

# South Sudan

## Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR)

Annexes W06 2019 (Feb 4 – Feb 10)

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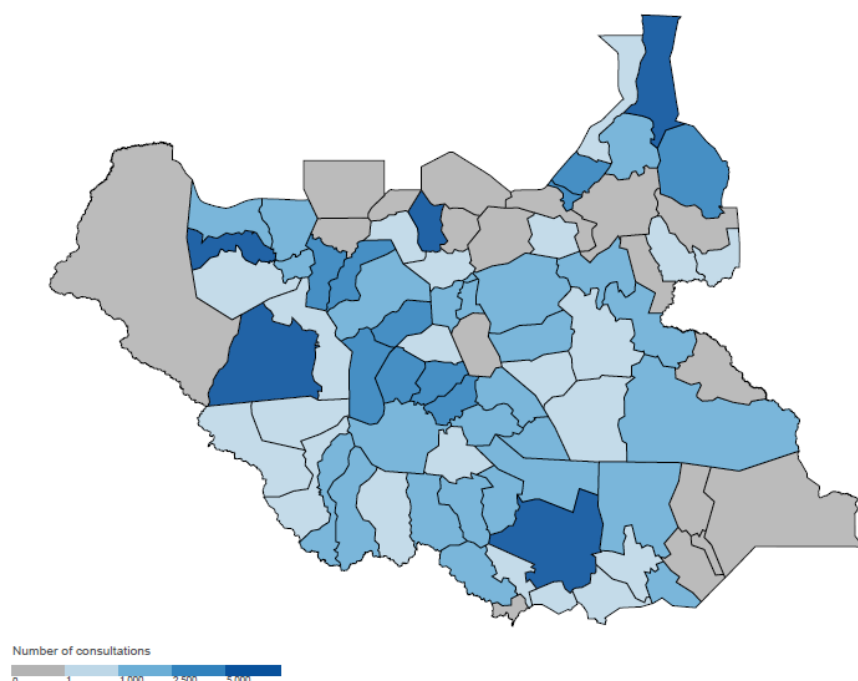
Slide 13 **Measles maps and alert management**

## Sources of data

1. Weekly IDSR Reporting Form
2. Weekly EWARS Reporting Form

## Access and Utilization | Map of consultations by county

**Map 1 |** Map of total consultations by county (W6 2019)

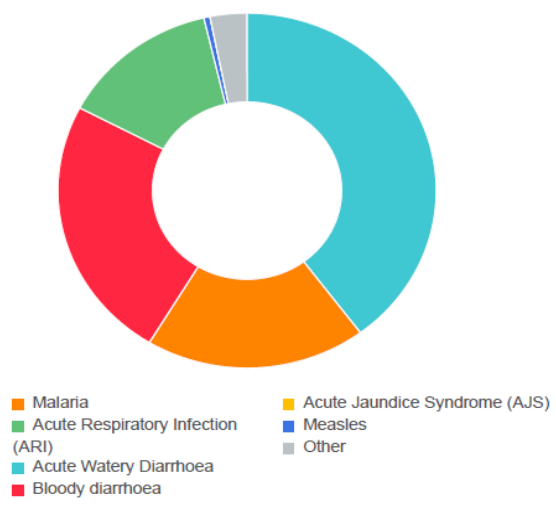


Hub	W6	2019
Aweil	29,024	86,586
Bentiu	13,570	98,619
Bor	9,886	63,911
Juba	13,506	97,460
Kwajok	13,260	105,631
Malakal	20,681	103,073
Rumbek	14,536	116,173
Torit	4,652	29,952
Wau	10,487	80,458
Yambio	11,219	67,705
<b>South Sudan</b>	<b>140,821</b>	<b>849,568</b>

The total consultation in the country since week 1 of 2019 is 849,568 by hub, Aweil registered the highest number of consultations as indicated in the table above. The total number of consultations by county is shown in the map above. See the key for more information.

