



Highlights of the week

Surveillance Completeness Rate: Nationally, the proportion of health facilities that reported surveillance data was 92.8% which is above the minimum requirement (80%).

Surveillance Timeliness Rate: Nationwide, the proportion of health facilities that reported the surveillance data timely was above the minimum requirement i.e. 87.1%.

Malaria: A total of 110,805 febrile cases were suspected for malaria and tested either by microscopy or RDT in the week. Of these cases, 12.8% (14,176) were treated for malaria. As compared to last week, there was 1.6% (228 cases) decrement.

Severe Acute Malnutrition: A total of 4,916 cases with eight deaths were reported with increment of 2.5% (604 cases) as compared to last week.

Measles: A total of 106 cases were reported and measles suspected outbreak threshold was surpassed in twenty five woredas as of the week.

Meningitis: A total of 47 suspected meningitis cases with three deaths were reported.

Anthrax: A total of 22 suspected anthrax cases without death were reported during the week.

Rabies Exposure: A total of 89 exposure cases without death were reported which was 21.9% (26 exposure cases) lower than the last week.

Maternal Death: A total of 30 maternal deaths were reported from 28 reporting sites.

Zero Reports: Zero suspected cases of avian human influenza, drancunculiasis, NNT, pandemic influenza, small pox, hemorrhagic fever, SARS and yellow fever were reported during the week.

Acute Watery Diarrhea Outbreak: Acute watery diarrhea outbreak is ongoing in some woredas of Somali and Tigray Regions and no case was reported during the week.

Strengthening Public Health Emergency Management: As part of strengthening public health emergency management vaccine preventable diseases surveillance and response and climate sensitive diseases surveillance sentinel sites supportive supervision and acute water diarrhea outbreak post epidemic assessment is started in Oromia Region.

PHEOC SOP Revision Workshop: PHEOC draft SOP was revised from April 3-5, 2018.



I. Introduction

This Epidemiological Weekly Bulletin serves to provide key information on public health emergency management activities, and summarizes surveillance data and performance on epidemic prone diseases and other public health emergencies. The bulletin mainly includes surveillance data of week 13 of 2018 and daily phone communication, line list reports of outbreaks for week 14 of 2018. It highlights the surveillance completeness and timeliness across the regions, trends of diseases under surveillance, cluster of cases and events, ongoing outbreaks and responses undertaken at all levels in Ethiopia. The numbers of disease specific cases indicated in this issue of bulletin are subject to change due to on-going receiving late weekly surveillance data and retrospective verification of data from outbreak areas.

II. National Public Health Surveillance Data Summary

Table 1: Comparison of surveillance data by week, week 12 and 13, 2018, Ethiopia.

Indicators/diseases/conditions	2018		
	Week 12	Week 13	% Change
Percent of Health Facility reported	92.0%	92.8%	0.8
Percent of Health Facility reported timely	86.9%	87.1%	0.2
Total Malaria Confirmed and Clinical	14,404	14,176	-1.6
Typhoid fever	24,094	24,698	2.5
Epidemic Typhus	10,545	10,595	0.5
Dysentery	6,541	6,339	-3.1
Severe Acute Malnutrition	4517	4916	8.8
Suspected Measles	151	106	-29.8
Rabies exposure	114	89	-21.9
Suspected Meningitis	43	47	9.3
Relapsing Fever	23	42	82.6
Suspected Anthrax	24	22	-8.3
Maternal Death	19	30	57.9
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	15	14	-6.7
Acute Watery Diarrhea	0	0	0.0
Neonatal Tetanus	2	0	-100.0
Avian Human Influenza	0	0	0.0
Polio	0	0	0.0
Dracunculiasis/Guinea worm	0	0	0.0
Pandemic Influenza	0	0	0.0
SARS	0	0	0.0
Small pox	0	0	0.0
Yellow Fever	0	0	0.0
Viral hemorrhagic fever	0	0	0.0

III. Public Health Surveillance Reporting Completeness and Timeliness Rates

A. Public Health Surveillance Reporting Completeness Rate

The national surveillance completeness rate was 92.8% in the week which is above the minimum requirement (80%) and all regions had achieved above the minimum requirement except Harari (0.0%) Region (Fig 1).

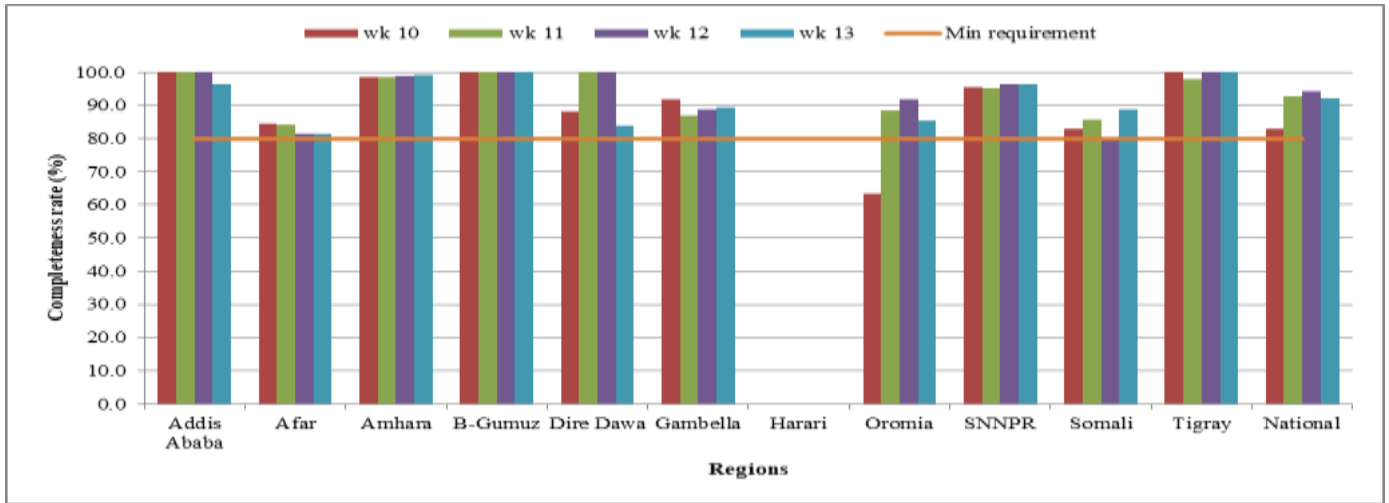


Figure 1: Surveillance data completeness rate by regions, week 10-13, 2018, Ethiopia.

