



World Health Organization

Communicable Disease Surveillance Report
Flood Affected Districts, Balochistan.
Epidemiological Week, 10 - 2008

This DEWS report for week, 10-2008 (1-7th March, 2008) is prepared with the cooperation of the following organizations running the health facilities:

- **District Health Department Awaran, Balochistan.**
- **District Health Department Bolan, Balochistan.**
- **District Health Department Gwader, Balochistan.**
- **District Health Department Jaffar abad, Balochistan.**
- **District Health Department Keich, Balochistan.**
- **District Health Department Kharan, Balochistan.**
- **District Health Department Khuzdar, Balochistan.**
- **District Health Department Naseer abad, Balochistan.**
- **District Health Department Quetta, Balochistan.**
- **District Health Department Washuk, Balochistan**

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reports from 89 sites of above mentioned 10 districts were received on time.
- In this week 14134 total consultations were reported.
- Suspected Malaria was the highest cause of morbidity with a share of 19.03% out of the total consultations.
- Upper Respiratory Tract Infection is the second highest cause of morbidity by sharing 16.17% of the total consultations.
- In this week Lower Respiratory Tract Infection shared 10% of total consultations and was the third major cause of morbidity among all diseases.
- There were 1344 (10 %) cases of acute watery diarrhoea reported in this week.

- One case of suspected measles and two cases of suspected cholera were reported from Keich and Gwader respectively.

With the change in the weather the suspected malaria cases are increasing in number same is the case with acute watery diarrhoea.

Reporting Sites

For epidemiological week 10-2008 (1-7th March, 2008), reports from 89 Reporting sites from 10 districts have been received. Fig 1 and Table 1, illustrate details of the reporting sites, district wise.

Fig 1 Number of reported sites ,district wise, Flood affected areas, Balochistan (Week 10 - 2008)

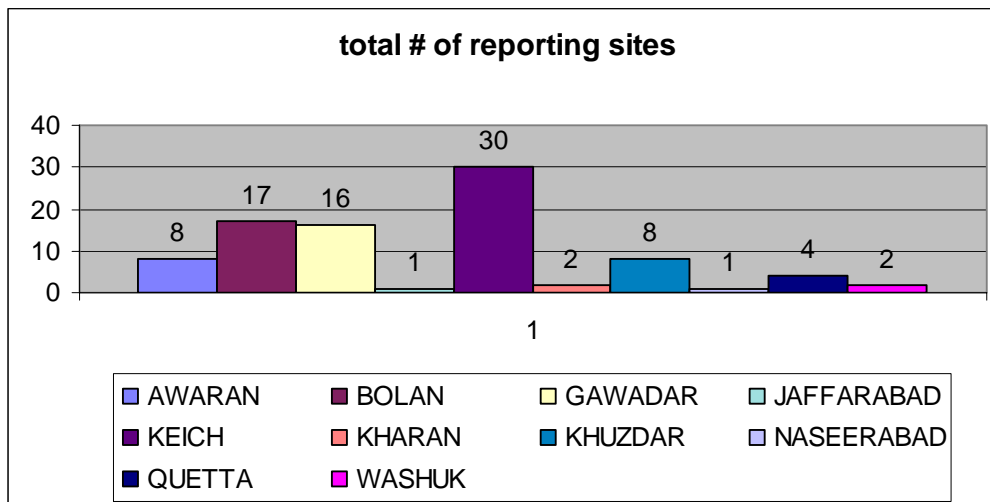


Table 1 Number of reported sites , Flood affected areas, Balochistan (Week 10 - 2008)

districts	# of reporting sites	%age
Awaran	8	27
Bolan	17	37
Gwader	16	34
Jaffar abad	1	1.29
Keich	30	28.04
Kharan	2	6
khuzdar	8	10
Naseer abad	1	3
Quetta	4	3.3
Washuk	2	6

Morbidity

In epidemiological week 10-2008, **14134** consultations were reported through DEWS. Most common reason reported for consultations was suspected malaria comprising of **19.03%** of total consultations. Upper respiratory Infection was the second most common cause of consultation this week having **16.17%** of total cases. Lower respiratory infections, acute watery diarrhoea and scabies were amongst top five diseases. .2 cases of Suspected cholera and 1case of Suspected Measles have been documented for this week. See Fig 2 and Table 2 for detail picture of each disease. In fig 3 we can see the share / percentage of 5 common diseases.

