

Fortnightly Epidemiological Report

WK 1 TO 52, 2010 (27 DECEMBER 2009 – 25 DECEMBER 2010)

INTRODUCTION

This is the **twentieth** epidemiological report of 2010 produced by the Epidemiology and Disease Surveillance Unit.

Top 10 communicable diseases reported in 52 weeks of 2010 (27 Dec 2009 – 25 December 2010)

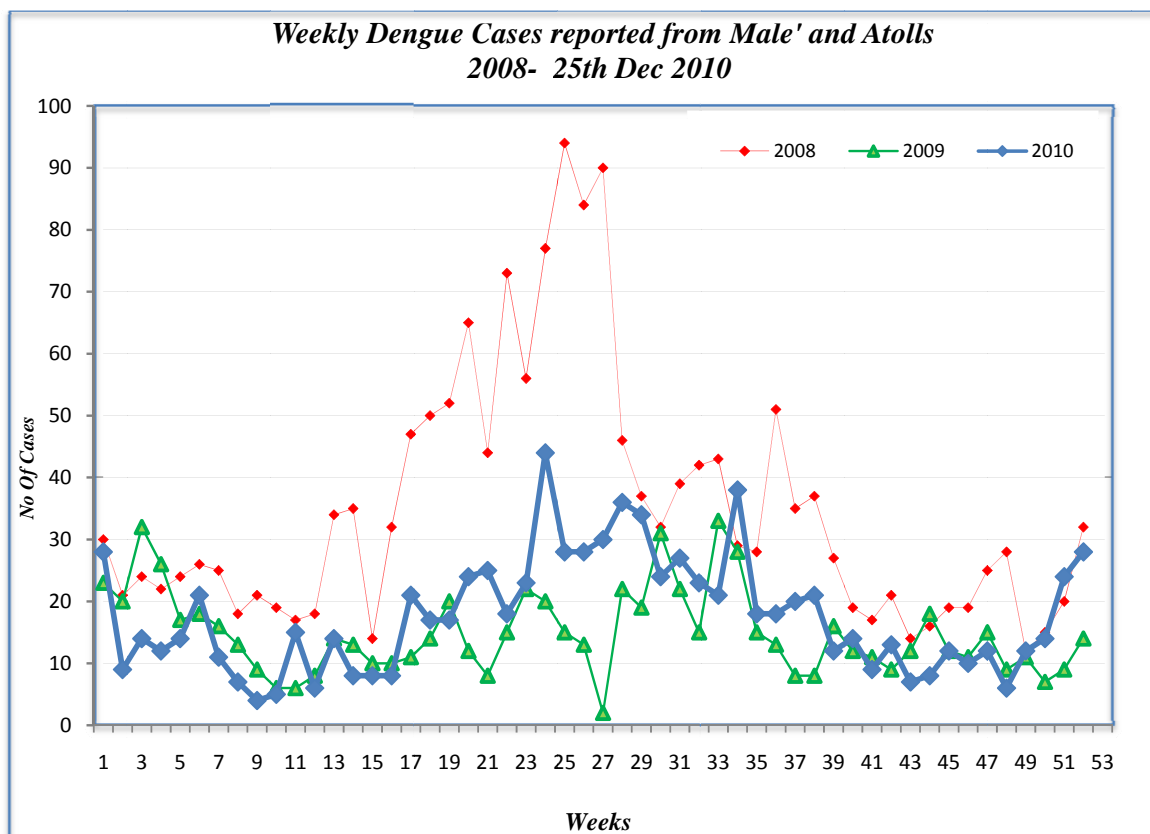
	Disease	Male'	Atolls	Total	%
1	ARI	28077	64427	92504	53.17
2	Viral Fever	10756	43962	54718	31.45
3	Diarrhoea	2110	16392	18502	10.64
4	Conjunctivitis	2178	2428	4606	2.65
5	HFMD	67	1116	1183	0.68
6	Dengue fever*	700	220	920	0.53
7	Chicken Pox	330	591	921	0.53
8	Chikungunya	2	476	478	0.27
9	Scrub Typhus	15	68	83	0.05
10	Mumps	2	48	50	0.03
TOTAL		44237	129728	173965	100

**Includes DHF& DSS cases*

DENGUE:

This year, a total of 920 dengue cases (DF 754, DHF 160 and DSS 6) have been reported from Male' and Atolls (as of 25th December 2010). Among these, 44.1% were under ten years old. This year, there is a 19 % increase in number of dengue cases when compared to the last year (773 cases in 2009).

During the first 26 weeks of the year, a total of 429 cases were reported, which is an increase of 14.5 percent compared to last 26 weeks. During the year 2010, dengue cases were peak at week 24 (6 – 12 June 2010) with 44 cases.

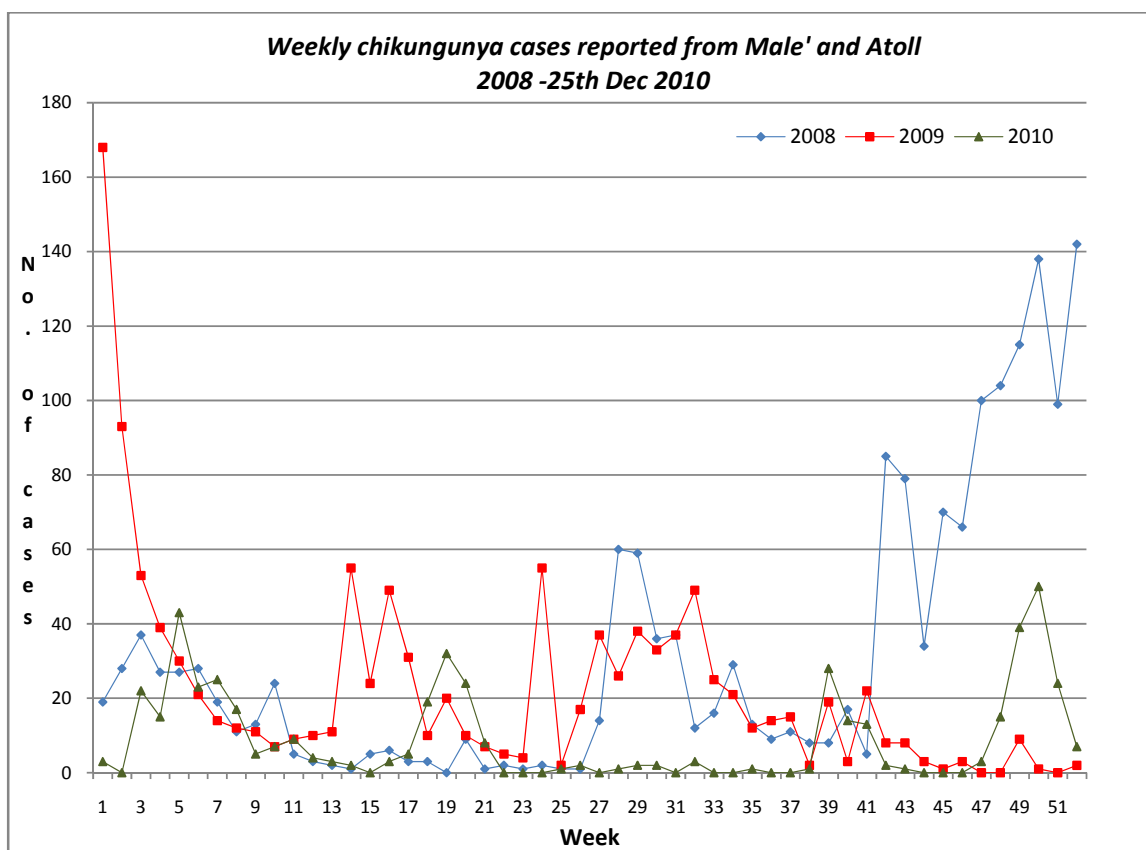


Dengue cases were slightly increased from December onwards. A health alert was issued on 28th December 2010 due to the increase of number of dengue cases throughout the country. The public was advised to take appropriate preventive measures, especially focusing on hygiene and reduction of mosquito breeding sites.

