South Sudan

Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR)

Annexes W40 2019 (Sept. 30 – Oct. 06)

World Health Organization
South Sudan

Ministry of Health
Republic of South Sudan

Contents

Access and Utilisation

Slide 2	**Map 1** Map of consultations by county (2019)

Indicator-based surveillance

Slide 3	**Figure 1** Proportional mortality
Slide 4	**Figure 2** Proportional morbidity
Slide 5	**Figure 3** Trend in consultations and key diseases

Disease trends and maps

Malaria

Slide 6	**Trend in malaria cases over time**
Slide 7	**Malaria maps and alert management**

Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)

Slide 8	**Trend in AWD cases over time**
Slide 9	**AWD maps and alert management**

Bloody diarrhoea

Slide 10	**Trend in bloody diarrhoea cases over time**
Slide 11	**Bloody diarrhoea maps and alert management**

Measles

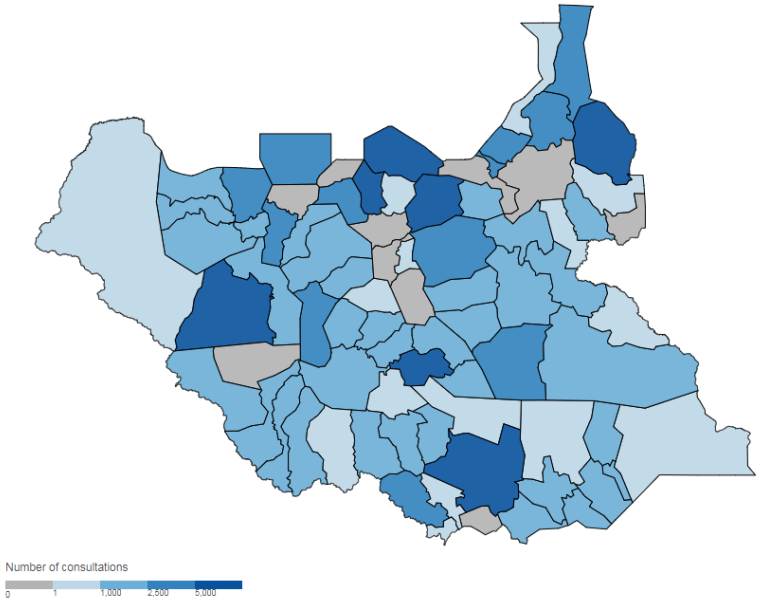
Slide 12	**Trend in measles cases over time**
Slide 13	**Measles maps and alert management**

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 (W40 2019)



Hub	W40	2019
Aweil	11,614	380,278
Bentiu	25,735	616,859
Bor	28,410	420,205
Juba	14,795	623,267
Kuajok	13,270	520,326
Malakal	27,537	448,822
Rumbek	16,045	769,122
Torit	9,645	465,602
Wau	12,205	365,528
Yambio	12,853	375,472
South Sudan	**172,109**	**4,985,481**

The total consultation in the country since week 1 of 2019 is 4,985,481 by hub, Malakal 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.

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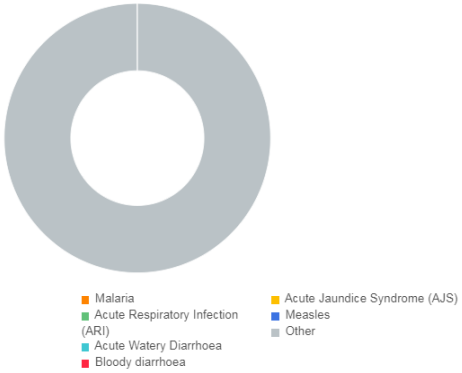
Proportional mortality

Figure 1 | Proportional mortality (2019)

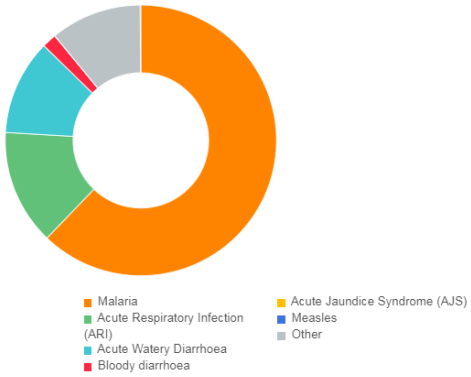


Syndrome	W40		2019	
	# deaths	% mortality	# deaths	% mortality
Malaria	13	28.9%	5,092	0.0%
ARI	16	35.6%	1,896	0.0%
AWD	4	8.9%	1,822	0.0%
Bloody diarrhoea	8	17.8%	335	0.0%
AJS	0	0.0%	184	0.0%
Measles	0	0.0%	100	0.0%
Other	4	8.9%	7,009,641,801	100.0%
Total deaths	**45**	**100%**	**7,009,651,230**	**100%**

