

Overview

This bulletin serves to summarize weekly surveillance data & performance of ORHB/PHEM diseases and other public health emergencies. It comprises report timeliness, completeness, trends of priority diseases, and response activities.

Objective

To provide weekly update on the status of reportable diseases/conditions to the relevant authorities for better preparedness and response activities.

Regional Highlights of the reporting week

- ❖ The regional surveillance completeness and timeliness were **94%** (zone **94%** and town **97%**)
- ❖ A total of **196 measles** cases and **zero** death were reported.
- ❖ A total of **two cholera** cases and **zero** death were reported.
- ❖ A total of **six** maternal and **42** perinatal deaths were reported.
- ❖ A total of **11** AFP with Zero death reported from West Shawa (**1**), West Hararge (**1**), Shashamane town (**1**), Sheger city (**1**), Mattu Town (**1**), Jimma Zone (**1**), Guji (**2**), East Hararge (**1**), East Borena (**1**) and Adama Town (**1**).
- ❖ A total of **121194** Confirmed & clinical Malaria cases with **12** deaths reported in this week.
- ❖ A total of **4753 SAM** U5 cases and **nine** deaths reported.
- ❖ A total of **7571 MAM** U5 cases
- ❖ *Enhancing response activities and increasing community engagement are critical in controlling the ongoing outbreaks.*

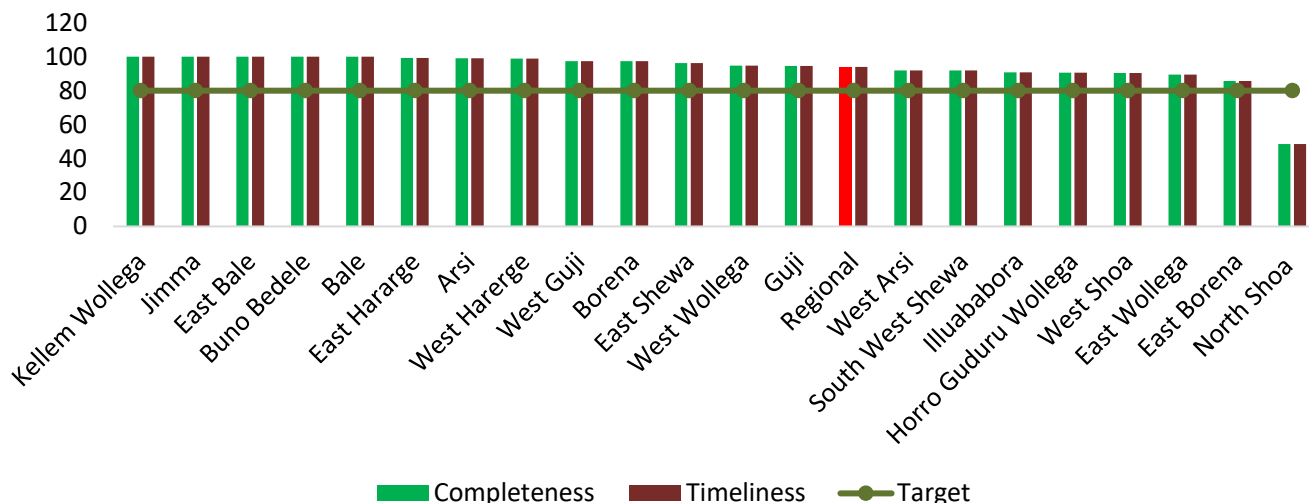
Epidemiological
Bulletin
week 38

Of Newly
occurred
outbreak =0

Of New
Event =0

Of
Ongoing
Outbreak=3

**Figure 1: Oromia region report completeness and timeliness by zones, as of
WHO Week 38, 2024 (Based on Hospitals and Hcs)**



**Figure 2: Oromia region report completeness and timeliness by towns, as of
WHO Week 38, 2024 (Based on Hospitals and Hcs)**