Two deaths occurred due to dengue in 2010, the second of which occurred in December. Following this death, a circular was sent to all clinicians, to be vigilant in their OPD for the purpose of detecting, diagnosing and managing all dengue and dengue suspected cases.

CHIKUNGUNYA:

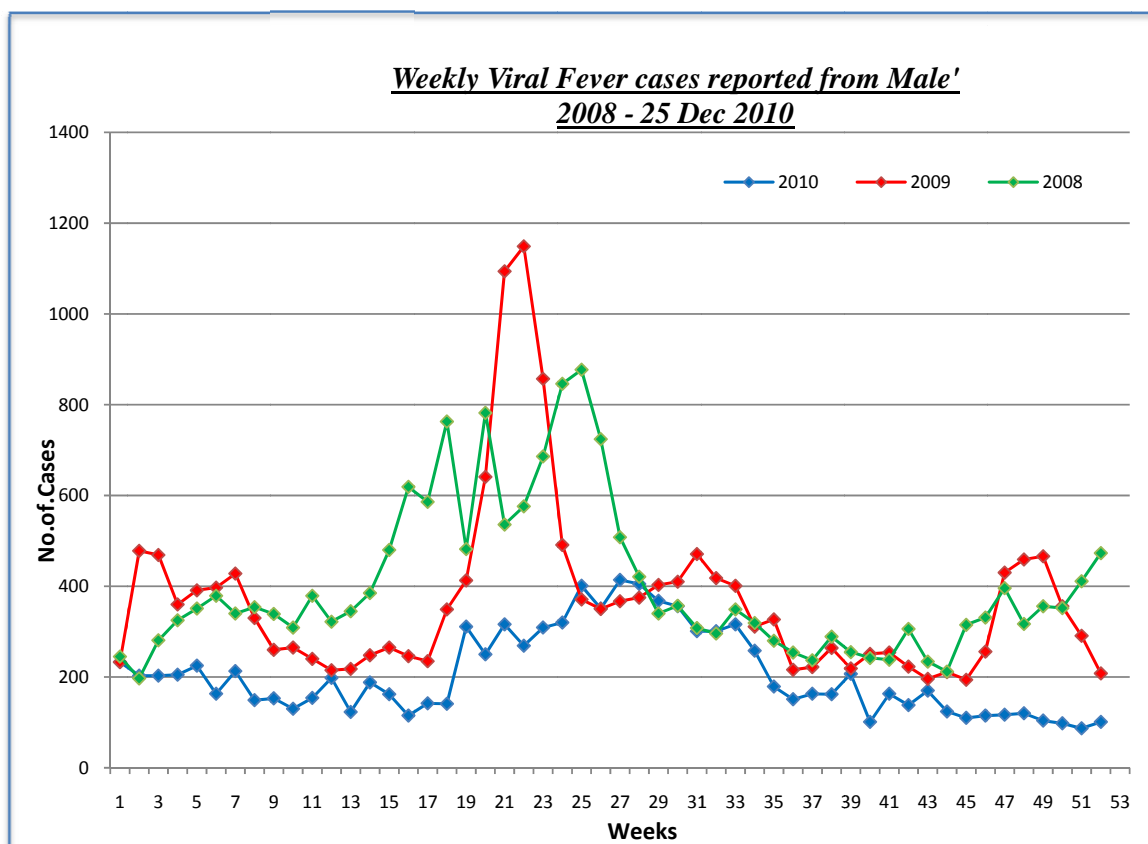
Four hundred and seventy eight cases of chikungunya were reported to CCHDC to date (25th December). During the same period of 2009, a total of 1155 cases were reported which shows a decrease of 58.61% this year. During the past two weeks, 31 cases were reported, which shows a decrease of 65.17% compared to the previous weeks.



VIRAL FEVER

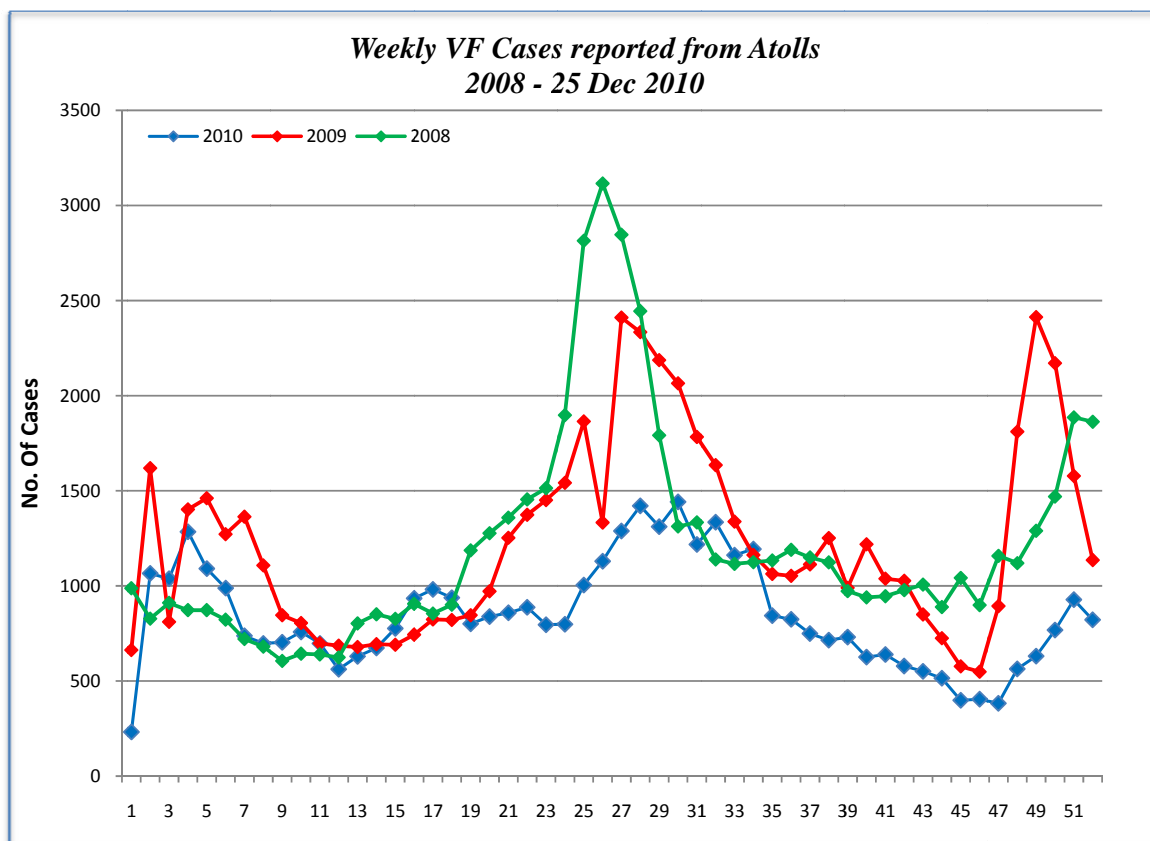
This year, a total of 10,756 viral fever cases were reported from Male'. Among those reported, 1256 cases (11.6%) were from the under 5 age group. When compared to the same period (wks 1 – 52) of last year (2009), a 43.9 percent decline is observed.