# Proportional mortality

Figure 1 | Proportional mortality (2019)

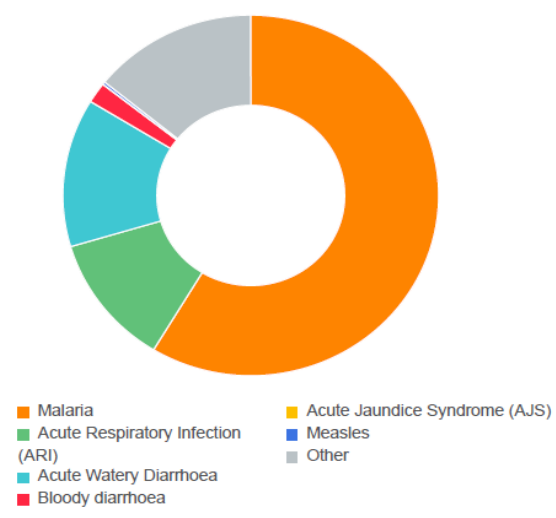


Syndrome	W6		2019	
	# deaths	% mortality	# deaths	% mortality
Malaria	7	70.0%	36	18.8%
ARI	0	0.0%	26	13.6%
AWD	2	20.0%	76	39.8%
Bloody diarrhoea	0	0.0%	46	24.1%
AJS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Measles	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Other	1	10.0%	6	3.1%
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 1, above shows the proportional mortality for 2019, with malaria being the main cause of mortality accounting for 70.0% of the deaths since week 1 of 2019, followed by AWD and malaria

# Proportional morbidity

Figure 2 | Proportional morbidity (2019)



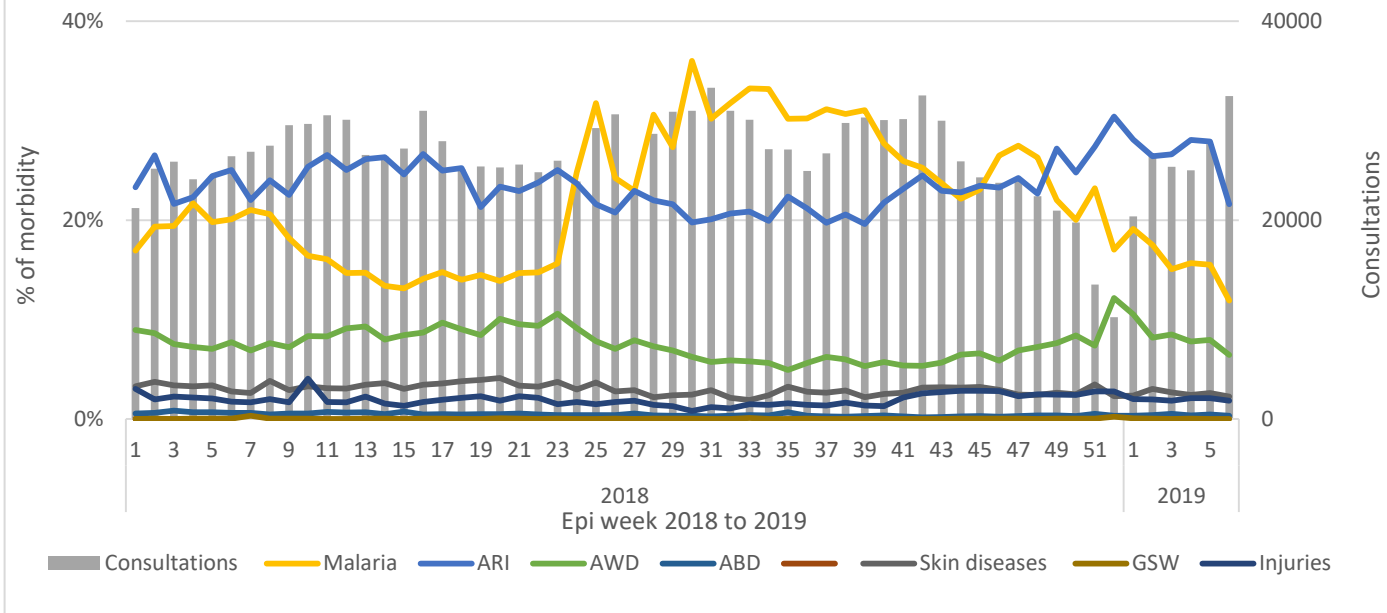
Syndrome	W6		2019	
	# cases	% morbidity	# cases	% morbidity
Malaria	42,958	57.5%	305,431	58.7%
ARI	8,425	11.3%	61,218	11.8%
AWD	10,497	14.0%	69,333	13.3%
Bloody diarrhoea	1,645	2.2%	9,596	1.8%
AJS	5	0.0%	52	0.0%
Measles	45	0.1%	1,304	0.3%
Other	11,180	15.0%	73,748	14.2%
<b>Total cases</b>	<b>74,755</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>520,682</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 2, indicates the top causes of morbidity in the country, with malaria being the leading cause of morbidity 42,985 (57.1%) followed by ARI, AWD and ABD respectively since week 1 of 2019. refer to the figure above for more information.



