The total consultation in the country since week 1 of 2019 is 167,308 by hub. Rmbek registered the highest number of consultations as indicated in the table above. The total number of consultations by county is shown in the map above. See the key for more information.
Proportional mortality

Figure 1, above shows the proportional mortality for 2019, with malaria being the main cause of mortality accounting for 24.6% of the deaths since week 1 of 2019, followed by ARI and malaria.

Proportional morbidity

Figure 2, indicates the top causes of morbidity in the country, with malaria being the leading cause of morbidity 26,668 (46.8%) followed by ARI, AWD and ABD respectively since week 1 of 2019. refer to the figure above for more information.
In the relatively stable states, malaria is the top cause of morbidity accounting for 26.7% of the consultations in week 09 (representing a decline from 29.1% in week 08).
Among the IDPs, ARI and Malaria accounted for 26% and 14% of the consultations in week 09. The other significant causes of morbidity in the IDPs includes AWD, Skin diseases, and Measles.

The top causes of morbidity in the IDPs in 2019 include, ARI, Malaria, AWD, Skin diseases, and injuries.
Malaria is the top cause of morbidity in the country, a total of 339,943 cases with 158 deaths registered since week 1 of 2019. Malaria trend for week 09 of 2019 is below 2016, 2017 and 2018 but above 2015 as shown in the figure 4a, above.

Since the beginning of the year, a total of 30 malaria alerts have been triggered, 26 of those were verified. The Maps above indicate the location reporting malaria alerts from 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019.
Acute Watery Diarrhoea | Trends over time

The number of AWD alerts triggered since week 1 of 2019 is 41, out of which 31 were verified. Maps above highlight the areas reporting AWD alerts from 2015 to 2019.

AWD is one of the top causes of morbidity in the country with 100,752 cases reported since week 1 of 2019 including 122 deaths. AWD trend for week 9 of 2019 is below 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 as shown in figure 5a, above.
Acute Bloody Diarrhoea | Trends over time

Since week 1 of 2019, a total of 14,468 cases of ABD have been reported country wide including 73 deaths. ABD trend for 2019 is below 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 respectively. Refer to figure 6a, above.

Acute Bloody Diarrhoea | Maps and Alert Management

Total of 48 alerts were generated since week 1 of 2019, of which 38 were verified by the county surveillance team. Maps indicating areas triggering alerts since 2015 to 2019 are shown above.
Since the beginning of 2019, at least 308 suspect measles cases including 12 deaths (CFR 0.74%) have been reported. Of these, suspect cases have undergone measles case-based laboratory-backed investigation with samples collected out of which measles IgM positive cases; clinically confirmed cases; and cases confirmed by epidemiological linkage.

Since week 1 of 2019, 81 alerts of measles were triggered and 68 of those have been verified at county level. Maps of areas raising alerts from 2015 to 2019 are shown above.
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

WHO and the Ministry of Health gratefully acknowledge health cluster and health pooled fund (HPF) partners who have reported the data used in this bulletin. We would also like to thank ECHO and USAID for providing financial support.

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