

Weekly Situation Report on Influenza like Illness (ILI) Diarrhoea and Cholera in Iraq

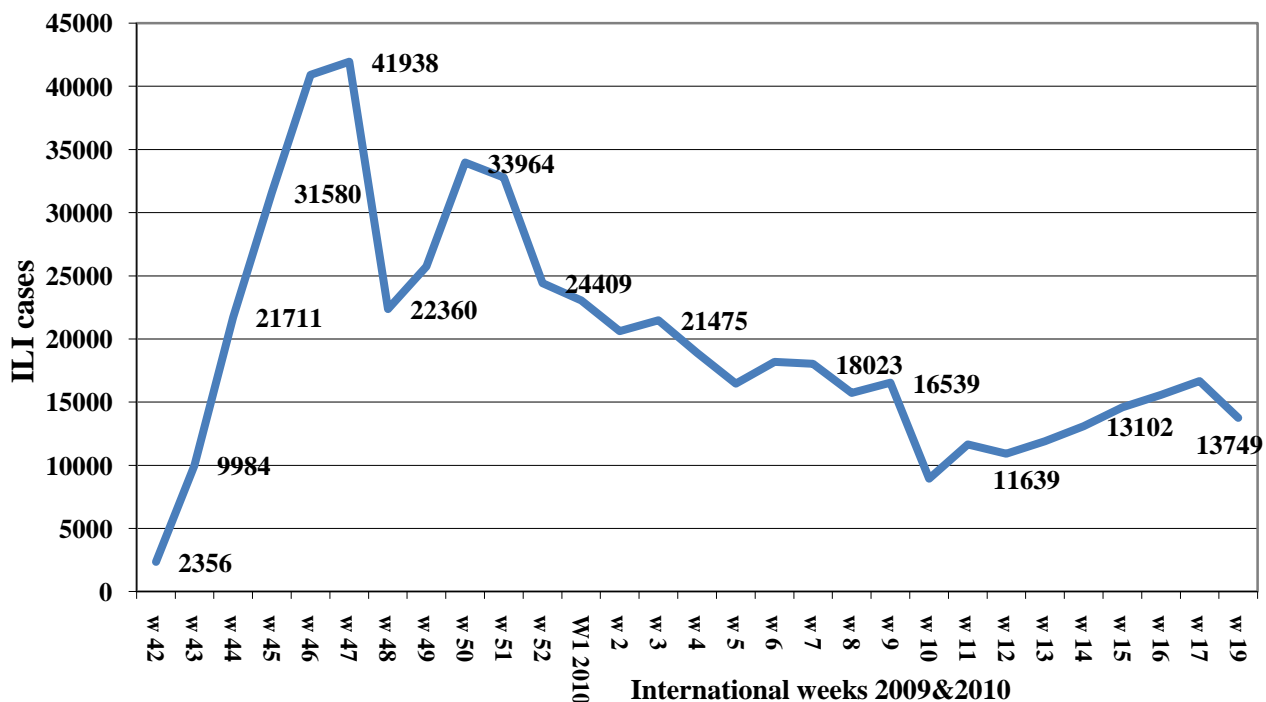
Sitrep no. 130 for international week 19 ending 17 May 2010

1. SUMMARY:

- **Influenza like Illness (ILI)** surveillance has been added to the list of the weekly notifiable illness as of week (42 of the year 2009). During week 19 all 19 DoHs were able to report on time.
 - ILI cases reported up to week 19; were equally distributed between the 2 sexes (50% males and 50 % females).
 - Fig. one below shows that ILI reporting increased from 2356 episodes in week 42 to peak in week 47 with 41938 episodes; this was followed by almost 50% drop in reported cases in weeks 48 and 49, however week 50 & 51 showed another upward trend with 33914 & 32769 reported cases respectively. Since week 51 there was slow but sustained down trend. It is too early to say that the outbreak is over.

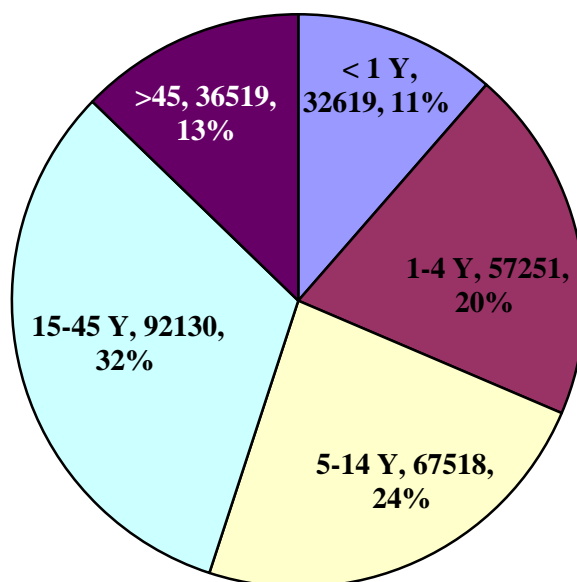
2. Reported ILI by International week, Iraq, week 42-52 year 2009 and up to week 19 2010