## IDP Proportionate morbidity trends - in displaced population

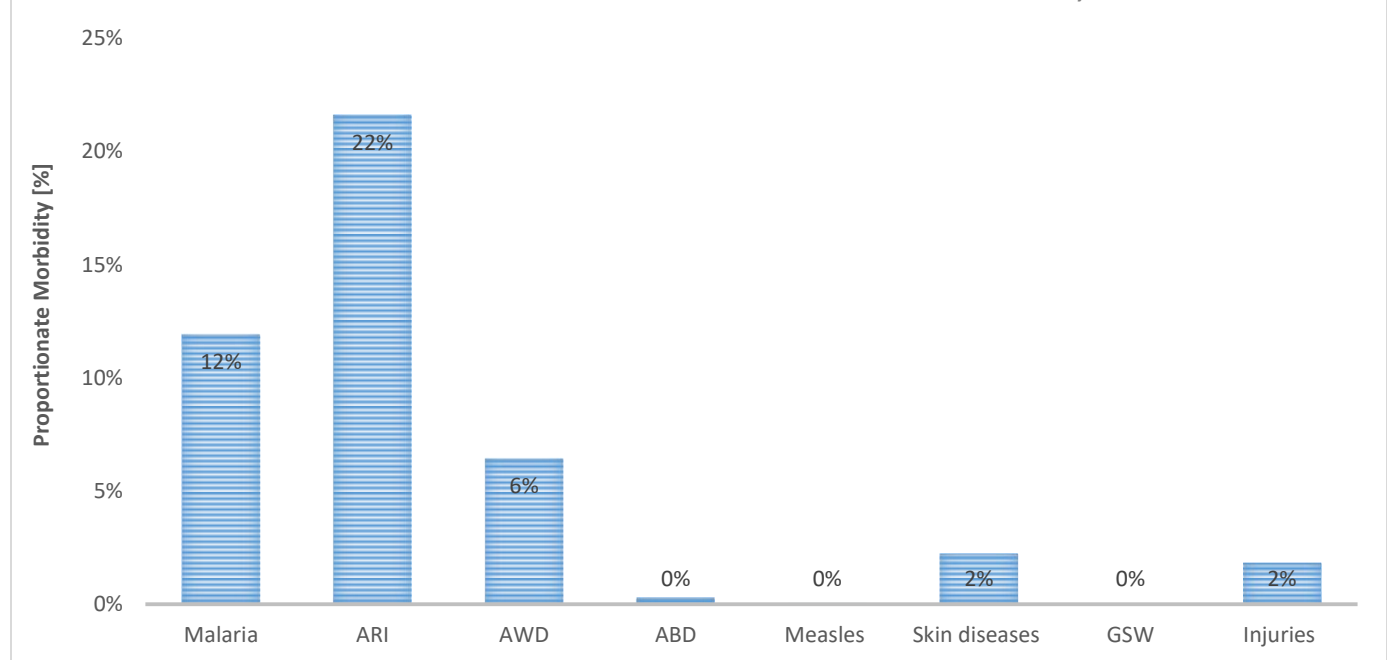
Fig.2 | IDP Proportionate morbidity trends, week 01, 2018 to week 06, 2019



Among the IDPs, ARI and Malaria accounted for 22% and 12% of the consultations in week 06. The other significant causes of morbidity in the IDPs includes AWD, Skin diseases, and Measles.

