

Disease Outbreaks	Measles (Jan-Sep 2022)	CCHF (Jan-Sep 2022)	Pertussis (Jan-Sep 2022)	Dengue fever (Jun-Sep 2022)	Malaria (Jun-Sep 2022)
Cumulative Cases <small>(Data from 519 surveillance sentinel sites)</small>	178,012	68,959	339	195	1,816
Deaths "CFR (%)"	63 (0.03)	375 (0.54)	15 (4.42)	15 (7.69)	0 (0.00)

Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) with Dehydration Outbreak (01 May to 24 Sep 2022)

Current Week	Cumulative Figures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,435 new cases (45.0% under 5) • 1 new death • 2 new districts reported new alerts • 111 samples collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 178,012 cases (<5 years, 54.7%) • 63* deaths (71.4% < 5 years), CFR=0.03% • 145 districts in all 34 provinces • 2,059 samples collected

*Correction of the number of deaths was done by the NDSR; the new number of deaths was corrected for week 37 to be 5 deaths instead of 14, and the cumulative number of deaths became 62 instead of 73.

- During week 38-2022, a total of 8,435 new AWD cases with dehydration and 1 new death were reported which indicates 12.8% and 80.0% decrease in the number of cases and deaths compared to previous week (Figure 2).
- The highest number of new AWD cases were reported from Kabul (1,623, 19.2%), followed by Helmand (1,026, 12.1%), Badghlan (776, 9.1%) and Nangarhar (688, 8.1%) provinces.
- Cumulatively, Kabul (38,400, 21.5%), Helmand (31,077, 17.4%), Badghlan (11,001, 6.1%), Kandahar (10,405, 5.8%), Nangarhar (9,769, 5.4%), Jawzjan (7,686, 4.3%) and Khost (6,386, 3.6%) are the most affected provinces (Figure 1).
- Of the total 178,012 cases, 97,404 (54.7 %) were children below 5 years and 89,500 (50.3%) 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 145 districts in 34 provinces.

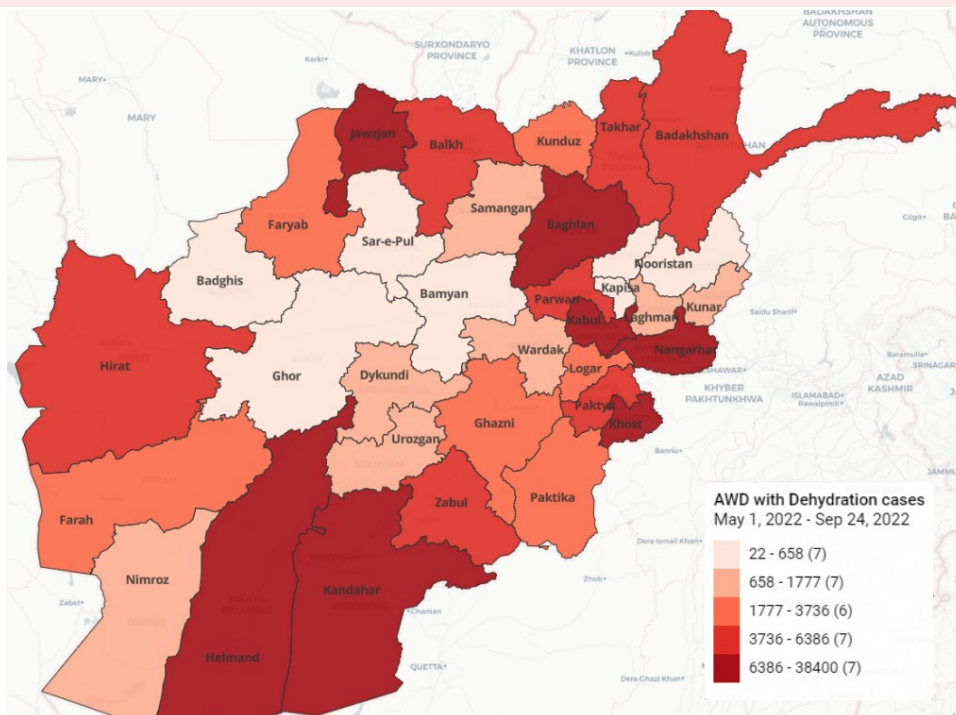


Figure 1. Hotspot areas of AWD cases in Afghanistan, May-Sep 2022 (N=178,012)

