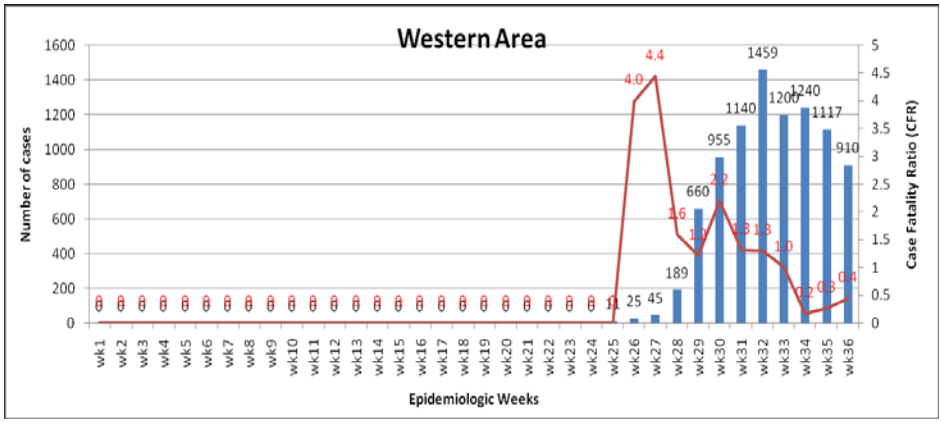
WHO/UNICEF Sierra Leone

Cholera situation in Sierra Leone, 12 September 2012

Name of affected district	District Population	Cumulative Number as reported up to 10 September 2012				Number reported on 11 September 2012				Grand Total	Total Deaths	CFR	Attack Rate
		Cases			Deaths	Cases			Deaths				
		<5	≥5	Total		<5	≥5	Total					
Western Area	1,243,804	1088	7771	8859	88	22	93	115	1	8974	89	1.0	0.72
Port Loko	529,831	1740	1484	3224	56	0	12	12	0	3236	56	1.7	0.61
Kambia	324,769	261	1057	1318	31	0	3	3	0	1321	31	2.3	0.41
Pujehun	320,686	291	558	849	12	4	8	12	1	861	13	1.5	0.27
Bo	624,386	50	337	387	8	4	15	19	0	406	8	2.0	0.07
Bombali	469,064	177	927	1104	15	2	9	11	0	1115	15	1.3	0.24
Moyamba	262,725	24	180	204	13	1	3	4	0	208	13	6.3	0.08
Tonkolili	413,276	112	780	892	31	5	12	17	0	909	31	3.4	0.22
Bonthe	160,114	66	103	169	3	0	6	6	0	175	3	1.7	0.11
Kono	305,952	22	60	82	0	0	2	2	0	84	0	0.0	0.03
Kenema	621,750	22	181	203	2	1	13	14	0	217	2	0.9	0.03
Koinadugu	318,849	4	24	28	0	0	4	4	0	32	0	0.0	0.01
TOTAL	**5,595,206**	**3,857**	**13,462**	**17,319**	**259**	**39**	**180**	**219**	**2**	**17,538**	**261**	1.5	0.31

Cumulative cases & deaths of cholera, Sierra Leone, 1 Jan.– 11Sep. 2012



Trend of cholera cases and case fatality in Western Area , Weeks 23- 36

Message of the Day: ***The vomit and feces of cholera patients are very infectious. Use diluted bleach or chlorine to clean the feces or vomit .***

In Sierra Leone, the cholera outbreak is ongoing. As of September 11, 2012, a cumulative of 17,538 cases with 261 deaths giving a case fatality Rate of 1.5% was reported by the Directorate of Disease Prevention and Control.

According to daily reports, district that reported the highest number of cases include: Western Area (115), Bo (19) and Tonkolili (17). Western Area where the capital city Freetown is located continues to report most of the cholera cases.

Nationally, multisectoral response activities are ongoing lead by the Ministry of Health and Sanitation with the support of partners. These include case management; communication and social mobilization; water and sanitation and hygiene promotion; surveillance and data management.

The Cholera Command and Control Centre (C4) continue to provide technical advice, coordinate and monitor the outbreak. Connaught Hospital and the 34 Military Hospital reported the highest number of cases during week 36.

The C4 has called the attention of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and its partner to develop strategies for strengthening community management of cholera.

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