Fig. (1) Reported ILI by International weeks, Iraq 2009 and 2010



- 3. Fig. 2 Reported ILI by age groups**, 55% of the cases are among <15 year old children, mostly school children while 32% are among young adults 15-45 years. 13% of cases were reported among those above 45 years of age.

Fig (2) Reported ILI cases, by age group, Iraq, up to Week 19 yr 2010



4. Cholera: No cholera cases were reported from Iraq since the beginning of 2010.

- During week 19 all 19 DOHs reported timely. 10257 surveillance sites out of 19214 sent the weekly Diarrhea disease report on time i.e. 97% completeness and timeliness.
- Total Diarrhea cases reported this week were 19214; out of them 10157 (54%) stool samples were cultured for cholera organism, but none was found positive.
- Out of 10157 stool specimens cultured, none was positive for cholera organism.

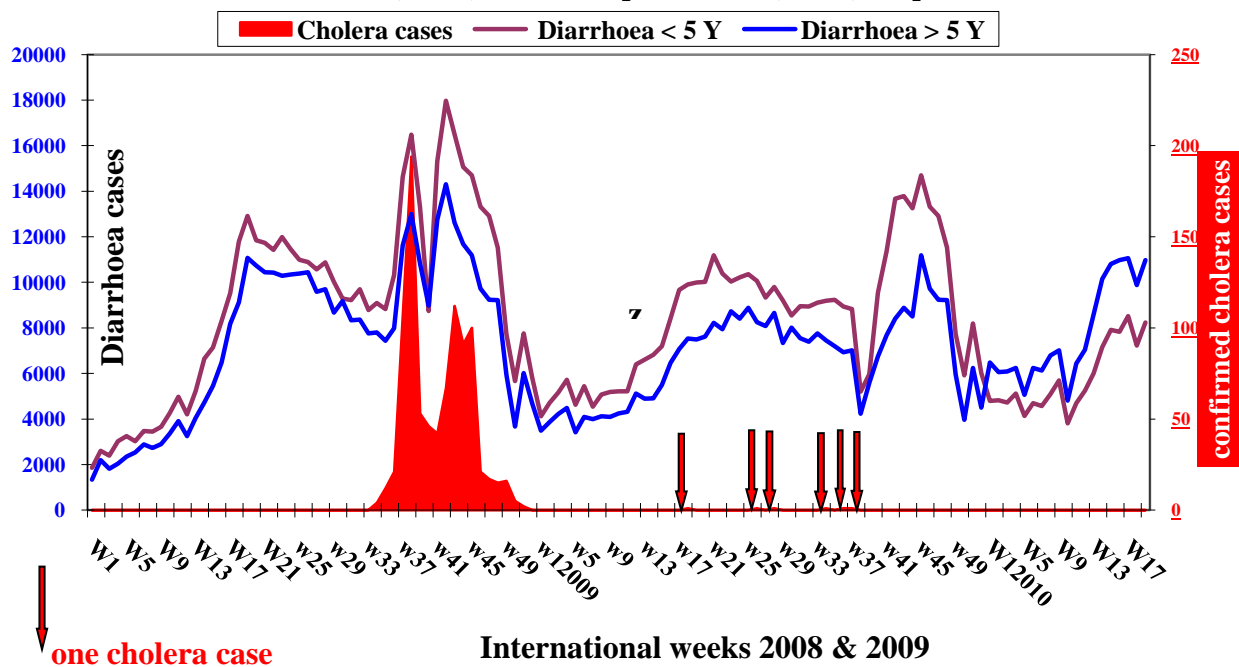
5. TABLE (2) DIARRHOEA CASES REPORTED, STOOL SAMPLES TESTED AND % OF DIARRHOEA SPECIMENS CULTURED FOR CHOLERA BY INTERNATIONAL WEEK

International Week	Total Diarrhea cases	Stool samples tested for cholera	% of Diarrhea cultured for VC
w 1	11269	5725	51%
w 2	10887	5911	54%
w 3	10819	5878	54%
w 4	11363	6649	59%
w 5	9198	5753	63%
w 6	10934	5739	52%
w 7	10699	6290	59%
w 8	11873	6504	55%
w 9	12705	7524	59%
w 10	8610	4704	55%
w 11	11135	5497	53%
w 12	12285	7116	59%
w 13	14598	7805	59%
w 14	17307	8990	56%
w 15	18716	9933	55%
w 16	18811	10027	55%
w 17	19576	10431	54%
w 18	17117	8980	55%
w 19	19214	10157	54%
Total	257116	139613	56%