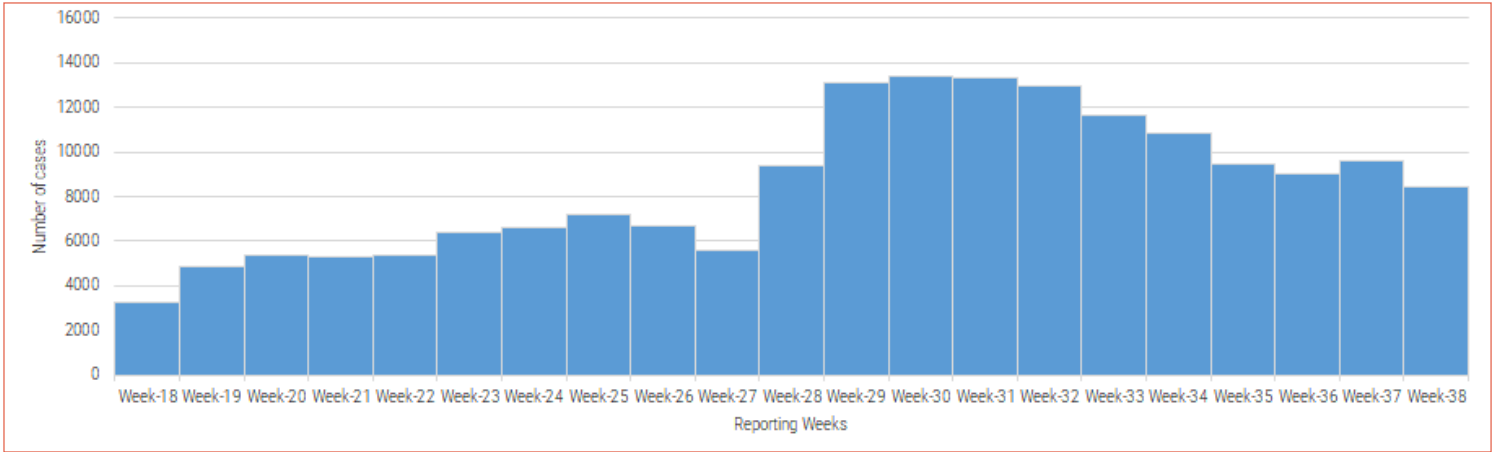


Figure 2. Weekly distribution of AWD cases in Afghanistan May-Sep 2022 (N=178,012)

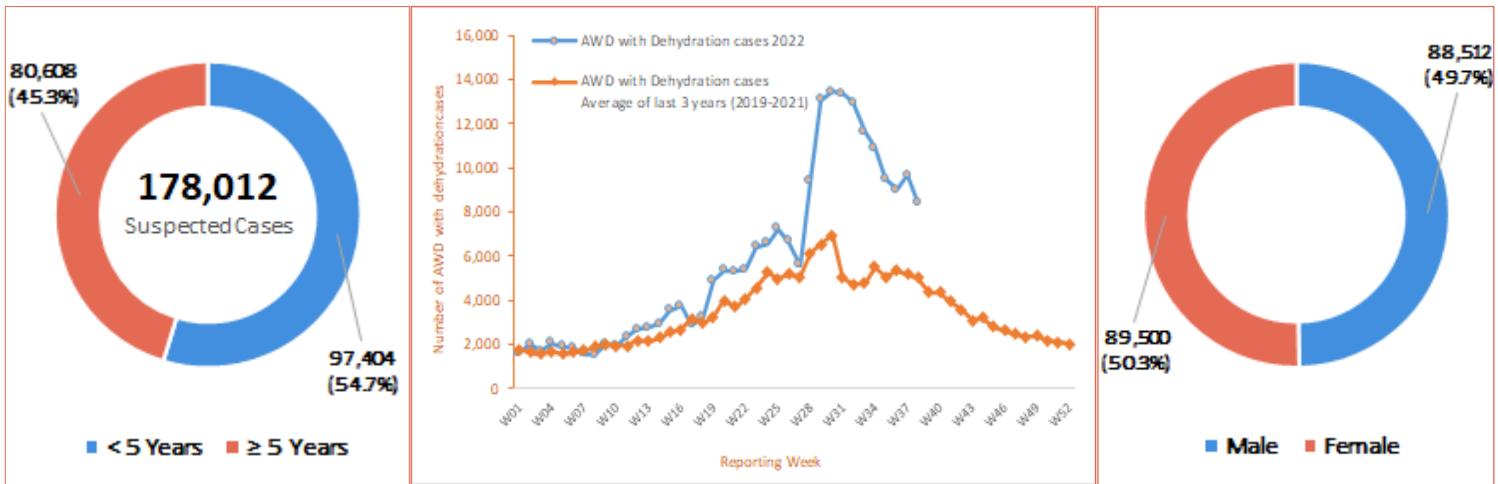


Figure 3. Distribution of AWD cases by age groups in Afghanistan, May-Sep 2022 (N=178,012)

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=178,012)



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Geographical Distribution of AWD/Cholera Kits by Province