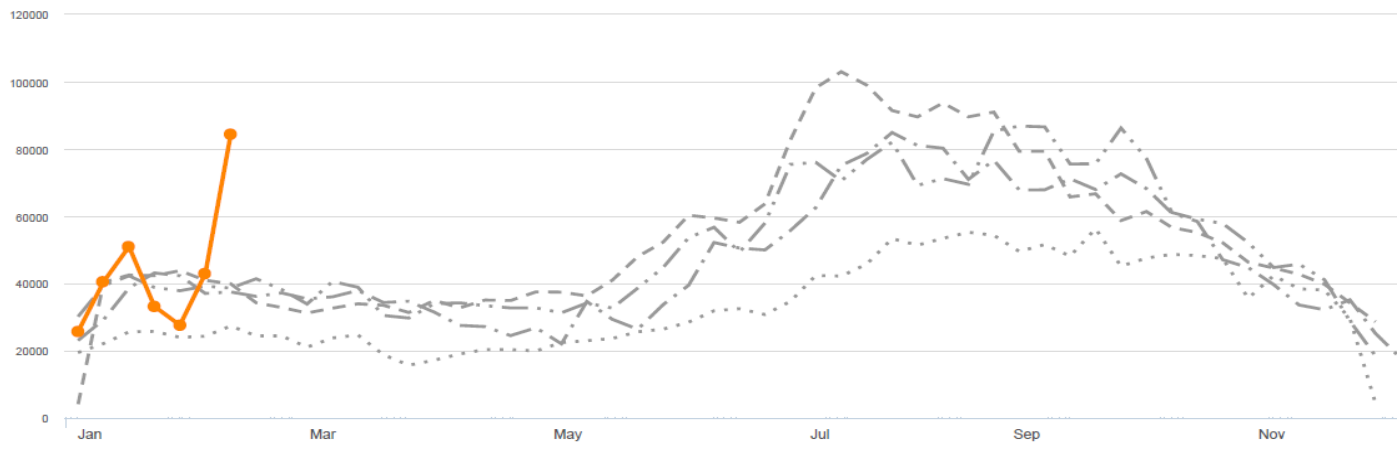
## IDP Proportionate morbidity trends - in displaced population

CAUSES OF MORBIDITY AMONG THE IDPS WEEKS 06, 2019



The top causes of morbidity in the IDPs in 2019 include, ARI, Malaria, AWD, Skin diseases, and injuries.

**Figure 4a |** Trend in number of cases over time (South Sudan)



**Graph legend**

- 2019
- - - 2018
- . - . 2017
- - - - 2016
- . . . . . 2015

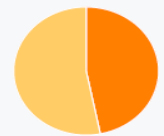
**Key malaria indicators (2019)**

**305,431** Cases      **36** Deaths      **19** Alerts

**Figure 4b | % morbidity**

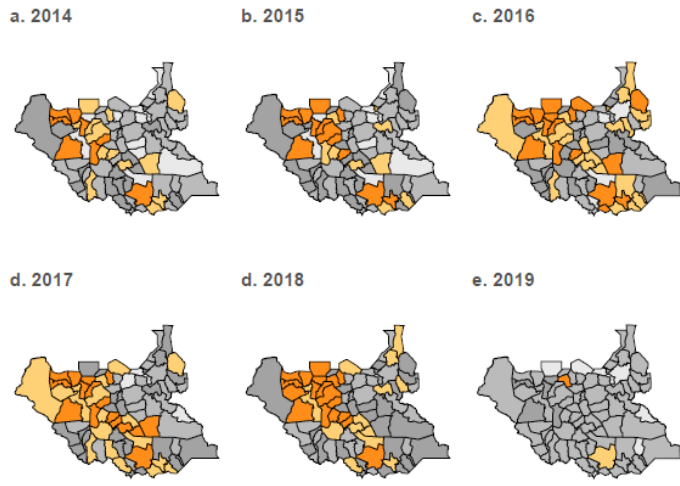


**Figure 4c | Age breakdown**

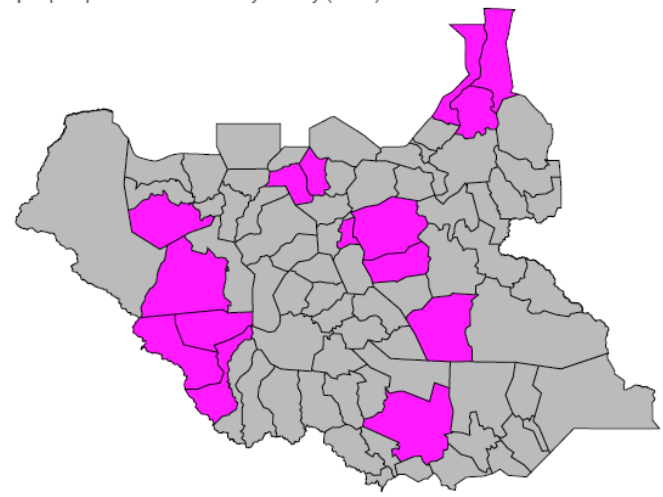


Malaria is the top course of Morbidity in the country, a total of 305,431 cases with 36 deaths registered since week 1 of 2019. malaria trend for week 06 of 2019 is above 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 as shown in the figure 4a, above.

