



MMMR

Monthly Morbidity and Mortality Report



Epidemiological Week No. 6 - 9 (February, 2009)

March 11/ VOL-02/ DEWS 2009

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Highlights

- In the month of February, 2009 a total of 418,928 consultations reported from the districts participating in DEWS in Sindh
- ARI (Upper and Lower) is the leading cause of consultation in all the affected districts (accounting for 28% of the total consultations)
- Scabies reported as the second most common reason for consultations (accounting for 10% of the total consultations)
- Suspected Malaria reported in 8% of the consultations and is the third most common cause of morbidity)
- Two alerts of suspected meningitis reported from Civil Hospitals Umarmkot and Mirpurkhas. In the month of February, 2009.
- Total 115 deaths were reported from hospitals in the DEWS reporting districts. 14 Neonatal deaths were reported from Dadu and Hyderabad. All the other deaths were due to causes other than the diseases under surveillance

The Morbidity and Mortality Report (MMR) is published by the Ministry of Health of Pakistan (MOH) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The MMR is built on surveillance data that health service providers and NGOs transmit on a weekly basis from health facilities and hospitals implementing DEWS

The MMR objectives are to monitor the trend of health conditions over a period of time and provide vital information to all health partners. The MMR is only a snapshot of the health conditions in those facilities where events are registered and data collected and does not necessarily reflect the situation from other health facilities.

The MMR is a publication that has been developed for emergencies and previously used in areas such as the October 2005 earthquake in AJK & NWFP, 2007 Floods in Sindh and Balochistan.



The MMR is published by the World Health Organization (WHO), Emergency Humanitarian Action unit, Park Road, near NIH, Chak Shahzad, Islamabad, Pakistan
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 WHO webpage: <http://www.whopak.org/disaster>

DEWS implementing districts Sindh:

Reporting Units and consultations:

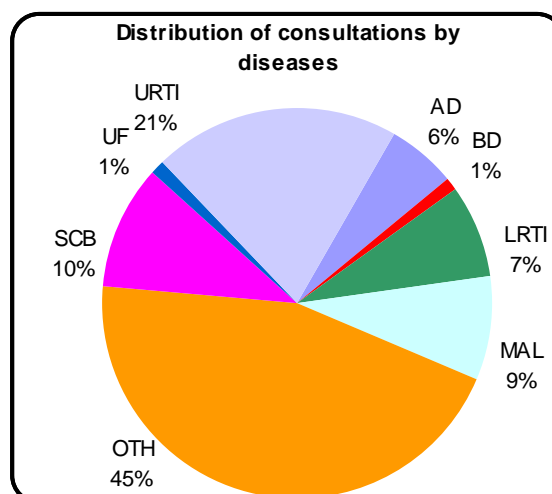
In the month of February, 2009, a total of 418,928 consultations were reported from the health facilities participating in DEWS implementation in the twelve districts of Sindh province. The DEWS reporting in the Sindh province is increasing gradually. Although the initial focus was the flood affected districts of Dadu and Kambar but there were health facilities in other district were also included in DEWS implementation. The DEWS reporting has increased from 176 in week 6, 2009 to 258 in week 9, 2009. Districts Tando Muhammad Khan, Dadu, Mirpurkhas, Matiari and Jamshoro are better than the other districts. More than 50% of the Health facilities of these districts are participating in the weekly DEWS reporting.

Distribution of the consultations:

During month of February, 2009, a total of 418,928 patient consultations were reported from the twelve participating districts. Acute Respiratory Infections was reported as the leading cause of consultations during the month of February accounting for 28% (117,108; Upper Respiratory Infection 86,088 and Lower Respiratory Infection 31, 020) of the total consultation. There was a little weekly fluctuation in the proportion of weekly consultations for ARI ranging between 26% and 30%. Scabies was reported as the second common morbidity accounting for 10% (42,521) of all consultations. Suspected Malaria was seen in 8% (35,607) and Acute Diarrhoea in 6% (24,715) patients during the month of February, 2009. During the month of February 4737 patients with Bloody Diarrhoea, 4452 Unexplained Fever and 394 cases of Acute Jaundice Syndrome. Sixty cases of Snake bite were also reported from Sindh. Table 1 and Figure 1 below shows the distribution of consultations by disease reported during the month of February 2009 from 258 reporting units in 12 districts of Sindh.