In the first 26 weeks of the year, total 5627 cases were reported, which is a decline of nine percent compared to the last 26 weeks.



A total of 43,962 viral fever cases were reported from the atolls to date (25th December 2010). When compared to the same period of last year (2009), a 68.4 percent decline is observed.

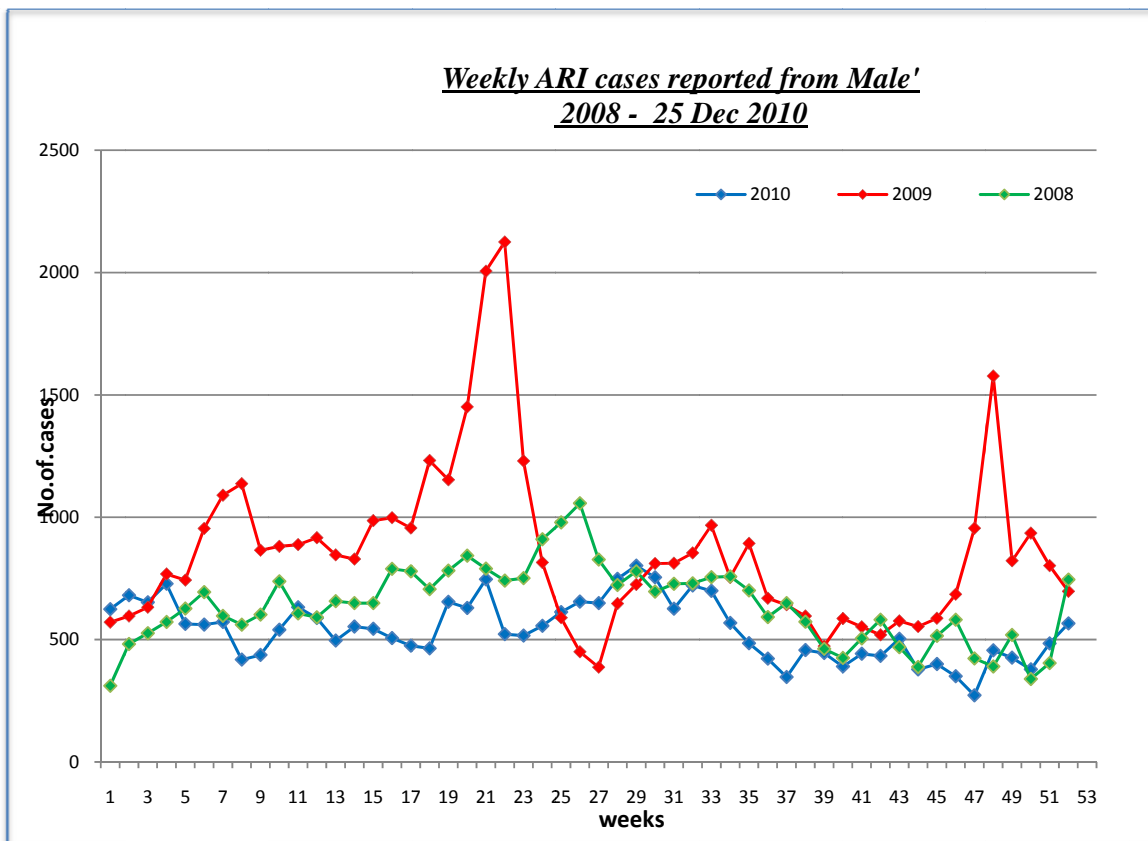
In the first 26 weeks of the year, 21,913 cases were reported. There is a slight increase in number of cases compared to the last 26 weeks.



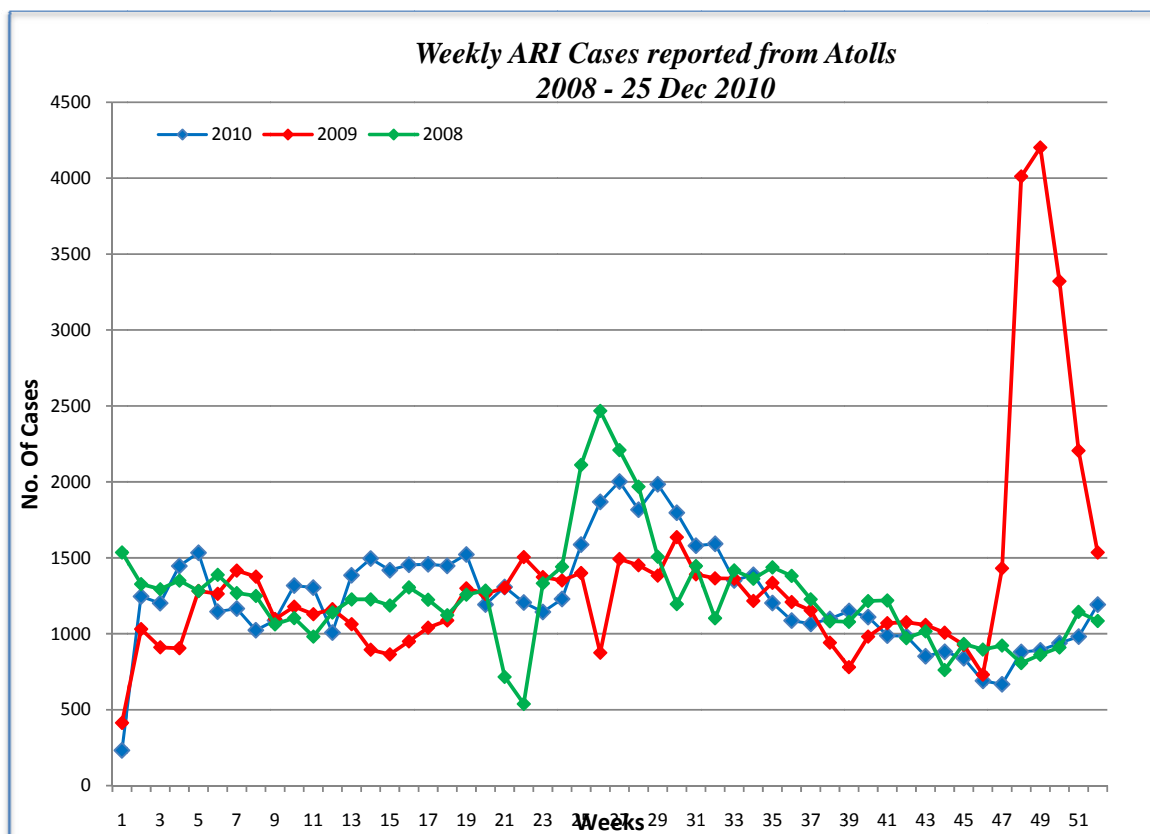
ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS (ARI)

A total of 28,126 ARI cases were reported from Male' till the end of week 52. Among these, 3641 (13%) cases were from the under 5 age group. Compared to the reported cases last year (2009), this year shows a 37 percent decrease.

In the first 26 weeks of the year, 14,925 cases were reported, an increase of 13.1 percent was observed when compared to the last 26 weeks.



