Iraq: EWARN & Disease Surveillance Bulletin


Highlights

♦ Number of reporting sites: One hundred and twenty-two (122) reporting sites including (97% of the total EWARN reporting sites) sixty-five (65) in Internally Displaced People’s (IDP) camps, six (6) in refugee camps and fifty-one (51) mobile clinics submitted their weekly reports timely and completely.

♦ Total number of consultations: 38,041 (Male = 17,565 and Female = 20,467) marking an increase of 1,657 consultations since last week due to a 5.1% increase of reporting sites.

♦ Leading causes of morbidity in the camps: Acute respiratory tract infections (ARI) (n = 15,814), skin diseases (n = 1,264) and acute diarrhea (AD) (n = 2,759) remained the leading causes of morbidity in all camps during this reporting week.

♦ Number of alerts: Nine (9) alerts were generated through EWARN following the defined thresholds, of which six (6) were from IDP camps and three (3) from refugees camp during this reporting week. All these alerts were investigated within 72 hours, of which six were verified as true and were further investigated and appropriately responded by the respective Governorates Departments of Health, WHO and the relevant health cluster partners. (Details: see Alerts and Outbreaks Section).
Morbidity patterns

IDP camps:
During Week 21, despite a significant increase in reporting sites, the proportions of acute respiratory tract infections (ARI) show a slight decrease compared to the previous 2 weeks. The proportions of acute diarrhea in IDP camps have started to slightly increase compared to the last 2 weeks (Week 21 = 7.2% and Week 18 = 6.5%). The proportion of skin diseases including scabies showed a decrease since last week (see graph below).

![Graph: Trends of Proportion of Cases in IDPs Camps for ARI, Skin diseases and AD from Week 1-21, 2016](image)

Refugee camps:
During Week 21, the proportion of acute respiratory tract infections (ARI) indicates a slight decrease from 43% to 46%. An increase in the proportions of acute diarrhea trend has been reported in refugee camps since last week, (Week 21 = 7.8% and Week 20 = 6.6%). The proportion of skin infestations including scabies have increased and there is a need for extensive health promotion activities to be conducted in all camps (see graph below).

![Graph: Trends of Proportion of Cases in Refugees Camps for ARI, Skin diseases and AD from Week 1-21, 2016](image)
Trends of diseases by proportion and location for IDP Camps

The graph below indicates the proportion of cases of acute respiratory tract infections, acute diarrhea and skin infestations including scabies which comprises the highest leading causes of morbidity in IDP camps for Week 21, 2016.

Figure IV: Proportion of cases of ARI, scabies and AD in IDP camps for Week 21, 2016

Trends of diseases by proportion and location for refugee camps

The graph below indicates the proportion of acute respiratory tract infections cases, acute diarrhea and skin infestations including scabies which comprises the highest leading causes of morbidity in refugee camps for Week 21, 2016.

Figure V: Trend of proportions of cases of ARI, scabies and AD in refugee camps for Week 21, 2016
**Trend of diseases by proportion and location for off camp IDPs covered by mobile clinics**

The graph below indicates the proportion of acute respiratory tract infection cases, acute diarrhea and skin infestations including scabies which comprises the highest leading causes of morbidity in off camp IDPs covered by mobile clinics for Week 21, 2016.

**Trends of Upper and Lower ARI as leading communicable disease**

Acute respiratory tract infection (ARI) has been further divided into upper and lower respiratory tract infections. Compared to Week 20, the proportions of upper ARI and lower ARI in Week 21 have remained unchanged at 91% and 9%, respectively. Furthermore, the other graph below indicates the proportion of lower and upper ARI cases by each reporting site for Week 21.
Trends of waterborne diseases in IDP camps

The graph below shows the trends of waterborne diseases (Acute diarrhea, bloody diarrhea and acute jaundice syndrome) reported from IDP camps and which indicated a slight increase in waterborne diseases. (See below graph)

![Trend of waterborne diseases from IDP camps, Week 1—21, 2016](image)

Trends of waterborne diseases in refugee camps

The graph below shows the trends of waterborne diseases (Acute diarrhea, bloody diarrhea and acute jaundice syndrome) from refugee camps indicates an increase of the trend compared to last week. Furthermore, no clustering has been reported for acute jaundice syndrome cases during this period.

![Trend of waterborne diseases from refugee camps, Week 1—21, 2016](image)
Nine alerts were generated through EWARN following the defined thresholds, of which six were from IDP camps during this reporting week. All these alerts were investigated within 72 hours, of which six were verified as true and were further investigated and appropriately responded by the respective Governorates Departments of Health, WHO and the relevant health cluster partners. (Details: see Alerts and Outbreaks Section).

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<th>No</th>
<th>Alert</th>
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<th>Governorate</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>IDP/Refugee Camp</th>
<th># of cases</th>
<th>Run by</th>
<th>Investigated</th>
<th>Sample Taken</th>
<th>Alerts Outcome</th>
<th>Public Health Intervention Conducted</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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### Trends of alerts

The graph below shows the numbers of alerts generated through EWARNs per week, which have been investigated and responded according by the Ministry of Health, WHO and health cluster partners.

![Number of Alerts per week identified through EWARN](image)

**Figure X:** Alerts generated through EWARN surveillance Week 1, 2015—Week 21, 2016

**For comments or questions, please contact**

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EWARN Dashboard link: http://who-iraq-ewarn.github.io/