Cholera in Zimbabwe Aug08-Jan09

Epidemiology update
25–31 Jan 2009

C4 Surveillance and lab group

Toll free number for alert by district and province is 08089001 or 08089002 or 08089000
Mobile number for alerts is 0912 104 257

Email: Cholera_Taskforce@zw.afro.who.int.
Summary – week 5 (25-31 Jan 09)

Background
• Start of outbreak in August 08; Chitungwiza province
• Since beginning, 58/62 (93%) districts affected in 10 provinces
• 306 CTC actives on 358 CTC/CTU opened since start (04Feb09)

Week 5 (25-31 Jan 09)
• 8,653 new cases (7,378 prior week)
• 336 new deaths (332 prior week)
• crude CFR 3.9 % and institutional CFR 1.4 %

Total since beginning
• 61,304 suspected cases and 3,181 deaths
• 1,948 of deaths (66%) at community level
• Overall crude CFR 5.2% and institutional CFR 2.1%
CTC and CTU

- 231 active CTC/CTUs distributed in the country
- Half run only by MoHCW and half with NGOs/partners
Cholera in Zimbabwe, Aug08-Jan09
New suspected cases & deaths by week of report

(61,304 cases / 3,181 death)
Weekly Attack rates by district

A) This week: 25-31 Jan 09

- 54 reporting districts
- 21: Decreased caseload
- 27: Increased caseload
- 5: No case

B) Cumulative (different scale)
Crude case-fatality ratios, by district

A) This week: 25-31 Jan 2009

B) Last week: 18-24 Jan 09

17 (>35%) had a crude CFR >5%
Cholera in Zimbabwe Aug08-Jan09
Cumulative suspected cases reported by province (N=61,304)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulawayo</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matebeleland North</td>
<td>1,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>3,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>3,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>4,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>4,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>6,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>7,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>14,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(23%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>14,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(23%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Cholera in Zimbabwe Week 5 (25-31 Jan 09)
### Cumulative suspected cases reported by province (N=8,653)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulawayo</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matebeleland North</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matabeleland South</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland East</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>1,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>1,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland West</td>
<td>1,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashonaland Central</td>
<td>1,825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages: (17%), (21%), (21%)
### “Hot spots” this week

Increasing trend in 6 provinces, decrease in other provinces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>N° district case</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Deaths</th>
<th>Com Deaths *</th>
<th>Crude CFR</th>
<th>Inst CFR**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mash Central</td>
<td>7/7</td>
<td>1,825</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40 (89%)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masvingo</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>42 (68%)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16 (52%)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manicaland</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>46 (71%)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3 (23%)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mata South</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Community deaths
** Institutional Case Fatality Ratio
Harare province week 5

Most cases were reported from Harare city (different scales)

Cholera in Harare City, Zimbabwe
17 aug 08-31 Jan 09

Cases
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000

Cholera in Chitungwiza province, Zimbabwe
17 aug 08-31 Jan 09

Cases
0 50 100 150 200 250

Most cases were reported from Harare city (different scales)
Cholera in Zimbabwe from 16 Nov 08 to 31 Jan 09
Weekly crude (CFR) and institutional (iCFR) case-fatality ratios

Epidemiological weeks
CFR = all reported deaths/all reported cases
iCFR = institutional deaths/institutional cases
Target = 1%
Cholera in Zimbabwe, Dec08-Jan09
Weekly number of new death by location

- Number at community level
- Number in health facilities

Epidemiological weeks

- w1
- w2
- w3
- w4
- w5

Number
0 100 200 300 400 500

w51 w52 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5
Cholera in Mudzi district
Age distribution of cases – 06/10-12/12/08
(on-going analysis)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pop &lt; 5</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop 5-14</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop &gt;=15</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Completeness of district reporting (week 4)

On average 47% of districts reported each day. Reporting particularly poor on Sunday (31%).

At time of reporting, reports were:
- complete: 30% of districts
- missing for 1 to 2d: 40%
- missing for 3 to 6d: 15%
- missing completely: 5%
Interpretation

Weekly caseload
- Continuous increasing trend
- Relapsing increase in Harare
- Rural provinces continue reporting increasing cases

Weekly mortality
- Count of deaths stable despite increasing caseload
- Crude CFR remaining high but decreasing
- Institutional CFR stable and < 2%. Better/earlier management?
- % of community deaths decreasing. Better home care?
  Better attendance to CTCs/CTU?
Thank you for your attention