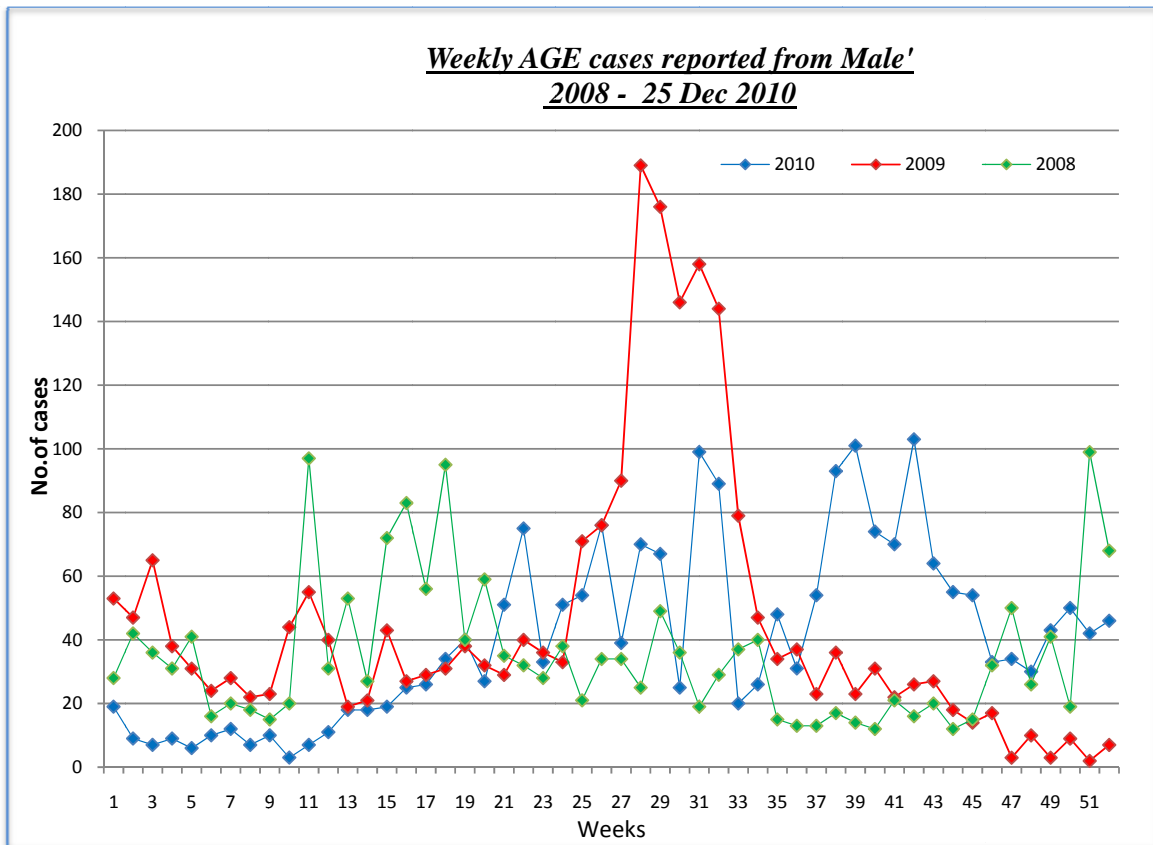
In 2010, 64,427 ARI cases were reported from the atolls. First 26 weeks of the year, total 33,421 cases were reported, which is a decrease of 7.2 percent compared to the last 26 weeks. Compared to the number of reported cases last year (2009), this year shows a 7.6% decrease.



DIARRHOEA

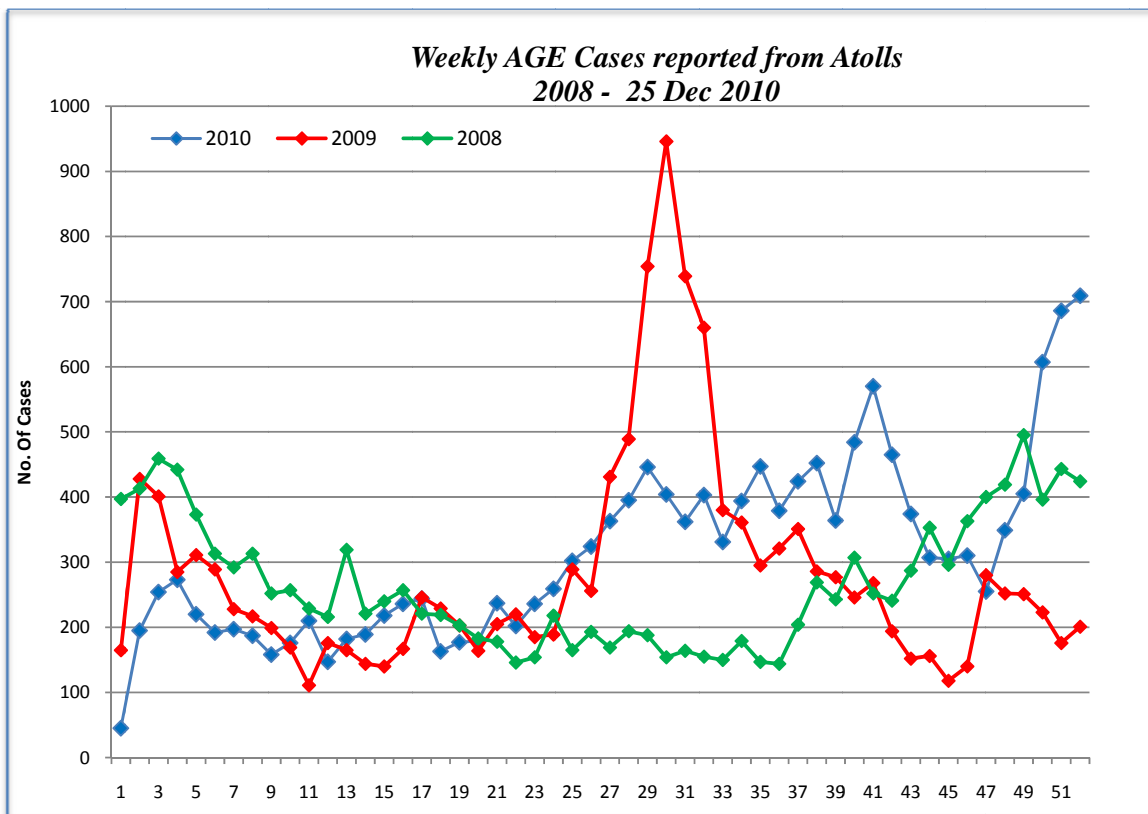
This year, a total of 2117 AGE cases were reported from Male'. Among these cases, 646 (30.5%) were below 5 years of age and 1464 (69.5%) cases were from above 5 year of age. When compared to the same period of last year (2009), there is a decline of 10.5%.

An epidemic of diarrhoea was observed by end of December 2010. Nearly all of the Northern Atolls were affected, as well as some Southern Atolls. Consequently, island health facilities were informed on the need for regular monitoring of daily statistics and reporting, and advised to educate the public about preventive measures. A health alert was issued for the awareness of the public and containing advice about hygiene, especially hand washing and personnel hygiene.



