

Northwest of Syria Cholera Outbreak

Situation Report No.20

Epidemiological Week - 06 (5 Feb – 11 Feb 2023)

Suspected Cases: 46921

Confirmed Cases: 567

Cholera Deaths : 20

Case Fatality Rate: 0.04%

NWS Attack Rate: 1.01%

Date of Onset of Outbreak: 16 September 2022

Reporting Date of outbreak: 17 September 2022

Confirmation Date: 19 September 2022

Key Highlights

Cumulatively, a total of **46921 suspected** cases (**19062** in Aleppo governorate, **27859** in Idleb governorate) including **567 confirmed** have been reported by EWARN team since 16 September, including **20 deaths** case.

- The highest number of cases were reported in Harim district (14683) and Idleb district (8084) in Idleb governorate, then Jebel Saman district (4582), Azaz district (4453), and Jarablus district (4019) in Aleppo governorate.
- 8112 total suspected cases (including 201 new cases in Epi week 06 - 2023) were reported from camps.
- 44.35 % Of the suspected cases are in the age group <5 years. Males are 52% of the total and females are 48%.
- Since the outbreak started, surveillance and reporting from facilities are being supported and strengthened. For better understanding of the background and context, [please read pervious sitreps.](#)
- Line list is shared with WHO and WASH team to aid Targeted response at a household level being conducted for identified cases.
- Active case search is ongoing, especially in the camps.

Situation Updates

1. Epidemiology

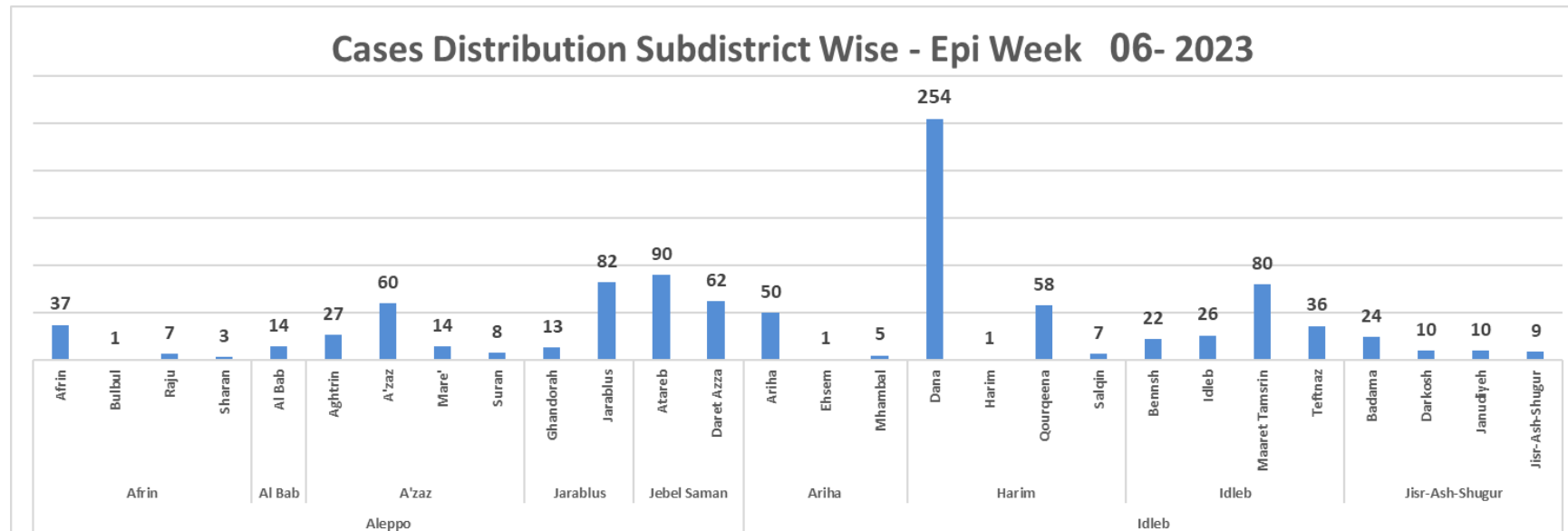
Updated case definition: A resident of outbreak areas with sudden onset of acute watery diarrhea with or without vomiting.

In Epi week 06 - 2023, **1011 suspected cases of cholera were reported, including 1 positive case**. The affected governorates are Aleppo (418 suspected, 1 confirmed), and Idleb (593 suspected, 0 confirmed).

The age group less than 5 reported 44.7 %, while the age group more than 60 reported 22.6 % of the total

No deaths were reported in epi week 5. (a total of 20 deaths).

Dana subdistrict in Idled governorate reported the highest number of cases (254), and Atareb subdistrict in Aleppo governorate (90).