B. Public Health Surveillance Reporting Timeliness Rate

During the week the national surveillance data reporting timeliness rate was 87.1% which is above the minimum requirement and all regions except Harari (0.0%), Diredawa (0.0%) and Oromia (74.9%) had achieved above the minimum requirement, 80%.

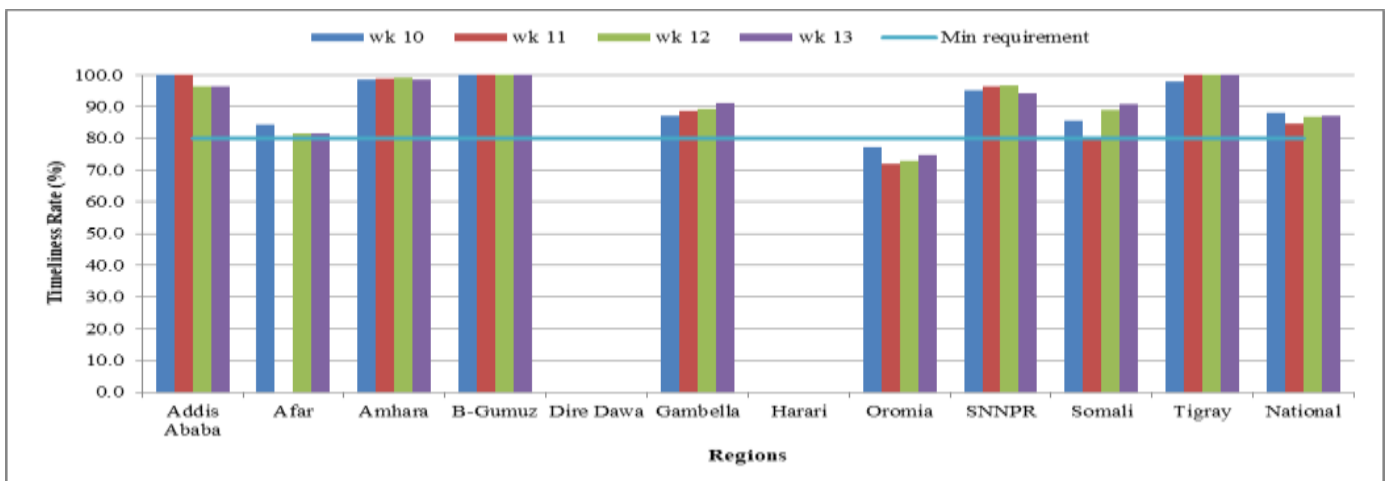


Figure 2: Surveillance data completeness rate by regions, week 10-13, 2018, Ethiopia.



IV. Diseases/Conditions under Surveillance Updates

1. Malaria

During the week a total of 110,805 health facilities visitors were suspected and examined for malaria of which 12.8% (14,176) cases were treated as malaria which was 1.6% (228 cases) lower than the last week. Plasmodium falciparum contributes the highest portion of the cases reported during the week, 71.5% (9,518 cases) of the cases nationally and 96.4%, 92.4% and 87.5% in Somali, Gambella and Afar Regions respectively. The number of cases reported in 2018 is still lower than the number of cases reported in the last two years.

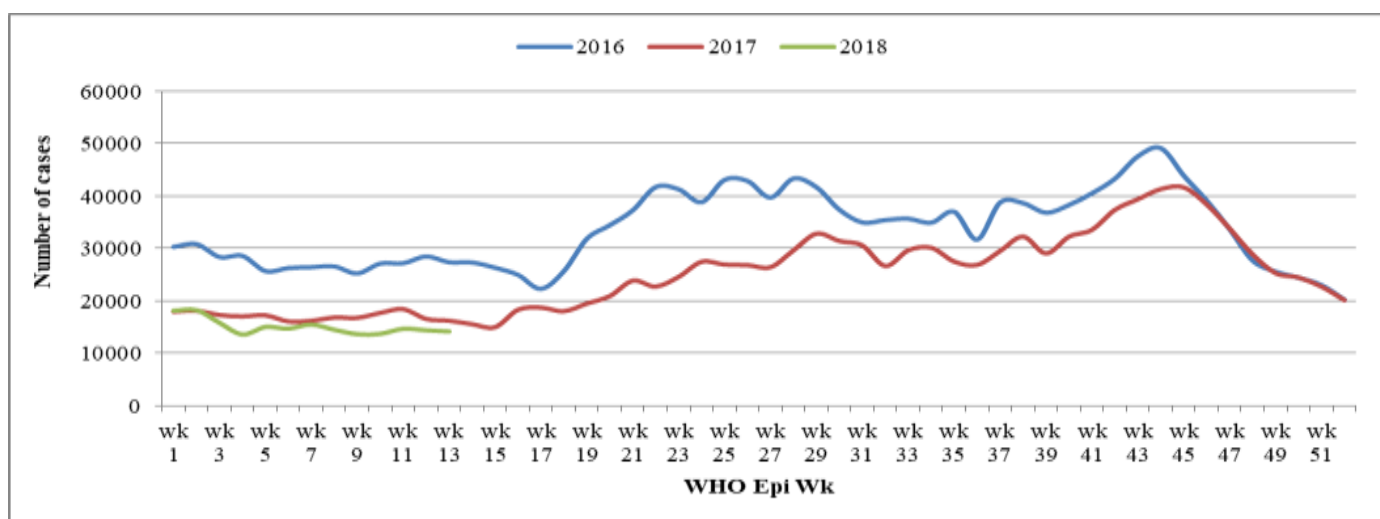


Figure 3: National malaria (clinical and laboratory confirmed) trend by week from 2016-2018, Ethiopia.