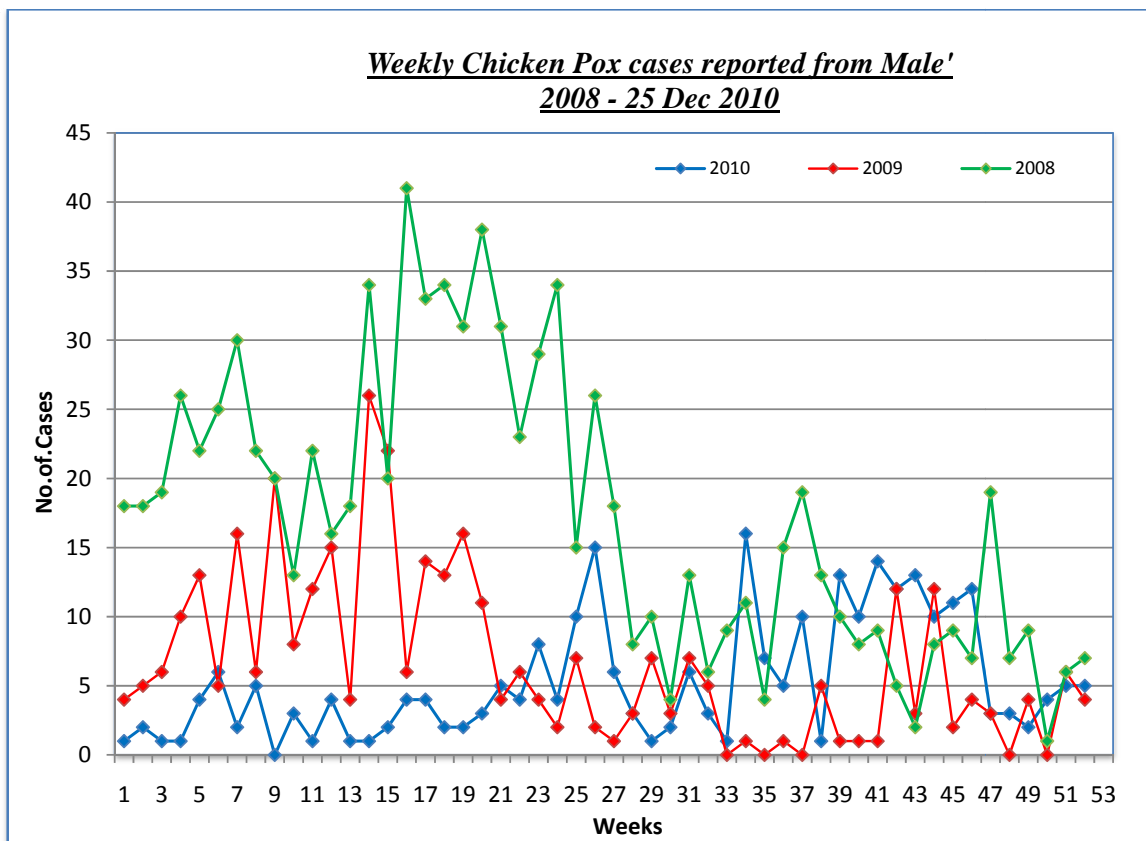
A total of 16392 AGE cases reported from the atolls to date (25th December 2010). When compared to the same period of last year (2009), the number of reported cases has increased by 11.3%.

Diarrhoea incidence in Atolls is still continuing since last week of November and it is peak at week 52 (19 – 25 Dec) with 709 cases.

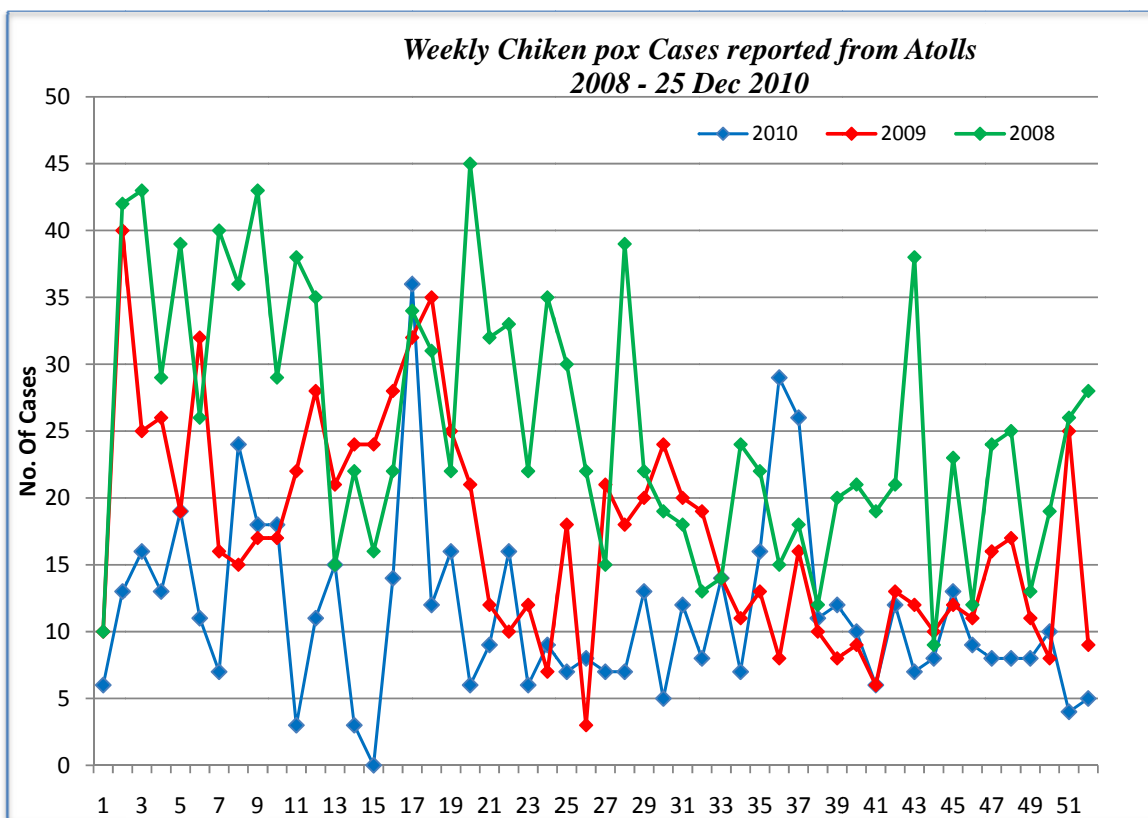


CHICKEN POX

This year, a total of 273 chicken pox cases were reported from Male'. When compared to the same period of last year (2009), there is a decline of 25.6 percent. In first 26 weeks of 2010, total of 95 cases were reported, when compared to last 26 weeks, it is an increase of 87 percent.