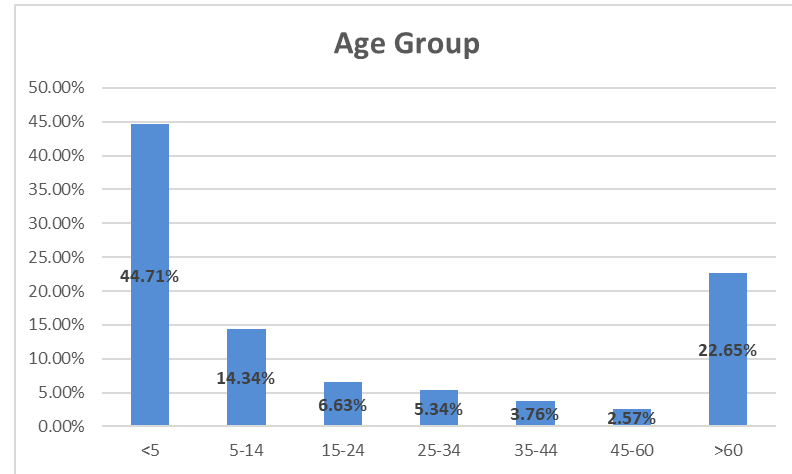
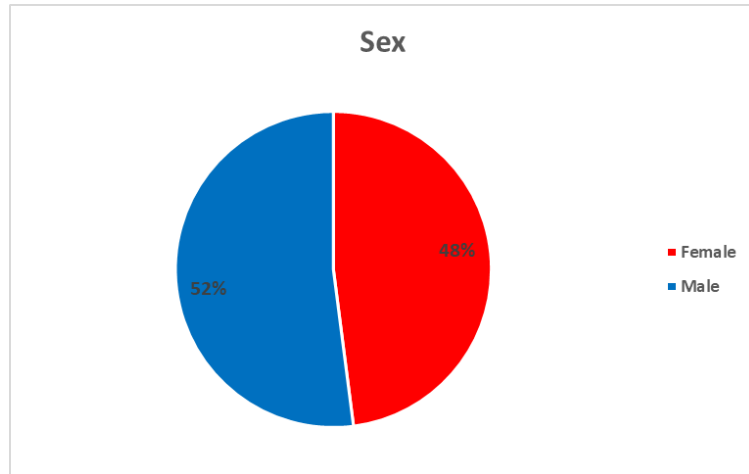


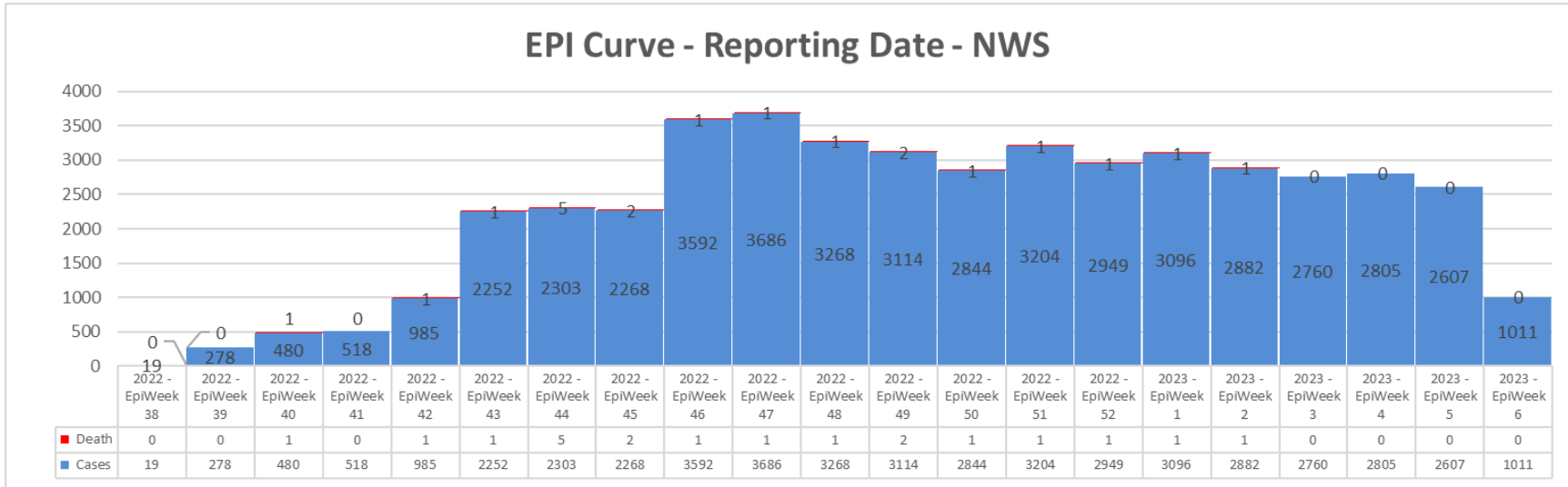
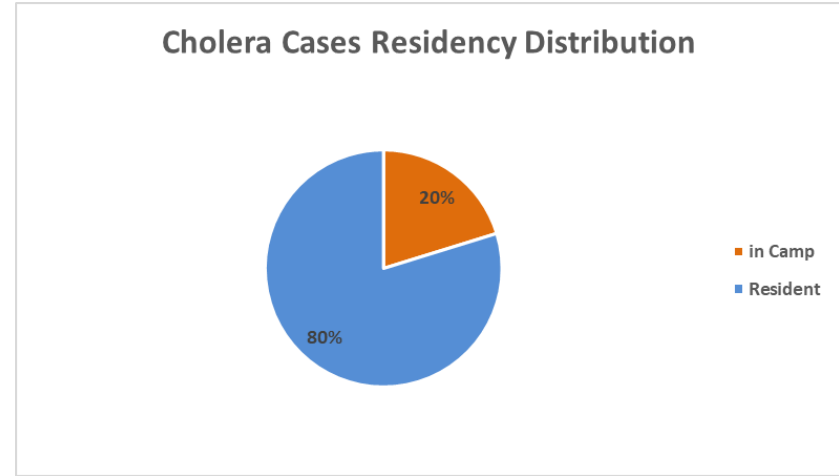
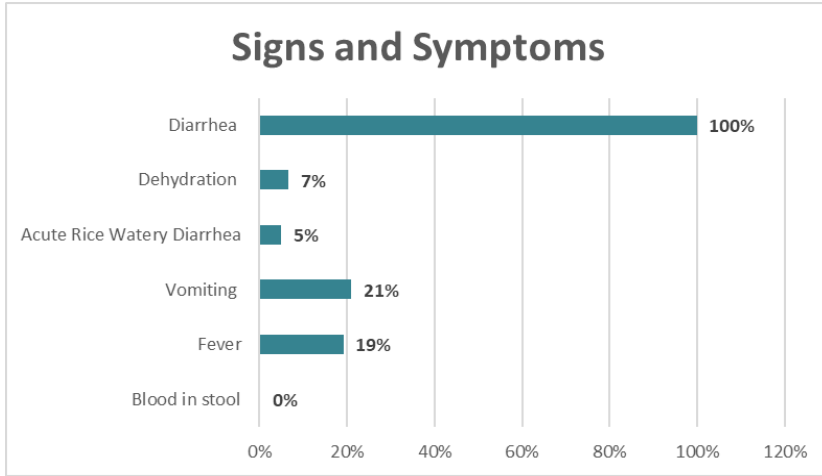
The overall sex distribution of the suspected_cases is 52% Male, and 48% Female.

