



New cases for EPI - Week 27

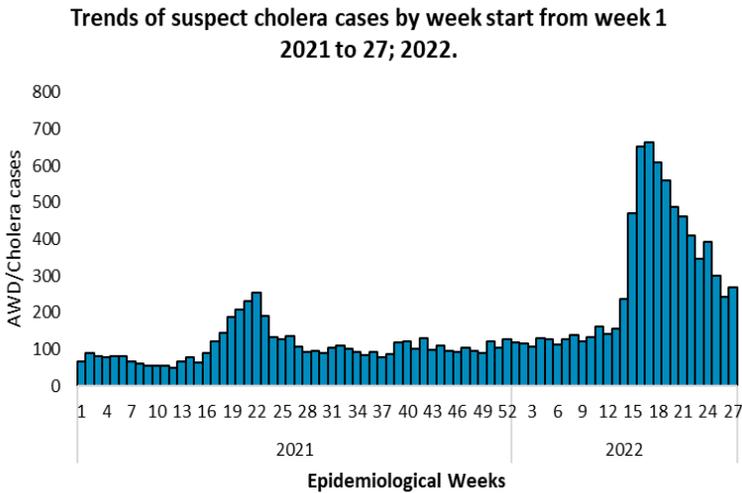
- 269 new cholera cases reported from 22 districts
- 92 severe cases
- 5 deaths reported in reporting this week
- 15 stool samples tested, 8 of them were confirmed *Vibrio cholerae* 01 Ogawa by culture

Cumulative cases (Since 1st – 27th weeks in 2022)

- 7795 cumulative cases (54.53% children below 2 years)
- 37 cumulative deaths (CFR 0.47%)
- 2287 severe cases (50.50% children below 2 years)
- 149 total confirmed *V. Cholerae* 01 Ogawa by culture
- 24 total districts affected

Fig 1. Epidemiological curve for cholera in Somalia week 1-27; 2022

Table 1 showing distribution of cholera cases by state

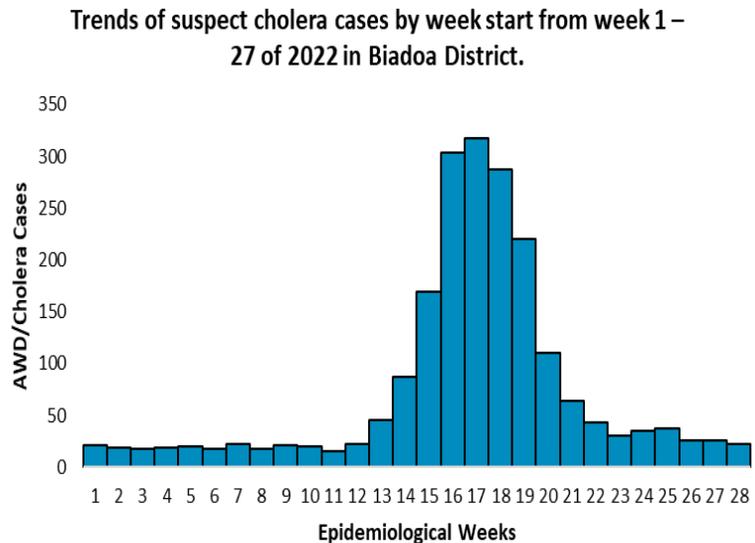


State	Cases (week 26)	Death's (week 26) (CFR%)	Cases (week 27)	Deaths (week 27) (CFR%)	Cumulative cases (week 1-27)	Cumulative deaths (week 1-27) (CFR%)
Banadir	134	2 (1.5%)	142	4 (2.8%)	3898	30 (0.8%)
Southwest	83	0 (0.0%)	88	1 (1.1%)	3079	4 (0.1%)
Hirshabelle	25	0 (0.0%)	39	0 (0.0%)	818	3 (0.4%)
Total	242	2 (0.8%)	269	5 (1.9%)	7795	37 (0.5%)

Laboratory testing

- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 751 cases were tested in the National Public Health laboratory in Mogadishu of which 149 (19.84%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae*, Oga-wa 01.
- During epidemiological week 27, of the 15 stool samples tested, 8 (53%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae*, Ogawa 01 (table 2). The stool samples that were tested positive during week 27 were collected from Banadir Region.