Cascading the malaria cases to regions, 23.7% (3,356 cases), 17.80 (2,410 cases) and 10.6% (1,501 cases) were reported from SNNP, Amhara and B-Gumuz Regions respectively during the week.

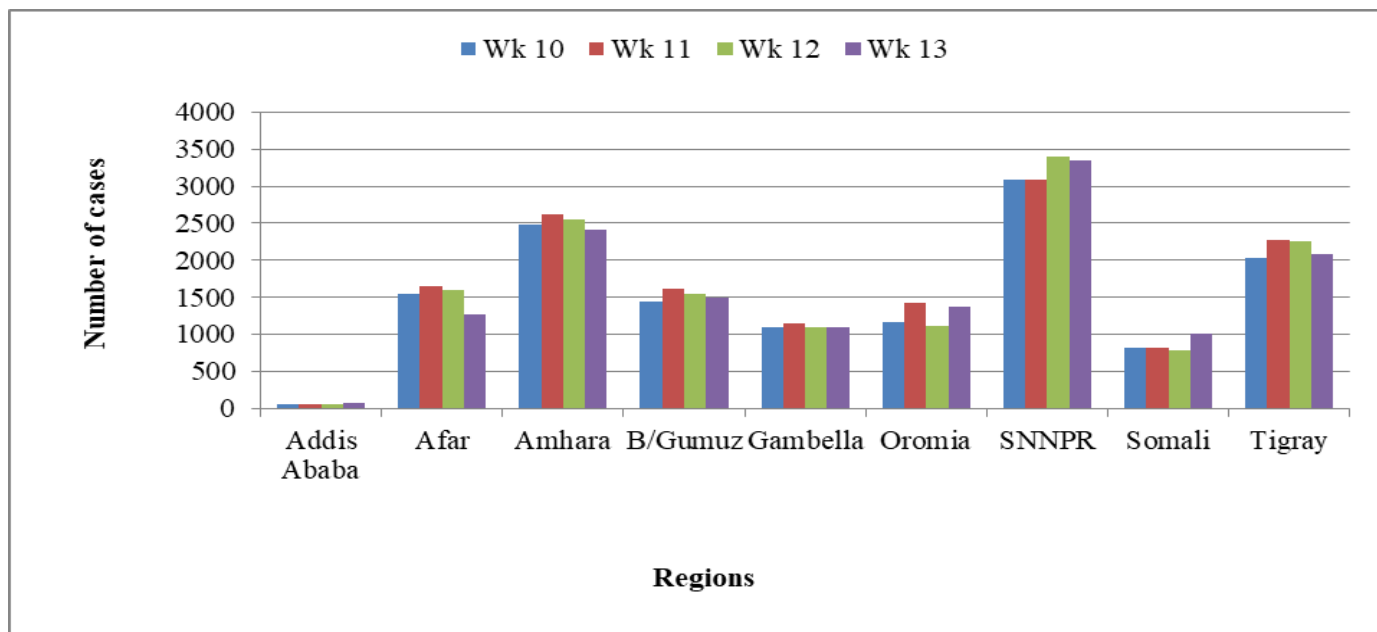


Figure 4: Regional malaria cases distribution, week 10-13, 2018, Ethiopia.

A total of 861 cases (6.1%) of malaria were treated clinically nationwide while 67.2% and 6.8% were treated clinically in Somali and Gambella Regions respectively. The clinically treated malaria cases during the week is slightly above the national recommendation at national level and in Somali and Gambella Regions. The nationwide malaria slide positivity rate during the week is 12.0% while 41.4%, 37.9% and 32.7% in Gambella, Somali and Afar Regions respectively.

2. Suspected Meningitis

During the week, a total of 47 suspected meningitis cases with three deaths were reported from Oromia (22 cases), SNNP (8 cases), Addis Ababa (8 cases), Amhara (5 cases), B-Gumuz (2 cases) and Tigray (2 cases). The suspected cases reported during the week were higher than the suspected cases during the same week of the last two years cases.



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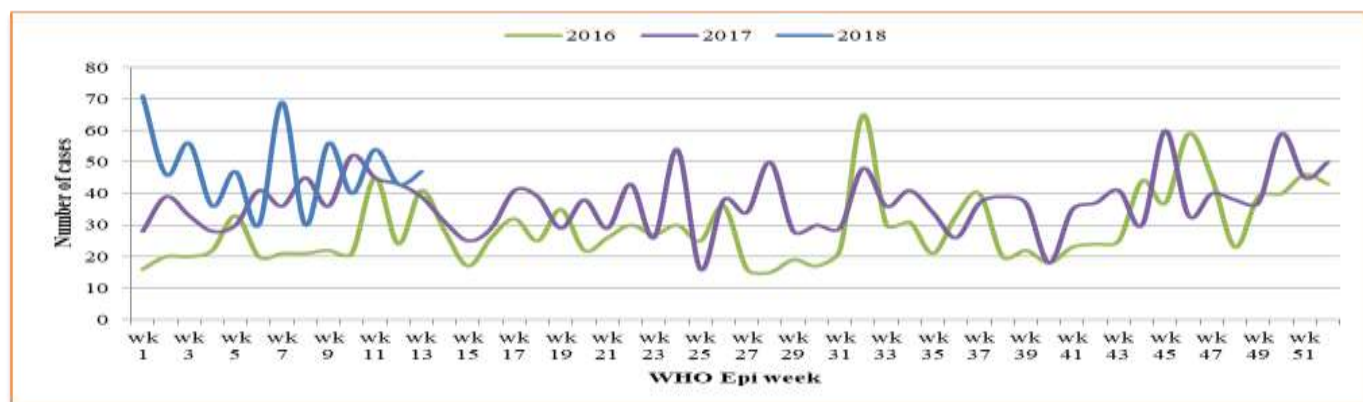


