

Disease Outbreaks	AWD (May-Sep 2022)	Measles (Jan-Sep 2022)	CCHF (Jan-Sep 2022)	Pertussis (Jan-Sep 2022)	Dengue fever (Jun-Sep 2022)	Malaria (Jun-Sep 2022)
<b>Cumulative Cases</b> <small>(Data from 519 surveillance sentinel sites)</small>	<b>150,278</b>	<b>67,311</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,777</b>
<b>Deaths "CFR (%)"</b>	<b>53</b> (0.03)	<b>372</b> (0.55)	<b>15</b> (4.76)	<b>15</b> (8.33)	<b>0</b> (0.0)	<b>0</b> (0.0)

### Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) with Dehydration Outbreak (01 May to 3 Sep 2022)

Current Week	Cumulative Figures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>8,917</b> new cases (53.3% under 5)</li> <li>• <b>3</b> new deaths, Weekly CFR=0.03%</li> <li>• <b>0</b> new district in reported new alerts</li> <li>• <b>22</b> samples collected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>150,278</b> cases (54.8% &lt;5 years, 45.2% Female)</li> <li>• <b>53</b> deaths (70.0% &lt; 5 years), CFR=0.04%</li> <li>• <b>136</b> districts in all 34 provinces</li> <li>• <b>1,542</b> samples collected</li> </ul>

- During week 35-2022, a total of 8,917 new AWD with dehydration cases were reported which indicates 18% decrease in the number of cases compared to previous week (Figure 2).
- The highest number of new AWD cases were reported from Helmand (1,906, 21.3%), followed by Kabul (1,428, 16.0%), Nangarhar (933, 10.4%) and Baghlan (608, 6.8%) provinces.
- During week 35-2022, 3 new AWD associated deaths were reported, all were from Urozgan province.
- Cumulatively, Kabul (33,937, 22.5%), Helmand (27,116, 18.0%), Kandahar (9,612, 6.3%), Baghlan (8,977, 5.9%),

- Nangarhar (7,387, 4.9%), Jawzjan (7,022, 4.6%) and Paktya (5,254, 3.4%) are the most affected provinces (Figure 1).
- Of the total 150,278 cases, 82,381 (54.8 %) were children below 5 years and 67,897 (45.2%) 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 136 districts in 34 provinces.

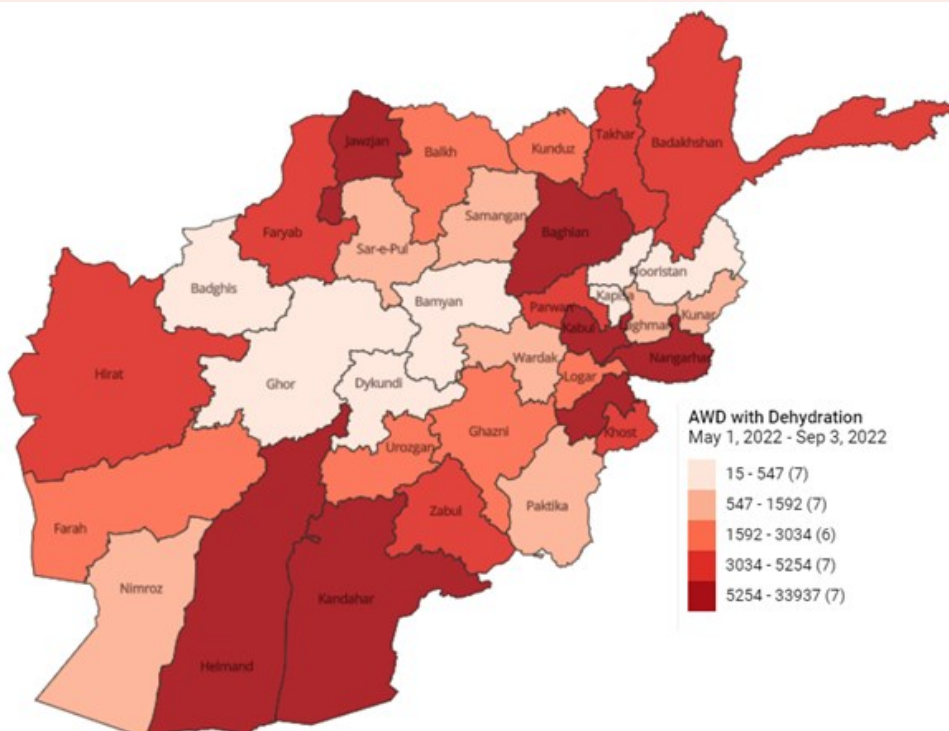


Figure 1. Hotspot areas of AWD cases in Afghanistan, May-Sep 2022 (N=150,278)