Figure 1, above shows the proportional mortality for 2019, with malaria being the main cause of mortality accounting for 28.9% of the deaths since week 1 of 2019, followed by ARI, AWD and ABD

Proportional morbidity

Figure 2 | Proportional morbidity (2019)



Syndrome	W40		2019	
	# cases	% morbidity	# cases	% morbidity
Malaria	84,775	68.5%	2,067,214	62.2%
ARI	17,329	14.0%	457,454	13.8%
AWD	9,947	8.0%	378,883	11.4%
Bloody diarrhoea	1,241	1.0%	57,328	1.7%
AJS	19	0.0%	632	0.0%
Measles	42	0.0%	2,207	0.1%
Other	10,450	8.4%	360,796	10.9%
Total cases	**123,803**	**100%**	**3,324,514**	**100%**

Figure 2, indicates the top causes of morbidity in the country, with malaria being the leading cause of morbidity 84,775 (68.5%) followed by ARI, AWD and ABD respectively since week 1 of 2019. refer to the figure above for more information.

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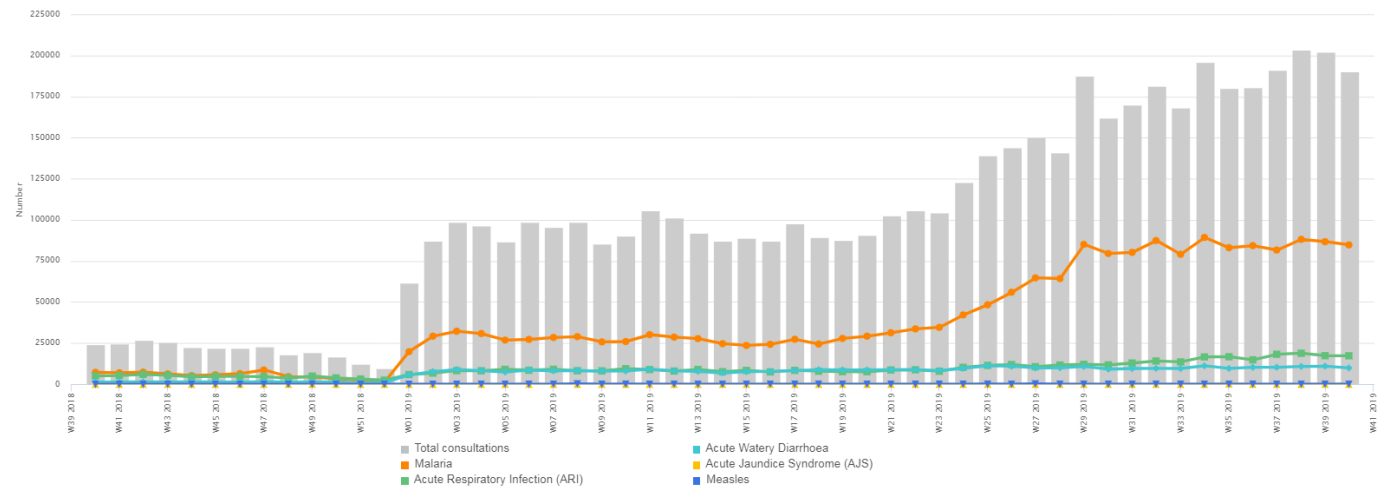
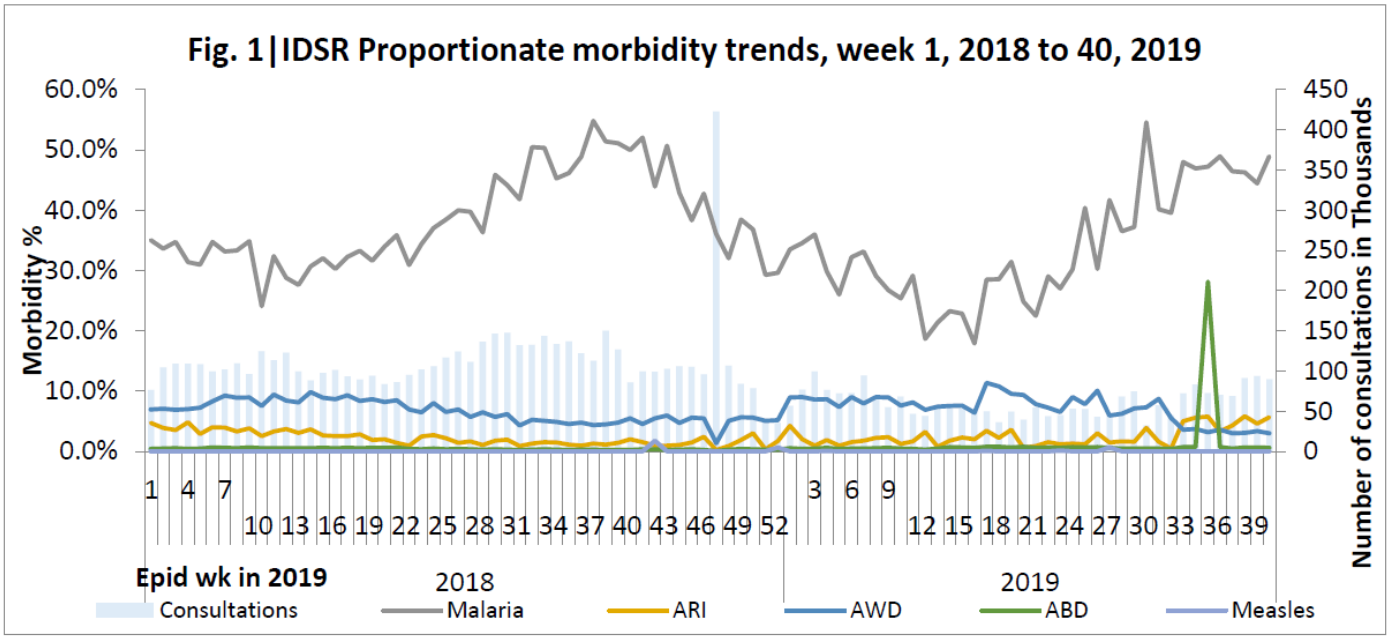
Trend in consultations and key diseases

