

# SYRIA CRISIS – Flash Report on the spread of lice and scabies in Aleppo City

## Northern Syria

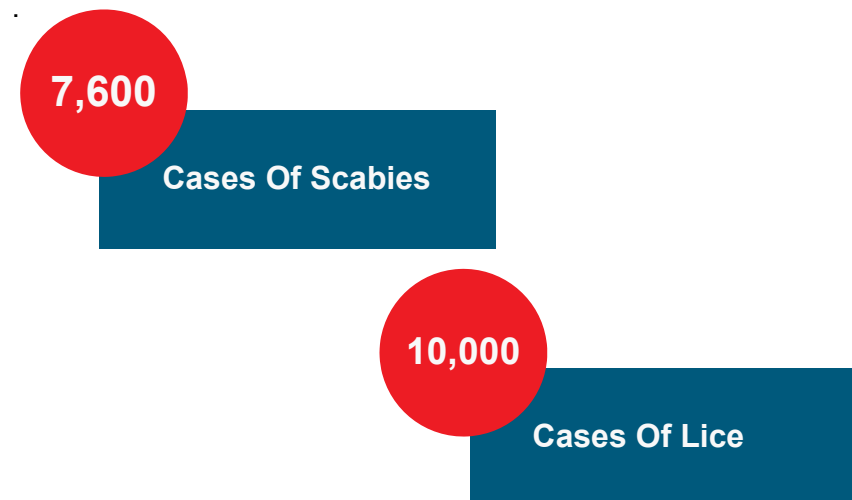
26 December 2014

Since (2012), Aleppo has entered the conflict triggered during the Syrian Crisis. Ever since then the areas controlled by the Syrian Opposition Forces are subject to daily bombing, which in turn led to severe damages to the infrastructure. For few months now, the city of Aleppo has been experiencing water and electricity outages, which reflected negatively on the lives of the people and their ability to bathe or maintain proper hygiene, thus, a wide range of contagious diseases began to spread like scabies and lice.

With the start of the school year, it was observed that the numbers of people with these diseases were growing as a result of direct contact with infected people, the lack of medication in these areas and the lack of financial ability to buy medicine.

Through its network of enumerators, ACU Information Management Unit (IMU) received alerts about the widespread prevalence of these epidemic diseases especially in schools in the opposition held areas.

This Red Flag Report is aimed to share information with other actors to provide rapid response needed to address the issue of these epidemics.



Our team of enumerators surveyed some schools in several areas including the areas of Al Sukkari, Tal Al Zarazeer, Bustan Al Qasr and Al Kallaseh and came back with the following findings:

- 30-50% of students have scabies while more than 25% of students have lice.
- Taking into consideration that the medication used to treat these epidemics is useless, if available; most parents have stopped sending their children to school, which has negatively affected the education sector.
- After contacting with some medical teams working on the ground, some urgent needs in these areas were identified as following

10,000

BOTTLES OF LOTION FOR TREATING SCABIES

20,000

BOTTLES OF SHAMPOO FOR TREATING LICE

ACU IS CALLING FOR SUPPORT FOR THE PROVISION OF THE PROPER MEDICATION TO TREAT THESE EPIDEMICS.