100% of the line listed cases were presented as Acute Diarrhea, 21% with vomiting, 5% as rice watery diarrhea, and 7% were dehydrated.

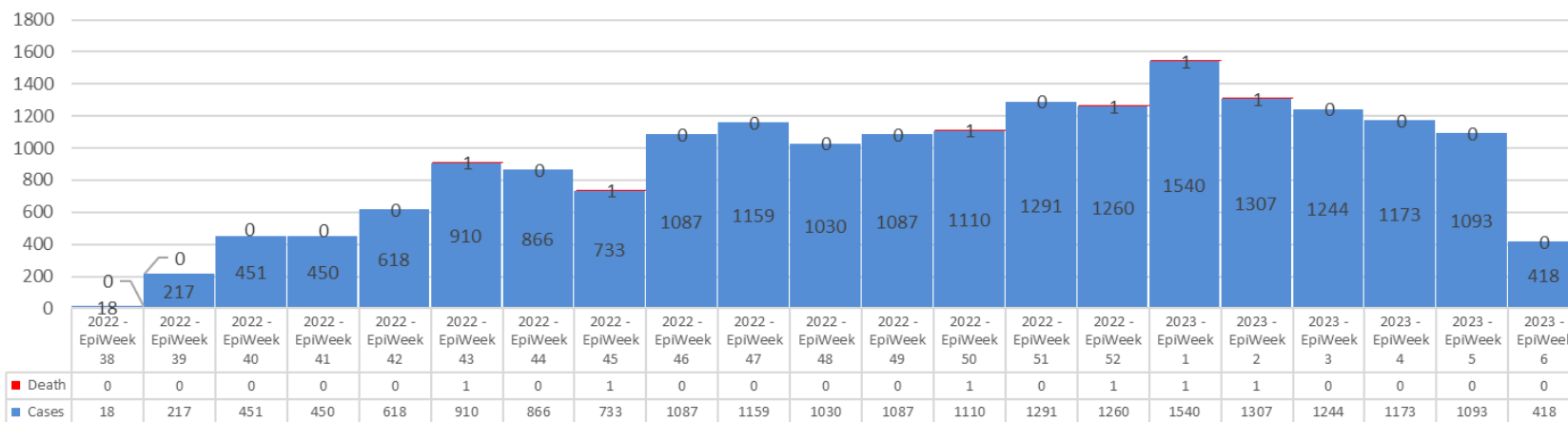
20% of the total cases live in camps (7911), and 79% out of camps (27312). (6110 of the total line listed cases are unknown)

As the outbreak progresses, sensitivity should be increased by including smaller age groups and mild/moderate symptom groups in order to estimate the burden of the outbreak. According to WHO, in areas where a cholera outbreak has been confirmed, any person presenting with or dying from acute watery diarrhea is considered a suspected cholera case. The age group less than 5 years was 44.34%.