Figure 3 | Trend in total consultations and key diseases (W40)



IDSR Proportionate morbidity trends - in relatively stable states



In the relatively stable states, malaria is the top cause of morbidity accounting for 48.9 % of the consultations in week 40 (representing an increase from 44.4% in week 39).

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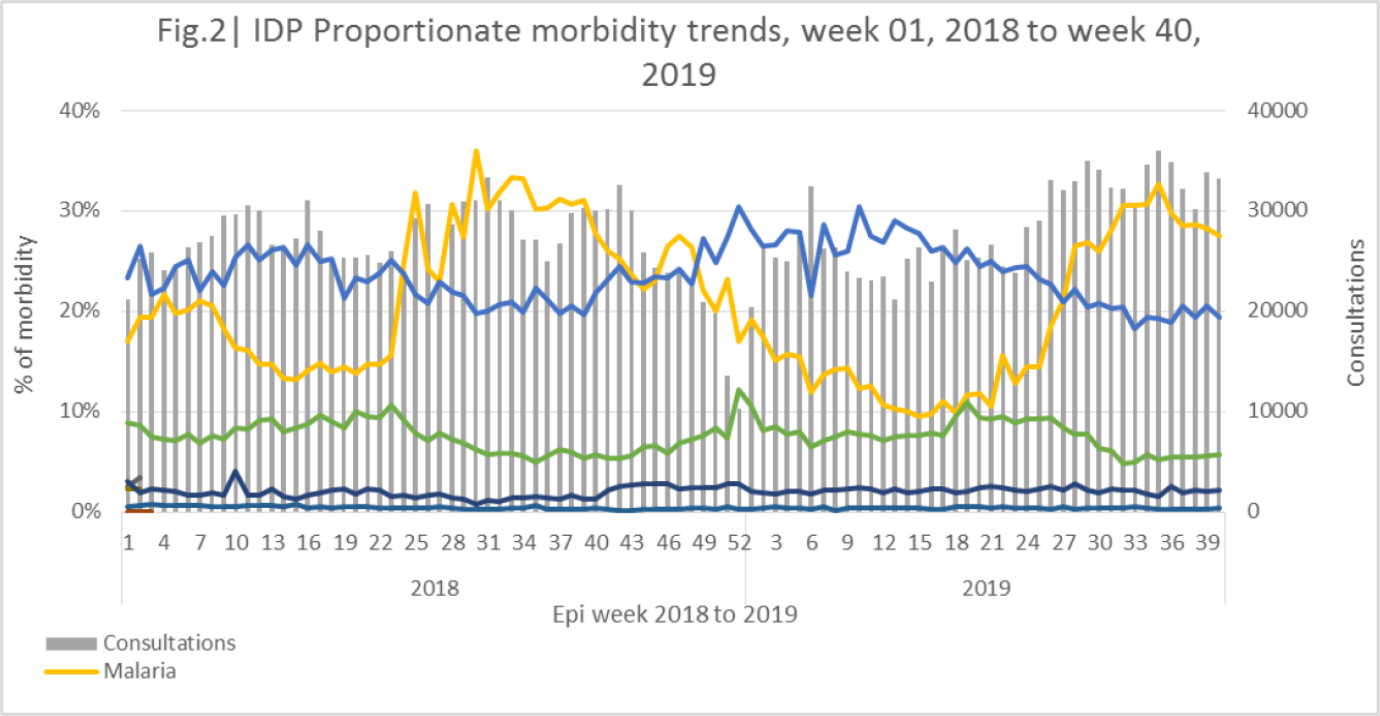
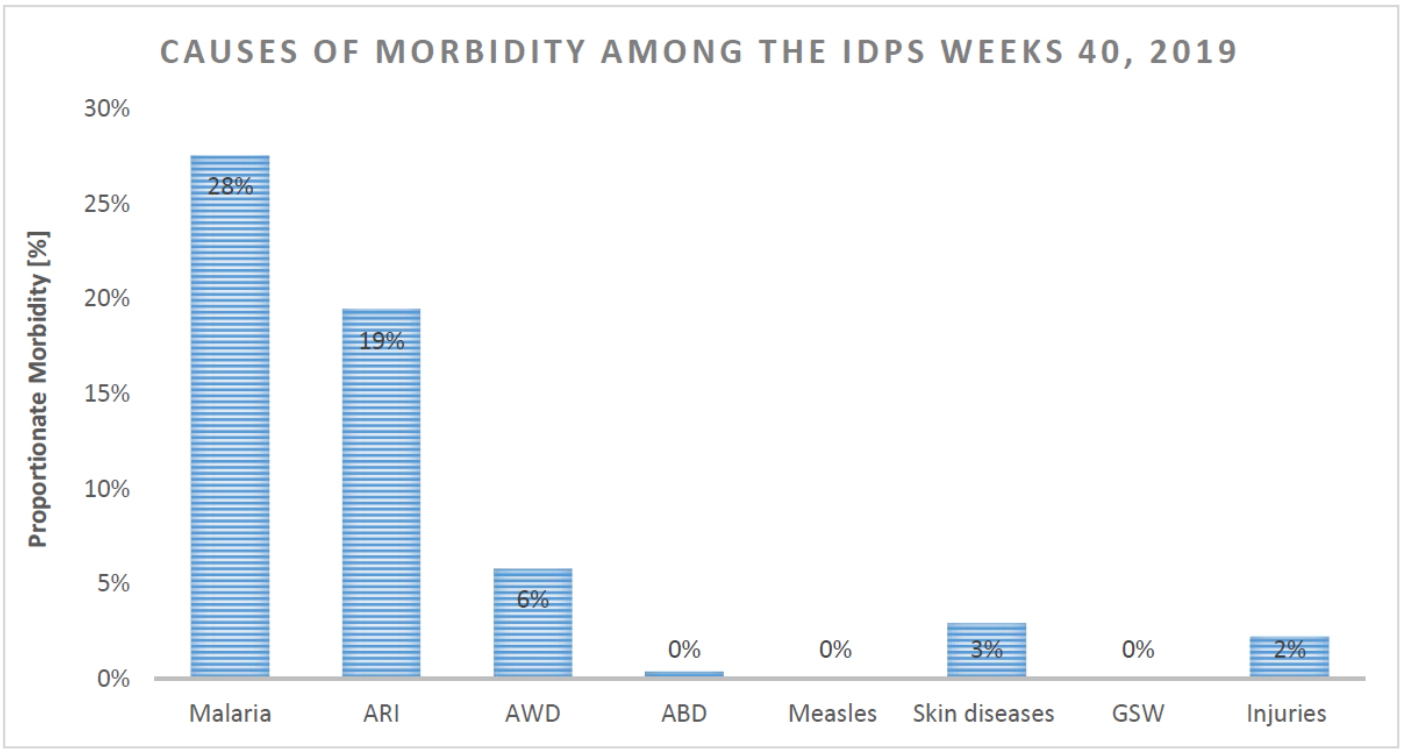
IDP Proportionate morbidity trends - in displaced population