Table 1 & Figure 1: Distribution of consultations by diseases, DEWS implementing districts, Sindh-Pakistan, February, 2009

Disease	Consultations	Percentage
AD	24715	6
AJS	394	-
BD	4737	1
DGB	1046	-
LRTI	31020	7
MAL	35607	8
OTH	188266	45
SCB	42521	10
SNB	60	-
UF	4452	1
URTI	86088	21
Total	418928	

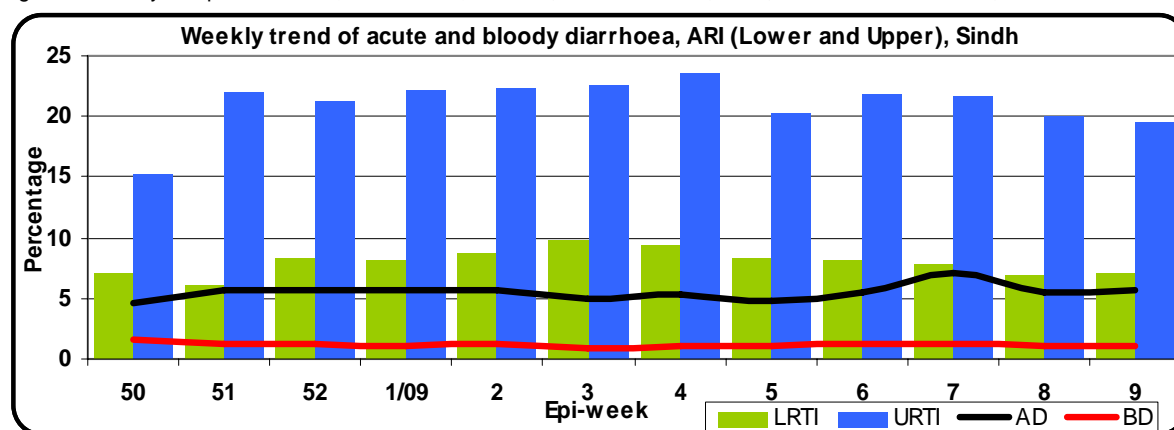


Acute diarrhoea and ARI (Upper and Lower) leading causes of morbidity:

During the month of February including the epidemiological week 6 - 9, 2009 total 117,108 consultations for ARI (both Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract Infection)

were reported. ARI accounted for 28% of the total consultations (URTI 21% and LRTI 7%) and was the leading cause of consultations for all age groups, among all the diseases under surveillance. From Epidemiological week 4 onwards, the proportion of ARI (Upper and Lower both) declining gradually. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection dropped from 24 % in week 4 to 19% in week 9 and Lower Respiratory Infection dropped from 10% in week 3 to 7% in week 9. During the same period, acute diarrhoea was reported in 24,715 patient consultations accounting for 6% of the total consultations in all age-groups. The weekly trend of Acute Diarrhoea remained fluctuating during the last four weeks between 5% to 7%. However the overall situation remained within the normal seasonal limits. Bloody diarrhoea was reported in 4,737 cases representing 1% of all the consultations during the last 4 weeks, 2009.

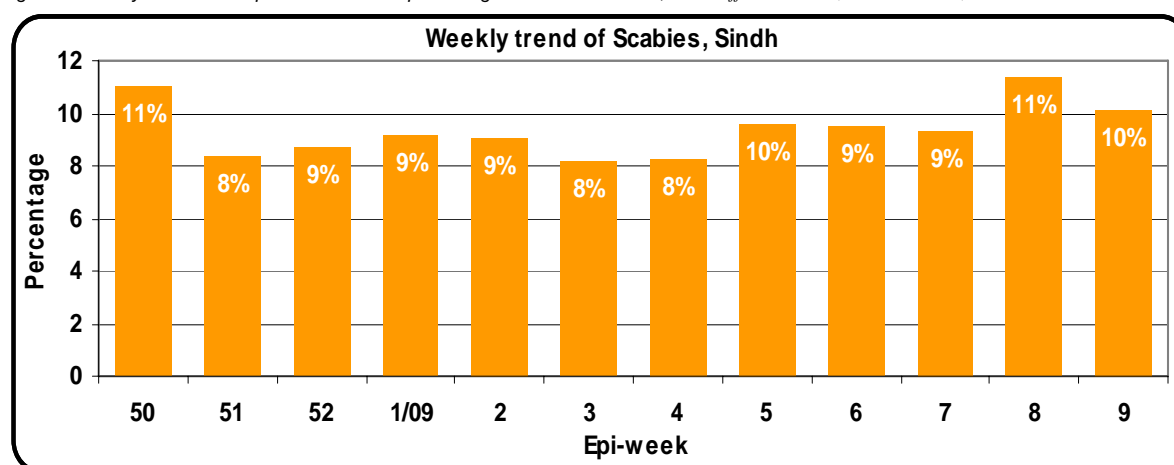
Figure 2: Weekly comparison of AD, BD and ARI, week 50, 2008 to week 9, 2009, Flood affected districts, Sindh-Pakistan



