



New cases for EPI - Week 32

- 270 new cholera cases were reported
- 88 severe cases (32.5%)
- 2 deaths reported (CFR 0.7%)
- 58 stool samples tested 15 (25.6%) of them were confirmed *Vibrio cholerae* O1 Ogawa by culture.

Cumulative cases (Since 1 – 32 weeks in 2022)

- 9075 cumulative cases (53.71% children below 2 years)
- 44 cumulative deaths (CFR 0.48%)
- 2656 severe cases (48.91% children below 2 years)
- 185 total confirmed *V. Cholerae* O1 Ogawa by culture
- 24 total districts affected

Fig 1. Epidemiological curve for cholera in Somalia week 1-32; 2022

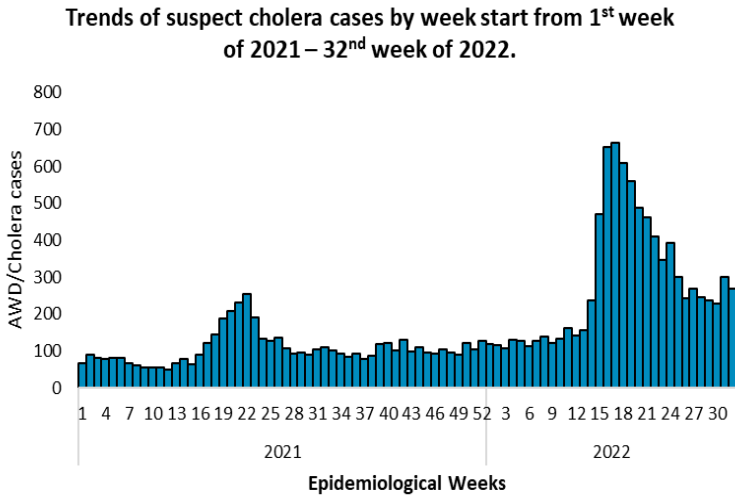


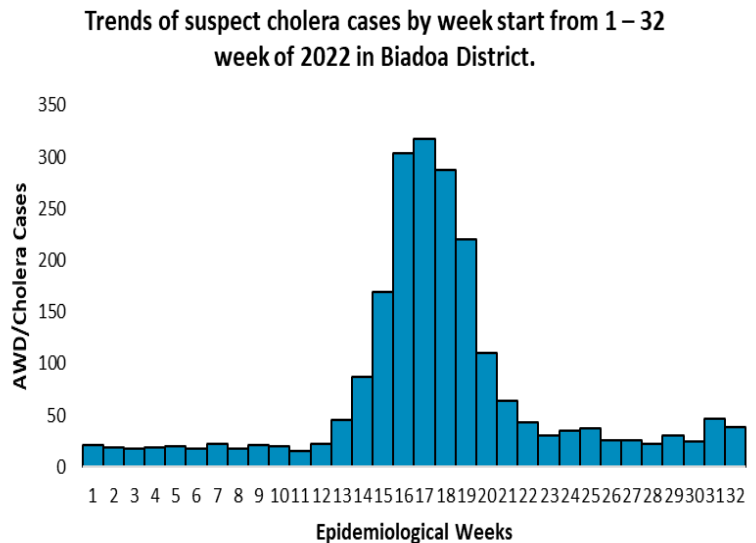
Table 1 showing distribution of cholera cases by state

State	Cases (week 31)	Deaths-week 31 (CFR%)	Cases (week 32)	Deaths (week 32) (CFR%)	Cumulative cases (week 1-32)	Cumulative deaths (CFR%)
Banadir	177	1 (0.6%)	146	1 (0.7%)	4582	36 (0.8%)
Southwest	93	0 (0.0%)	94	1 (1.1%)	3566	5 (0.1%)
Hirshabelle	30	0 (0.0%)	30	0 (0.0%)	927	3 (0.3%)
Total	300	1 (0.3%)	270	2 (0.7%)	9075	44 (0.5%)

Laboratory testing

- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 921 cases were tested in the National Public Health laboratory in Mogadishu of which 185 (20.10%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae*, Oga-wa 01.
- During epidemiological week 32, of the 58 stool samples tested, 15 (26%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae*, Ogawa 01 (table 2). The stool samples that were tested positive during week 32 were collected from Banadir Region.