Figure 5: Trend of suspected meningitis cases over week, 2016-2018, Ethiopia.

Table 2: Suspected meningitis cases and deaths distribution by reporting sites, week 13, 2018, Ethiopia.

Region	Zone	Reporting sites	Suspected cases	Death
Oromia	West Hararge	Chiro Hospital	4	0
Oromia	Jimma	Agaro	3	0
Addis Ababa	Yeka	Dagmawi Menelik Hospital	3	0
Oromia	West Shewa	Gojo Hospital	3	0
SNNPR	Halaba	Halaba Hospital	3	0
Addis Ababa	Gulele	St. Paulos Hospital	3	0
Amhara	Oromiya	Kemise General Hospital	3	0
Oromia	Bale	Goba Town	2	0
Oromia	Arsi	Merti	2	0
Benishangul-Gumuz	Metekel	Pawe Hospital	2	2
Amhara	East Gojjam	Baso Liben	1	0
SNNPR	Halaba	Besheno HSP	1	0
SNNPR	Segen	Gedola Hospital	1	0
Oromia	West Hararge	Gelemso Hospital	1	0
Oromia	East Wellega	Gida Ayana	1	0
Oromia	West Shewa	Gindeberet Hospital	1	0
SNNPR	Hawassa Town	Hawassa Referral Hospital	1	0
Tigray	Western Tigray	Humera Town	1	0
SNNPR	South Omo	Jinka Zonal Hospital	1	1
Tigray	South Tigray	Korem Town	1	0
Addis Ababa	Lideta	Tikur Anbesa	1	0
SNNPR	Siliti	Werabie Hospital	1	0
Oromia	Horo Gudru Wellega	Shambu Hospital	1	0
Addis Ababa	Lideta	Lideta Woreda09	1	0
Amhara	West Gojjam	North Mecha	1	0
Grand Total			47	3

3. Dysentery

During the week, a total of 6,339 dysentery cases without death were reported showing 3.1% (202 cases) decrement as compared to last week. The number of cases reported during the week is lower than the same weeks of the last two years cases with a tendency to decrease.

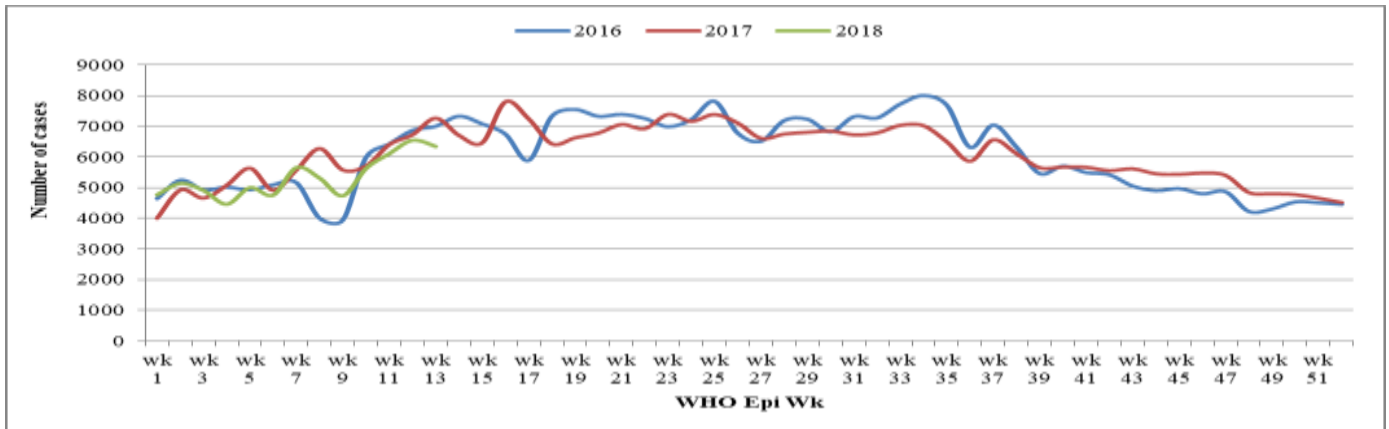


Figure 6: Dysentery cases trend by week, 2016-2018, Ethiopia.

Oromia Region reported highest number of cases (1,840 cases) followed by Amhara Region (1,443 cases) and SNNP Region (1,119 cases) during the week.

4. Typhoid Fever

During the week, a total of 24,698 cases of typhoid fever without death were reported which was 2.5% (604 cases) higher than the last week. The typhoid fever cases reported during the week is higher than the same weeks of the last two years.