6. DIARRHOEA BY WEEKS AND CONFIRMED CHOLERA:

Fig 3 Shows, Diarrhoea seems to have peaked in week 19 (2008) then started a very slow and gradual down trend up to week 33, the reason for this slow down trend is not clear (may be reporting fatigue), however, coinciding with the reporting of the first suspect cholera case in Missan, the number of reported Diarrhoea cases started shooting up. This sudden increase in Diarrhoea that came in 2 waves peaking in weeks 38 and 42 coincided perfectly with the cholera epidemic curve. In week 44 a steep drop in the number of reported diarrhoea and cholera is noted which may be due to drop in atmospheric temperature and improvement of power and water supply. Cholera cases started in week 33 and increased to reach the first peak of 96 cases in week 38 this was followed by slight drop in week 39, another wave of cases mainly from Diwanyia resulted in another peak (161 cases) in week 42. The last cholera cases were reported in week 51 of 2008. in 2009 only six sporadic cholera cases were reported; at the rate of one case; in weeks 18, 26, 28, 34, 36 and 37 of the year 2009. Since the beginning of 2010 the weekly reported diarrhoea cases among below 5 and above 5 populations returned to the weekly average reported during the first 19 weeks of 2009. The weekly reported diarrhoea cases seems to be a sensitive indicator of cholera out breaks which have proved valuable in detecting sporadic cholera cases.

Fig (3) Diarrhoea and laboratory confirmed cholera cases by international week, 2008, 2009 and up to week 10, 2010, Iraq



7. CUMULATIVE SITUATION FOR THE YEAR 2010:

25717 Episodes of Diarrhoea were reported during the first 19 weeks of this year. No cholera cases were isolated from 139677 stool samples tested.

Fig (4) Reported Diarrhoea cases, first 19 weeks, Iraq, 2008 to 2010

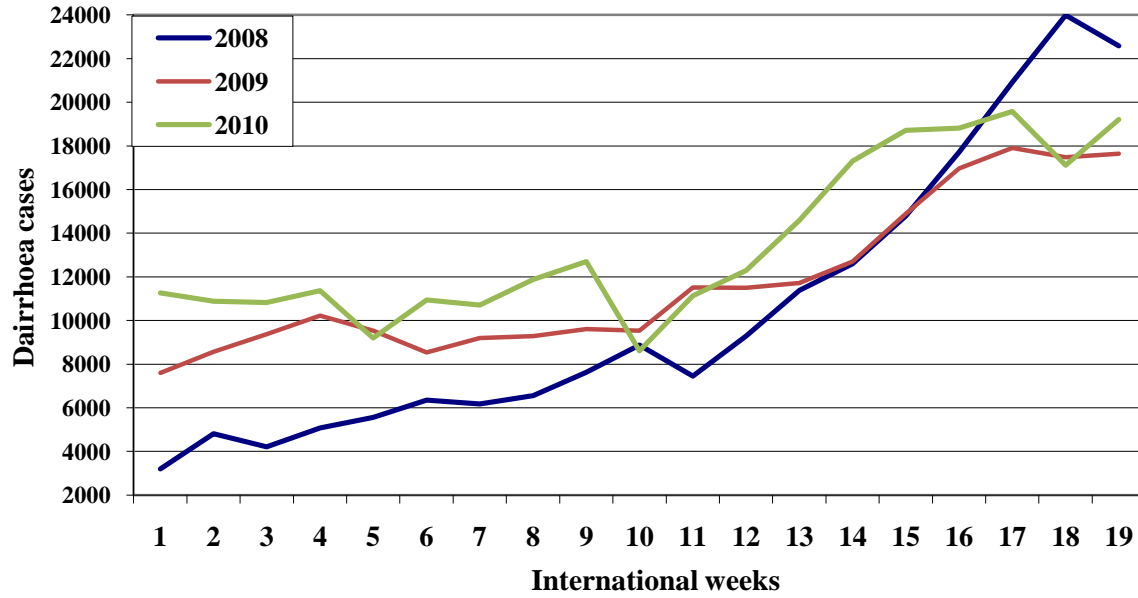


Fig 4 shows clearly better reporting of Diarrhoea cases during 2010 compared to 2008 & 2009, however week 18 shows a sharp drop followed by a sharp increase in week 19.