Fig 2 Weekly trends of Diseases / total number of consultations of flood affected areas, Balochistan (Week 10- 2008)

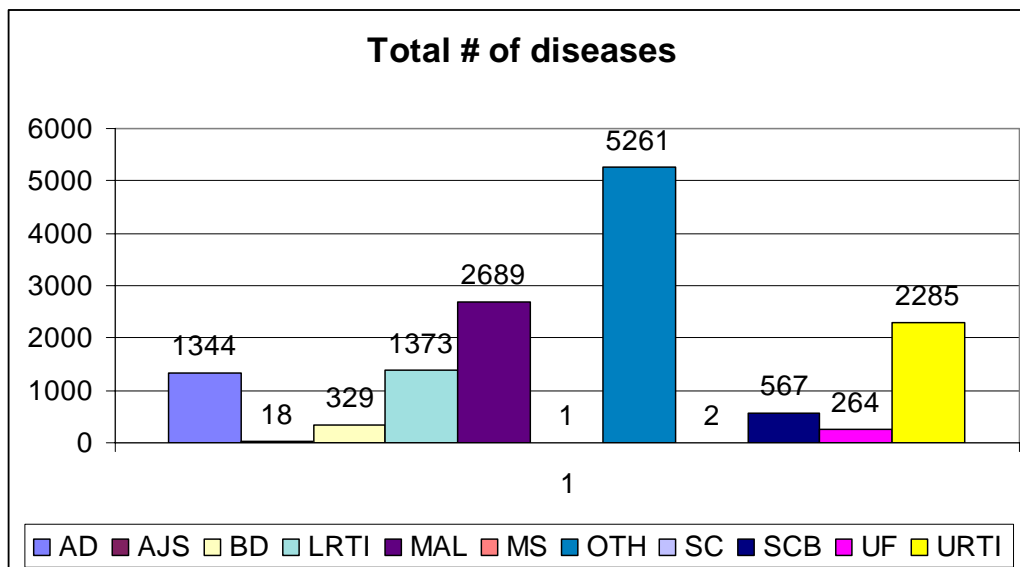
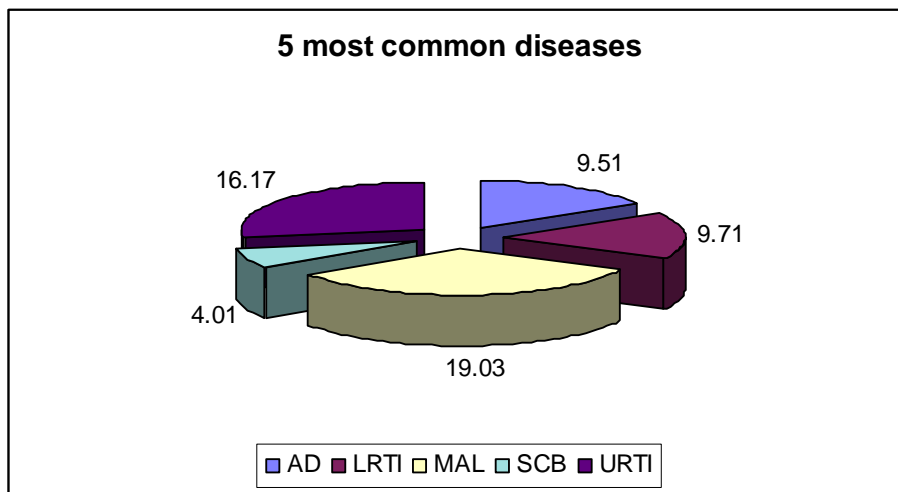


