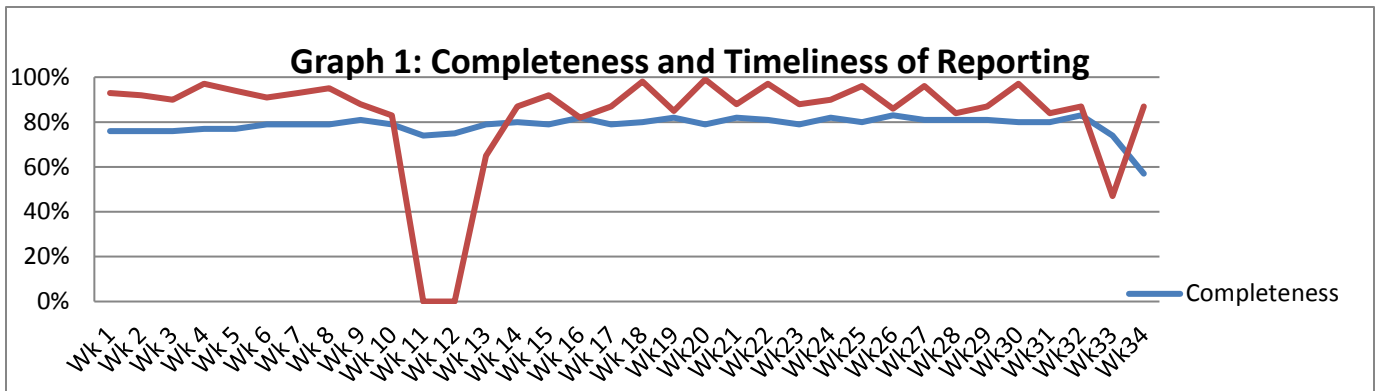


Highlights:

- ❖ 25 suspected Measles reported mainly from Deir Ezzor, Raqqa and Hassakeh.
- ❖ A decrease in the number of typhoid suspected cases in Aresha camp in Hassakeh (25) cases.

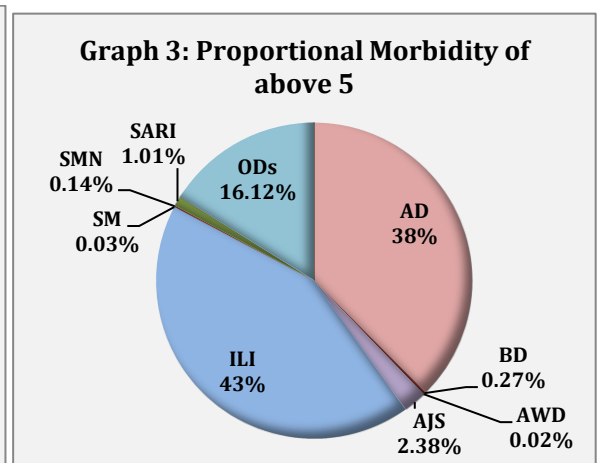
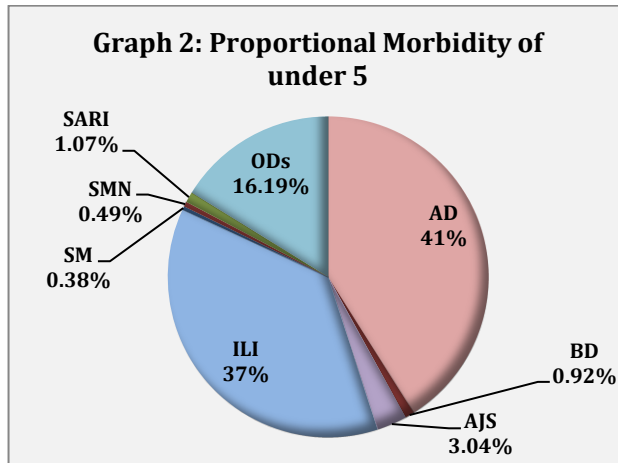
❖ Completeness & Timeliness of Reporting

- ❖ The overall completeness of reporting was 57 %; (722 out of total 1263 EWARS sentinel sites). 14 governorates have reported this week, the decrease in the completeness and timeliness of reporting is due to Eid Adha holyday.
- ❖ Timeliness of reporting was 87%.

