South Sudan

Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR)

Annexes W25 2018 (Jun 18 – Jun 24)
The total consultation in the country since week 1 of 2018 is 3,132,835 by hub. Kwajok registered the highest number of consultations as indicated in the table above. The total number of consultations by county is indicated in the map above. See the key for more information.
Proportional mortality

Figure 1, above shows the proportional mortality for 2018, with malaria being the main cause of mortality accounting for 29.3% of the deaths since week 1 of 2018, followed by bloody diarrhoea, and acute watery diarrhoea.

Proportional morbidity

Figure 2, indicates the top causes of morbidity in the country, with malaria being the leading cause of morbidity 921,677 (52.9%) followed by ARI, AWD and ABD respectively since week 1 of 2018. refer to the figure above for more information.
In the relatively stable states, malaria is the top cause of morbidity accounting for 39.9% of the consultations in week 25 (representing an increase from 37.3% in week 24).
Among the IDPs, ARI and Malaria accounted for 21.7% and 37.5% of the consultations in week 25. The other significant causes of morbidity in the IDPs includes AWD, Skin diseases, and Injuries.

The top causes of morbidity in the IDPs in 2018 include ARI, Malaria, AWD, Skin diseases, Injuries and ABD.
Malaria is the top course of Morbidity in the country, a total of 921,677 cases with 133 deaths registered since week 1 of 2018. Malaria trend for week 25 of 2018 is above 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 as shown in the figure 4a, above.

Since the beginning of the year, a total of 66 malaria alerts have been triggered, 40 of those were verified. The Maps above indicate the location reporting malaria alerts from 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018.
Acute Watery Diarrhoea | Trends over time

The number of AWD alerts triggered since week 1 of 2018 is 87, out of which 51 were verified. Maps above highlight the areas reporting AWD alerts from 2014 to 2018.

AWD is one of the top causes of morbidity in the country with 257,046 cases reported since week 1 of 2018 including 32 deaths. AWD trend for 2018 is below 2014 & 2015 as shown in figure 5a, above.
Total of 97 alerts were generated since week 1 of 2018, of which 58 were verified by the county surveillance team. Maps indicating areas triggering alerts since 2014 to 2018 are shown above.
Since the beginning of 2018, at least 417 suspect measles cases including 3 death (CFR 0.72%) have been reported.

Since week 1 of 2018, 72 alerts of measles were triggered and 52 of those have been verified at county level. Maps of areas raising alerts from 2014 to 2018 are shown above.
In week 19, 2018, Fourteen (14) new AFP cases were reported from Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria and Warrap hubs. This brings the cumulative total for 2018 to 148 AFP cases.

The annualized non-Polio AFP (NPAFP) rate (cases per 100,000 population children 0-14 years) in 2018 is 4.9 per 100,000 population of children 0-14 years (target ≥2 per 100,000 children 0-14 years).

Stool adequacy was 88% in 2018, a rate that is higher than the target of ≥80%.

Environmental surveillance ongoing since May 2017; with 23 samples testing positive for non-polio enterovirus (NPEV) in 2017 and seven (7) NPEV positive sample in 2018.

**Source:** South Sudan Weekly AFP Bulletin

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**Table 6 | Proportional mortality by cause of death in IDPs W25 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death by IDP Site</th>
<th>Bentiu &lt;5yrs</th>
<th>Bentiu ≥5yrs</th>
<th>Juba 3 &lt;5yrs</th>
<th>Juba 3 ≥5yrs</th>
<th>Total deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver failure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perinatal death</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaemia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatic Encephalopathy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hep C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Severe Septic Shock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total deaths</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the IDPs, mortality data was received from Bentiu PoC, & UN House PoC in week 25. (Table 6). A total of 22 deaths were reported during the week. Bentiu PoC report 18 deaths (82%) in the week. During the week, 14 (64%) deaths were recorded among children <5 years in (Table 6).

The causes of death during week 25 are shown in Table 6.
Mortality in the IDPs - Crude and Under five mortality rates

The U5MR in all the IDP sites that submitted mortality data in week 25 of 2018 is below the emergency threshold of 2 deaths per 10,000 per day (Fig. 20).

The Crude Mortality Rates [CMR] in all the IDP sites that submitted mortality data in week 25 of 2018 were below the emergency threshold of 1 death per 10,000 per day (Fig. 21).

Mortality in the IDPs - Overall mortality in 2018

Table 7 | Mortality by IDP site and cause of death as of W25, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDP site</th>
<th>acute watery diarrhoea</th>
<th>cancer</th>
<th>GSW</th>
<th>Heart Failure</th>
<th>Kala-Azar</th>
<th>Malaria</th>
<th>Meningitis</th>
<th>Perinatal death</th>
<th>Pneumonia</th>
<th>Rabies</th>
<th>SAM</th>
<th>Sepsis</th>
<th>TB/HIV/AIDS</th>
<th>Trauma</th>
<th>HIV/AIDS</th>
<th>TB</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bentiu</td>
<td>7 1 1 2 1 2 12 3 18 10 1 11 16 9 1 13 7 152</td>
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<td>267</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juba 3</td>
<td>1 1 1 7 3 2 1 5 7 42</td>
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<td></td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>1 3 1 1 1 2 17</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Akobo</td>
<td>1 2 3 2 1 2 11 6 19</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>Wau PoC</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>8 3 1 3 5 5 23 3 19 16 1 14 18 11 2 18 16 217</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportionate mortality [%] | 2% 1% 0% 1% 1% 6% 1% 5% 4% 0% 4% 5% 3% 1% 5% 4% 57% 100%

A total of 383 deaths have been reported from the IDP sites in 2018.

The top causes of mortality in the IDPs in 2018 are shown in Table 7.
This bulletin is produced by the Ministry of Health with Technical support from WHO

For more help and support, please contact:

Dr. Pinyi Nyimol Mawien  
Director General Preventive Health Services  
Ministry of Health  
Republic of South Sudan  
Telephone: +211916285676

Dr. Mathew Tut Moses  
Director Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR)  
Ministry of Health  
Republic of South Sudan  
Telephone: +211922202028

Notes

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The data has been collected with support from the EWARS project. This is an initiative to strengthen early warning, alert and response in emergencies. It includes an online, desktop and mobile application that can be rapidly configured and deployed in the field. It is designed with frontline users in mind, and built to work in difficult and remote operating environments. This bulletin has been automatically published from the EWARS application.

More information can be found at http://ewars-project.org