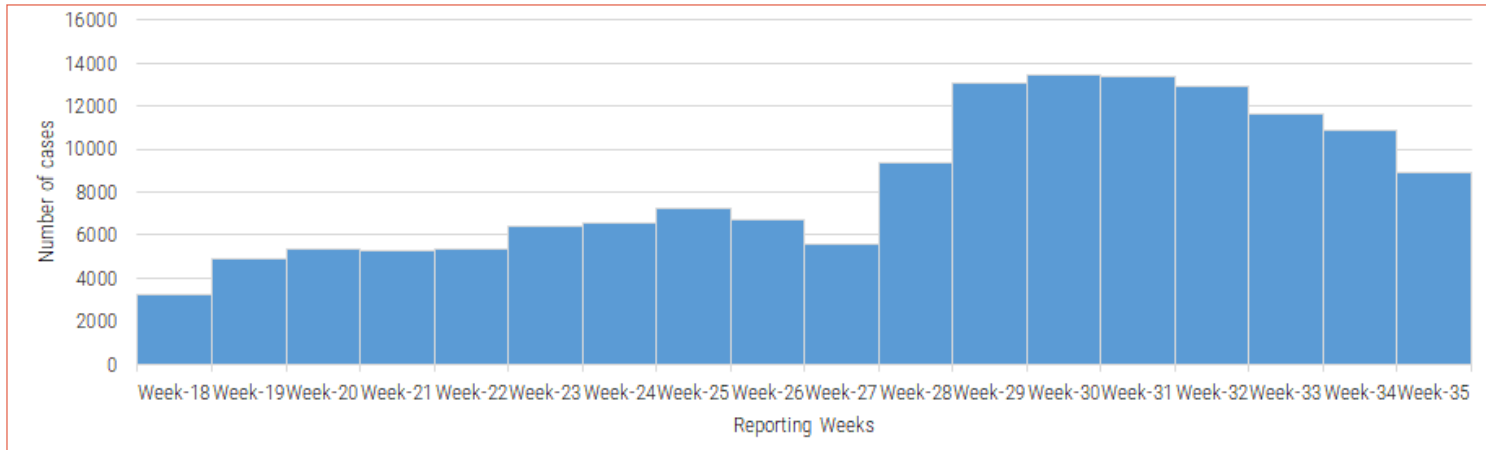


Figure 2. Weekly distribution of AWD cases in Afghanistan May-Sep 2022 (N=150,278)

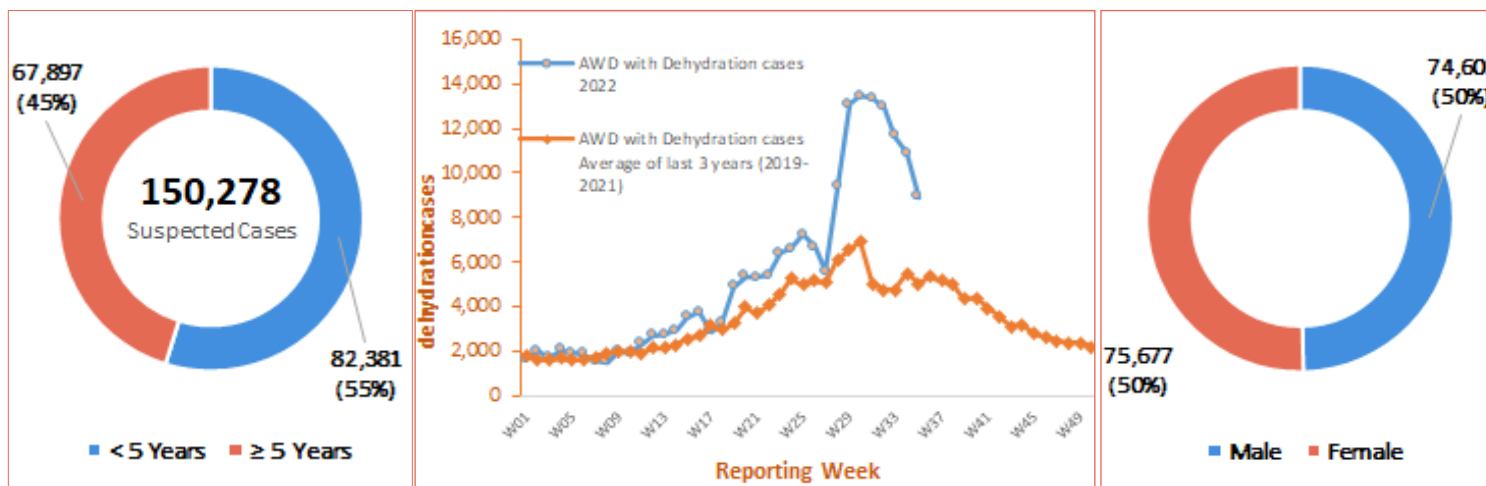


Figure 3. Distribution of AWD cases by age groups in Afghanistan, May-Sep 2022 (N=150,278)

