

Issue number 05

Issue Date 22 February 2023

Epidemiological week Week 7 (13 - 19 February 2023)

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Lab Confirmed Cases

Deaths

New (14) cases with date of onset in week 7

New (0)

New (0)

Cumulative (5145) old and new cases

Cumulative (428)

Cumulative (53)

Background

South Sudan National Ministry of Health declared a Measles outbreak on 10 Dec 2022. Data obtained from January 1,2022 to February 19, 2023, shows that a total of 59 counties across all 10 States have reported at least one suspected measles case. Twenty eight (28) counties have Measles lab confirmed outbreaks. A cumulative sum of 5,145 suspected cases have been reported; 4,137-(2020) and 1,008-(2023). An attack rate of 0.3 cases per 1000 population and a non-measles febrile rash rate of 3.7 cases per 100,000 population respectively reported in this outbreak. Reactive vaccination campaigns have been conducted in 19 counties, with 858,274 children vaccinated

Key weekly Situation Update as of 20 February 2023

- Out of the 5,145 suspected measles cases, 2,881(55.9%) are epi-linked, 428(8.3%) lab-confirmed, 1,289(25.0%) clinically compatible, and 541(10.6) discarded cases have been reported from epidemiological week 1, 2022, to week 7, 2023. (see breakdown in table 1 below)
 - Fourteen (14) suspected cases have been reported during the reporting week
- A total of 53 measles-related deaths were reported since January 2022, with only 3 deaths among the lab-confirmed measles cases. The case fatality rate (CFR) is 1.0%. (see breakdown in figure 1 below)
 - No new measles-related death reported this week
- Twenty eight (28) counties have confirmed Measles outbreaks (23 counties in 2022 and 5 in 2023)
 - No newly confirmed outbreak this week
- Reactive vaccination campaigns were conducted in 19 counties (16 counties in 2022, 3 counties in 2023), with 858,274 children vaccinated
- Five counties namely Mvolo, Mundri East, Pariang, Awerial and Rumbek Centre have active transmission and require reactive vaccinations campaigns to interrupt the transmission
- Measles campaign is currently ongoing in Nyirol county targeting 30,675 children aged 6 months to 9 years
- The Ministry of Health, WHO, and partners plan to conduct reactive measles vaccination campaigns in Tonj North and Bor South in epidemiological week 8

Summary of cases as of 20 February 2023

Table1: Yearly distribution of cases by final classification

| FINAL CLASSIFICATION | 2022 | | 2023 | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|------|
| | NO. OF CASES | % | NO. OF CASES | % | |
| Lab confirmed | 392 | 9.5 | 36 | 3.6 | 428 |
| Epi-linked | 2825 | 68.3 | 56 | 5.6 | 2881 |
| Clinically Compatible | 391 | 9.5 | 898 | 89.1 | 1289 |
| Total | 3608 | 87.2 | 990 | 98.2 | 4598 |
| Discarded (-ve) | 529 | 12.8 | 18 | 1.8 | 547 |
| Grand Total | 4137 | 100.0 | 1008 | 100.0 | 5145 |

Figure 1: Deaths by year and final classification

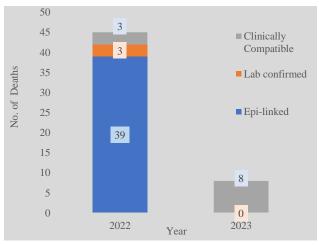


Table 2.0: Distribution of measles cases, deaths, attack rates, CFR and response by counties with controlled outbreaks, 2022 - 2023