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



State/Region	Date of last testing	Test conducted in Week 32			Cumulative cases tested (Weeks 1-32)		
		Negative	Positive	Total	Negative	Positive	Total
Banadir	August/2022	43	15	58	598	158	756
Southwest	June/2022	0	0	0	105	15	120
Hirshabelle	April/2022	0	0	0	13	12	25
Jubaland	May/2022	0	0	0	20	0	20
Total		43	15	58	736	185	921

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

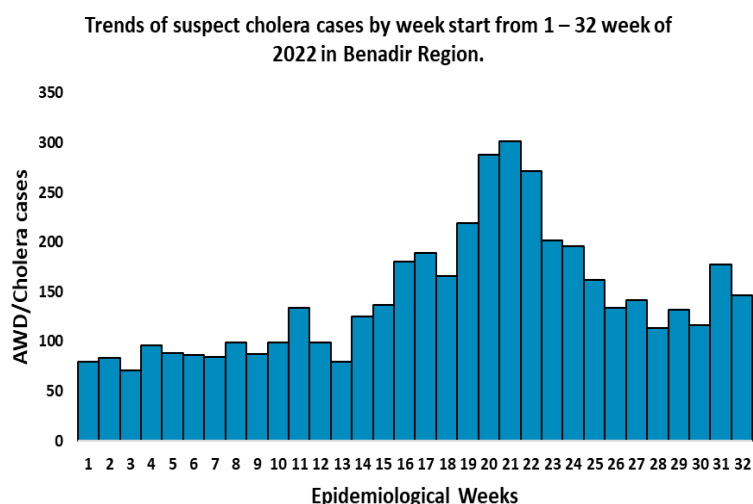


Fig4: Epi curve for AWD/cholera in Jowhar; Hirshabelle state

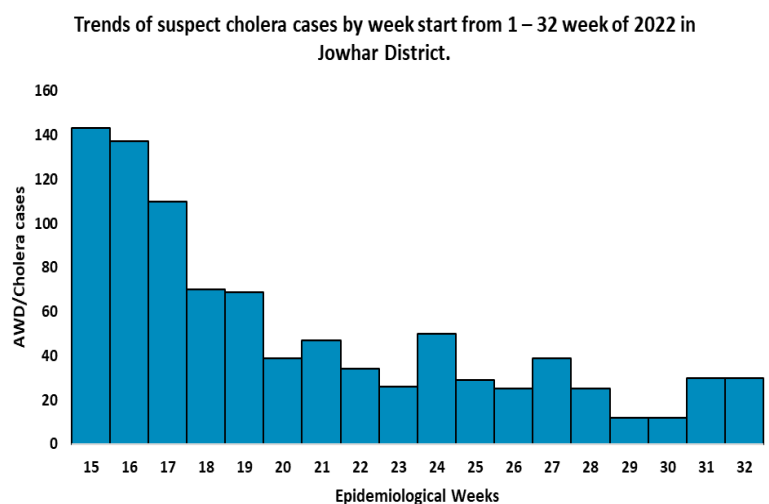
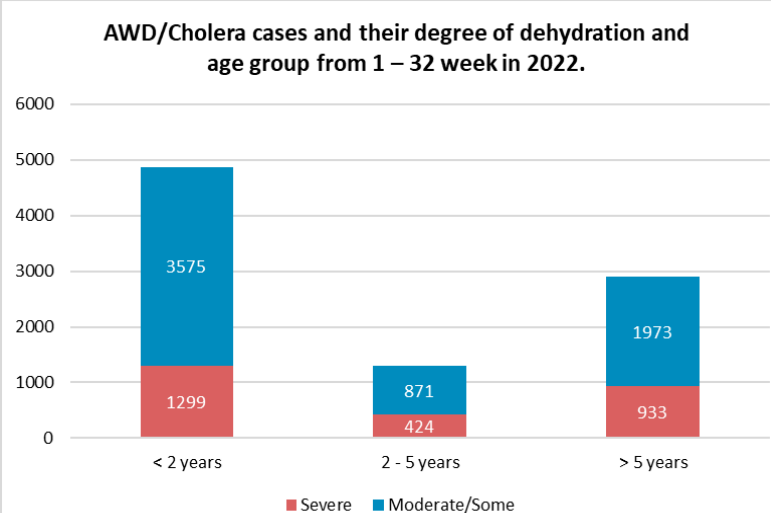


Fig 5 . Bar chart showing number cases by classification in all districts



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 32)	# New deaths (week 32)	Cumulative admissions (week 1-32)	Cumulative deaths (week 1-32)
Banadir	Benadir Hospital CTC	146	1	4582	36
Bay	Bayhaw Hospital CTC	39	0	2197	0
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar Hospital CTC	30	0	927	3
Lower Shabelle	Afgoi Hospital CTC	29	1	680	3
Lower Shabelle	Merka Hospital CTC	4	0	333	0
Bakool	Bakol R. Hospital CTC	20	0	214	0
Lower Shabelle	Bula Marer CTC	2	0	142	2
Total		270	2	9075	44

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 to plan the implementation of second round of OCV, micro plans have been developed for implementation Risk assessment conducted, risk of cholera transmission in Somalia graded as very high
Case management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health cluster has prepositioned essential cholera kits in Baidoa and Marka CTCs adequate for a period of 3 months
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 active CTCs to support referral of severe from the communities Establish ORPs in IDPs and ORTs in health facilities in drought affected districts especially in Kahda, Daynile and Baidoa 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 Chlorination of water sources 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