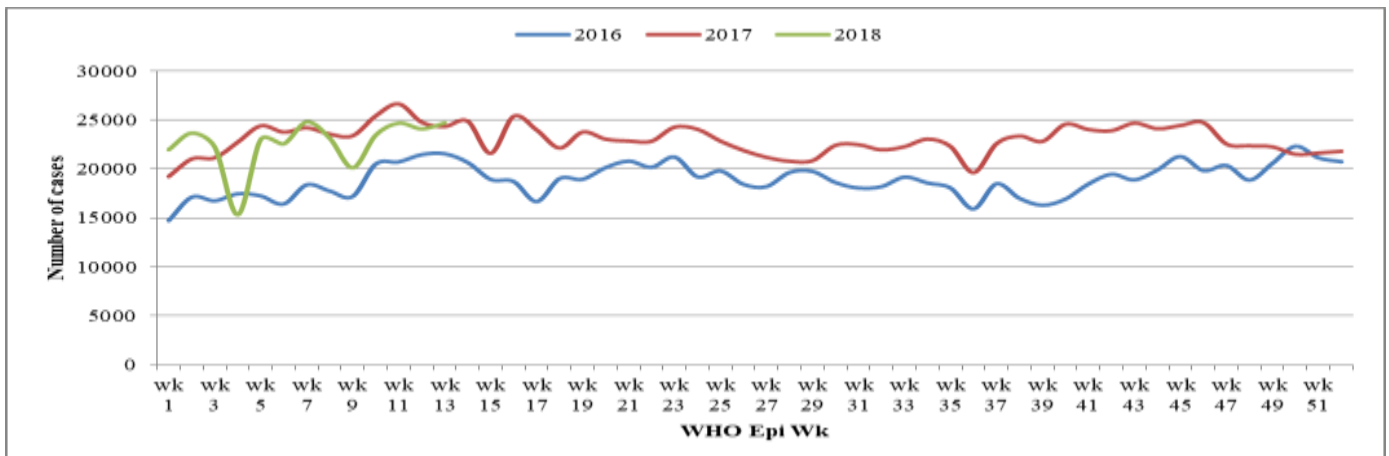


Figure 7: Typhoid fever cases trend by week, 2016-2018, Ethiopia.

SNNP Region reported highest number of cases (9,792 cases) followed by Oromia Region (6,181 cases) and Addis Ababa City Administration (3,584 cases) during the week.

5. Relapsing Fever

A total of 42 cases of relapsing fever without death were reported during the week which was 82.6% (19 cases) higher than the last week. The number of cases reported during the week is lower than the number of cases reported during the same week of the last two years.

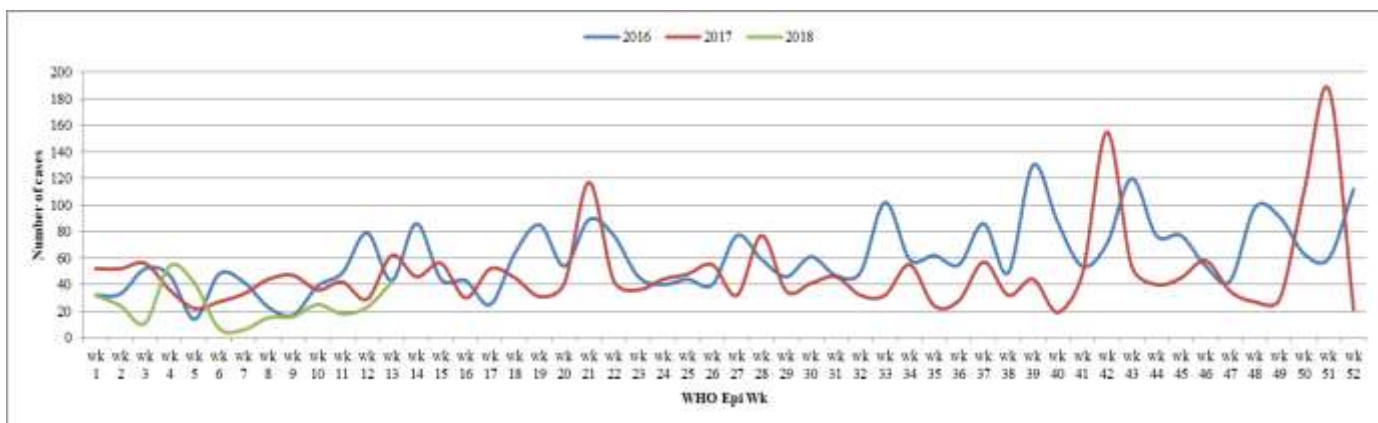


Figure 8: Relapsing fever cases trend by week, 2016-2018, Ethiopia.

Addis Ababa City Administration reported highest number of cases (19 cases) followed by Afar Region (17 cases) and Tigray Region (5 cases) during the week.

6. Epidemic Typhus

A total of 10,595 cases of epidemic typhus without death were reported during the week, which was 0.5% (50 cases) higher than the last week. The number of cases reported during 2018 are continued to be higher than the number of cases reported during the similar weeks of 2017 and 2016 with a tendency to increase.