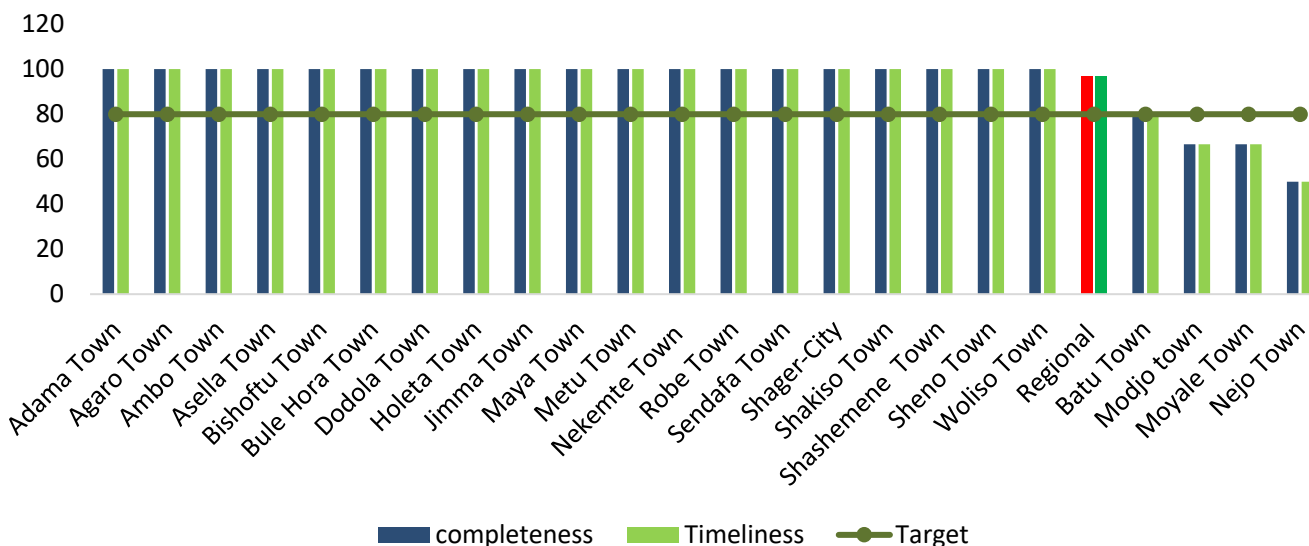


Table 1: Immediately Reportable Diseases

S.N o	Disease/condition	Week-37		Week-38		Difference (Wk37-Wk 38) of cases/deaths	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	#	(%)
1	Cholera	0	0	2	0	2	200
2	Measles	153	0	196	0	43	28
3	Dengue Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	AFP	13	0	11	0	-2	-15
5	Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Human influenza caused by new subtype	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Dracunculiasis/Guinea worm	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Neonatal / Non-Neonatal Tetanus	1	0	1	1	0	0
9	Maternal Death		4		6	2	50
10	Perinatal Death		44		42	-2	-5
11	Pandemic Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	(Human) Rabies	2	0	5	1	3	150
13	Suspected rabies exposure	42	0	99	6	57	136
14	SARS	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Small pox	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Viral hemorrhagic fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	COVID-19	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	AEFI	3	0	13	0	10	333
20	Chikungunya	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Monkeypox virus	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Obstetric Fistula	3	0	3	0	0	0

Table 2: Weekly Reportable Diseases

S. No	Disease/condition	Week-37		Week-38		Difference (Wk38-W37) Of cases/deaths	
		Cases	Death	Cases	Death	#	(%)
1	Malaria	96802	8	121194	12	25	0.03
2	Meningitis	72	0	21	1	-71	-98.38
3	Dysentery	2671	0	2747	1	3	0.11
4	Relapsing fever	54	0	95	0	76	140.60
5	Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	3694	6	4753	9	29	0.78
6	Scabies	890	0	1082	0	22	2.42
7	New HIV cases	101	0	159	0	57	56.86

8	Diarrhea with dehydration in children less than 5 years of age	2031	4	2324	1	14	0.71
9	Acute Jaundice Syndrome within 14 days of illness	29	0	39	1	34	118.91
10	Severe Pneumonia in children under 5 years age	1762	0	1918	3	9	0.50
11	Hypertension new cases	942	0	1214	0	29	3.07
12	Diabetes new cases	251	0	340	1	35	14.13
13	Tuberculosis	410	2	485	0	18	4.46
14	Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in U5C and PLW	8225	–	7571	–	-8	-0.10

**Figure 3:Oromia region top 10 zones reporting malaria outbreak
WHO week 38,2024**

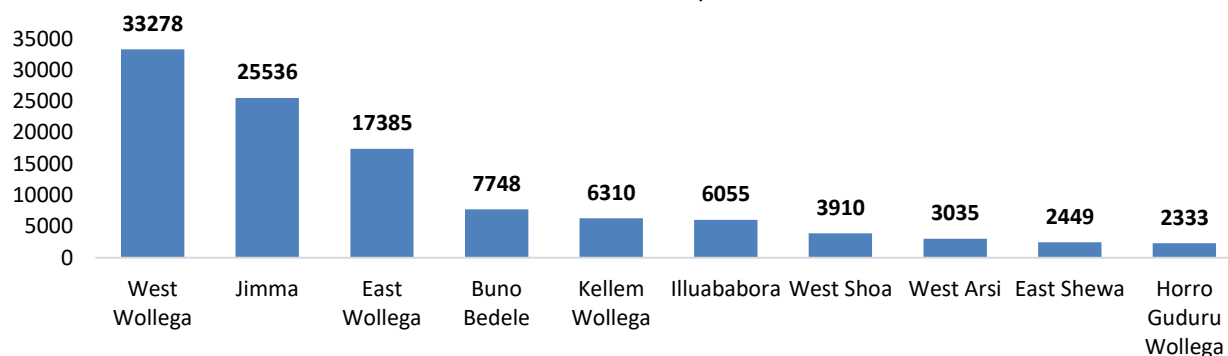


Figure 4:Oromia region top 20 districts reporting malaria outbreak WHO week 38,2024