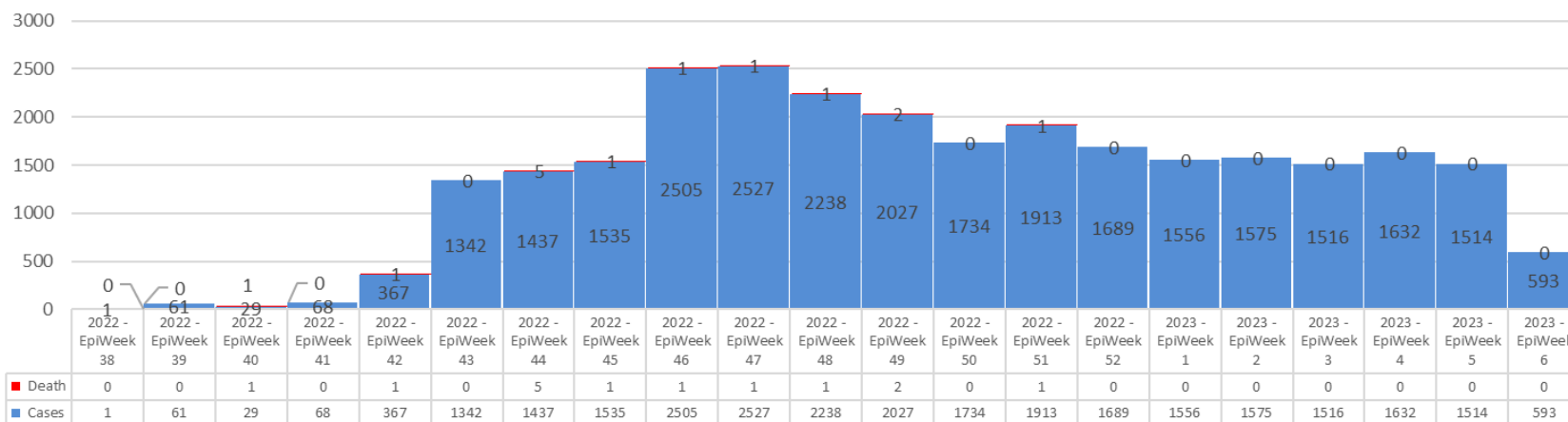




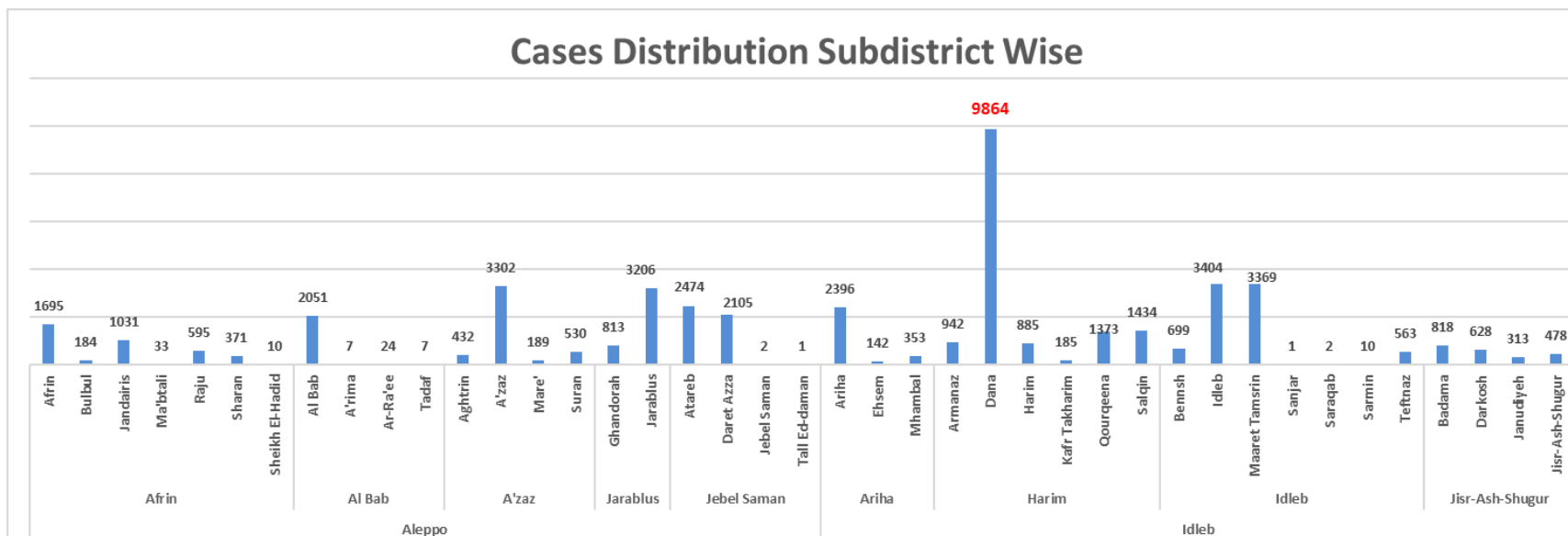
EPI Curve - Reporting Date - Aleppo



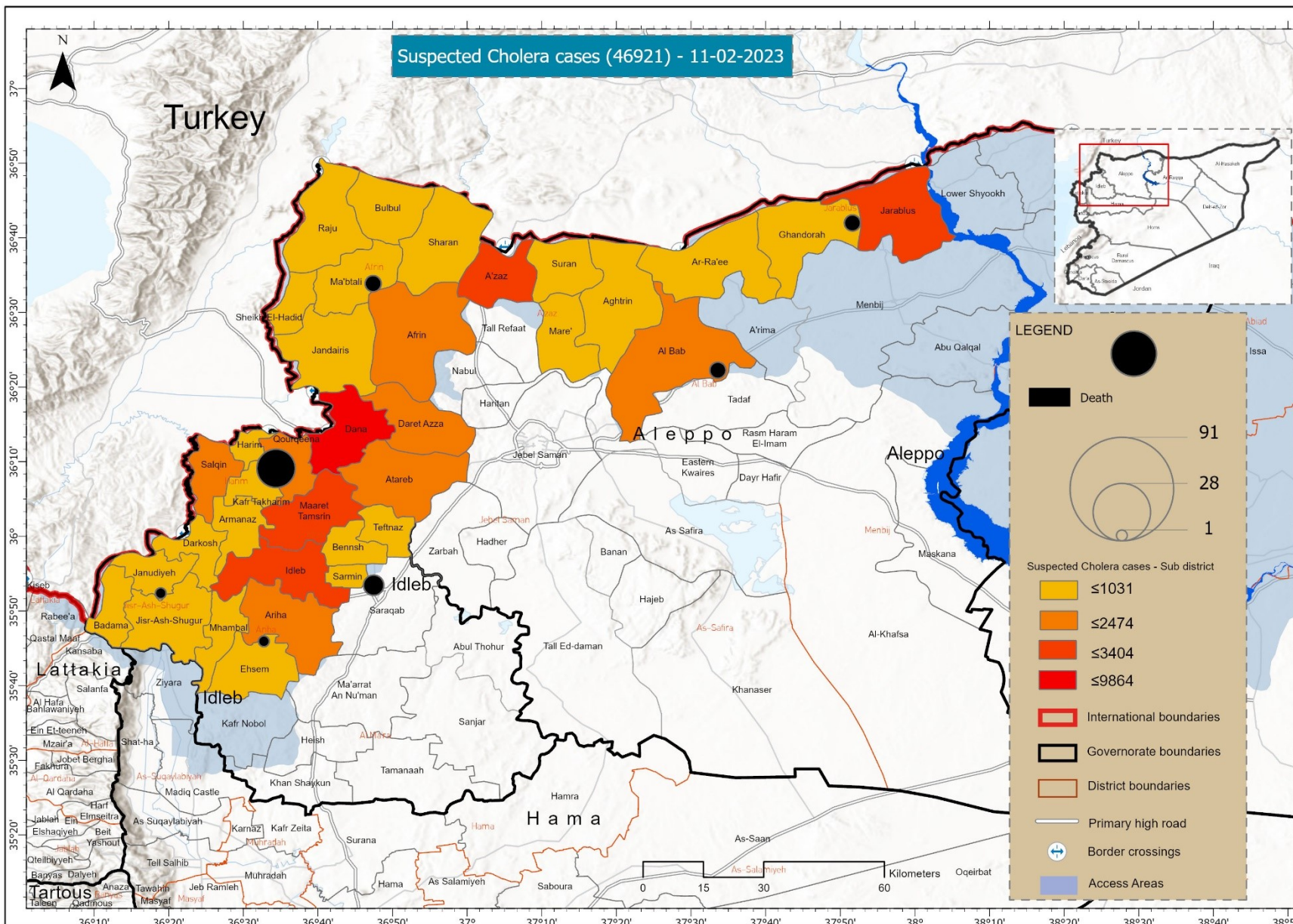
EPI Curve - Reporting Date - Idleb



Cases Distribution Subdistrict Wise

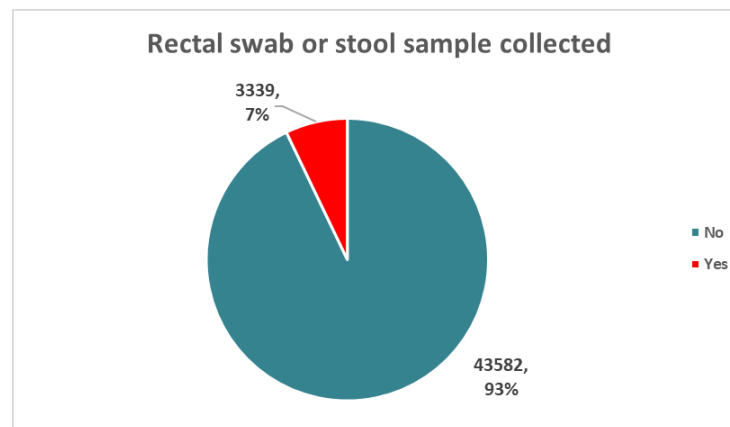


Epi Week	Governorate	District	Date of Onset	Population	New cases	Cumulative Cases	New Death	Cumulative Deaths	Case Fatality Rate	Incidence Rate	Attack Rate
Up to W06 - 2023	Idleb	Ariha	20-Sep	185,668	56	2891	0	1	0.03%	30.2	1.56%
		Harim	6-Sep	1,586,820	320	14683	0	9	0.06%	20.2	0.93%