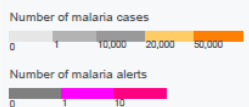
**Map 2 |** Map of malaria cases by county



**Map 3 |** Map of malaria alerts by county (2019)

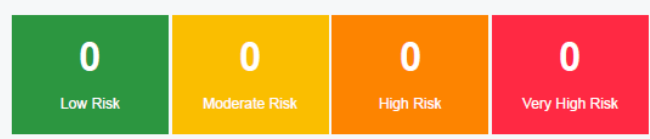


**Map legend**



**19** Alerts      **13** Verified

**Risk Assessment**

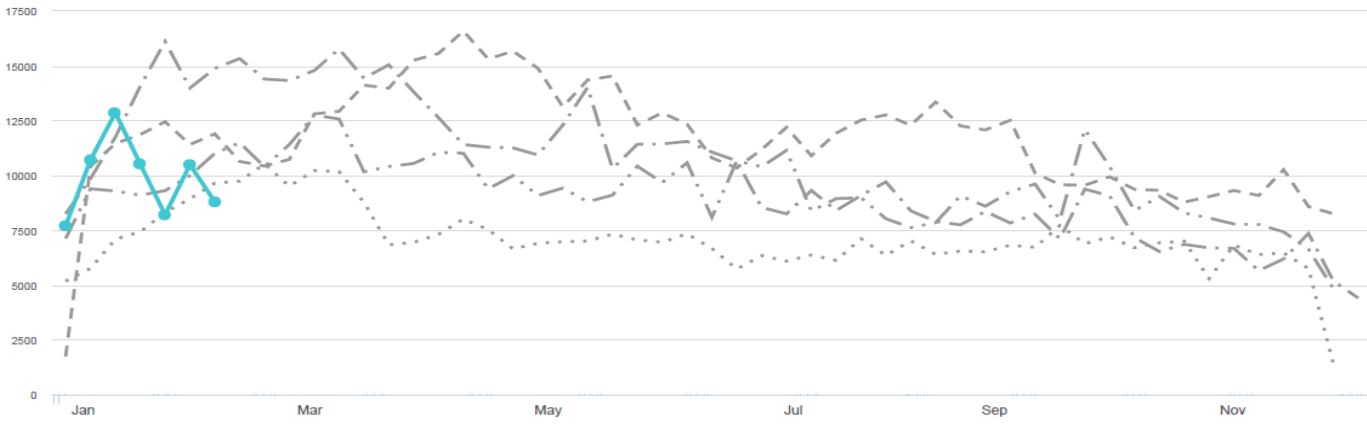


**Alert threshold**  
Twice the average number of cases over the past 3 weeks. Source: IDSR

Since the beginning of the year, a total of 19 malaria alerts have been triggered, 13 of those were verified. The Maps above indicate the location reporting malaria alerts from, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019.

# Acute Watery Diarrhoea | Trends over time

Figure 5a | Trend in AWD cases over time (South Sudan)