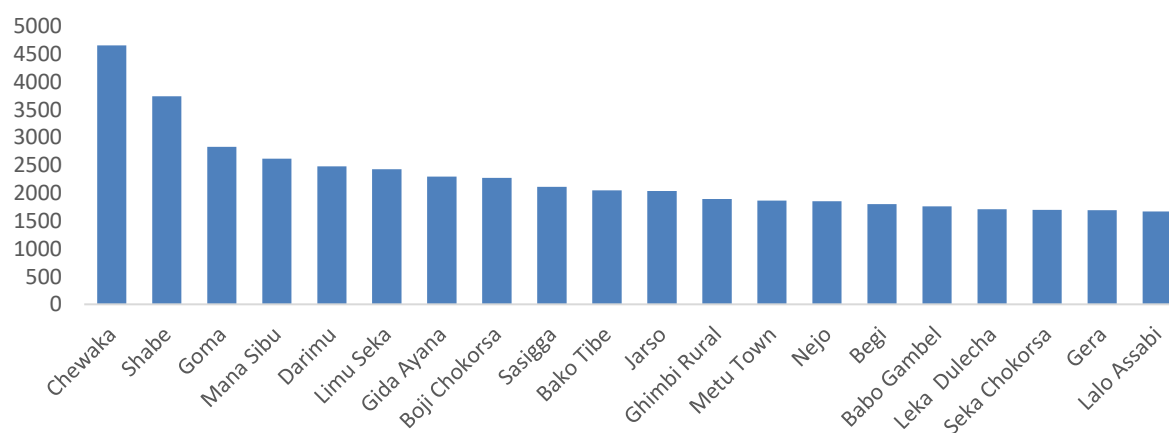


Figure 5: Oromia region weekly trends of Cholera outbreak, WHO Week 01 - 38, 2024

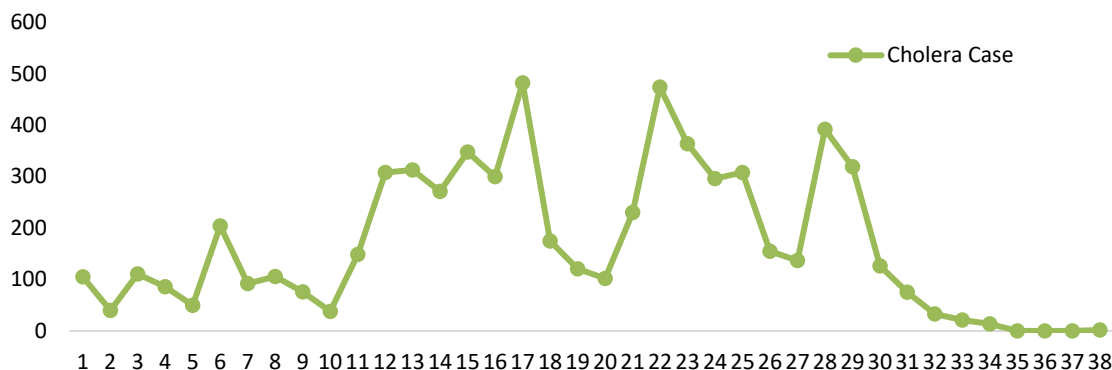


Figure 6: Oromia region weekly trends of measles outbreak, WHO Week 01 - 38, 2024