		Idleb	14-Sep	713,933	164	8048	0	3	0.04%	23.0	1.13%
		Jisr-Ash-Shugur	25-Sep	310,973	53	2237	0	1	0.04%	17.0	0.72%
	Aleppo	A'zaz	9-Sep	648,600	109	4453	0	0	0.00%	16.8	0.69%
		Afrin	21-Sep	467,090	48	3919	0	2	0.05%	10.3	0.84%
		Al Bab	17-Sep	339,812	14	2089	0	2	0.10%	4.1	0.61%
		Jarablus	12-Sep	121,938	95	4019	0	2	0.05%	77.9	3.30%
		Jebel Saman	10-Sep	251,785	152	4582	0	0	0.00%	60.4	1.82%
	Total				4,626,619	1011	46921	0	20	0.04%	21.9

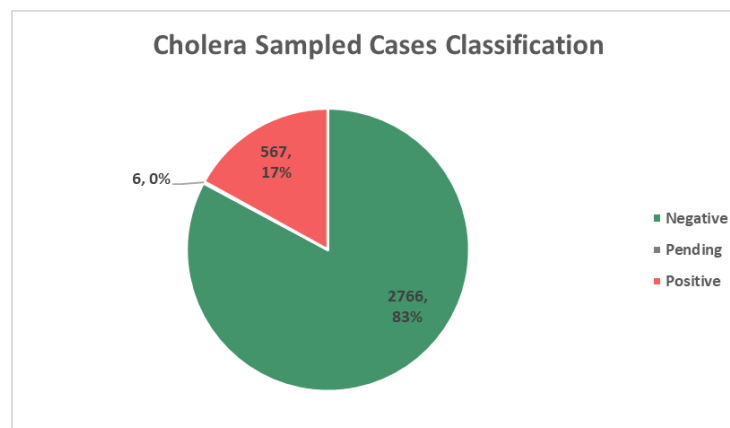


Laboratory:

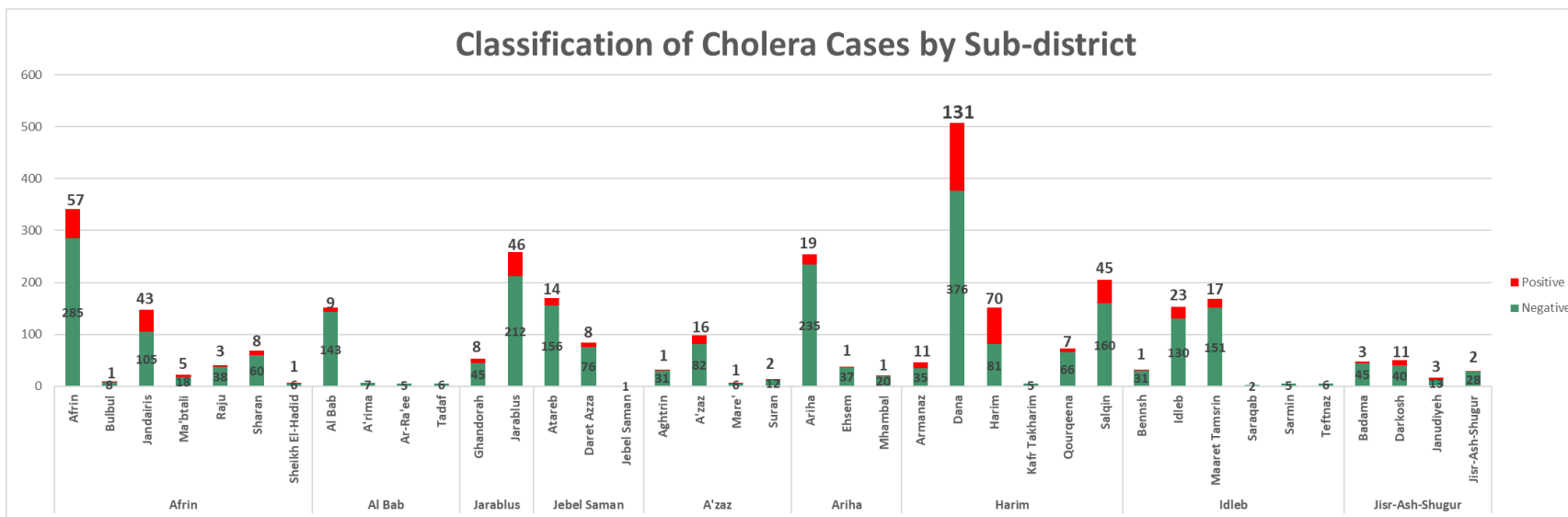
- In Epi week 06- 2023, the total number of stool specimens or rectal swabs is 67, of which 1 has tested positive for Vibrio Cholera.
- A cumulative of 3339 samples were collected since the start of the outbreak (7 % of overall line listed cases), of which 567 have tested positive by stool culture. The total positivity rate in NWS is 17 %. But the positivity rate in epi week 6 – 2023 was 1.5 %.
- The Total number of negative cases by stool culture is 2766, and the remaining 6 are still pending.
- During epi week 6, the EWARN lab conducted RDTs for 38 cases, all of them were negative for Cholera.