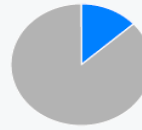
**Graph legend**

- 2019
- - - - - 2018
- . - . - 2017
- - - - - 2016
- ..... 2015

**Key AWD indicators (2019)**

**69,333** Cases  
**76** Deaths  
**23** Alerts

**Figure 5b | % morbidity**



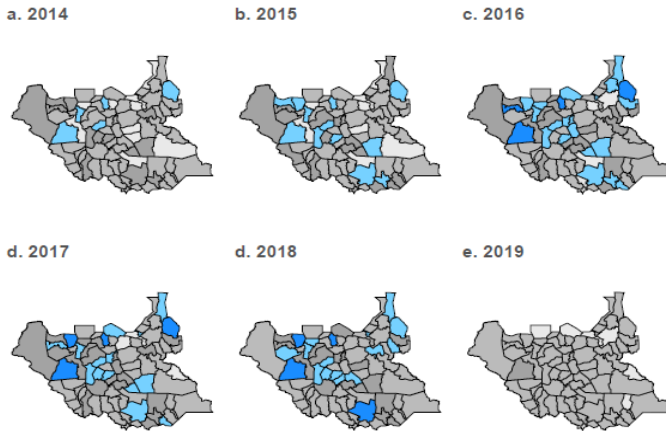
**Figure 5c | Age breakdown**



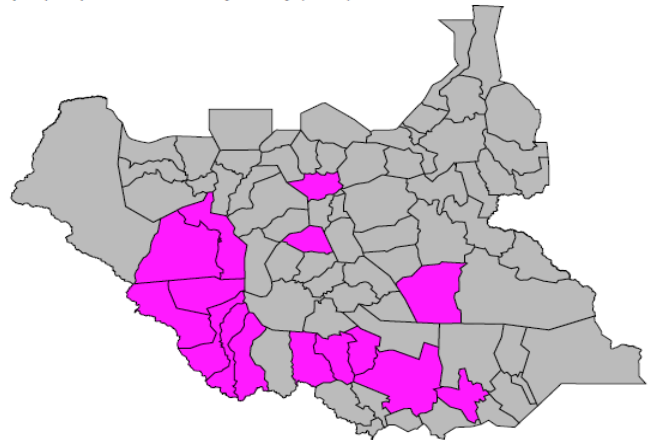
AWD is one of the top causes of morbidity in the country with 69, 333 cases reported since week 1 of 2019 including 76 deaths. AWD trend for week 6 of 2019, is below 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 as shown in figure 5a, above.

# Acute Watery Diarrhoea | Maps and Alert Management

Map 4 | Map of AWD cases by county (2019)

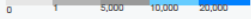


Map 5 | Map of AWD alerts by county (2019)

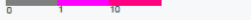


**Map legend**

Number of AWD cases



Number of AWD alerts



**Alert threshold**

Twice the average number of cases over the past 3 weeks. Source: IDSR

**23**

Alerts

**17**

Verified

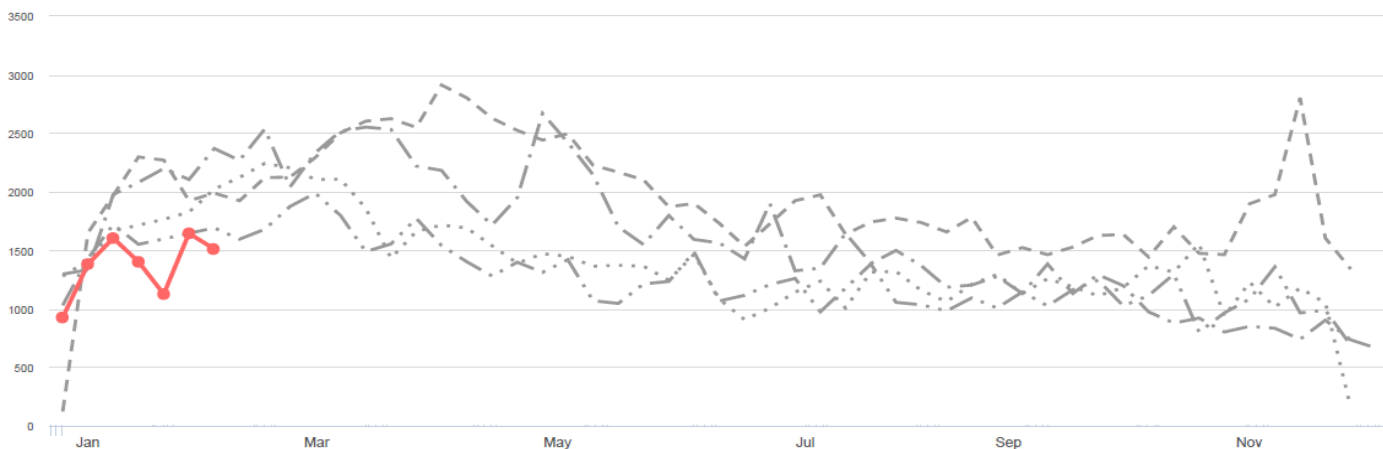
**Risk Assessment**



The number of AWD alerts triggered since week 1 of 2019 is 23, out of which 17 were verified. Maps above highlight the areas reporting AWD alerts from 2015 to 2019.