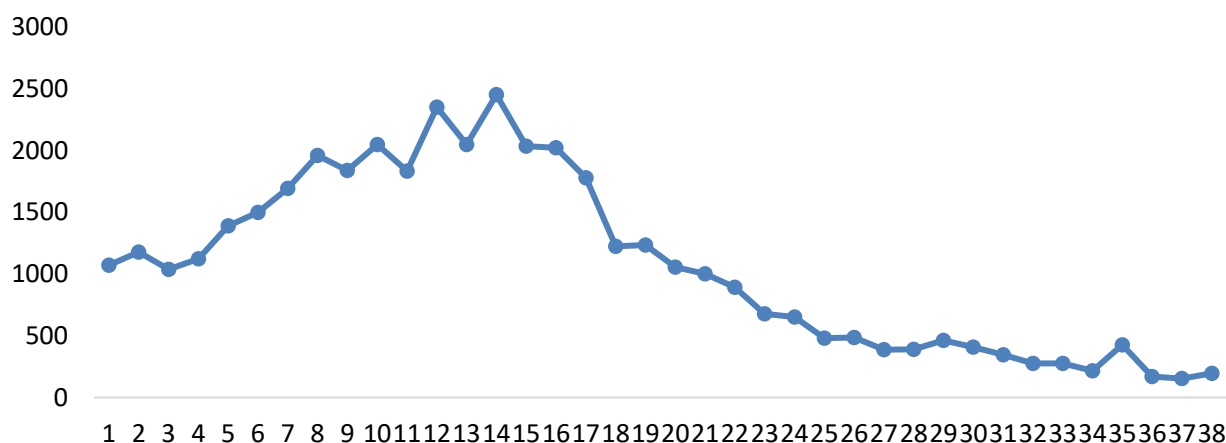
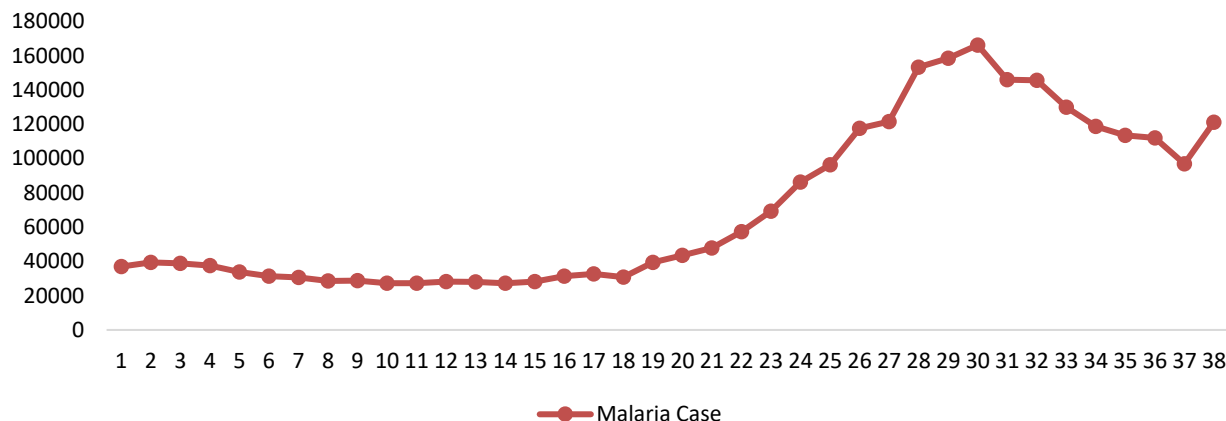


Figure 7: Oromia region weekly trends of malaria outbreak, WHO Week 01 - 38, 2024



Response Activities

- Leaders advocacy that engage all stakeholder conducted in three clusters
- OHB and partners working to improve access to clean water and sanitation.
- Established treatment centers.
- Delivered medical supplies.
- Trained health workers
- Working with communities on prevention.

Major gaps/Challenges

- ✓ Coordination and collaboration among key stakeholders
- ✓ Operational budget shortage (Surveillance and response)
- ✓ Multiple public health emergency in the region (Cholera, Measles and Malaria)
- ✓ Volatile security problem (disrupted control efforts at western and south zones the region)
- ✓ Under and not reporting malaria affected facilities (western Oromia)
- ✓ Political leaders' attention for malaria response at woreda level
- ✓ Infrastructure (Network and road inaccessible) among some affected woredas

Proposed action plan/way forward

- ✓ Strengthen coordination and collaboration among key stakeholders.
- ✓ Strengthen larva control (Env'tal management)
- ✓ Community sensitization (at Kebele level, Woreda Level)
- ✓ Strengthen Malaria technical working group and PHEOC IMS to improve collective efforts of different actors
- ✓ Resource mobilization and budget allocation for epidemic response
- ✓ Strengthen Malaria technical working group and PHEOC IMS to improve collective efforts of different actors
- ✓ Strengthening surveillance system, Environmental management and Community engagement
- ✓ Leadership ownership and community involvement and mobilization
- ✓ Conduct malaria response advocacy at regional, zonal and woreda level
- ✓ Response guidance for high malaria burden woredas

DISCLAIMER

The Oromia Health Bureau Public Health Emergency Management compiles reports from various zones and towns' public health surveillance reports to produce a weekly bulletin. The purpose of this bulletin is to inform decision makers from OHB/PHEM, EPHI, UN agencies and NGOs about any outbreaks and other public health emergencies in Oromia. It is published by Oromia Health Bureau Public Health Emergency Management

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