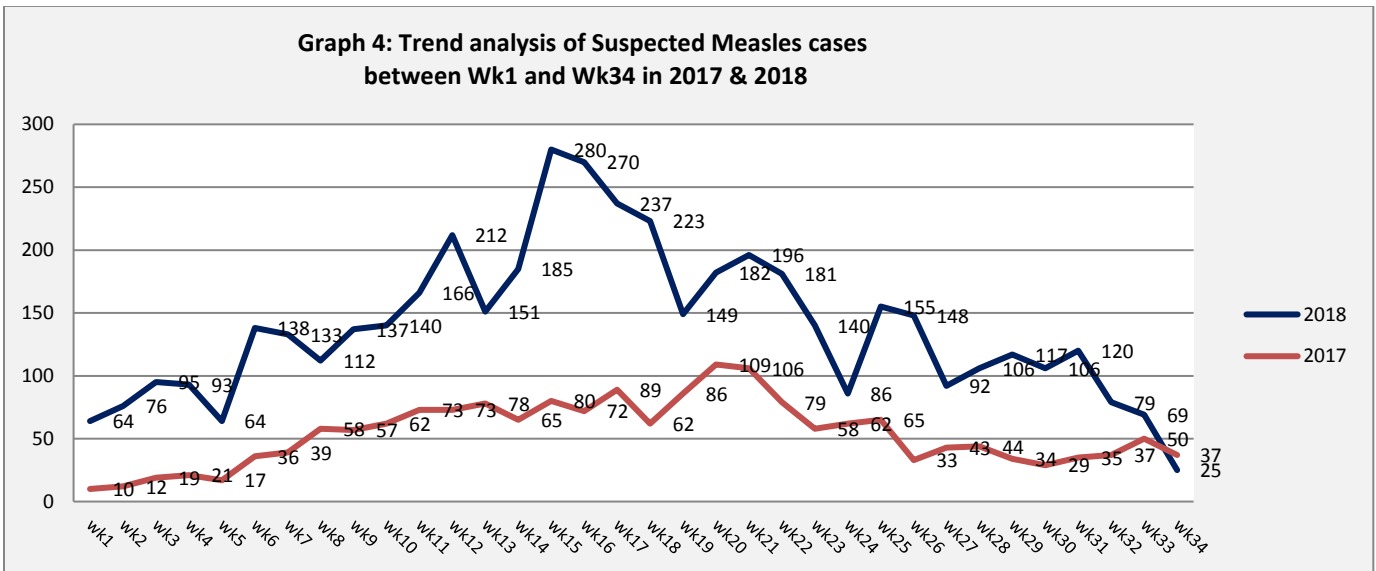


❖ The Morbidity Cases

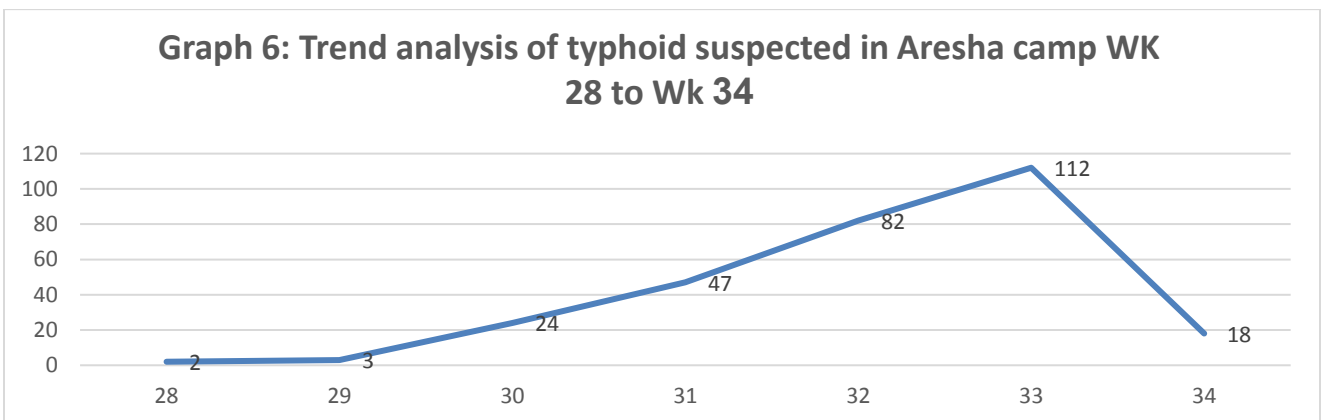
- ❖ Out of a total of 110,711 consultations, 14,472 EWARS notifiable cases were reported; of which 5,821 cases were influenza like illness (40%), 5,636 cases were acute diarrhoea (38%), 383 were acute jaundice syndrome, 150 were severe acute respiratory infection, 25 were suspected measles, 41 were bloody diarrhoea, and 36 were suspected meningitis.
- ❖ Graphs 2 and 3 below show the proportional morbidity among < 5 and ≥ 5 year age groups respectively.



- ❖ 52% of the cases were distributed among males. 59% of the cases were distributed among ≥ 5 age group.
- ❖ Acute diarrhoea constitutes (37%) among < 5 and (38%) among ≥ 5 , while influenza-like illness constitutes (37%) of the cases among < 5 and (43%) among ≥ 5 .
- ❖ In total 2,337 cases were reported as “other diseases”. The most important diseases reported within this group were; 349 cases of leishmaniasis (mostly from Idleb, Deir Ezzor and Raqqa), 216 cases of brucellosis, 304 cases of typhoid, 4 cases of tuberculosis, 58 pertussis, and mumps 33.
- ❖ Graph4: After the implementation of the campaign in week 29, a significant decline in the number of suspected cases has been observed, the below graph shows the trend analysis of suspected measles cases reported through EWARS.