Table 2 Weekly trends of Diseases / total number of consultations of flood affected areas, Balochistan (Week 10- 2008)

diseases	# of cases	%age
AD	1344	9.51
AJS	18	0.13
BD	329	2.33
LRTI	1373	9.71
MAL	2689	19.03
MS	1	0.01
OTH	5261	37.22
SC	2	0.01
SCB	567	4.01
UF	264	1.87
URTI	2285	16.17

Fig 3 Proportion of five common diseases out of 14134 consultations of flood affected areas, Balochistan (Week 10 - 2008)



Proportional Morbidity age wise

See Fig 4, 5 and 6 for complete picture of Proportional Morbidity age wise, Flood affected district, Balochistan for Epidemiological Week 10 – 2008.

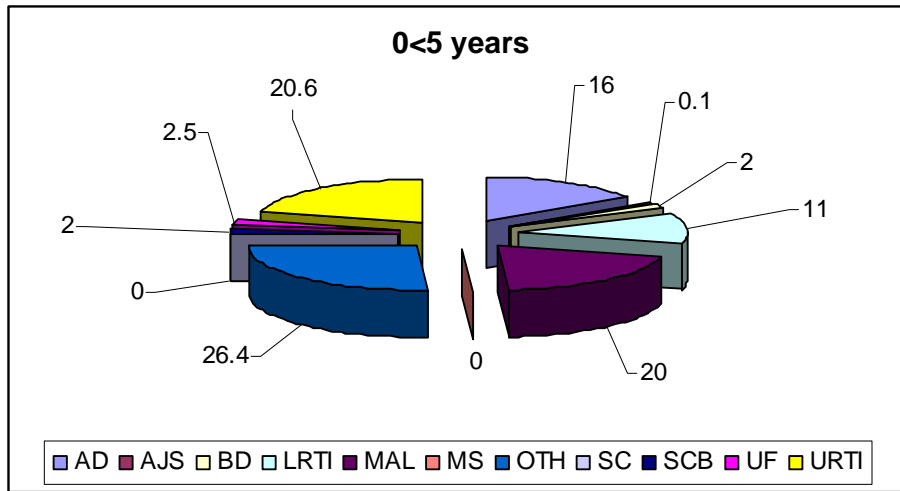


Fig 4 Proportion of Morbidity of age group 1-4 years, from all reported cases, Flood affected districts, Balochistan for Epidemiological Week 10– 2008.

OTH includes all reported cases and plus all consultations not under Surveillance.

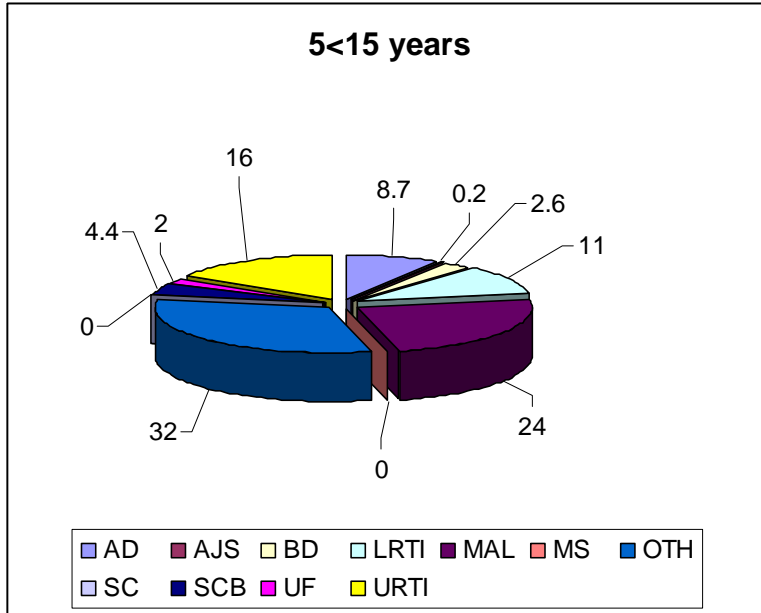


Fig 5 Proportion of Morbidity of age group 5 <15 years, from all reported cases, Flood affected districts, Balochistan for Epidemiological Week 10 – 2008. **OTH** include all reported cases and consultations not under Surveillance.