As of Sep 2022

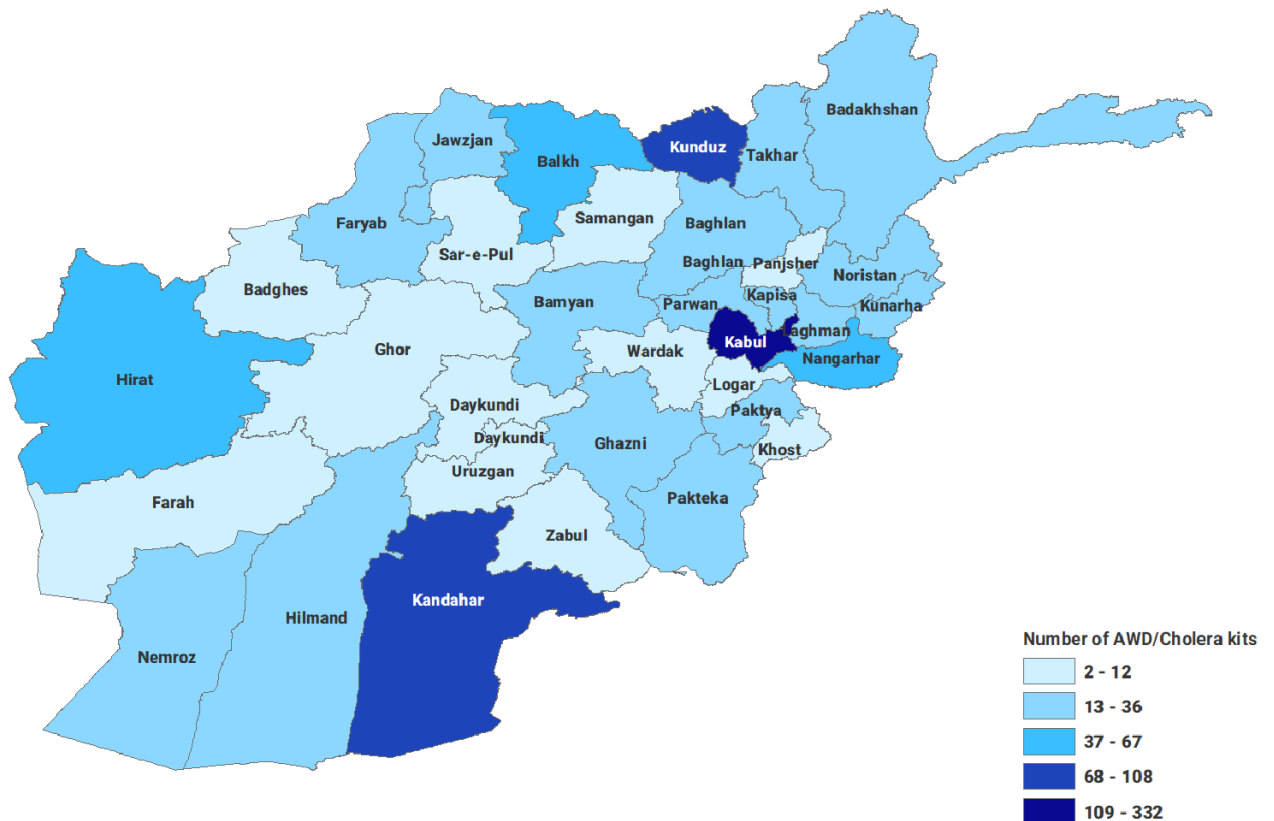


Figure 4. Distribution of AWD/Cholera kits by province in Afghanistan, Sep 2022

Preparedness and response to the AWD outbreak



Figure 5. Support to AWD outbreak response in Nuristan, Afghanistan, Sep 2022



Figure 6. Handwashing facility at Manjigak clinic, Jawzjan, Afghanistan, Sep 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 preparedness, and response to the AWD outbreak, AWD coordination meeting was held between WHO, UNICEF, MSF, ICRC, MEDIAR, and Solidarities international. The participants highlighted the current epidemiological situation and response activities under each pillar. It has been agreed to discuss the lessons learnt from 2022 response activities and plan for the 2023 AWD season.

Surveillance

- SSTs continue the active case finding, epidemiological investigations and sample collection from AWD cases.
- A WHO mission was in Nuristan to support the response to AWD outbreak.

Lab and Supplies

- A total of 100 RDTs and 150 Cary Blair media were delivered to East region.
- In total, 396 different kits (37 central kits, 314 community kits, 45 ORP kits), 500 RDTs and 450 Cary Blairs have been distributed to all WHO sub-offices and are repositioned as preparedness for the anticipated increase in AWD cases after the floods.