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

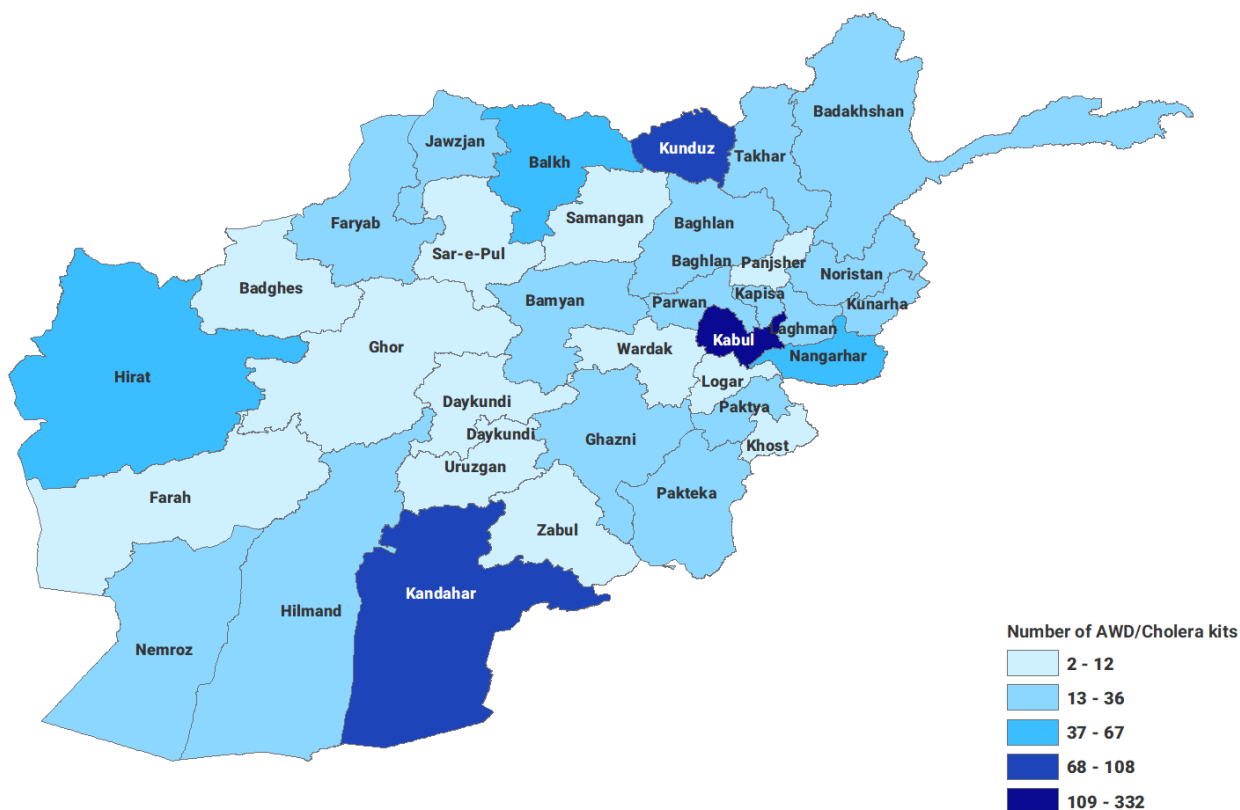
Figure 3.b. Distribution of AWD cases by sex in Afghanistan, May-Sep 2022 (N=150,278)



**AFGHANISTAN**

Geographical Distribution of AWD/Cholera Kits by Province

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

Figure 4. Distribution of AWD/Cholera kits by province in Afghanistan, Aug 2022

## Preparedness and response to the AWD outbreak



**Figure 5.** AWD case management training for health care workers, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan, September 2022



**Figure 6.** Provision of safe drinking water to the households at AWD affected district 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

- 647 healthcare workers have been trained in 3 regions: Central (228 healthcare workers, 7 provinces), North (259 healthcare workers, 4 provinces) and South east region (160 healthcare workers, 3 provinces). The training of 65 healthcare workers is on going this week in Nangarhar province. Training of 939 healthcare workers are planned in the coming weeks at West, East and South regions.

### Lab and Supplies

- In total, 391 different kits (36 central kits, 310 community kits, 45 ORP kits) have been distributed to all WHO sub-offices and are prepositioned as preparedness for the anticipated increase in AWD cases after the floods.
- 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

- Sustained the provision of safe water supply to 340,000 people in Samangan, Jawzjan, Balkh and Kandahar provinces through water trucking and chlorination of existing urban water supply system.
- Continued the support to solid waste management and cleaning campaigns in urban slums in Kandahar benefitting 249,270 people.
- Provision of WASH service to 15 Health centers in South region and water supply to Mazar Regional hospital in Mazar-e-Sharief.
- Distribution of critical WASH supplies to 33,000 people in AWD affected districts in Samangan province and in different provinces in Southern Region.
- Hygiene promotion focusing on hand-washing behavior change in AWD affected districts in Eastern, Southern and Central Regions.