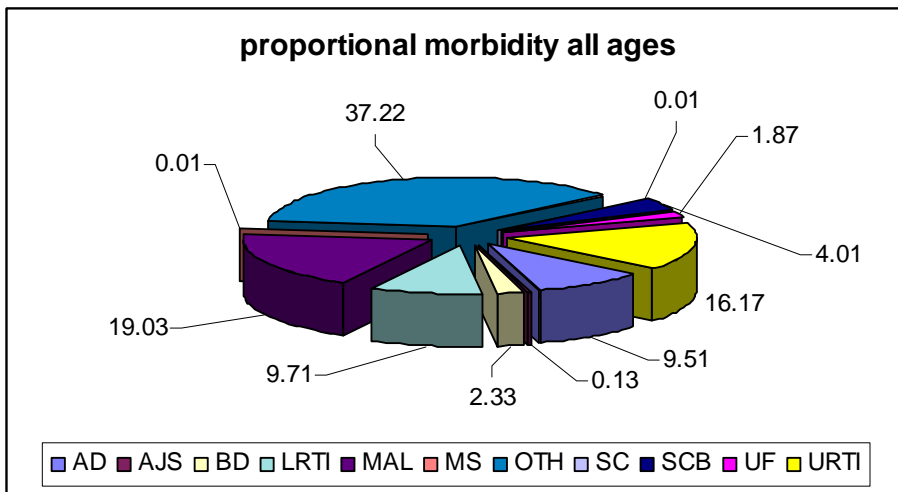


Fig 6 Proportion of Morbidity Of all age groups from all reported cases, Flood affected districts, Balochistan for Epidemiological Week 10 – 2008. **OTH** include all reported cases and plus all consultations not under Surveillance.

Malaria, in week 10-2008 there were 2689 cases of malaria reported. There were no associated deaths reported from any districts. Malaria is seen high during early summers and later in the autumn, with the change in the weather the number of malaria cases have been increasing. The DEWS surveillance team is keeping a close watch on the situation and is in close contact with provincial malaria control program and EDOHs of the concerned districts.

Acute Respiratory Tract Infection is seen high during winter. Through out year ARI cases came from all reporting sites but especially the case numbers are high in the month of November, December and January because of cool weather. In week 10-2008, there were **3664** consultations for ARI reported through Weekly DEWS reporting system. There were **2285** cases of URTI (Upper Respiratory Tract Infection) and **1379** cases of LRTI (Lower Respiratory tract infection) reported from all 10 reporting districts respectively. See Fig 2 & Table 2 (Please see page 3).

Acute Watery Diarrhoea With the change in weather number of acute watery diarrhoea cases has been increasing and it has increased from 6% in the last week to 10% of total consultations in this week. .

Other Diseases under Surveillance

There were 264 cases of unexplained fever reported in week 10-2008 with no associated death. 567 and 329 cases of Scabies and Bloody diarrhoea were also reported out of total consultations respectively.

Mortality

No death was reported this week.

Alerts and Response

Two cases of suspected cholera were reported from district Gwader the focal person and the health facility staff has been contacted and it turn out to be a misdiagnoses. The cases were actually of acute watery diarrhoea.

One suspected case of measles has been documented from civil dispensary of shahrak in district keich, the focal person from the district was contacted the child was traced and re examined and it was a case of contact dermatitis which was initially mis diagnosed by a medical technician.

This weekly bulletin has been prepared by provincial DEWS surveillance team for any further questions , please contact:

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