| State | County with confirmed outbreak | Cases | Lab- confirmed cases | Deaths | CFR % | Attack rate/1000pop | Date of onset _1st Case | Date of onset _Latest Case | Date of response/Campaign | Campaign coverage (%) | Outbreak Status |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| EES | Torit | 47 | 23 | 2 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 18/01/2022 | 29/12/2022 | 9-31 Mar | 95% | Controlled with response |
| UNITY | Leer | 21 | 8 | 1 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 11/05/2022 | 26/11/2022 | | 95% | Controlled with response |
| UPPER NILE | Maban | 202 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 02/01/2022 | 16/11/2022 | 7-15 Mar | 98% | Controlled with response |
| WARRAP | Gogrial West | 92 | 17 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 02/01/2022 | 01/04/2022 | 1-8 Jun | 95% | Controlled with response |
| WBeG | Jur River | 72 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 29/01/2022 | 28/10/2022 | Not done | | Controlled without response |
| | Raja | 50 | 16 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 08/01/2022 | 21/11/2022 | 2 May-5 Jul | 70% | Controlled with response |
| | Wau | 195 | 16 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 09/01/2022 | 22/12/2022 | Not done | | Controlled without response |
| WES | Tambura | 37 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 13/02/2022 | 28/09/2022 | 1-6 Apr | 102% | Controlled with response |

Table 2.1: Distribution of measles cases, deaths, attack rates, CFR and response by counties with active outbreaks, 2022 - 2023

| State | County with confirmed outbreak | Cases | Lab- confirmed cases | Deaths | CFR % | Attack rate/1000pop | Date of onset _1st Case | Date of onset _Latest Case | Date of response/Campaign | Campaign coverage (%) | Outbreak Status |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| CES | Juba | 976 | 14 | 18 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 16/01/2022 | 05/02/2023 | 29 Aug-29 Oct | 69-98% | Active with response |
| | Terekeka | 65 | 17 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 09/05/2022 | 19/01/2023 | 2-9 Nov | 106% | Active with response |
| JONGLEI | Nyirol | 64 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 02/11/2022 | 06/02/2023 | Planned | | Active with ongoing response |
| | Bor South | 24 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 23/03/2022 | 05/02/2023 | | | Active without response |
| LAKES | Cueibet | 185 | 19 | 9 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 24/01/2022 | 09/02/2023 | 18-24 Jan | 88% | Reactive Campaign done awaiting 30 days before new samples collected to determine impact of intervention |
| | Yirol East | 108 | 4 | 2 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 12/04/2022 | 05/02/2023 | 18-24 Jan | 141% | Reactive Campaign done awaiting |



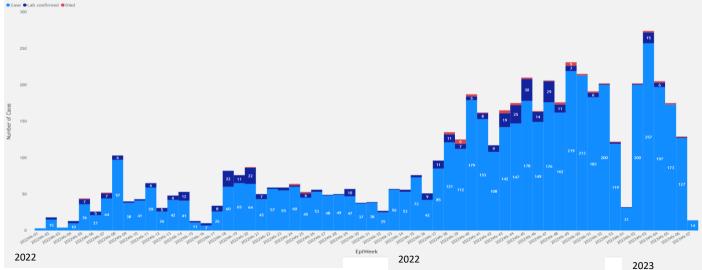
| | Yirol West | 445 | 24 | 5 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 20/05/2022 | 08/02/2023 | 18-24 Jan | 129% | 30 days before new samples collected to determine impact of intervention Reactive Campaign done awaiting 30 days before new samples collected to determine impact of |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----|----|---|-----|-----|------------|------------|----------------|--------|--|
| | Rumbek Centre | 18 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 01/01/2023 | 07/02/2023 | | | intervention Active without response |
| | Awerial | 15 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 14/10/2022 | 09/01/2023 | | | Active without response |
| NBeG | Aweil Center | 242 | 53 | 0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 21/03/2022 | 27/01/2023 | 14-22 Jun | 155% | Active with response |
| | Aweil East | 355 | 23 | 4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 10/03/2022 | 02/02/2023 | 13-26 Aug | 91% | Active with response |
| | Aweil North | 52 | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 03/03/2022 | 02/02/2023 | 14-21 Jul | 97% | Active with response |
| | Aweil South | 152 | 14 | 3 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 20/04/2022 | 17/01/2023 | 13-26 Aug | 97% | Active with response |
| | Aweil West | 587 | 24 | 3 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 06/01/2022 | 05/02/2023 | 14-22 Jun | 94% | Active with response |
| UNITY | Panyijiar | 170 | 1 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 09/02/2022 | 08/02/2023 | Confirmation p | ending | Active without response |
| | Rubkona (Bentiu IDP) | 430 | 19 | 4 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 23/09/2022 | 13/01/2023 | 22-29 Nov | 77.2 | Active with response |
| | Pariang | 18 | 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 17/12/2022 | 17/01/2023 | | | Active without response |
| UPPER NILE | Malakal | 130 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 08/07/2022 | 01/02/2023 | | 73% | Active with response |
| | Melut | 131 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 18/10/2022 | 31/01/2023 | 16-24 Dec | 114% | Reactive Campaign done awaiting 30 days before new samples collected to determine impact of intervention |
| WARRAP | Tonj North | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 10/03/2022 | 21/01/2023 | | | Active without response |
| WBeG | Raja | 50 | 16 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 08/01/2022 | 21/11/2022 | 2 May-5 Jul | 70% | Controlled with response |