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 around 250,000 people.
- Provision of WASH services to 22 health centers in South region and water supply to the regional hospital in Mazar (Balkh province).
- Distribution of critical WASH supplies to around 33,000 people in AWD affected districts in Eastern, Southern and Northern Regions.
- Hygiene promotion focusing on hand-washing behavioral change in AWD affected districts in Eastern, Southern and Central Regions.



Figure 7. AWD RCCE session, Zabul Province, Sep 2022

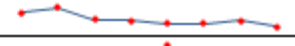
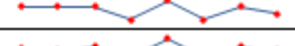

Measles outbreak (01 Jan to 24 Sep 2022)

 **7,518**
Samples tested

 **3,525**
Lab confirmed cases





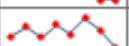

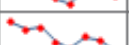

 **46.8%**
Test positivity ratio

Table 1 summary of the measles outbreak in the last eight weeks (31 Jul– 24 Sep 2022)

Indicators	W-31	W-32	W-33	W-34	W-35	W-36	W-37	W-38	Epi-curve
Suspected cases	804	944	657	620	549	549	619	473	
Deaths	2	2	2	0	3	0	2	1	
CFR (%)	0.25	0.21	0.30	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.32	0.21	

- During epidemiological week 38-2022, a total of 473 new cases were reported (23.6% decrease in the number of suspected measles cases, compared to previous week). 1 new measles associated death was also reported in the last week.
- The weekly number of suspected measles cases dropped below 1,000 cases for the last eight consecutive weeks and for the first time this year to drop below 500 during week 38 (Figure 10).
- During the last week, the number of suspected measles cases have increased by 7.1% in South region only, 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 (10.0%), Kabul (9.9%), Kunduz (8.2%), Helmand (7.1%), Takhar (5.6%) and Hirat (5.2%) (Figure 9).
- Out of the total 7,518 samples tested for measles, 3,525 were laboratory confirmed from Jan-Sep 2022.
- During the last week, one new district reported suspected mea-

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

Regions	W-31	W-32	W-33	W-34	W-35	W-36	W-37	W-38	Epi-curve	% of change compared to week 37
South	102	106	92	96	101	70	113	121		121 (↑ 7.1)
Central East	205	336	153	164	142	146	181	94		94 (↓ 48.1)
East	120	137	90	72	109	69	94	90		90 (↓ 4.3)
North East	124	114	130	123	75	80	53	53		53 (↓ 0.0)
South East	51	64	50	66	54	75	59	37		37 (↓ 37.3)
Central West	48	75	44	28	17	42	46	35		35 (↓ 23.9)
North	90	73	77	45	32	57	51	27		27 (↓ 47.1)
West	64	39	21	26	19	10	22	16		16 (↓ 27.3)

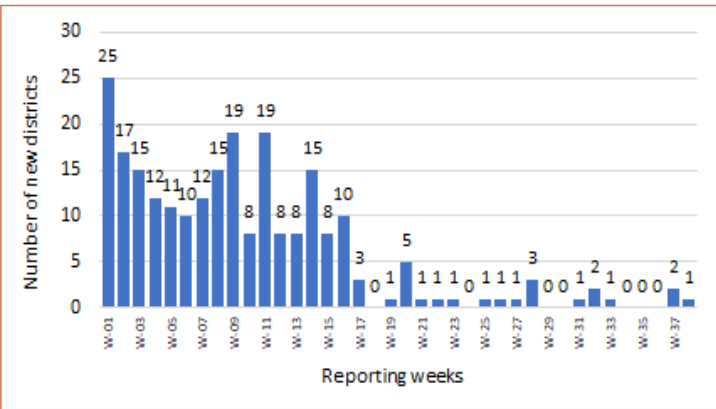


Figure 8. New districts reporting suspected measles cases on weekly basis in Afghanistan Jan– Sep 2022 (N=237)

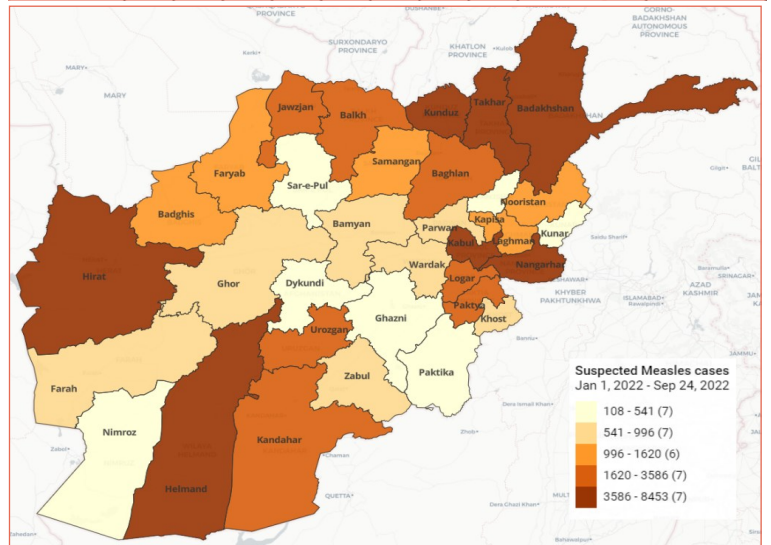


Figure 9. Geographical distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan Jan - Sep 2022 (N=68,959)