Fig2: Epi-Curves for AWD/cholera outbreak in Baidoa, Southwest state



State/Region	Test conducted in Week 37			Cumulative cases tested (Weeks 1-27)		
	Negative	Positive	Total	Negative	Positive	Total
Banadir	7	8	15	464	122	576
Southwest	0	0	0	105	15	120
Hirshabelle	0	0	0	13	12	25
Jubaland	0	0	0	20	0	20
Total	7	8	15	602	149	751

Note. Total number of cases reported subject to change after verification by the surveillance team

Fig 3. Epi curve for AWD/Cholera outbreak in Banadir region

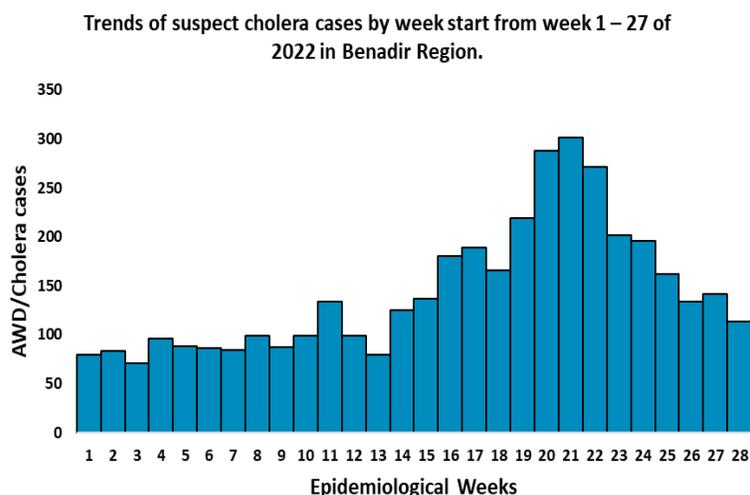


Fig4: Epi curve for AWD/cholera in Jowhar; Hirshabelle state

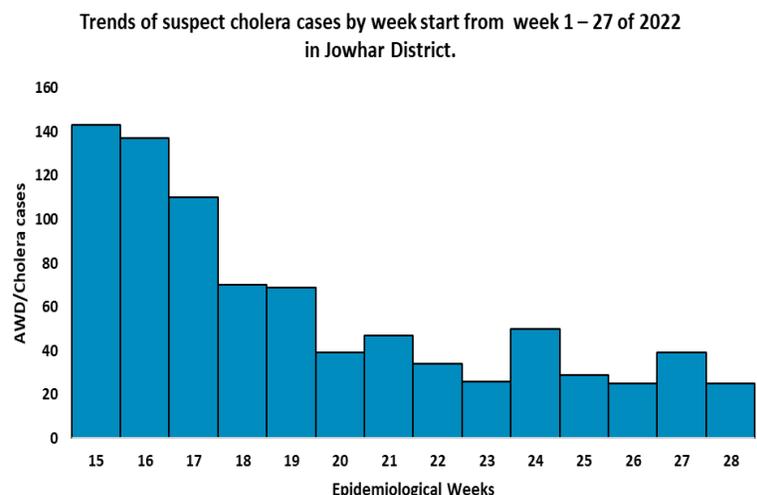
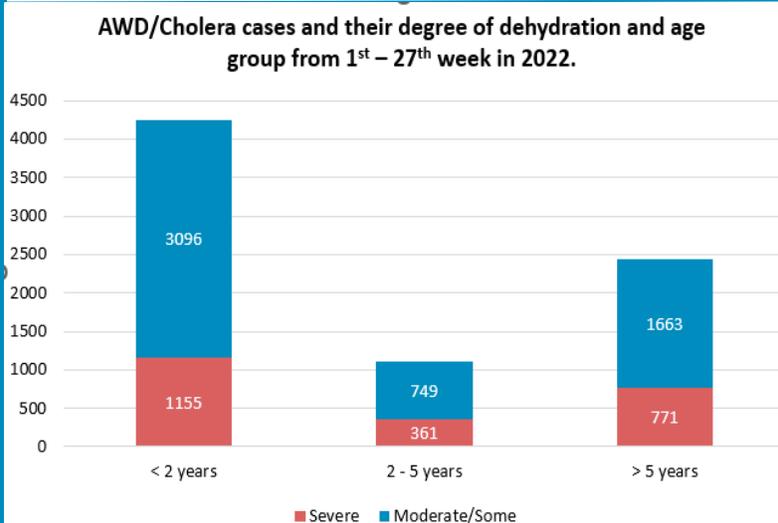