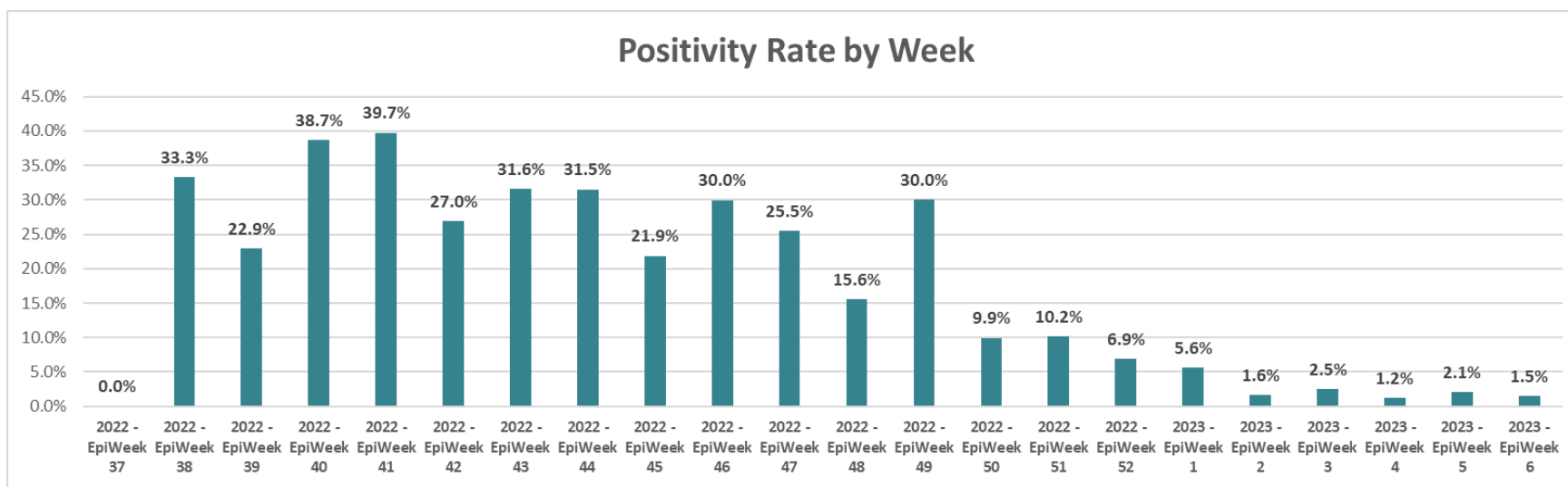
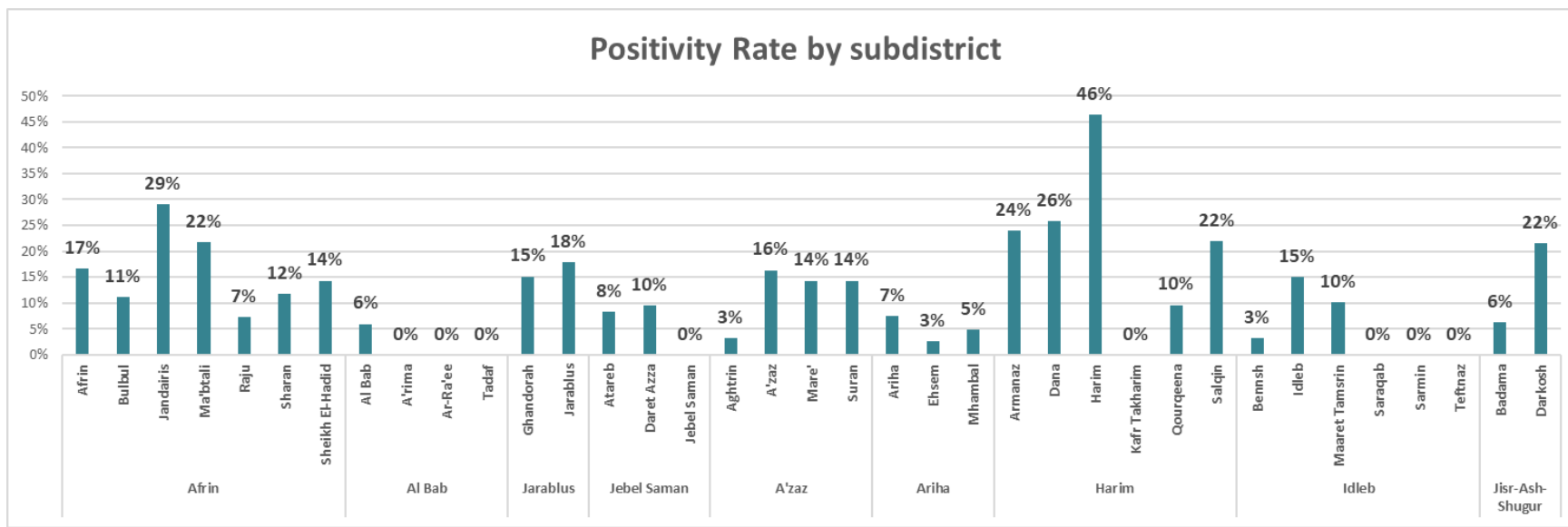