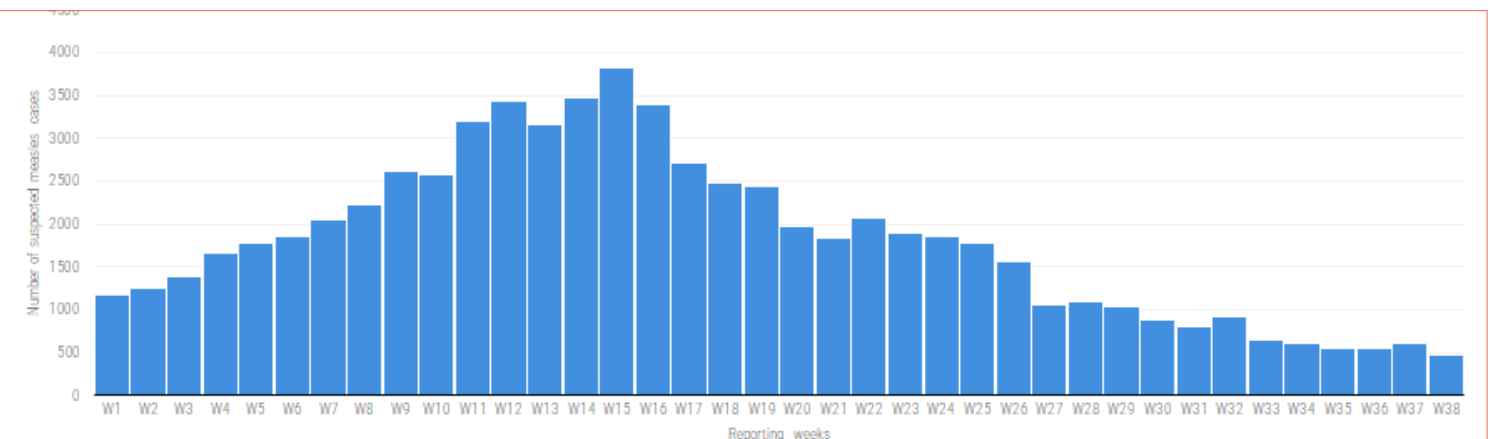


Figure 10. Weekly distribution of suspected measles cases in Afghanistan, Jan– Sep 2022 (N=68,959)

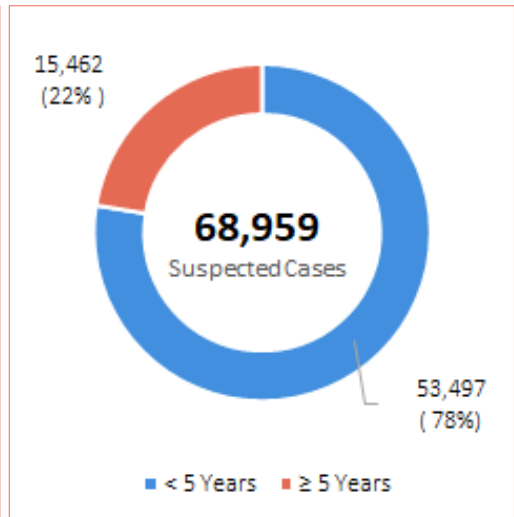
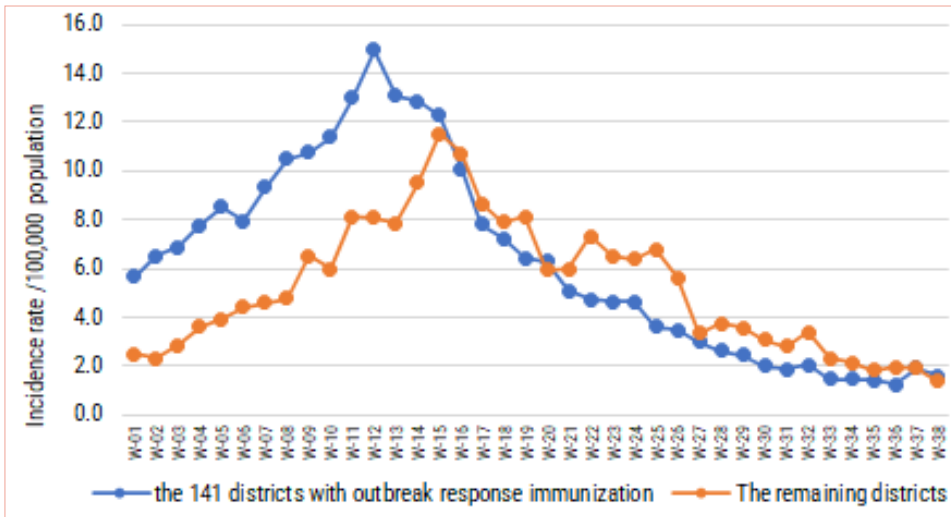


