

### HIGHLIGHTS

During the first seven weeks of 2015, sixteen reporting sites including six Refugee and ten Internally Displaced People's (IDP) camps timely and weekly reported to EWARN system. The number of consultations increased by 18% (n=9519 in week 1 – n=13458 in Week 7). This brings the total consultations to 88,739 (Females 53% and males 47%). Fifty seven percentage of the cases are above 5 years and 43% under five years.

WHO in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health is in the process of upgrading the EWARN system to an electronic format, the pilot will be launched March 2015 in all the camps. The upgrade will be an opportunity to expand the network to all primary healthcare centers serving internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees and affected host communities in the future.

During this time; the proportion of ARI, scabies and acute diarrheal cases has shown a steady trend ranging between 43% - 53% and 3% - 5% respectively. Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ARI) has been further divided into upper and lower respiratory tract infections from week 1, 2015 showing 88% of the cases are from upper ARI and 12% from lower ARI.

Scabies is the second highest cause of consultation after ARI in most of the camps. The health cluster and WHO in coordination with the Department of Health and WASH cluster is conducting hygiene and health education and promotion activities in all the camps.

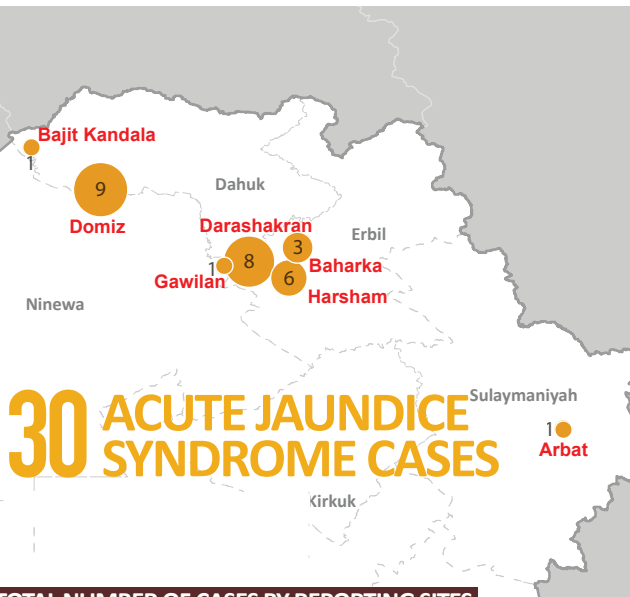
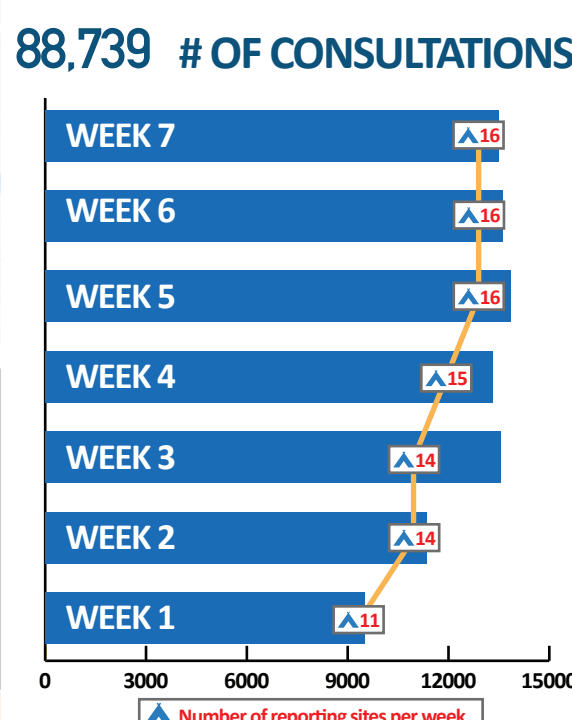
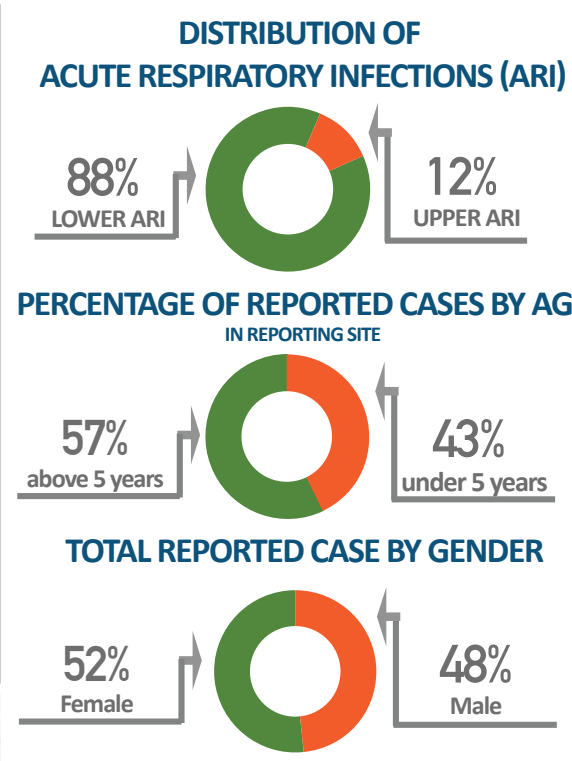
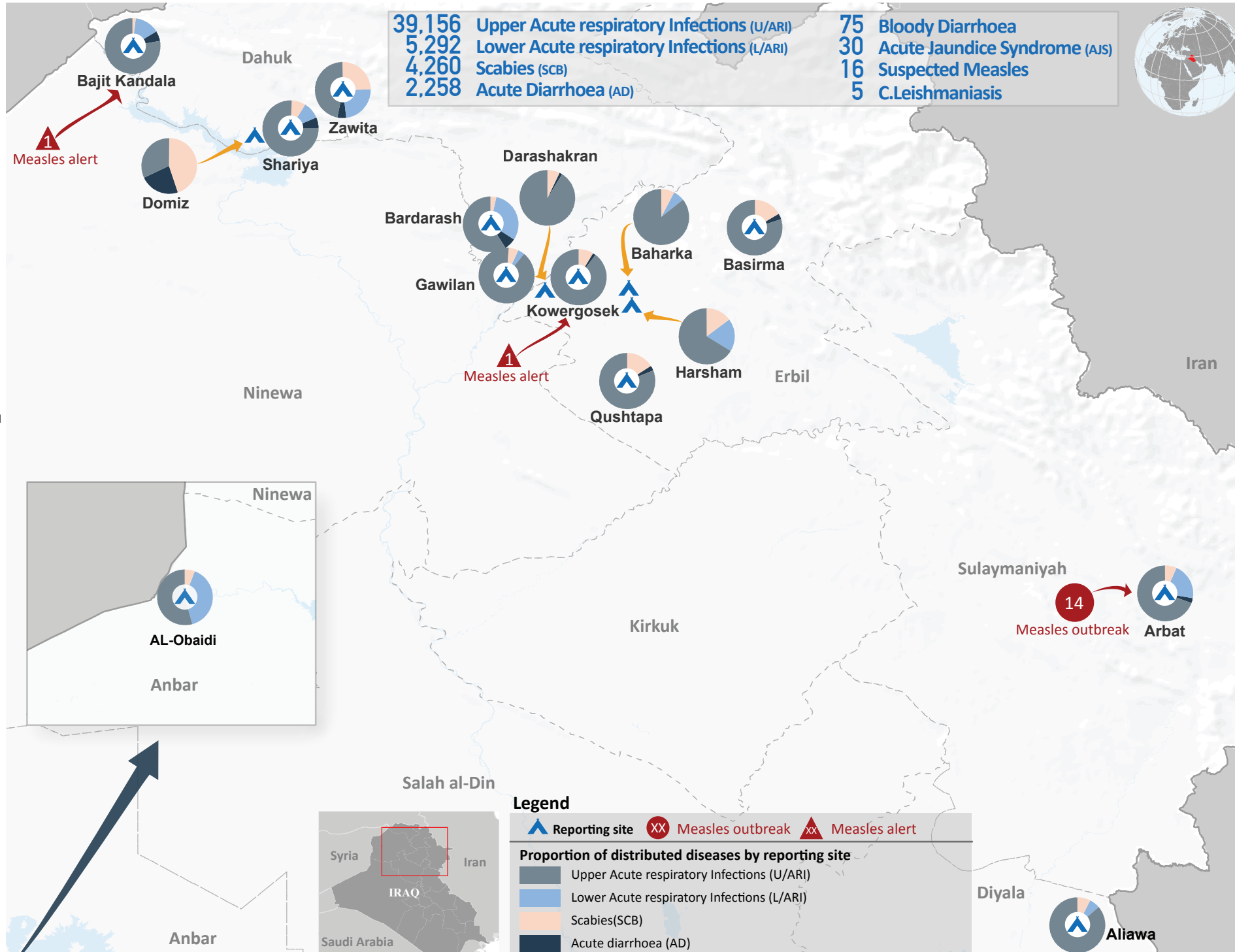
Proportion of Acute Diarrhea (AD) cases has shown a steady trend ranging between 4% - 6% and is within the alert threshold.