Fig 5 . Bar chart showing number cases by classification in all districts



Case load in cholera treatment facilities

- Cholera cases in drought affected districts are treated in seven treatment facilities. Majority of cases are treated from Banadir, Bayhow and Jowhar Hospital CTC (table 3)

Region	CTC	# New admissions (week 27)	# New deaths (week 27)	Cumulative admissions (week 1-27)	Cumulative deaths (week 1-27)
Banadir	Banadir Hospital CTC	142	4	3898	30
Bay	Bayhaw Hospital CTC	26	0	2033	0
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar Hospital CTC	39	0	818	3
Lower Shabelle	Afgoi Hospital CTC	16	0	560	2
Lower Shabelle	Merka Hospital CTC	16	0	286	0
Bakool	Hudur	19	0	130	0
Lower Shabelle	Bula Marer CTC	11	1	70	2
Total		269	5	7795	37

Completed response activities

- In response to the ongoing cholera outbreak, Health and WASH cluster partners have implemented the activities as summarized in table 4 below

Pillar	Completed activity
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination meetings convened in Southwest state and Banadir Plan for implementation of second round of re-active oral cholera vaccination campaign in 9 districts has been completed
Case management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health cluster has prepositioned essential cholera kits in Baidoa and Marka CTCs. The supplies are adequate to manage 1007 severe cases and 3321 moderate cases
Surveillance and alert verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signals of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) reported by community health workers are investigated and validated by district based rapid response teams Stool samples are routinely collected and sent to the laboratory for culture and sensitivity studies
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygienic kits have been prepositioned in districts currently reporting cases Ministry of Water has built capacity for health workers to chlorinate water sources in Baidoa Shallow wells have been chlorinated in Baidoa
Risk communication and community sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health cluster partners and state-based Ministry of Health have conducted health sensitization sessions targeting people living in IDPs

Response gaps

- The following are the urgent needs for the effective implementation of cholera response activities (table 5)

Pillar	Gaps /urgent needs
Coordination and leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen coordination at national and state level, identify gaps and develop state-based implementation plans
Case management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation support for the cholera treatment facilities including referral of sever cases from the communities Establish ORPs in IDPs and ORTs in health facilities in drought affected districts
Surveillance and alert verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up deployment of district based rapid response teams to investigate alerts and initiate response to true alerts Increase analysis of stool samples using RDTs and bacteriology were available
WASH and IPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of hygienic kits among IDPs Chlorination of water sources in drought affected districts Infection prevention and control implementation in treatment facilities
Risk communication and community sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to scale up risk communication in Baidoa, Afgoi and Jowhar targeting IDPs
Essential medical supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOH to conduct mapping of available cholera kits among partners and advise on distribution plan to avoid over stocking
Oral cholera vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling up reactive Oral cholera vaccination to additional 2 million people at risk of cholera

Note. Total number of cases reported subject to change after verification by the surveillance

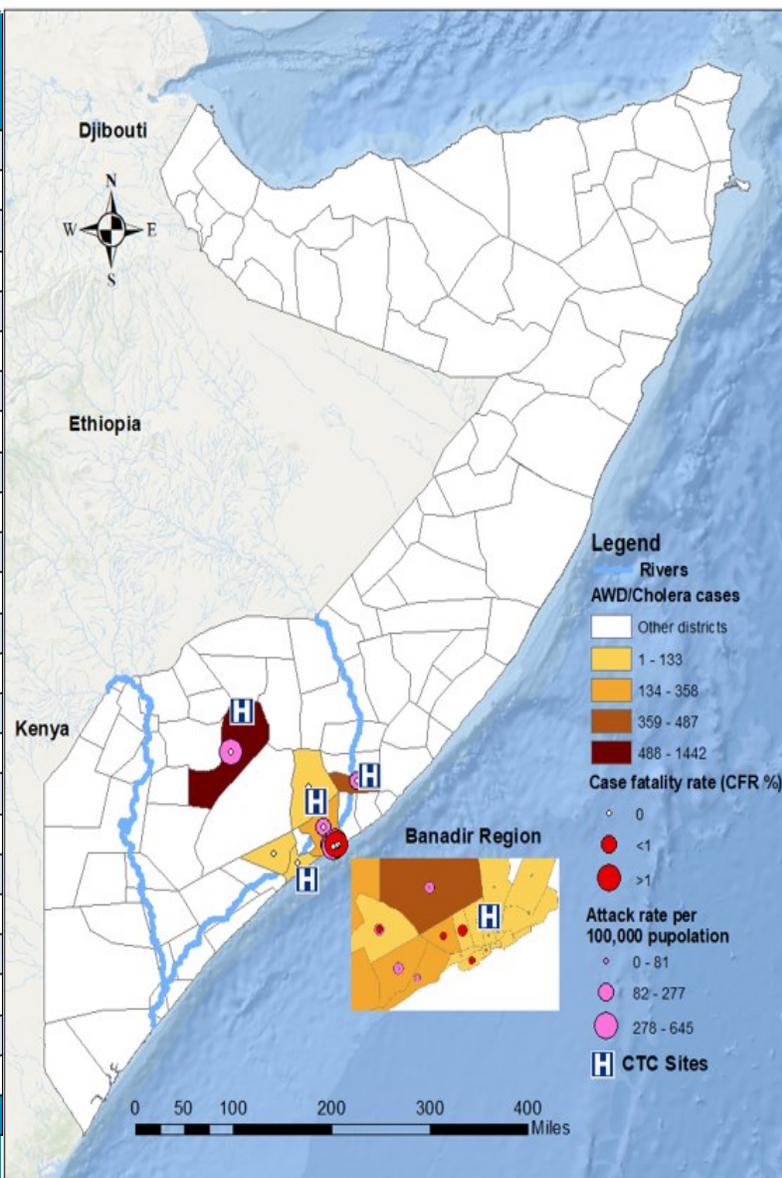
AWD/Cholera outbreak drought affected districts