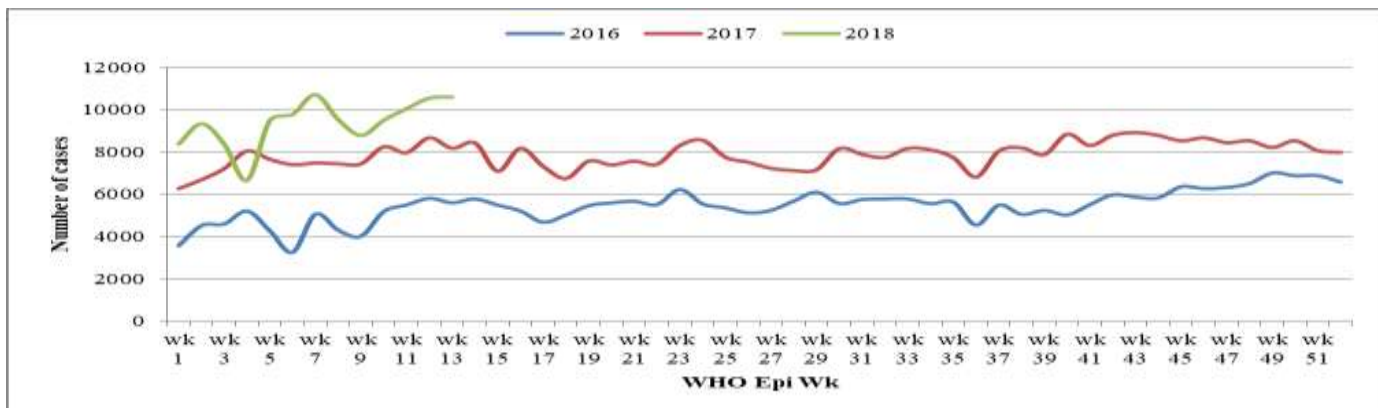


Figure 9: Epidemic typhus cases trend by week, 2016-2018, Ethiopia.

SNNP Region reported highest number of cases (3,519 cases) followed by Addis Ababa City Administration (3,178 cases) and Amhara Region (1,875 cases) during the week.

7. Severe Acute Malnutrition

During the week, a total of 4,916 cases with eight deaths were reported which showed 8.8% (399 cases) increment as compared to last week. The severe acute malnutrition cases reported during the week were lower than the number of cases reported during the same week of 2016 but higher than the number of cases in 2017.

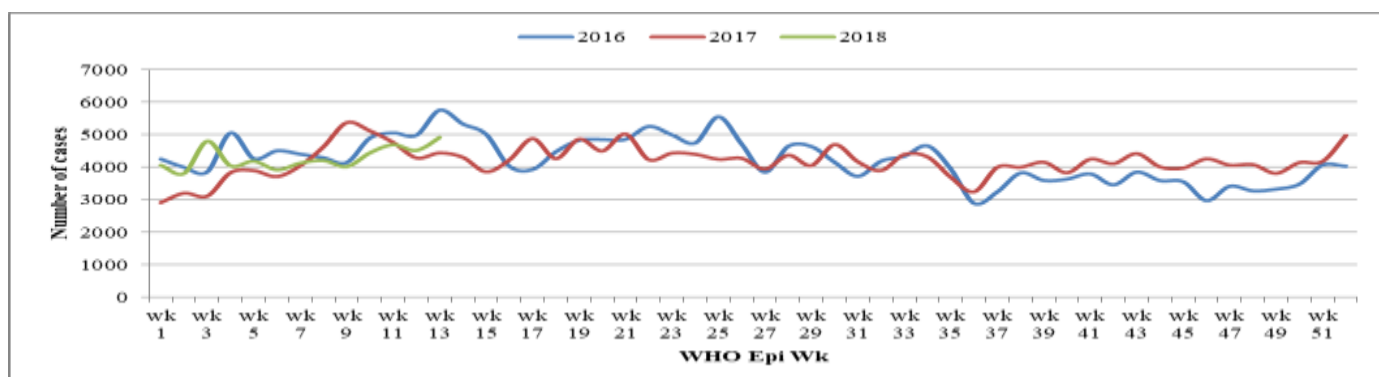


Figure 10: Severe acute malnutrition cases trend by week, 2016-2018, Ethiopia.

About 435 (8.8%) of the total reported SAM cases were treated in patient during the week nationally.

Oromia Region reported highest number of cases (2,064 cases) followed by Somali Region (923 cases) and SNNP Region (822 cases) during the week.

The top ten severe acute malnutrition leading woredas during the last one month (week 10-13) were from Oromia and Somali Regions.

Table 3: Top ten severe acute malnutrition cases reporting woredas, week 10-13, 2018, Ethiopia.

Region	Zone	Reporting sites	wk 10	wk 11	wk 12	wk 13	Grand Total
Oromia	East Hararge	Bedeno	41	54	34	111	240
Oromia	West Hararge	Chiro Zuriya	34	39	14	79	166
Somali	Afder	ElKare	44	49	22	55	170
Oromia	East Hararge	Fedis	25	73	41	91	230
Somali	Shabeele	Kalafo	53	41	46	39	179
Oromia	East Hararge	Midega Tole	28	54	41	37	160
Oromia	West Arsi	Shala	62	58	57	54	231
Oromia	West Arsi	Shashemene Rural	36	74	79	87	276
Oromia	West Arsi	Siraro	98	78	75	89	340
Somali	Shabeele	EastImey	54	51	56	0	161
Grand Total			475	571	465	642	2153



8. Scabies

During the week a total of 3,140 cases were reported which is 92.8% (2,913 cases) lower than the last week. Amhara Region reported highest number of cases (1,549 cases) followed by Oromia Region (744 cases) and SNNP Region (516 cases) during the week.