# Acute Bloody Diarrhoea | Trends over time

**Figure 6a |** Trend in bloody diarrhoea cases over time (South Sudan)



**Graph legend**

- 2019
- - - - 2018
- . - . 2017
- - - - 2016
- . . . . 2015

**Key bloody diarrhoea indicators (2019)**

**9,596**

Cases

**46**

Deaths

**24**

Alerts

**Figure 6b | % morbidity**



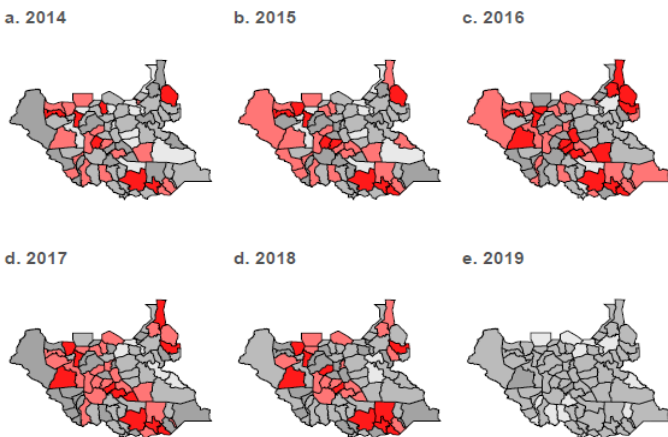
**Figure 6c | Age breakdown**



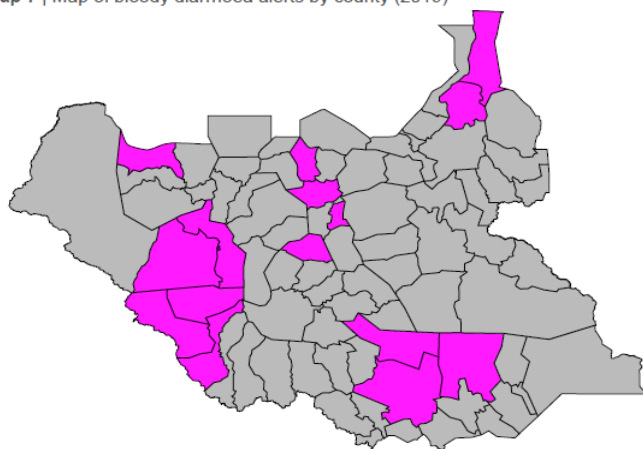
Since week 1 of 2019, a total of 9,596 cases of ABD have been reported country wide including 46 deaths. ABD trend for 2019 is below 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 respectively. Refer to figure 6a, above.