- The current cholera outbreak in Somalia is a result of increasing number of people who have no access to safe water and proper sanitation due to drought. According to UN OCHA in Somalia, 7.0M people have been affected by drought while 918 200 people have been displaced in their homes. The cholera situation is further driven by high cases of malnutrition among children under 5 years. The current outbreak is a protracted one since 2017 where uninterrupted transmission has been reported especially in Banadir for the past 5 years (figures 1,2,3 and 4).
- Over the past two weeks, the number of cases has increased by 11% in all districts while the number of cholera associated deaths have more than doubled (figure 1 and table 1). However, there was reduction in cases reported in Baidoa (figure 2). In Banadir, the number of cases increased by 5% from 130 to 137 in the last two weeks (figure 3) while in Jowhar, cases increased by 56% from 25 to 39 during the same period (figure 4).
- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 7795 cases of cholera and 37 deaths (CFR 0.47%) have been reported from 24 of the 74 drought affected districts. Of the 7795 cases 54.53% (4251) are children under 2 years (fig 4); 3829 (49.12%) are women and 2287 (29.34%) are severe cases (fig 5). All reported cases did not receive Oral Cholera Vaccine that was administered in cholera risk districts in 2017,2018 and 2019. Since January 2022, the districts reporting the highest number of cases include Baidoa (2033), Daynile (1080), Jowhar (824) and Afgoi (675) (table 5).

Table 6. showing cumulative number of cases, deaths, and attack rates by district

State/Region*	District	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Cumulative deaths (CFR)	Population at risk	Attack rate/100,000 people
Bakool	Hudur	130	0	0.0	157,336	83
Banadir*	Abdul Aziz	19	0	0.0	51,040	37
	Bondere	37	0	0.0	140,872	26
	Daynile	1080	9	0.8	75,499	1430
	Dharkeynley	504	1	0.2	62,968	800
	Hamar Jajab	108	1	0.9	83,706	129
	Hamar Weyne	18	0	0.0	99,783	18
	Hawl Wadag	99	2	2.0	90,118	110
	Heliwa	47	0	0.0	100,038	47
	Hodan	579	2	0.3	164,941	351
	Kahda	237	2	0.8	31,455	753
	Karan	78	0	0.0	283,781	27
	Shibis	17	1	5.9	183,743	9
	Shingani	14	0	0.0	56,143	25
	Waberi	88	0	0.0	117,189	75
Wadajir	625	8	1.3	115,451	541	
Warta Nabada	89	0	0.0	123,536	72	
Yaqshid	124	0	0.0	296,031	42	
Southwest	Baidoa	2033	0	0.0	385,120	528
	Afgoye	675	5	0.7	228,291	296
	Kurtunwarey	70	2	2.9	110,661	63
	Merka	288	0	0.0	326,240	88
	Wanle-weyn	12	1	8.3	263,176	5
Hirshabele	Jowhar	824	3	0.4	368,661	224
Total		7795	37	0.5	3,915,779	199

Fig 6. Map showing distribution of cases and deaths in drought affected districts



For more information , contact the following.

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