**Figure 7.** AWD RCCE session, Zabul Province, August 2022

## Measles outbreak (01 Jan to 3 Sep 2022)

**7,275**  
Samples tested

**3,376**  
Lab confirmed cases

**46.4%**  
Test positivity ratio

Table 1 summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks (10 Jul– 3 Sep 2022)

Indicators	W-28	W-29	W-30	W-31	W-32	W-33	W-34	W-35	Epi-curve
Suspected cases	1,047	1,088	1,028	872	804	944	657	548	
Deaths	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	
CFR (%)	0.38	0.28	0.29	0.23	0.25	0.21	0.30	0.55	

- During epidemiological week 35-2022, a total of 548 new cases were reported (16.5% decrease in the number of cases, compared to previous week) and 3 new measles associated deaths were reported in the last week.
- The weekly number of suspected measles cases dropped below 1,000 cases for the last six consecutive weeks (Figure 10).
- During the last week, the number of suspected measles cases have increased by 32.0% and 7.2% in South-east and Central – east regions, respectively, 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 (9.6%), Kunduz (8.3%), Helmand (6.7%), Takhar (5.6%) and Hirat (5.2%) (Figure 9).
- Out of the total 7,275 samples tested for measles, 3,376 were laboratory confirmed from Jan-Sep 2022.
- For 2 consecutive weeks (weeks 34 & 35), no new districts reported suspected measles cases (Figure 8).

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

Regions	W-28	W-29	W-30	W-31	W-32	W-33	W-34	W-35	Epi-curve	% of change compared to week 33
Central East	170	275	249	200	205	336	153	142		164 (↑7.2)
North East	224	207	184	147	124	114	130	17		123 (↓5.4)
South	133	151	127	100	102	106	92	109		96 (↑4.3)
East	175	184	147	120	120	137	90	32		72 (↓20.0)
South East	60	55	71	73	51	64	50	75		66 (↑32.0)
North	153	90	93	119	90	73	77	101		45 (↓41.6)
Central Wes	72	65	76	40	48	75	44	54		28 (↓36.4)
West	60	61	81	73	64	39	21	19		22 (↑4.8)

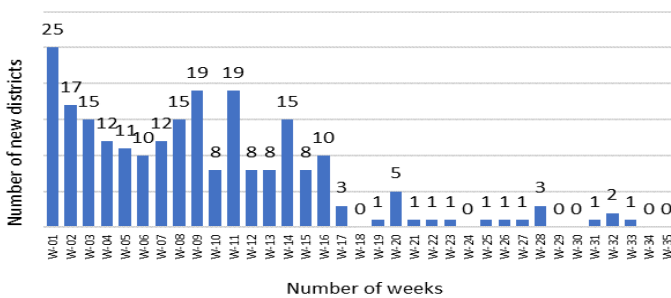


Figure 8. New districts reporting suspected measles cases on weekly bases in Afghanistan Jan– Sep 2022 (N=234)

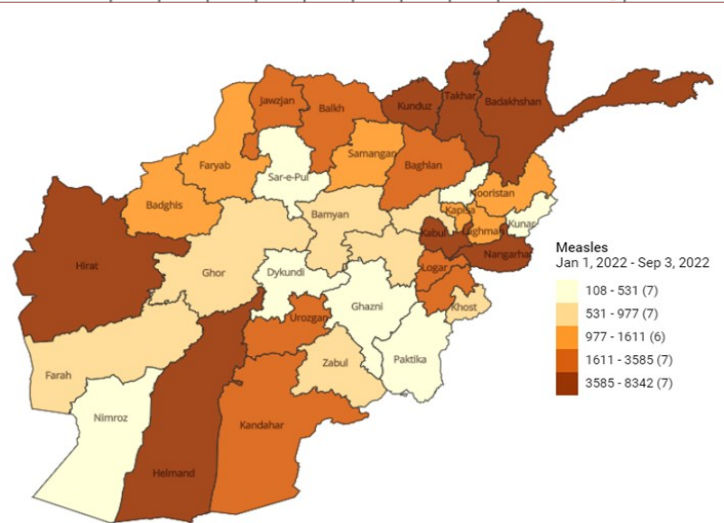


Figure 9. Geographical distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan Jan - Sep 2022 (N=67,311)