## Acute Bloody Diarrhoea | Maps and Alert Management

**Map 6 |** Map of bloody diarrhoea cases by county (2019)

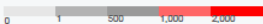


**Map 7 |** Map of bloody diarrhoea alerts by county (2019)

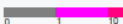


**Map legend**

Number of bloody diarrhoea cases



Number of alerts



**Alert threshold**

Twice the average number of cases over the past 3 weeks. Source: IDSR

**24**

Alerts

**16**

Verified

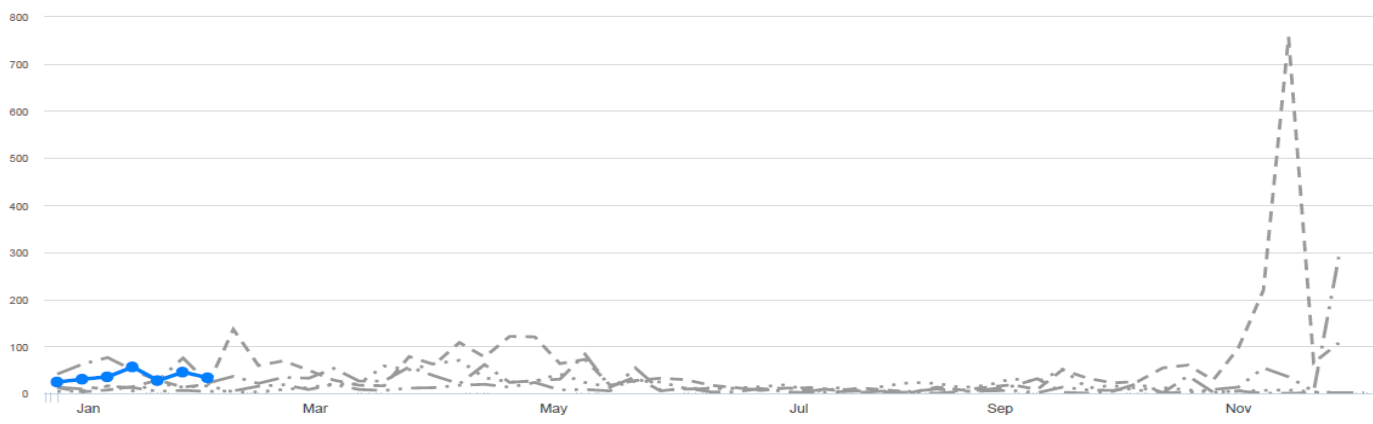
**Risk Assessment**



Total of 24 alerts were generated since week 1 of 2019, of which 16 were verified by the county surveillance team. Maps indicating areas triggering alerts since 2015 to 2019 are shown above.



Figure 7a | Trend in number of cases over time (South Sudan)



**Graph legend**

- 2019
- - - - 2018
- - - - 2017
- - - - 2016
- - - - 2015

**Key measles indicators (2019)**

**250**

Cases

**1**

Deaths

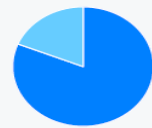
**62**

Alerts

**Figure 7b | % morbidity**



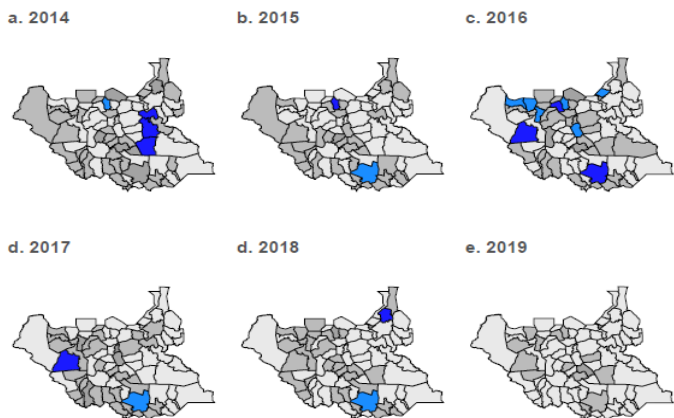
**Figure 7c | Age breakdown**



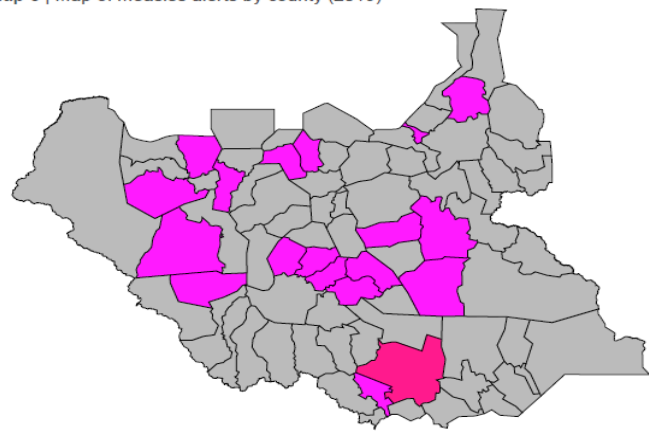
Since the beginning of 2019, at least 182 suspect measles cases including 0 death (CFR 0.74%) have been reported. . Of these, ----- suspect cases have undergone measles case-based laboratory-backed investigation with ----- samples collected out of which ----- measles IgM positive cases; ----- clinically confirmed cases; and ----- cases confirmed by epidemiological linkage.

## Measles | Maps and Alert Management

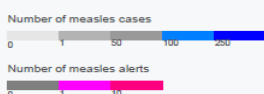
Map 7 | Map of measles cases by county (2019)



Map 8 | Map of measles alerts by county (2019)



**Map legend**



**62**

Alerts

**42**

Verified

**Risk Assessment**



**Alert threshold**

1 case.  
Source: IDSR

Since week 1 of 2019, 60 alerts of measles were triggered and 42 of those have been verified at county level. Maps of areas raising alerts from 2015 to 2019 are shown above.

**This bulletin is produced by the Ministry of Health with  
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## Notes

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The data has been collected with support from the EWARS project. This is an initiative to strengthen early warning, alert and response in emergencies. It includes an online, desktop and mobile application that can be rapidly configured and deployed in the field. It is designed with frontline users in mind, and built to work in difficult and remote operating environments. This bulletin has been automatically published from the EWARS application.

More information can be found at <http://ewars-project.org>