Figure 11. Weekly incidence rate/100,000 population of suspected measles cases in 141 districts where measles campaigns were conducted (since Dec 2021) and the remaining districts in Afghanistan, Jan - Sep 2022

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

Preparedness and response to Measles outbreak

- Since December 2021, around 4.6 million children (aged between 6 month to 14 years) have been vaccinated through 3 different measles outbreak response immunization campaigns in 29 provinces (226 districts).
- The recent measles outbreak response immunization campaign conducted during 3-8 September 2022 in 85 high-risk districts (25 provinces) targeting around 1.5 million children aged between 6-59 months, while during the campaign around 1.4 million (94%coverage) children have been vaccinated.
- A national immunization campaign is planned to be conducted in November 2022 for 10 days targeting children aged 6-59 months. The TOT for provincial staff is planned to be conducted from 2 to 4 October 2022.
- A total of 700 measles case management kits were delivered to 69 hospitals in 7 regions for the treatment of measles cases.



Figure 13. Measles outbreak response immunization campaign in Nangarhar, Sep 2022

Dengue Fever Outbreak (01 Jun to 24 Sep 2022)

Highlight:

- A total of 11 suspected dengue fever cases have been reported during week 38-2022 from Jalalabad city, Achin, Chaparhar, Behsod, Ghanikhil, Momandara and Khogyani districts of Nangarhar province which brings the total number of cases to 128 as of 24 Sep 2022 (Table 3).
- Out of 128 reported cases, 77 (60.1%) were females. Out of all reported cases, 124 (96.8%) were over five years of age.
- Out of 88 collected blood samples, 14 cases tested positive using IgM-Elisa test (in Nangarhar) and 2 samples tested positive using PCR (in Kabul).

Table 3: Summary of Dengue fever cases in Afghanistan, as of 24 Sep 2022

District/City	Weekly changes		Cumulative number (01 Jun to 24 Sep 2022)	
	# of cases (% change)	# of deaths (% change)	Cases (%)	Deaths (CFR %)
Jalalabad city	2 (↑100)	0 (N/A)	79 (61.7)	0 (N/A)
Chaparhar	1 (↑100)	0 (N/A)	17 (13.3)	0 (N/A)
Behsod	2 (↑100)	0 (N/A)	12 (9.4)	0 (N/A)
Momandara	2 (0)	0 (N/A)	4 (3.1)	0 (N/A)
Ghanikhil	1 (0)	0 (N/A)	3 (2.3)	(N/A)
Achin	2 (↑100)	0 (N/A)	3 (2.3)	0 (N/A)
Khogyani	1 (↑100)	0 (N/A)	2 (1.6)	0 (N/A)
Surkhrood	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.8)	0 (N/A)
Shirzad	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.8)	0 (N/A)
Lalpura	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.8)	0 (N/A)
Kama	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.8)	0 (N/A)
Batikot	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.8)	0 (N/A)
Qarghai (Laghman)	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1 (0.8)	0 (N/A)
Kabul city (Kabul)	0 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	2 (1.6)	0 (N/A)
Total	11 (↑83.3)	0 (N/A)	128 (100.0)	0 (N/A)

