- A total of 70 samples were tested on PCR and ELISA of which only 10 samples are dengue IgM confirmed on ELISA.

**Table 3:** Summary of Dengue fever cases in Afghanistan, as of 13 Aug 2022

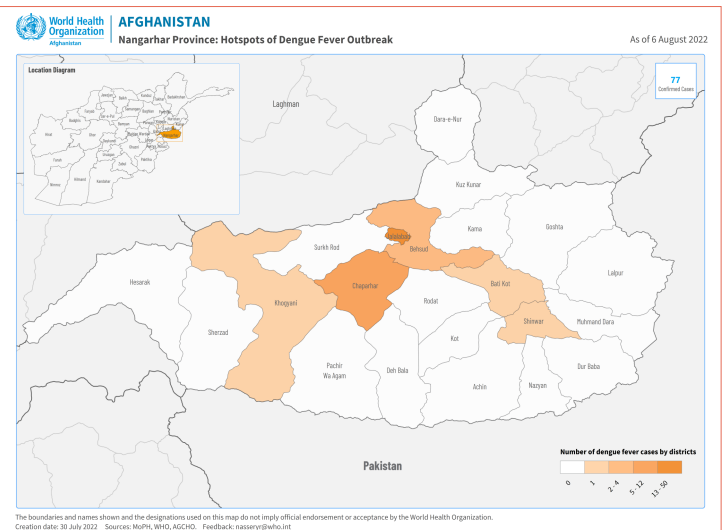
Location	Weekly changes		Cumulative number (01 Jun to 13 Aug 2022)	
	# of cases (% change)	# of deaths (% change)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Jalalabad city	3 (↓62.5)	0 (N/A)	57 (74.0)	0 (N/A)
Chaparhar district	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	12 (15.6)	0 (N/A)
Behsod district	0 (↓100)	0 (N/A)	5 (6.5)	0 (N/A)
Batikot district	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (1.3)	0 (N/A)
Ghanikhil district	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (1.3)	0 (N/A)
Khogyani	0 (↓100)	0 (N/A)	1 (1.3)	0 (N/A)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 (↓70.7)</b>	<b>0 (N/A)</b>	<b>77 (100.0)</b>	<b>0 (N/A)</b>



**Figure 14.** Weekly distribution of dengue fever cases in Afghanistan Jun-Aug 2022 (N=77)

### Preparedness and response to the Dengue fever outbreak

- WHO has distributed 2,000 of dengue RDTs for the rapid confirmation and 9,000 gravidtraps 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 15.** Hotspot areas of dengue fever cases in Afghanistan, Jun-Aug 2022



**Figure 16.** Installation of gravidtraps as part of response to dengue fever outbreak in Nangarhar province, Afghanistan Aug 2022

## Other infectious diseases outbreaks (Jan-Aug 2022)

### CCHF Highlight:

- During week 32-2022, a total of 24 new suspected CCHF cases were reported. The highest number of new CCHF cases were reported from Herat (9, 37.5%) and Kabul (2, 8.3%) provinces; this brings the total number of suspected CCHF cases to 274 from 25 provinces.
- Out of 274 cases, 77.0% (211) were males and all were over five years of age.
- Out of 274 cases, 19.7% (54) were lab confirmed using PCR.
- No new deaths have been reported in the last week, and the total number of associated deaths remained at 14 {Kabul (5), (Herat (3), Takhar (2), Kapisa (2) and Nangarhar (2)}.
- The cases are managed in the health facilities according to the national guidelines. Ribavirin needed for the treatment of CCHF cases were distributed to all regions.

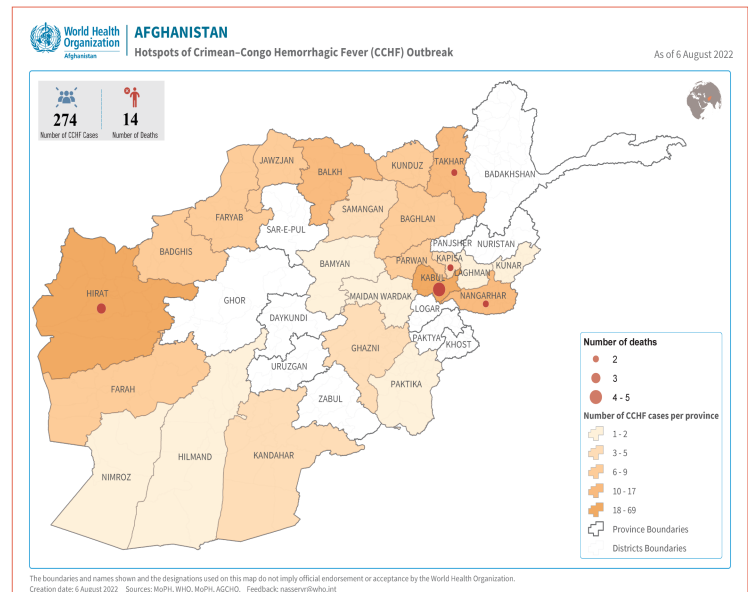


Figure 17. Hotspot areas of CCHF cases in Afghanistan, Jan-Aug 2022

### Pertussis Highlight:

- A total of 12 new suspected pertussis cases were reported last week from Kapisa province, this brings the total number of suspected pertussis cases to 142 from 11 provinces.
- Out of 142 cases, 83 (58.4%) were females and 66 (46.4%) were under five years of age.
- No new suspected pertussis associated deaths have been reported during week 32-2022, and the total number of deaths remained at 5.

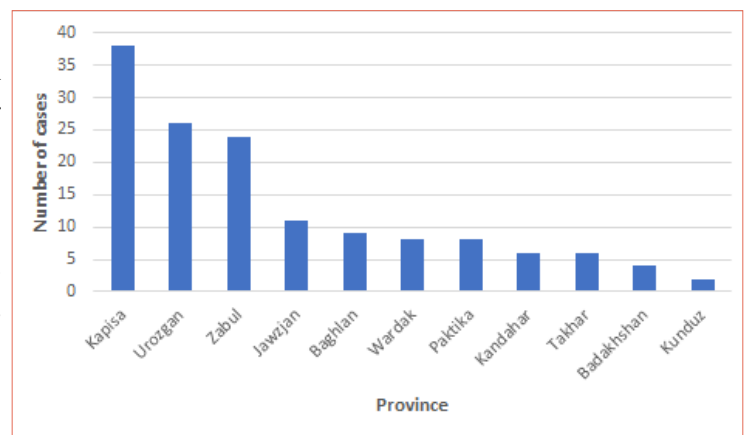


Figure 18. Distribution of suspected pertussis cases by province in Afghanistan, Jan-Aug 2022

### 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 6 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 tests) from the suspected monkeypox cases.
- Monkeypox RCCE posters have been prepared in local languages (Dari and Pashto) and will be used as part of monkeypox awareness campaign in the coming weeks.

Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

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