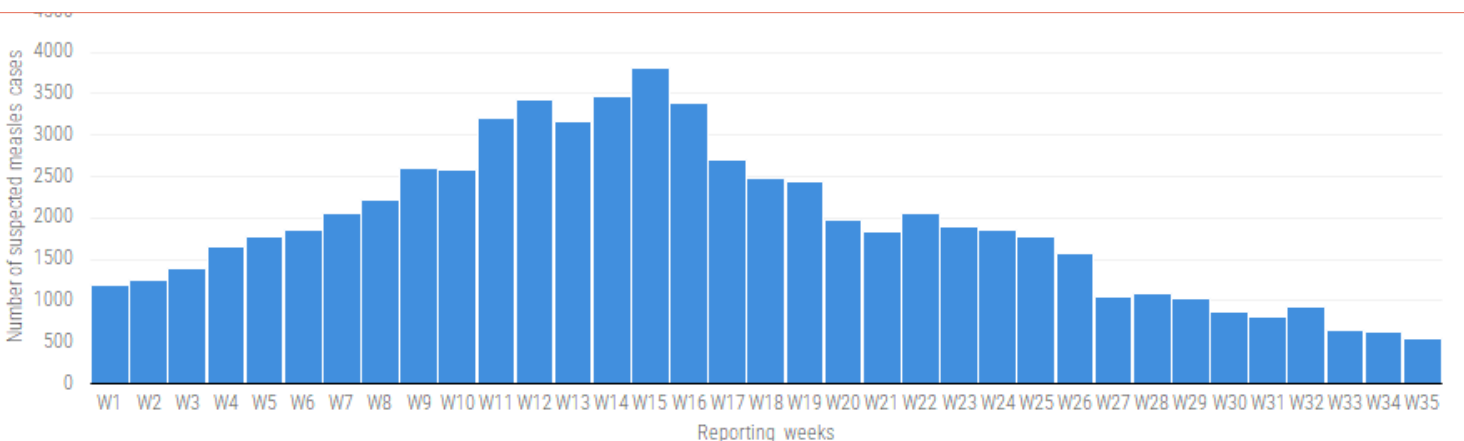
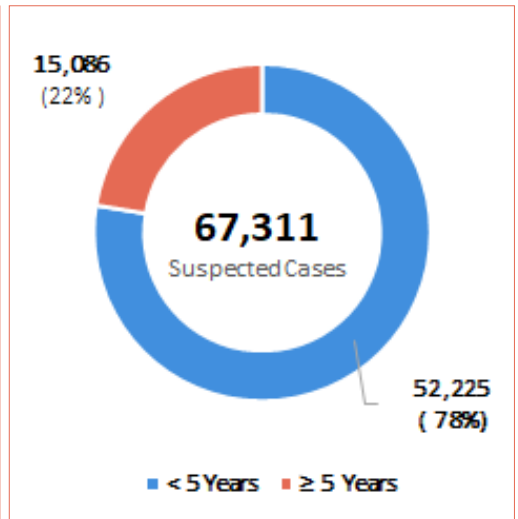
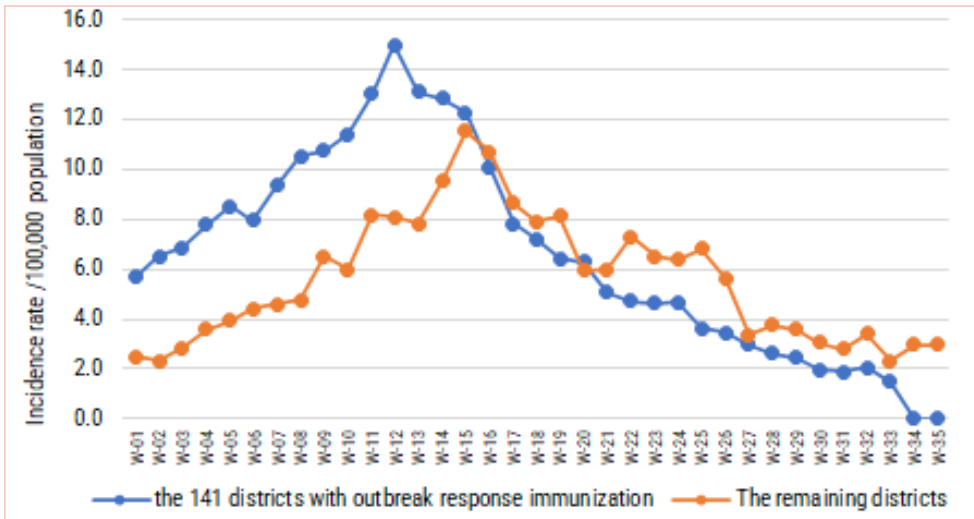


Figure 10. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, Jan– Sep 2022 (N=67,311)



**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-Sep 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).
- A measles outbreak response immunization campaign has started on 3 September for 8 days, in 85 high-risk districts (25 provinces) targeting around 1.5 M children aged between 6-59 months.
- A national immunization campaign is planned to be con-