Scabies:

During the period weeks 6-9, 2009, there were 42,521 cases of scabies reported from the reporting units accounting for 10% of the total consultations in all age groups. Scabies was the second highest reason for consultations in all age groups in the month of February, 2009. Scabies was reported was reported in 10% of all consultations in both sexes and all age groups. Fig 3 presenting the weekly proportion of Scabies from the DEWS implementing districts in Sindh from week 50, 2008 to week 9, 2009.

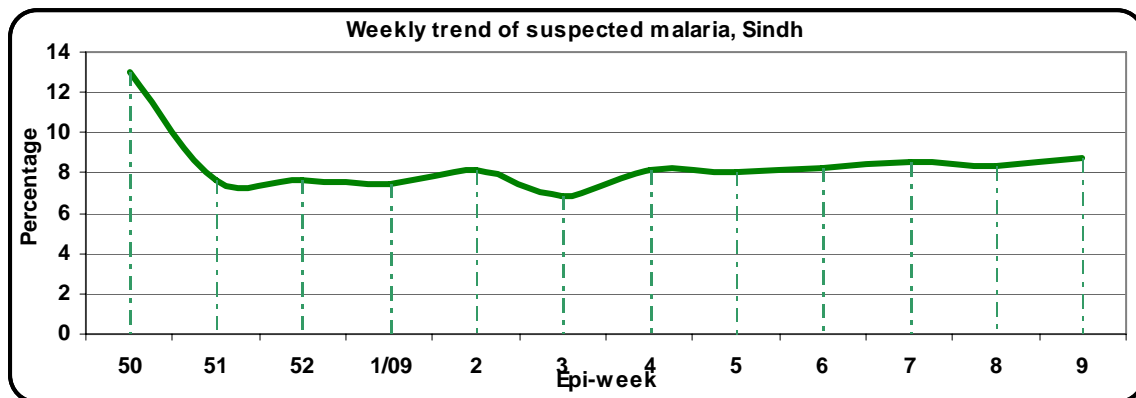
Figure 3: Weekly trends in Suspected Malaria as percentage of all consultations, Flood Affected district, Sindh-Pakistan, weeks 50/08 to 9/09



Suspected Malaria:

During the period between the epidemiological weeks 6-9, 2009, there were total 35,607 patient consultations of suspected malaria were reported, accounting for 8% of the total consultations in all age-groups and both sexes. Suspected malaria was the third highest reason for consultations for the month of February 2009. No clustering of cases of Pockets of Malaria reported from any DEWS implementing districts in Sindh and the proportion of suspected Malaria remains within the usual seasonal range for the province (fig 4).

Figure 4: Weekly trends in Suspected Malaria as percentage of all consultations, Flood Affected district, Sindh-Pakistan, weeks 50/08 to 9/09



Alert and Outbreak:

Two Alerts for Suspected Meningitis were reported in the DEWS implementing districts and responded accordingly.

Two suspected meningitis cases were reported from Civil Hospital Mirpurkhas. Both the suspected cases were diagnosed on the basis of clinical signs and no laboratory investigation was done and both the patients were died in the hospital. Both the patients were from different locations. No other cases reported from any area of the district.

One suspected case of meningitis was reported from Civil Hospital Umarkot. The patient was an eight years old male, came with neck rigidity and Kerning sign positive, and was clinically diagnosed as meningitis; the patient expired at the hospital

No more cases of suspected meningitis was reported from the locality or from any other part of the districts.