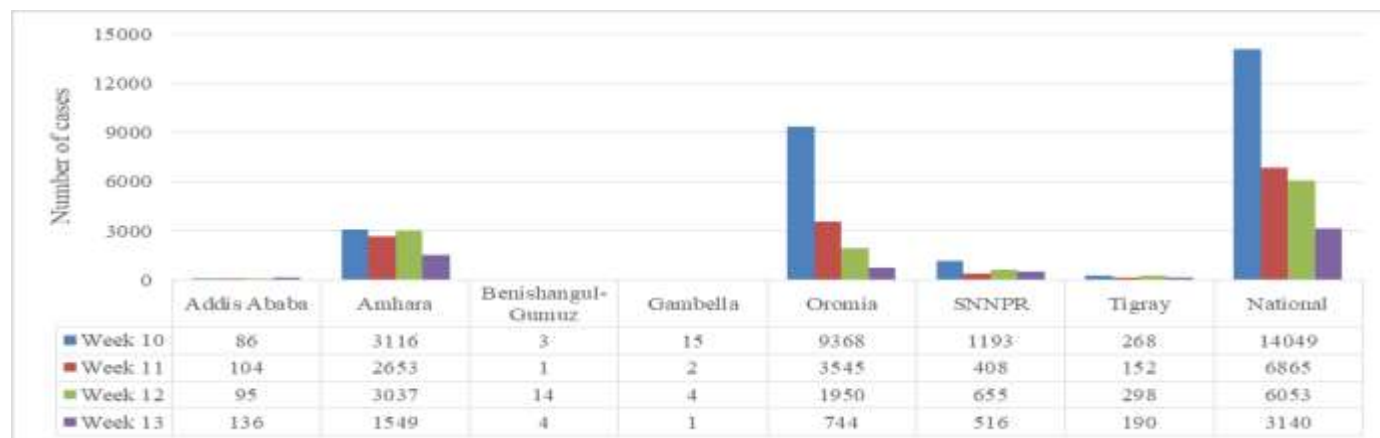


Figure 11: Scabies cases distribution and trend by Region, week 10-13, 2018, Ethiopia.

9. Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)

During the week a total of 14 suspected AFP cases were reported which was 6.7% (one suspected case) lower than the number of the suspected cases during the last week.

Table 4: Distribution of acute flaccid paralysis cases by reporting woredas, week 13, 2018, Ethiopia.

Region	Zone	Reporting sites	Suspected cases	Death
Oromia	Adama Special Town	Adama Town	2	0
Benishangul-Gumuz	Assosa	Assosa Rural	1	0
Amhara	Awi	Dangla Zuria	1	0
Oromia	Guji	Dima	1	0
Gambella	Agnuwak	Gambella Hospital	1	0
Oromia	Bale	Ginir Town	1	0
Amhara	East Gojjam	Gozamin	1	0
Oromia	Jimma Spe Town	Jimma Spe Town	1	0
Oromia	Jimma	Limu Hospital	1	0
Amhara	North Gondar	Metema	1	0
Amhara	North Shewa	Moretna Juru	3	0
Grand Total			14	0

10. Suspected Anthrax

A total of 22 suspected anthrax cases without death were reported from Amhara and Tigray Regions during the week which is 8.3% (2 suspected cases) lower than the number of suspected cases during the last week.

Table 5: Distribution of suspected anthrax cases and deaths by woredas, week 13, 2018, Ethiopia.

Region	Zone	Reporting sites	Suspected cases	Death
Amhara	South Wollo	Sayinit	7	0
Amhara	Wag Himra	Sehale Seyemt	3	0
Amhara	North Gondar	Tselemet	3	0
Amhara	South Gonder	Sedie Muja	3	0
Amhara	North Gondar	Jan Amora	2	0
Amhara	East Gojjam	Enemay	1	0
Tigray	North Western Tigray	Lelay Adiabo	1	0
Tigray	Mekele Especial Zone	South & North Mekele	1	0
Amhara	Wag Himra	Zikwala	1	0
Grand Total			22	0

11. Suspected Measles

During the week, a total of 106 suspected measles cases without death were reported and as compared to last week there was 29.8% (45 suspected cases) decrement. Measles suspected outbreak threshold was surpassed in twenty five woredas based on the national outbreak threshold criteria (woreda that reported greater than five suspected cases over the last four weeks, 10-13 weeks).



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Table 6: Woredas in which suspected measles outbreak threshold is surpassed as of week 13, 2018, Ethiopia.

Region	Zone	Reporting sites	Suspected cases				Grand total
			wk 10	wk 11	wk 12	wk 13	
Somali	Korahe	Shilabo	6	4	7	9	26
Addis Ababa	Gulele	Gulele Woreda03	4	2	5	7	18
Somali	Faafan	Aw-Bare	0	0	0	5	5
Somali	Jarar	Gashamo	0	4	7	5	16
Oromia	Shashamane Town	Shashamane Town	-	0	0	5	5
Amhara	North Wollo	Bugna	0	7	0	4	11
Addis Ababa	Bole	Bole Woreda14	0	1	3	4	8
Benishangul-Gumuz	Assosa	Menge	1	4	4	3	12
Addis Ababa	Bole	Bole Woreda10	1	0	1	3	5
Somali	Doollo	Warder	0	0	5	2	7
Addis Ababa	Chirkos	Kirkos Woreda06	1	0	2	2	5
Addis Ababa	Nefas Silk Lafto	Nefas Silk Lafto Woreda03	0	5	0	2	7
Addis Ababa	Yeka	Yeka Woreda06	1	3	1	2	7
Addis Ababa	Yeka	Yeka Woreda13	0	12	6	2	20
Somali	Liben	Dolo Odo	4	0	1	1	6
Amhara	East Gojjam	Gozamin	5	1	0	1	7
Tigray	North Western Tigray	Laelay Adiabo	0	0	4	1	5
Oromia	Sebeta Town	Sebeta Town	3	1	0	1	5
Addis Ababa	Arada	Arada Woreda07	0	2	3	1	6
Somali	Doollo	Danot	0	0	17	0	17
Amhara	North Gondar	Tach Armacho	0	0	5	0	5
Somali	Shabeele	Gode Rural	0	0	10	0	10
Addis Ababa	Arada	Arada Woreda02	2	1	2	0	5
Addis Ababa	Kolfe Keraniyo	Kolfe Keraniyo Woreda06	1	4	3	0	8
Addis Ababa	Nefas Silk Lafto	Nefas Silk Lafto Woreda06	3	2	0	0	5
Grand Total			32	53	86	60	231

Note: “-“ = the woreda has not reported during the week

12. Rabies Exposure

A total of 89 exposure cases without death were reported during the week which was 21.9% (26 exposure cases) lower than the last week exposure cases.