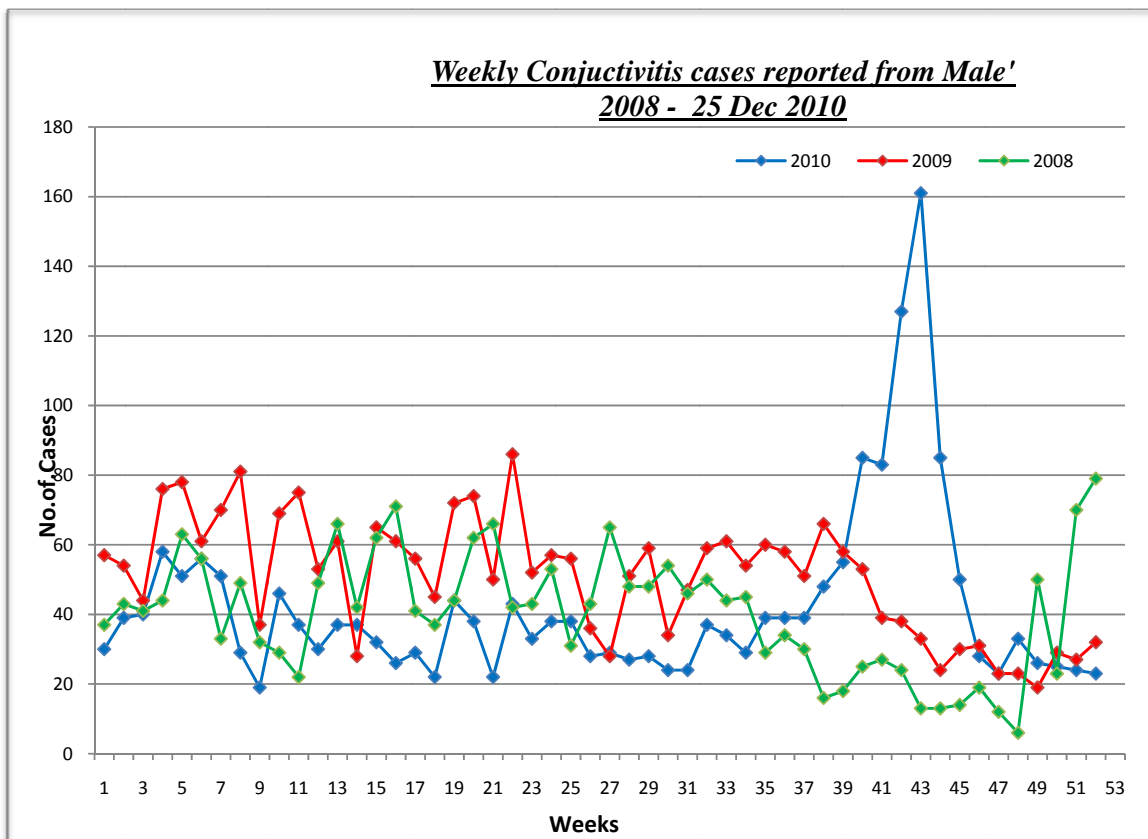


During the year, a total of 591 chicken pox cases were reported from Atoll. First 26 weeks of 2010, total of 316 cases were reported, which is a decline of 12.9 percent compared to last 26 weeks. When compared to the same period of last year (2009), there is a decline of 34.3 percent.

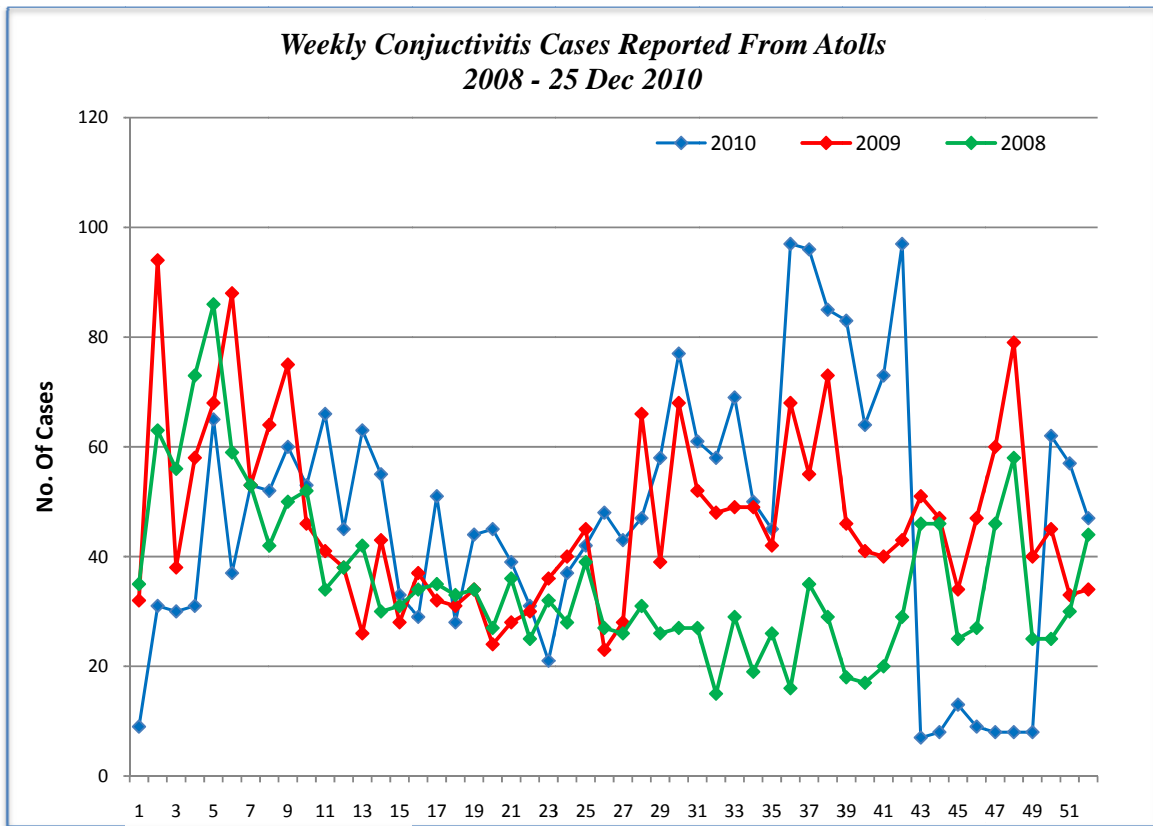


CONJUNCTIVITIS

This year, a total of 2178 conjunctivitis cases were reported from Male'. When compared to the same period of last year (2009), there is a decline of 17.5 percent. In first 26 weeks of 2010, total of 953 cases were reported, it is a decrease of 87 percent compared to last 26 weeks.