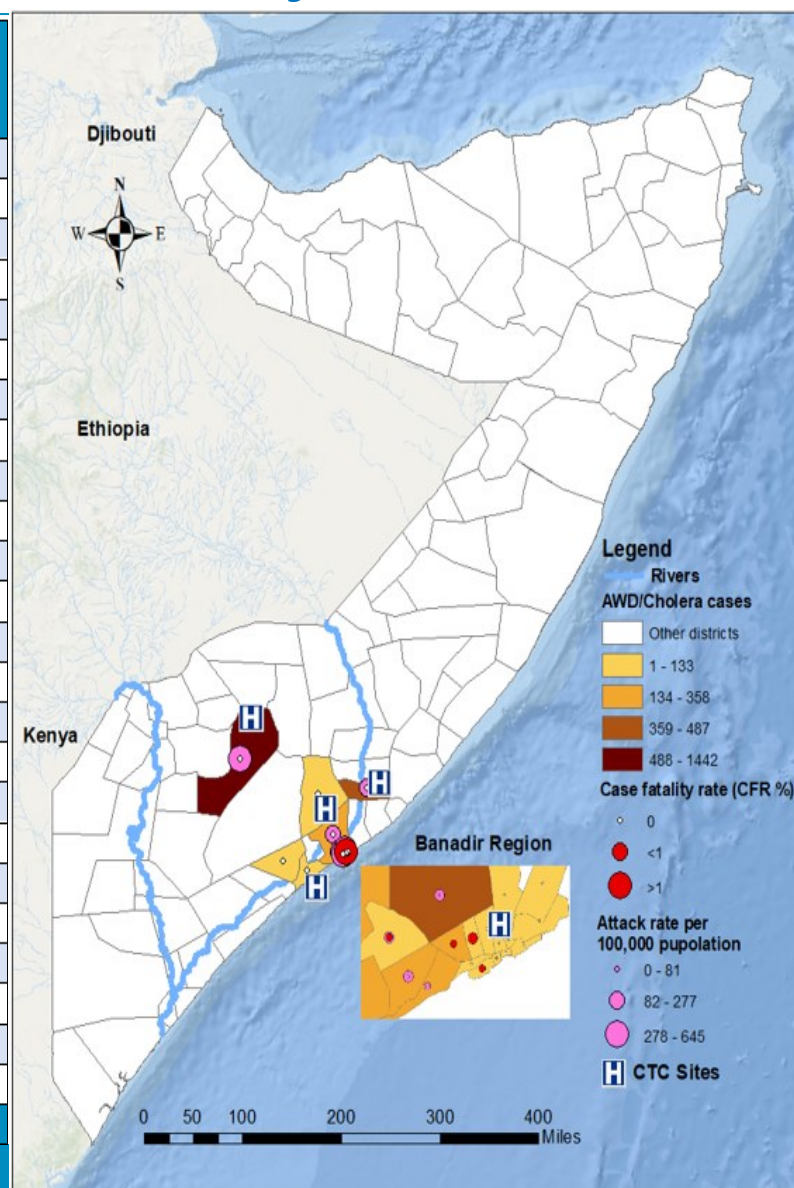
AWD/Cholera outbreak drought affected districts

- 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, 7.7 million 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 decreased by 10% in drought affected districts. The number of cholera cases reported in Baidoa have decreased by 17% from 47 to 39 cases in the past 2 weeks (figure 2). In Banadir, the number of cases decreased by 18% from 173 to 141 in the last two weeks (figure 3) while in Jowhar, similar number cases reported during the same period (figure 4).
- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 9075 cases of cholera and 44 deaths (CFR 0.48%) have been reported from 24 of the 74 drought affected districts. Of the 9075 cases 53.71% (4874) are children under 2 years (fig 4); 4452 (49.06%) are women and 2656 (29.27%) 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 (2197), Daynile (1295), Jowhar (933) and Afgoi (812) (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	214	0	0.0	157,336	136
Banadir*	Abdul Aziz	24	0	0.0	51,040	47
	Bondere	45	0	0.0	140,872	32
	Daynile	1295	12	0.9	75,499	1715
	Dharkeynley	566	2	0.4	62,968	899
	Hamar Jajab	130	1	0.8	83,706	155
	Hamar Weyne	19	0	0.0	99,783	19
	Hawl Wadag	122	2	1.6	90,118	135
	Heliwa	58	0	0.0	100,038	58
	Hodan	653	2	0.3	164,941	396
	Kahda	304	4	1.3	31,455	966
	Karan	101	0	0.0	283,781	36
	Shibis	20	1	5.0	183,743	11
	Shingani	18	0	0.0	56,143	32
	Waberi	103	0	0.0	117,189	88
	Wadajir	716	8	1.1	115,451	620
	Warta Nabada	113	0	0.0	123,536	91
Yaqshid	139	0	0.0	296,031	47	
Southwest	Baidoa	2197	0	0.0	385,120	570
	Afgoye	812	6	0.7	228,291	356
	Kurtunwarey	146	2	1.4	110,661	132
	Merka	335	0	0.0	326,240	103
	Wanle-weyn	12	1	8.3	263,176	5
Hirshabele	Jowhar	933	3	0.3	368,661	253
Total		9075	44	0.5	3,915,779	232

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



For more information , contact the following.

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