Table 7: Distribution of suspected rabies exposure cases and deaths by reporting sites, week 13 of 2018, Ethiopia.

Region	Zone	Reporting sites	Exposure cases	Death
Tigray	North Western Tigray	Shire Enida Silase Town	18	0
Benishangul-Gumuz	Assosa	Assosa Hospital	9	0
Tigray	Mekele Especial Zone	South & North Mekele	8	0
Tigray	Central Tigray	Adwa Town	7	0
Tigray	North Western Tigray	Shiraro Town	6	0
Addis Ababa	Chirkos	Kirkos Woreda11	6	0
Tigray	Eastern Tigray	Wekero Town	5	0
Tigray	Central Tigray	Akisum Town	4	0
Tigray	South East	Degua Tembien	4	0
Tigray	South Tigray	Korem Town	4	0
Oromia	West Arsi	Adaba	3	0
Oromia	Shashamane Town	Shashamane Town	3	0
Oromia	West Shewa	Gojo Hospital	2	0
Tigray	Eastern Tigray	Adi Girat Town	1	0
Amhara	North Shewa	Asagert	1	0
Oromia	Qeleme Wellega	Dambi Dolo Hospital	1	0
Amhara	North Shewa	Debrebrehan Hospital	1	0
Amhara	North Shewa	Enat Hospital	1	0
Tigray	Western Tigray	Humera Town	1	0
Tigray	North Western Tigray	Lelay Adiabo	1	0
Oromia	Qeleme Wellega	Seyo	1	0
Addis Ababa	Addis Ketema	Addis Ketema Woreda09	1	0
Addis Ababa	Yeka	Yeka Woreda08	1	0
Grand Total			89	0

13. Maternal Death

During the week a total of 30 maternal deaths were reported from 28 reporting sites of Oromia Region (12 deaths), Amhara Region (8 deaths), Addis Ababa (3 deaths), Dire Dawa (2 deaths), Tigray Region (2 deaths), SNNP Region (2 deaths) and Gambella Region (1 death).



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Table 8: Distribution of maternal deaths by reporting sites, week 13 of 2018, Ethiopia.

Region	Zone	Reporting sites	Death
Dire Dawa	Dire Dewa	Dilchora Hospital	2
Oromia	Jimma Spe Town	Jimma Spe Town	2
Oromia	Guji	Adola Hospital	1
Amhara	North Gondar	Alefa	1
SNNPR	Segen	Amaro	1
Amhara	North Wollo	Bugna	1
Oromia	East Hararge	Chinakesen	1
Oromia	Qeleme Wellega	Dale Sedi	1
Amhara	South Gonder	Dera	1
Amhara	South Gonder	Estea	1
Addis Ababa	Chirkos	Gandi Mem Hos[pital]	1
Oromia	Qeleme Wellega	Gawo Qebe	1
Amhara	North Gondar	Gondar Zuriya	1
Oromia	Horo Gudru Wellega	Hababo Guduru	1
Oromia	East Hararge	Jarso	1
Tigray	Central Tigray	Lailay Mayichewu	1
Gambella	Mejenger	Mengesh	1
Oromia	East Hararge	Meyu Muleke	1
Amhara	West Gojjam	Quarit	1
Amhara	South Wollo	Sayinit	1
Amhara	West Gojjam	Sekela	1
Oromia	South West Shewa	St.Luke Hospital	1
Oromia	Borena	Teltele	1
SNNPR	Dawuro	Tercha Town	1
Addis Ababa	Lideta	Tikur Anbesa	1
Oromia	Guji	Wadara	1
Tigray	Western Tigray	Welqayet	1
Addis Ababa	Lideta	Lideta Woreda09	1
Grand Total			30

14. Other Immediately Notifiable Diseases/Conditions

During the week zero suspected cases of avian human influenza, drancunculiasis, neonatal tetanus, pandemic influenza, small pox, hemorrhagic fever, SARS and yellow fever were reported.

IV. Diseases/Conditions Outbreaks

1. Acute Watery Diarrhea Outbreak

Acute watery diarrhea outbreak is ongoing in some woredas of Tigray Region and Somali Region and no case was reported during the week.

In order to learn a lesson from the outbreak investigation and response, post epidemic assessment is started in Oromia Region.

Rumor collection through toll free phone, 8335 and new PHEOC E-mail, ephieoc@gmail.com in addition to daily case and death due to AWD report collection from the affected areas is maintained at the PHEOC.



V. Other Activities

1. Vaccine Preventable Diseases Surveillance and Response and Climate Sensitive Diseases Surveillance Sentinel Sites Supportive Supervision

As part of strengthening public health emergency management system supportive supervision of selected zones and woredas of Oromia Region is started. Woredas and zones with low surveillance performances indicators of vaccine preventable diseases and selected areas for climate sensitive diseases surveillance will be covered.

2. PHEOC SOP Revision Workshop

A draft PHEOC SOP was revised by technical inputs of experts from US CDC, Public Health Emergency UK, National Disaster Risk Management Commission, US Forest Service International Programs, African CDC, WHO, UNICEF and EPHI during workshop held in EPHI Training Center from April 3-5, 2018.

3. Weekly Epidemiological Feedback

Weekly epidemiological surveillance data feedback were prepared by regional focals and communicated to the respective regions.

Aknowledgements

Many thanks go to all regional states health bureau, zonal health departments, woreda health offices and governmental and nongovernmental health facilities for sharing to national PHEM their respective regional weekly surveillance data, data managers of EPHI/cPHEM for compiling all regional surveillance data and all national PHEM officers for their close follow-up and sharing updates. Additionally, the center would like to extend its gratitude to partners including US CDC, African CDC, WHO, UNICEF, PHE UK, Carter Center and MSF.



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Center for Public Health Emergency Management**

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