Graph 6: Trend analysis of suspected typhoid cases in Aresha camp. The graph indicates a decline in the number of cases in week 34; this decrease might be attributed to health workers leaves during the Eid Adha holiday.



- ❖ Table 1 shows comparison between reported cases in week-33 and week-34 2018. The table shows a decrease in most reported cases, this decrease is attributed to Aid Adha holidays.

Table 1: Comparison between reported cases for week 33 and week 34 in 2018.

Disease	33	34
AD	7,026	5,636
BD	115	77
AWD	0	0
AJS	474	383
ILI	9,427	5,821
AFP	6	0
SM	69	25
SMN	36	41
SARI	157	150
TYF	484	304
PER	66	58
LSH	585	349
BRU	346	216
TB	6	4
SCA	451	355
LIC	575	297
CHP	331	410
MUM	38	33
Others	383	311
Total	20575	14472

Measles

The first round of subnational measles campaigns vaccinated 1,142,817 children out of 1,323,471 during the period 15–26 July 2018 (an overall coverage rate of 86%). The campaign was conducted in 7 governorates in addition to southern parts of Idleb through DOH Hama, and Ain Arab district through Ar-Raqqa teams. Coordination between, MOH, WHO, UNICEF and MOE, is going on to conduct the second phase of the sub-national campaign from 16-27 September 2018, targeting school children (from 6 year–under 12) across the 7 governorates (Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, rural Damascus, Homs, Hama). The total number of targeted children is 1,452,293.

Suspected typhoid, Aresha camp, Al Hassakeh Governorate

Number of reported suspected cases Typhoid dropped to 18 cases in week 34. A field investigation visit has been conducted by WHO team to test the quality of drinking water in Aresha camp, WHO is planning to increase the awareness of IDPs for water borne diseases by deployment of 4 health education teams to provide health education sessions on the mean prevention measures about the principles of personal hygiene and the need to adhere to strict hygiene when preparing and handling food, in addition to provide health education for patients and to emphasis on hands washing after defecation and before preparation food.

Acute bloody Diarrhea in Deir Ezzor

In response to Bloody Diarrhea outbreak in Deir Ezzor; WHO and UNICEF are implementing a campaign for distributing aqua-tablets and raising the awareness of approximately 20,000 households in 20 villages located in the eastern bank of Euphrates River in Deir Ezzor. During week 33 and 34 total number 12,223 households were provided with aqua-tablets and health educations, in addition, health education sessions were also provided in (39) mosques. The outreach teams have conducted also active surveillance for Diarrhea cases and visited physicians and pharmacists. WHO and UNICEF are planning to expand the targeted areas in Almyadin district and to implement the campaign in 16 villages along Euphrates River.

Table-2: Distribution of cases per age group, and by Governorate-week-34, 2018:

Code	age group	Idleb	Hassaka	Raqqa	Sweida	Qunaitra	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Daraa	Damascus	DierEzor	Rural Damascus	Tartous	Grand Total	
AD	< 5	146	90	130	109	50	266	203	107	140	51	251	591	218	55	2,407	5,636
	≥ 5	177	123	70	101	45	646	249	73	69	84	469	599	319	205	3,229	
BD	< 5	0	12	8	6	0	0	0	6	0	3	1	17	0	1	54	77
	≥ 5	0	8	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	23	
AWD	< 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	≥ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AJS	< 5	7	16	37	1	0	1	2	0	14	3	11	82	3	1	178	383
	≥ 5	5	19	33	3	1	16	9	37	9	4	27	23	11	8	205	
ILI	< 5	0	77	4	66	88	297	149	70	90	22	159	523	526	89	2,160	5,821
	≥ 5	0	113	5	59	76	982	157	75	73	89	435	565	710	322	3,661	
AFP	< 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	≥ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SM	< 5	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	0	0	22	25
	≥ 5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	
SMN	< 5	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	21	0	0	29	41
	≥ 5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	3	0	0	12	
SARI	< 5	0	9	11	0	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	27	0	1	63	150
	≥ 5	0	4	13	4	0	22	0	11	1	0	7	22	0	3	87	
Others	< 5	497	27	41	0	0	9	15	1	36	1	1	254	66	1	949	2,337
	≥ 5	328	82	71	1	4	5	41	15	31	4	3	675	128	0	1,388	
Total Sum of < 5		650	232	239	182	138	574	369	193	290	80	425	1,529	813	148	5,862	14,472
Total Sum of ≥ 5		510	351	196	173	127	1,671	456	216	184	181	947	1,892	1,168	538	8,610	
Total		1,160	583	435	355	265	2,245	825	409	474	261	1,372	3,421	1,981	686	14,472	