Seventy Five sporadic cases of bloody diarrhea were reported during week 1-7 from the camps; the cases are within the alert threshold while DoH and WHO is keeping a vigilant eye for any unusual increase.

Thirty sporadic cases of Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) have been reported from different camps. The cases of AJS have gradually decreased in all the camps indicating the end of the outbreak which started in the start of December, 2015.

During week 7, an alert of suspected measles was reported from Arbat camp located in Sulaymaniyah. The alert was investigated and clustering of cases was identified. According to the WHO guidelines, this alert was declared as an outbreak. The samples were collected and sent to National laboratory in Baghdad. Results were positive for IgM. The national combine campaign on measles and Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) has started from 22nd February including the camps.

Iraq has experienced unusual surge in suspected influenza cases and deaths this winter. More than 700 suspected influenza cases have been reported so far compared to less than 100 cases last season. MoH requested WHO to provide technical support for the ongoing investigation and response to the suspected outbreak of influenza in the country. Epidemiological Investigation was conducted in coordination with MoH at Baghdad to trace the source of infection, which apparently seems not to be indigenous. The key finding for immediate and medium to long term were identified and carried out accordingly. Recommendations of the mission have been shared with MoH.



Reporting Site	Total Number of Cases
Shariya	19,986
Domiz	10,862
Bardarash	8,829
Darashakran	8,720
Kowergosek	7,025
Bajit	6,551
Basirma	4,874
Arbat	8,579
Gawilan	3,684
Baharka	3,063
Baharka	2,291
Mobile C.	1,806
Harsham	1,082
Aliawa	557
AL-Obaidi	513
Zawita	318

**DISTRIBUTION OF ACUTE JAUNDICE SYNDROME**

Reporting Site	# of cases
Domiz	9
Darashakran	8
Harsham	6
Baharka	3
ARBAT IDP	1
Bajit Kandala	1
Gawilan	1
Mobile Clinics	1