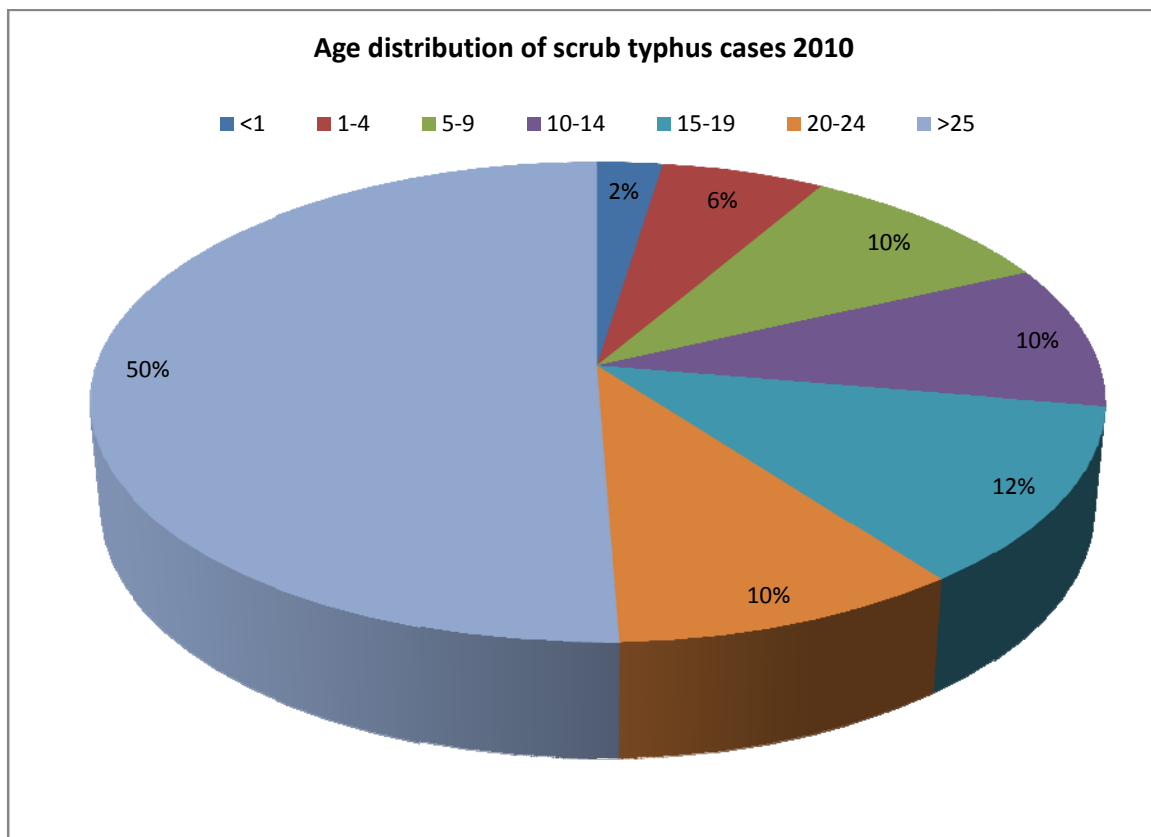
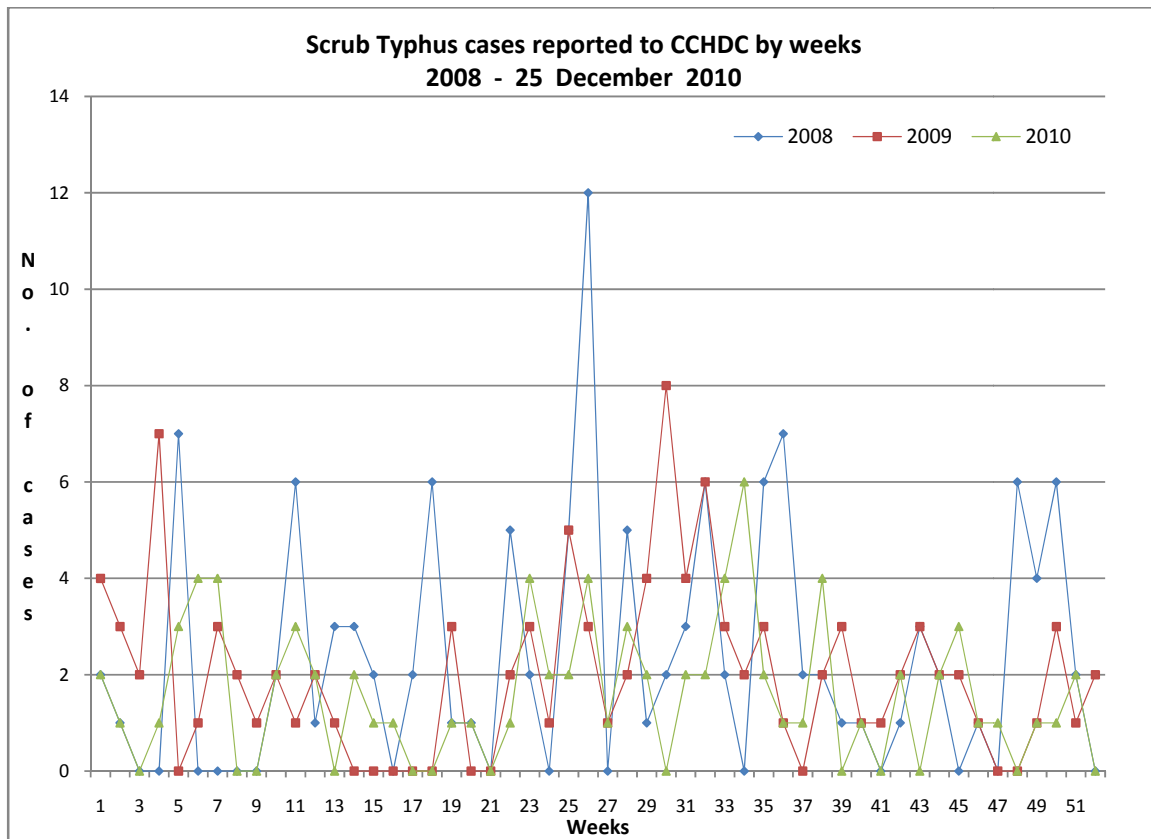


During the year, a total of 2428 conjunctivitis cases were reported from Atoll and similar number of cases were reported in 2009 (2429). First 26 weeks of 2010, total of 1098 cases were reported, which is a decline of 21.1 percent compared to last 26 weeks.



SCRUB TYPHUS

This year eighty three cases of scrub typhus were reported throughout the country. This is a decline of twenty percent compared to previous year. First 26 weeks of this year, total 41 cases reported and similar number of cases were reported on last 26 weeks.