Among the IDPs, Malaria and ARI accounted for 28% and 19% of the consultations in week 40. The other significant causes of morbidity in the IDPs includes AWD, Skin diseases, and injuries.

IDP Proportionate morbidity trends - in displaced population



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

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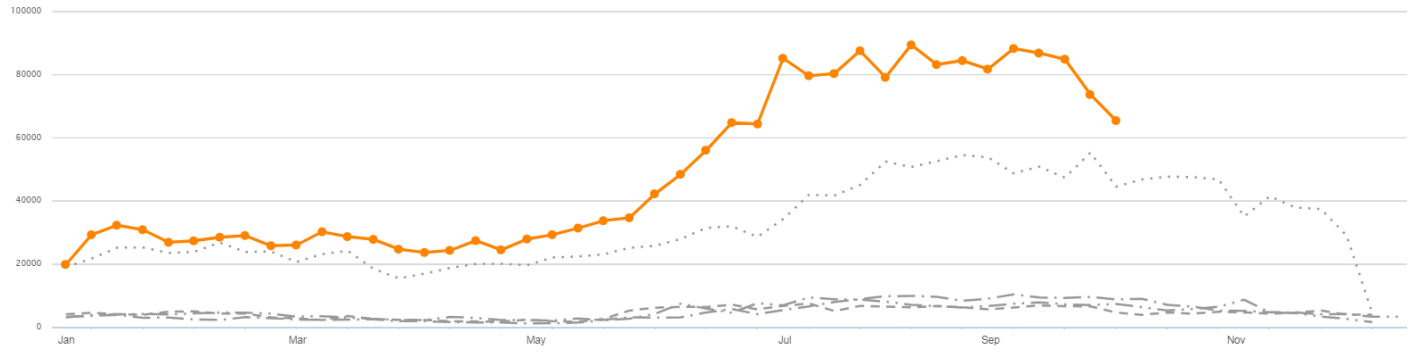
Malaria | Trends over time

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



Graph legend

2019
2018
2017
2016
2015

Key malaria indicators (2019)

2,067,214	5,092	666
Cases	Deaths	Alerts

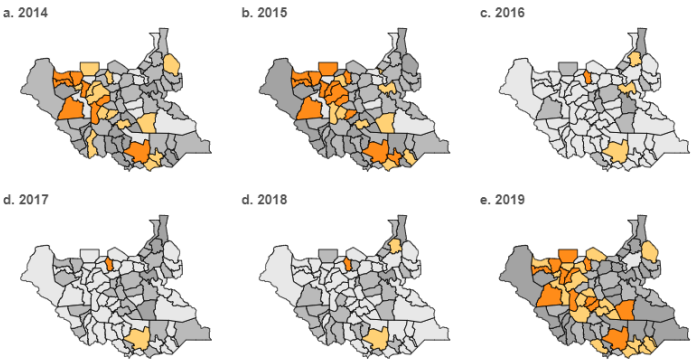
Figure 4b | % morbidity

Figure 4c | Age breakdown

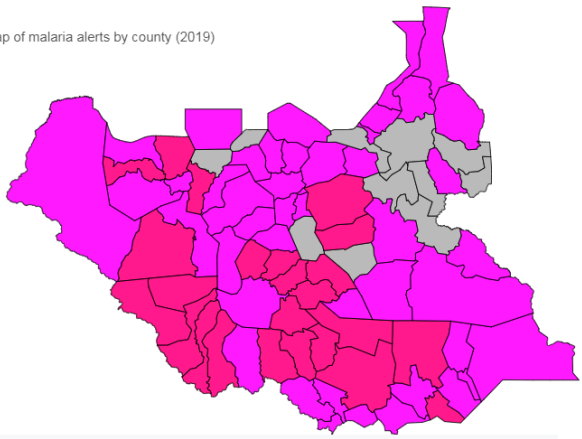
Malaria is the top course of Morbidity in the country, a total of 2,067,214 cases with 5,092 deaths registered since week 1 of 2019. malaria trend for week 40 of 2019 is on decline but above 2015,2016,2017 and 2018 as shown in the figure 4a, above.