- ducted 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, September 2022

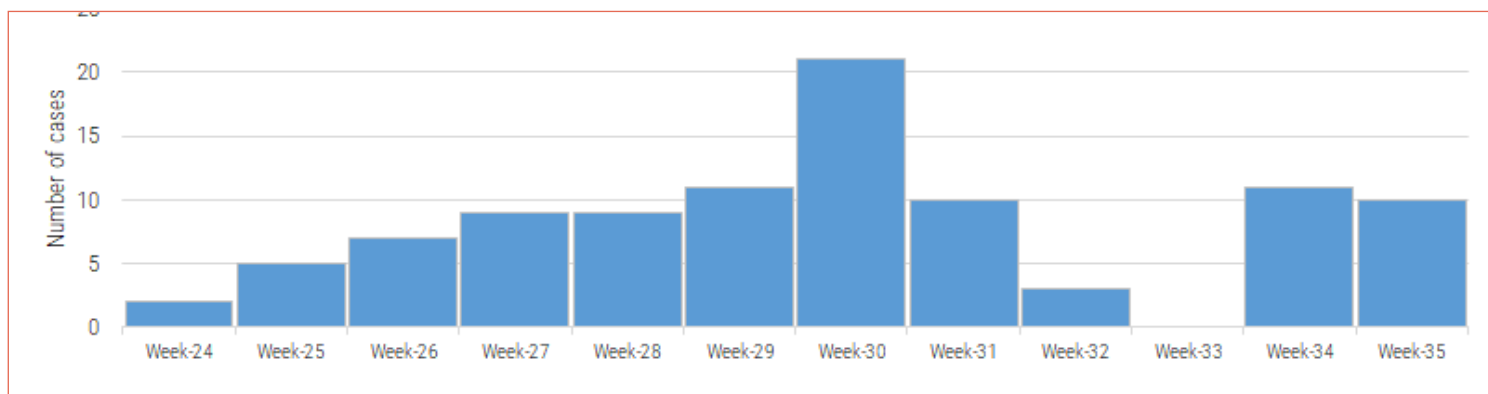
## Dengue Fever Outbreak (01 Jun to 3 Sep 2022)

**Highlight:**

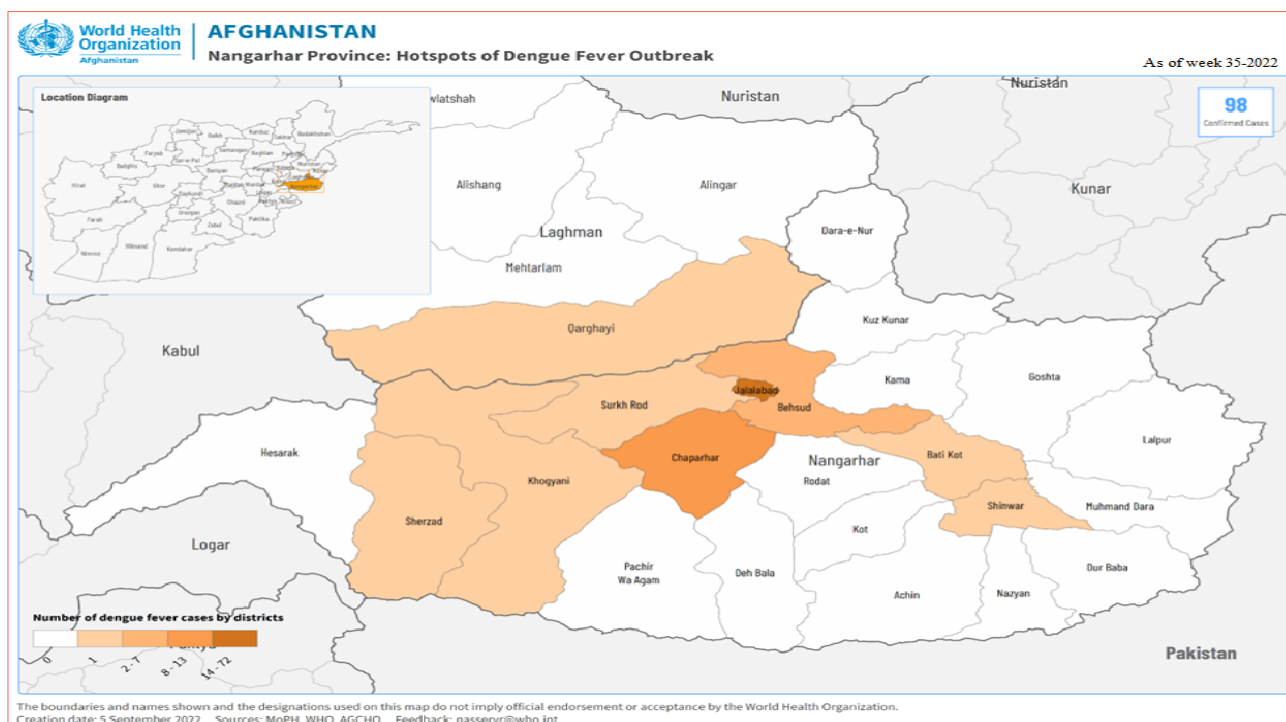
- A total of 10 dengue fever cases have been reported during week 35-2022 from Jalalabad city, and Behsud which brings the total number of cases to 98 as of 3 Sep 2022 (Table 3).
- Out of 98 reported cases, 66 (67.3%) were female, and 94 (95.9%) were over 5 years old.
- All cases were tested positive using the dengue rapid diagnostic test (RDT).