- Isolation and identification of V. cholera serogroup O1 or O139 by a culture of a stool specimen remain the gold standard for laboratory diagnosis.
- Currently, at EWARN laboratories (Idleb, Afrin, Jarablus, Raqqa, and Tal-Abiad) Fecal specimens are subcultured onto selective and nonselective media, including Nutrient agar and TCBS agar, for detection of V. cholera O1.
- Suspicious, oxidase-positive isolates are serotyped in polyvalent antisera raised against the O1 Antigen.
- Antimicrobial-sensitivity testing is performed to detect resistance.
- The culture sensitivity results came sensitive for the following antibiotics: Azithromycin, Imipenem, Chloramphenicol, Ciprofloxacin, and Norfloxacin.
- The resistance is to Tetracycline, Doxycycline, and Sulfamethoxazole Trimethoprim.
- The laboratory team handles the specimens and waste management according to infection control standards.
- The sample collection protocol is to collect stool samples in 7% of the total suspected cholera cases per subdistrict and 5 samples from the admitted cholera suspected cases in the CTC /CTU per week.



pi Week	Governorate	District	Samples Collected on current week	Stool Culture Positive	Stool Culture Negative	Positivity Rate
Up to W06 - 2023	Idleb	Ariha	7	21	290	7%
		Harim	25	264	723	27%
		Idleb	4	40	325	11%
		Jisr-Ash-Shugur	7	19	126	13%
	Aleppo	Al Bab	0	9	161	5%
		Jarablus	10	54	257	17%
		Jebel Saman	6	22	233	9%
		A'zaz	0	20	131	13%
		Afrin	8	118	520	18%
	Total		67	567	2766	17%





2. WASH:

Due to a devastating earthquake that hits southern of Turkey and northern Syria, the field team couldn't conduct any investigation, since the focus was on rescuing work and responding to the needs of affected populations.

The acting organizations on the ground have communicated with us to deliver samples of water resources and conduct tests to ensure the safety of drinking water.

Actions taken

- The EWARN team is currently conducting active surveillance in the most important health facilities in northwest Syria (25 HFs). In Epi week 6- 2023, 6 field visits were completed. During the visit, the team reviews with the health facility staff the records to ensure the reported cases, also discusses the challenges, and recommendations, and collaborates to treat the problems.
- ACU, meanwhile, the field team started evaluation of the water resources (water stations) to evaluate the damage, where more than 24 stations were evaluated.
- The EWARN team is currently training the CTC/CTUs staff in RDTs and sharing data in the line list.
- To determine the causes of acute watery diarrhea in children under 5 years (the children have a negative cholera result), the EWARN lab is planning to provide rotavirus and adenovirus rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs).
- The response teams conducted an expanded investigation of the deaths that occurred since the beginning of the outbreak (20 deaths), where some possible causes were identified, and the teams made appropriate recommendations.
- Strengthening surveillance to collect cases from all HFs.
- ACU teams conduct regular awareness sessions about Cholera, prevention, and control measures for local authorities and affected people during the investigation. Besides, the result of investigations is shared with the WASH cluster and acting organization in the area to take immediate action.

Challenges

- Due to the devastating earthquake in northern Syria, there was a significant decrease in the number of reported cholera cases and collected samples, because a large number of health centers went out of service and others were responding to earthquake victims.
- Continuing movements of population.