Malaria | Maps and Alert Management

Map 2 | Map of malaria cases by county



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



Map legend

Number of malaria cases

0 1 10,000 20,000 50,000

Number of malaria alerts

0 1 15

Alert threshold

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

666	516
Alerts	Verified

Risk Assessment

2	0	2	10
Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk

Since the beginning of the year, a total of 666 malaria alerts have been triggered, 516 of those were verified. The Maps above indicate the location reporting malaria alerts from, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019.

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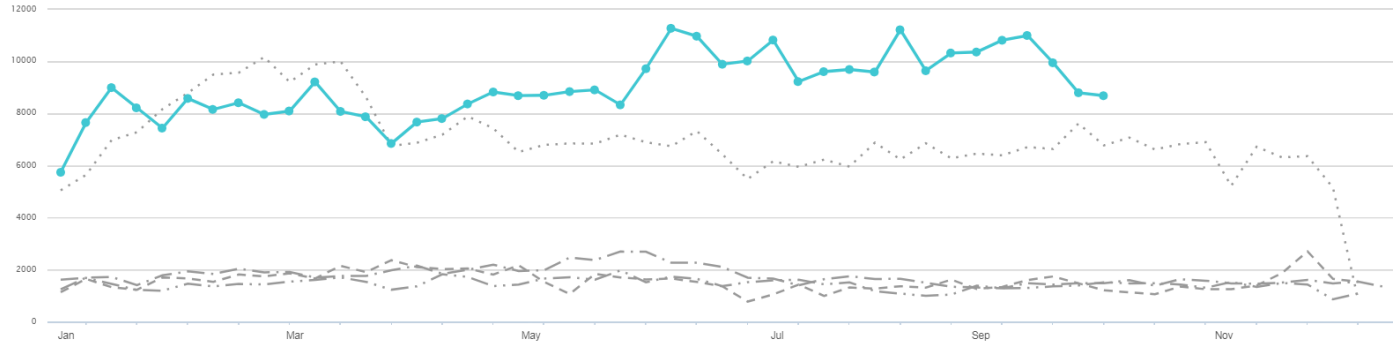
Acute Watery Diarrhoea | Trends over time

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



Graph legend

2019
2018
2017
2016
2015

Key AWD indicators (2019)

378,942	1,822	674
Cases	Deaths	Alerts

Figure 5b | % morbidity

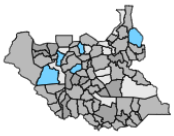
Figure 5c | Age breakdown

AWD is one of the top causes of morbidity in the country with 378,942 cases reported since week 1 of 2019 including 1,822 deaths. AWD trend for week 40 of 2019, is on decline but above 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 as shown in figure 5a, above.

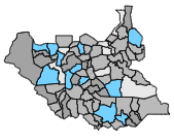
Acute Watery Diarrhoea | Maps and Alert Management

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

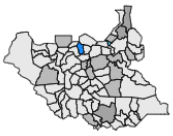
a. 2014



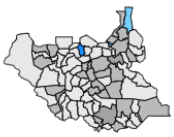
b. 2015



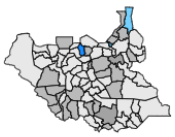
c. 2016



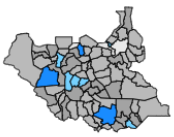
d. 2017



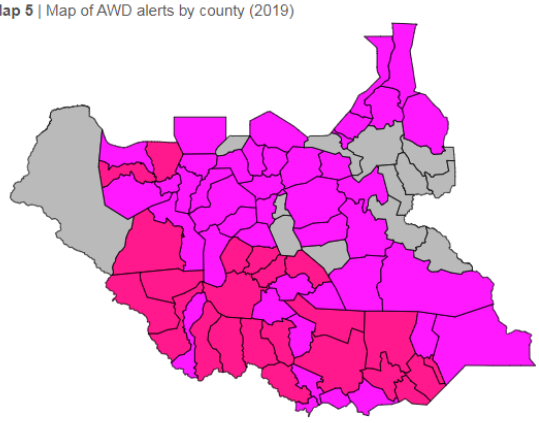
d. 2018



e. 2019



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



Map legend

Number of AWD cases

0 1 5,000 10,000 20,000

Number of AWD alerts

0 1 10

Alert threshold

Twice the average number of cases over the past 3 weeks.