**Table 3:** Summary of dengue fever cases in Afghanistan, as of 3 Sep 2022

Location	Weekly changes		Cumulative number (01 Jun to 3 Sep 2022)	
	# of cases (% change)	# of deaths (% change)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Jalalabad city	8 (↓22)	0 (N/A)	74 (75.5)	0 (N/A)
Chaparhar district	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	13 (13.2)	0 (N/A)
Behsud district	2 (↑100)	0 (N/A)	7 (7.1)	0 (N/A)
Batikot district	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (1.0)	0 (N/A)
Ghanikhil district	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (1.0)	0 (N/A)
Khogyani	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (1.0)	0 (N/A)
Shirzad	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (1.0)	0 (N/A)
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 (↓ 9.0)</b>	<b>0 (N/A)</b>	<b>98 (100.0)</b>	<b>0 (N/A)</b>



**Figure 14.** Weekly distribution of dengue fever cases in Afghanistan Jun-Sep 2022 (N=98)



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

**Preparedness and response to the dengue fever outbreak**

- During this week, a technical mission from national team consisting of vector control, surveillance and RCCE specialists is in field to provide technical and operational supports related to dengue outbreak response and vector control activities, in Nangarhar province.
- WHO has distributed 2,000 of dengue RDTs for the rapid confirmation of dengue fever and 9,000 gravitraps for vector control activities to highly affected districts in Nangarhar province.
- A field entomology and surveillance mission is ongoing to boost dengue fever outbreak response in Nangarhar province.



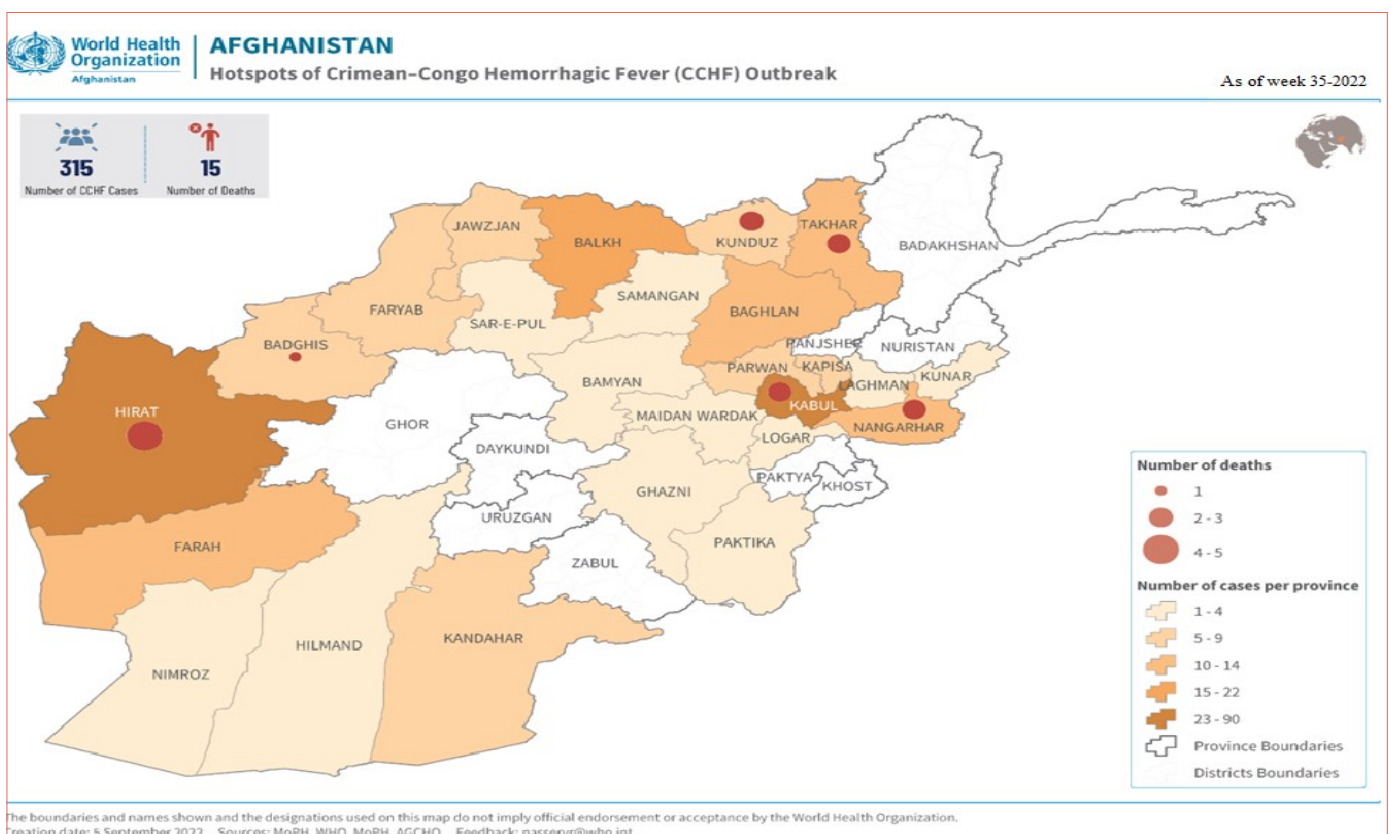
**Figure 16.** On-job training is provided to the entomology staff in Nangarhar province, Afghanistan Aug 2022