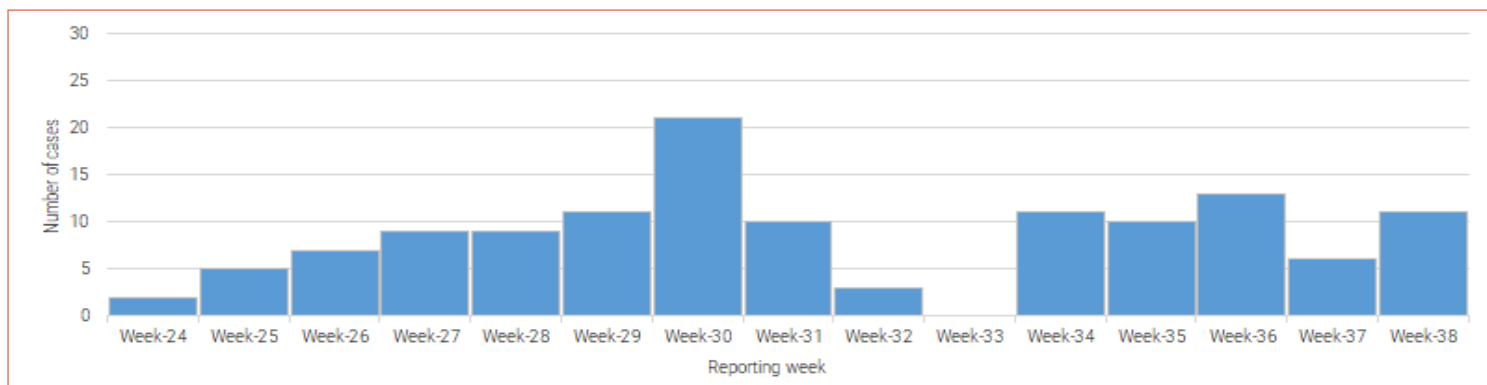


Figure 14. Weekly distribution of dengue fever cases in Afghanistan Jun-Sep 2022 (N=128)

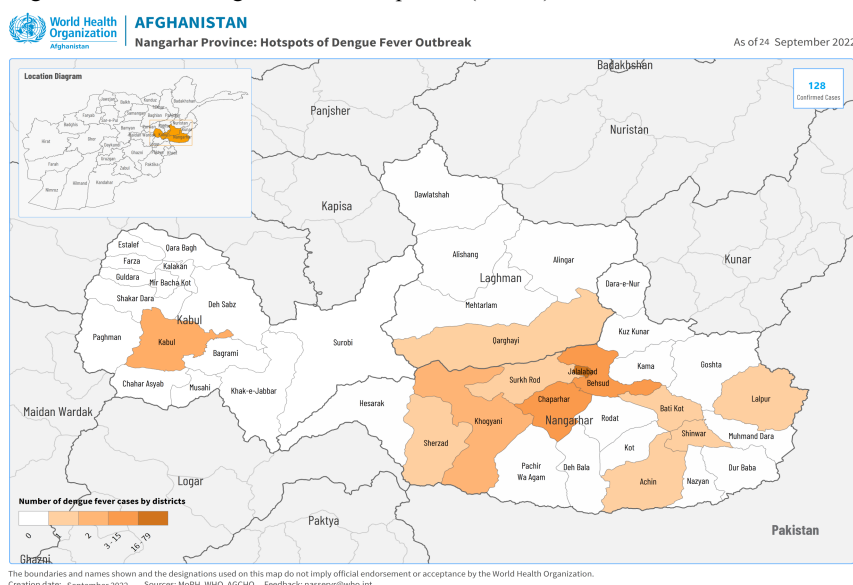


Figure 15. Hotspot areas of dengue fever cases in Afghanistan, Jun-Sep 2022

Preparedness and response to the Dengue fever outbreak

- WHO provided needed medicines for the case management of dengue cases to Nangarhar regional hospital.
- Admitted cases are treated through the support of implementing partner.
- WHO is conducting regular field visits in coordination with national vector control program (MoPH) to provide necessary outbreak response in the affected districts, in Nangarhar province.



Figure 16. Cases management of an admitted dengue case in Nangarhar province, Afghanistan Sep 2022

Other infectious diseases outbreaks (Jan-Sep 2022)

CCHF Highlight:

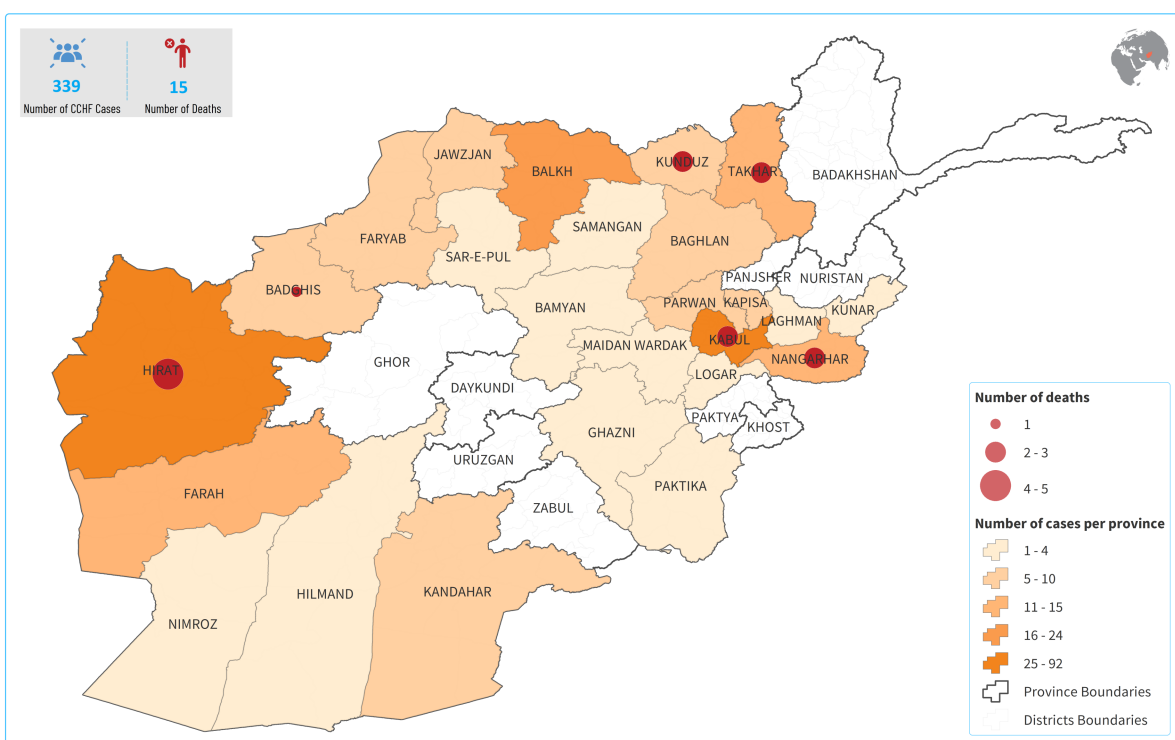
- During week 38-2022, a total of 7 new suspected CCHF cases were reported. The highest number of new CCHF cases were reported from Kabul (3, 42.9%). This brings the total number of suspected CCHF cases to 339 from 25 provinces.
- Out of 339 cases, 74.6% (253) were males and all were over five years of age.
- Out of 339 cases, 18% (61) were lab confirmed using PCR.
- No new deaths have been reported for the last three weeks, 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.



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Hotspots of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) Outbreak

As of 24 September 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: September 2022 Sources: WHO, MoPH, AGCHO. Feedback: nasseryr@who.int

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

Pertussis Highlight:

- During week 38-2022, a total of 9 new suspected pertussis cases were reported. This brings the total number of suspected pertussis cases to 195 from 11 provinces.
- Out of 195 cases, 105 (53.8%) were females and 132 (67.7 %) were under five years of age.
- No new suspected pertussis associated deaths have been reported for the last four weeks, and the total number of suspected pertussis associated deaths remains at 15.

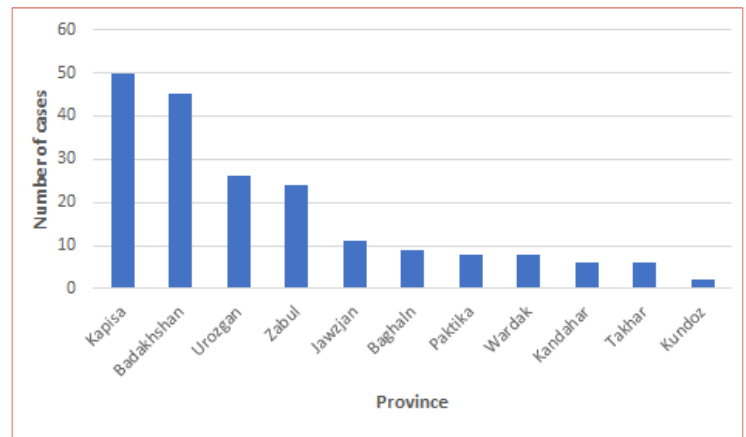


Figure 18. Distribution of suspected pertussis suspected cases by province in Afghanistan, Jan-Sep 2022

Monkeypox Highlight:

- No suspected monkeypox cases have been reported during the last 9 weeks. The total number of suspected monkeypox cases remains at 15.
- The Central Public Health Laboratories have been provided with the PCR kits needed to test 400 samples.
- RCCE posters have been prepared in local language and used as part of the awareness campaigns.

Malaria Highlight:

- During week 38-2022, a total of 39 new suspected malaria cases (28 (71.7%) were females and 5 (12.8%) were under 5) were reported from Farah (Balabolok) province.
- In Laghman (Alishang district): 663 cases (339 (51.1%) were females, and 142 (21.4%) were under 5).
- In Kunar (Water-proof): 562 cases (314 (55.8%) are females, and 153 (27.2%) were under 5).
- In Badghis (Qale-e-naw): 552 cases.
- A joint mission of the WHO and Malaria and other Vectors born Disease Control Program (MVDP) are in the affected districts and has started to provide the needed technical and operational support.

Note: MOPH is the source of epidemiological data

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