Source: IDSR

594	427
Alerts	Verified

Risk Assessment

1	2	3	0
Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk

The number of AWD alerts triggered since week 1 of 2019 is 594 out of which 427 were verified. Maps above highlight the areas reporting AWD alerts from 2015 to 2019 .

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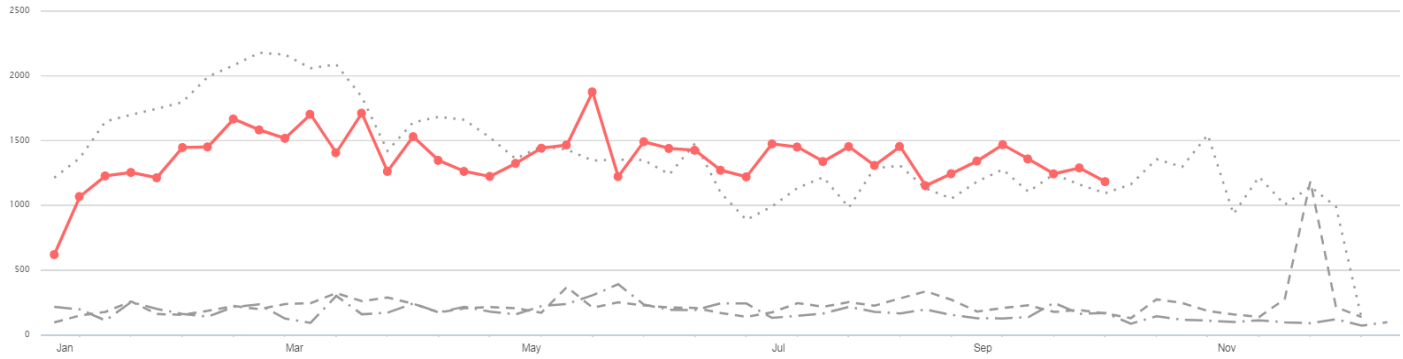
South Sudan

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)

57,333	335	606
Cases	Deaths	Alerts

Figure 6b | % morbidity

Loading...

Figure 6c | Age breakdown

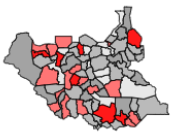
Loading...

Since week 1 of 2019, a total of 57,333 cases of ABD have been reported country wide including 335 deaths. ABD trend for week 40 of 2019 is on decline but aboce 2015,2016, 2017 and 2018. Refer to figure 6a, above.

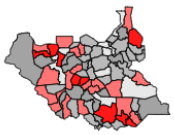
Acute Bloody Diarrhoea | Maps and Alert Management

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

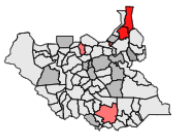
a. 2014



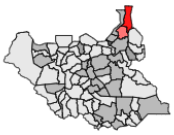
b. 2015



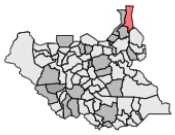
c. 2016



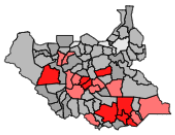
d. 2017



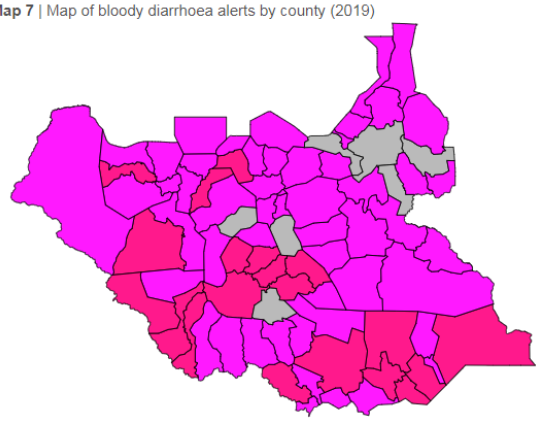
d. 2018



e. 2019



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



Map legend

Number of bloody diarrhoea cases

0 1 500 1,000 2,000

Number of alerts

0 1 10

Alert threshold

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

551	361
Alerts	Verified

Risk Assessment

1	7	1	0
Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk

Total of 551 alerts were generated since week 1 of 2019, of which 361 were verified by the county surveillance team. Maps indicating areas triggering alerts since 2015 to 2019 are shown above.