**Other infectious diseases outbreaks (Jan-Sep 2022)**

**CCHF Highlight:**

- During week 35-2022, a total of 8 new suspected CCHF cases were reported. The highest number of new CCHF cases were reported from Herat (4, 50.0%) . this brings the total number of suspected CCHF cases to 315 from 25 provinces.
- Out of 315 cases, 77.1% (243) were males and all were over five years of age.
- Out of 315 cases, 17.7% (56) were lab confirmed using PCR.

- No new deaths have been reported in the last week, and the total number of CCHF associated deaths remained at 15 (Kabul (5), Herat (3), Takhar (2), Kapisa (2), Nangarhar (2) and Badghis (1)).
- The CCHF cases are managed in the health facilities according to the national guidelines. Ribavirin and double bags needed for the treatment of CCHF cases were distributed to all regions.



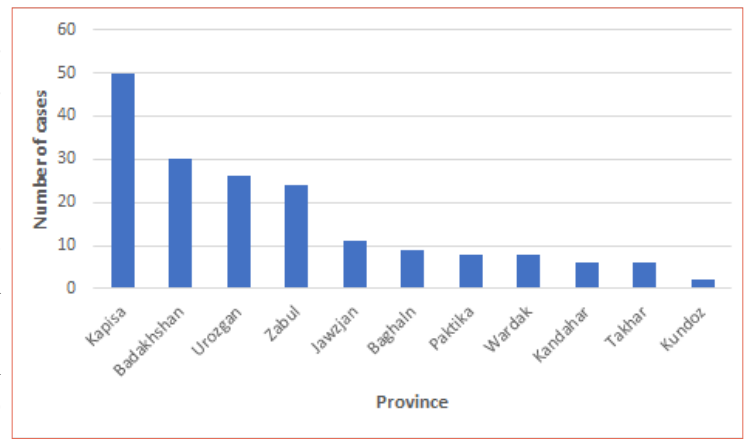
**Figure 17.** Hotspot areas of CCHF cases in Afghanistan, Jan-Sep 2022

**Pertussis Highlight:**

- No new case of pertussis has been reported in week 35-2022, the total number of suspected pertussis cases remains at 180 from 11 provinces.
- Out of 180 cases, 96 (53.3%) were females and 120 (66.7%) were under five years of age.
- No new suspected pertussis associated deaths have been reported during this week, and the total number of suspected pertussis associated deaths remained at 15.
- For the response to suspected pertussis cases in Badakhshan province; a team from PPHD was sent to affected area to provide case management services, conduct active surveillance and RCCE activities.

**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 8 weeks.
- 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.



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

**Malaria Highlight:**

Malaria outbreak has been reported from the following districts and provinces:

- In Gamba DH of Alishang district, Laghman, a total of 663 suspected malaria cases have been reported between weeks 25 and 32 . Out of which, 142 cases (21.4%) are under 5 and 339 (51.1%) cases are female.
- In Waterpoor district of Kunar province, a total of 562 suspected malaria cases have been reported between weeks 25 and 31. Out of which, 153 cases are under 5 (27.2%) and 314 (55.8%) are female.
- In Kharistan IDP camp at Qale naw district of Badghis province, a total of 552 suspected malaria cases have been reported during the period between 23 Aug, to 3 Sep.
- Four malaria kits were distributed at the beginning of the outbreak.
- Mobile health teams were deployed by IPs, and cases were treated using chloroquine and primaquine.
- 1,870 LLINs were distributed among infected families and additional quantities of LLINs are in the pipeline and will be provided upon arrival to the country.
- A joint mission of the WHO and MVDP program to the affected districts will take place to provide the needed technical and operational support.

Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

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