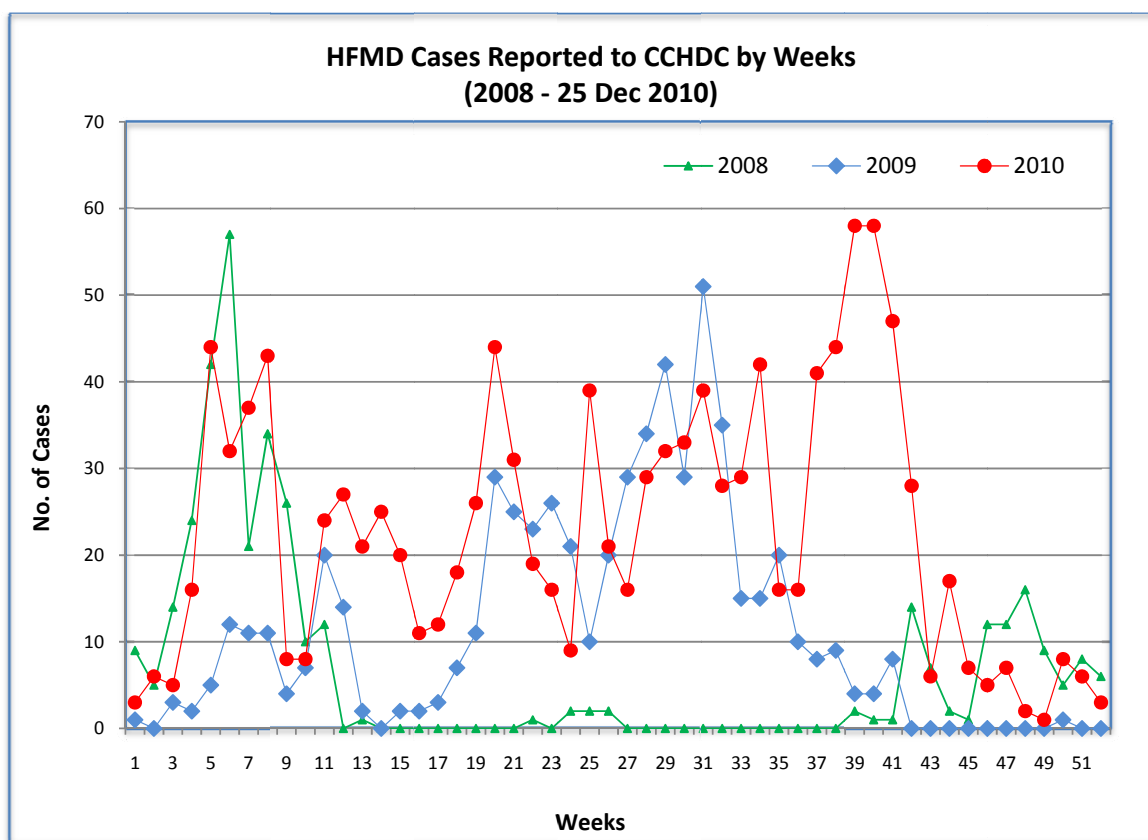


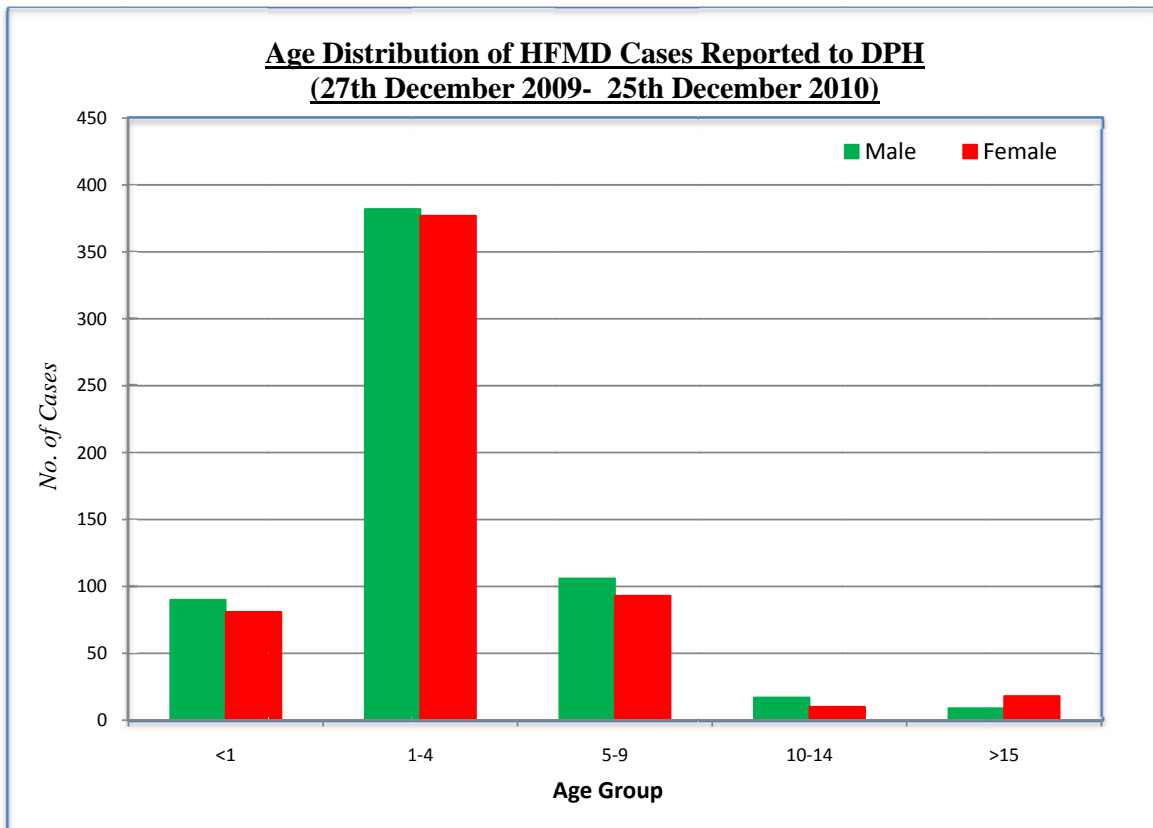
HAND FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

In the past 52 weeks, a total of 1183 Hand Foot and Mouth Disease (HFMD) cases were reported. During the corresponding period of last year 585 cases of HFMD was reported to CCHDC. No complications were reported so far.

An epidemic of HFMD was seen in first week of May and continuously cases reported since last week of August and the cases were peak at week 31 (25 – 31 Jul) with 51 cases. Most affected age group were under 10 years with 95 percent.

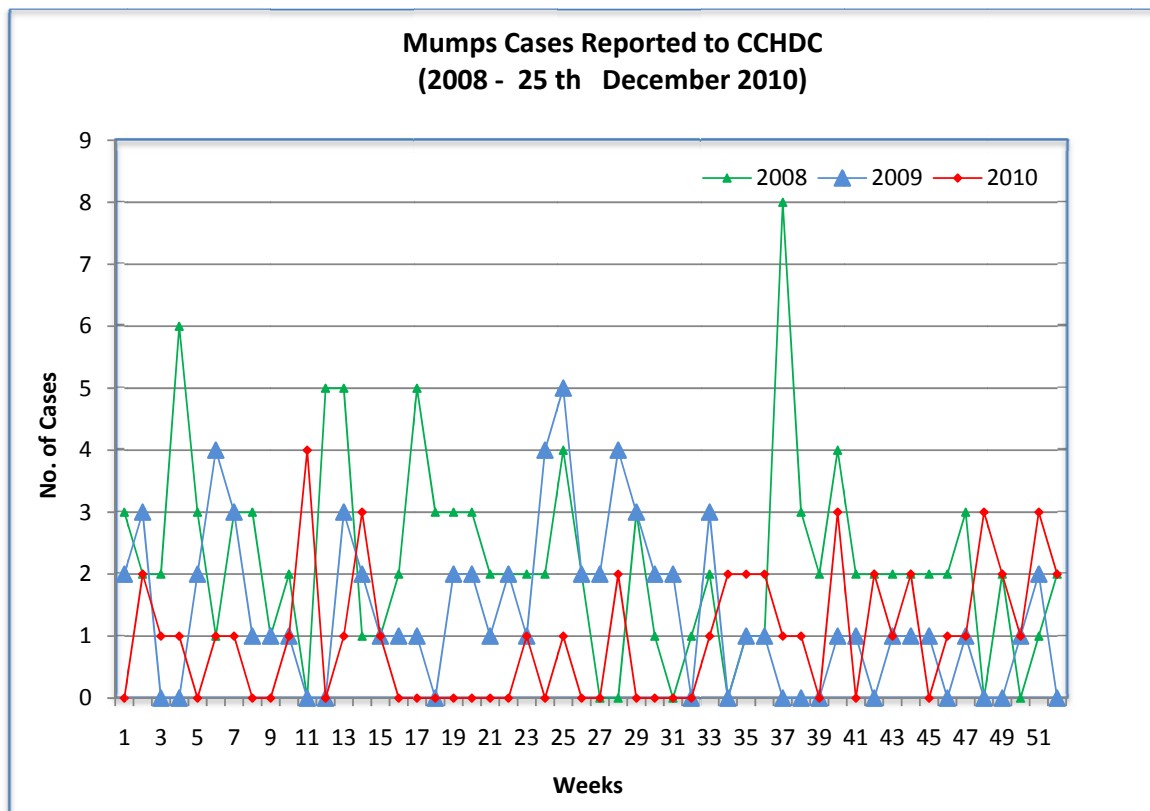
First 26 weeks of this year, total 565 cases were reported which shows an increase of percent compared to last 26 weeks.





MUMPS

Total fifty 43 mumps cases have been reported to CCHDC this year. This is a decrease of thirty percent, compared to the same period of 2009. First 26 weeks of this year, total 18 mumps case was reported which is an increase of 78 percent compared to last 26 weeks of 2010.



The age group most affected is 0-4 year olds with 44 percent, followed by 5-14 year old age-group (30%) and twenty six percent were older than 15 years.

PANDEMIC (H1N1):

During the year 2010, seven Influenza positive cases were reported. The last case was reported in July 2010. No death was recorded in 2010.

Sri Lanka is experiencing an epidemic of pandemic influenza since September 2010 and sporadically cases were reported. An epidemic alert was issued in December by the Sri Lankan authorities due to increase in morbidity and mortality.

Due to the epidemic alert and the large number of people traveling abroad, a public alert was issued to aware on the current influenza situation in Sri Lanka and take appropriate preventive measures. Vaccination for people in high-risk groups travelling to Sri Lanka has been arranged.

A circular was circulated to all clinicians in the hospitals, to be vigilant when treating patients with influenza-like symptoms, especially high-risk groups and to elicit travel history in all ARI cases.