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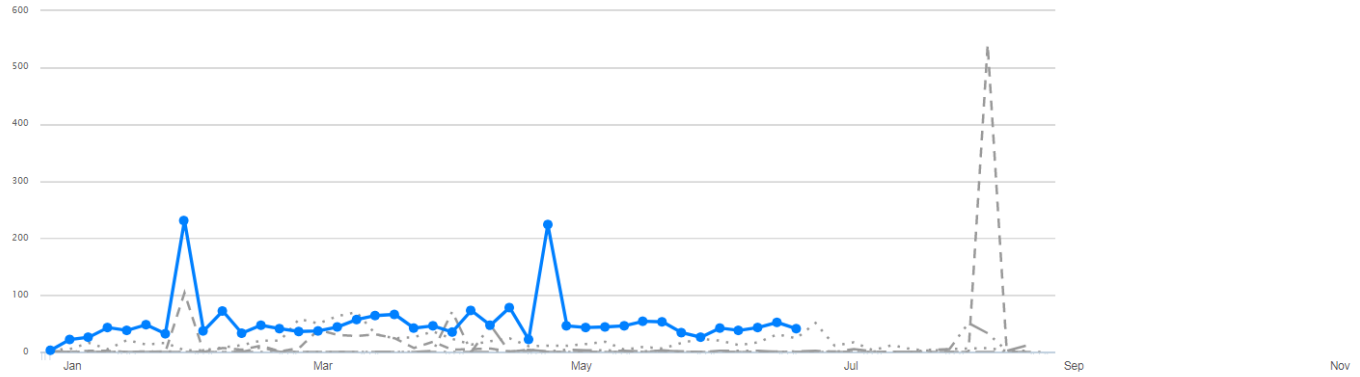
Measles| Trends over time

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



Graph legend

2019
2018
2017
2016
2015

Key measles indicators (2019)

2,106	111	536
Cases	Deaths	Alerts

Figure 7b | % morbidity

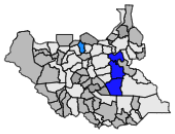
Figure 7c | Age breakdown

Since the beginning of 2019, at least 2,106 suspect measles cases including 111 deaths. Have been reported through the EWARS website. Measles trend for week 40 of 2019 is on increase and is above with 2015 trend as shown in the graph above

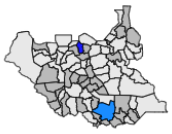
Measles| Maps and Alert Management

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

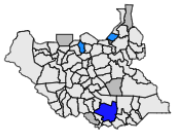
a. 2014



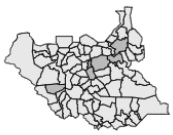
b. 2015



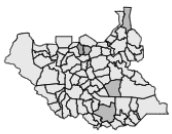
c. 2016



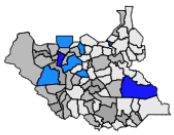
d. 2017



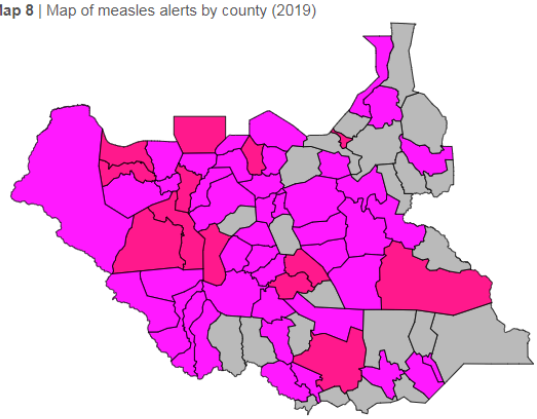
d. 2018



e. 2019



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



Map legend

Number of measles cases

0 1 50 100 250

Number of measles alerts

0 1 10

Alert threshold

1 case.

Source: IDSR

536	396
Alerts	Verified

Risk Assessment

10	12	21	7
Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk

Since week 1 of 2019, 536 alerts of measles were triggered and 396 of those have been verified at county level. Maps of areas raising alerts from 2015 to 2019 are shown above.

World Health Organization South Sudan

This bulletin is produced by the Ministry of Health with Technical support from WHO

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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

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Global EWARS

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