| WES | Mvolo | 26 | 0 | 1 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 26/05/2022 | 22/01/2023 | | Active without |
|-----|-------------|----|---|---|-----|-----|------------|------------|--|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | response |
| | Mundri East | 20 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 18/04/2022 | 31/01/2022 | | Active |
| | | | | | | | | | | without |
| | | | | | | | | | | response |

Note: Cueibet (4.9%) and Leer (4.8%) are the counties with the highest case fatality rates while Aweil Centre (3 cases per 1000 pop) and Maban (2 cases per 1000 pop) have the highest attack rates among counties with confirmed outbreaks.

Figure 2: Epidemic curve of measles cases in South Sudan from 2022 to 2023



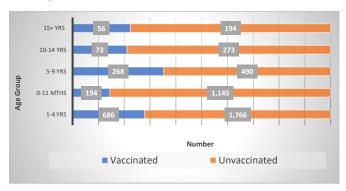
Note: Measles cases have been reported from different counties throughout 2022 and week seven of 2023. The observed peaks are driven by different counties that experienced surge in measles cases at different times.

Table 3: Distribution of reported measles cases and deaths by age groups in South Sudan, 2022-2023

| | | • | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Age Groups | Cases | Deaths | Proportion, % | CFR, % |
| 0.11 | 1 220 | 10 | 26.0 | 0.7 |
| 0-11 months | 1,339 | 10 | 26.0 | 0.7 |
| 1-4 years | 2,452 | 32 | 47.7 | 1.3 |
| 5-9 years | 758 | 6 | 14.7 | 0.8 |
| 10-14 years | 346 | 3 | 6.7 | 0.8 |
| 15+ years | 250 | 2 | 4.9 | 1.0 |
| | | | | |
| Total | 5,145 | 53 | 100 | 1.0 |

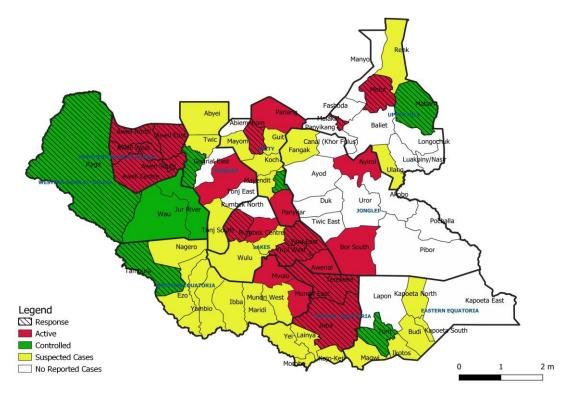
Note: Majority (73.7%) of all the measles cases (with age variable collected) are children below 5 years of age. The case fatality rate is highest (1.4%) among children age 1-4 years. 42 out of the 53 deaths were among children below age 5 years

Figure 3: Distribution of measles cases and their vaccination status, 2022-2023



Note: Generally, 3,868(75%) were unvaccinated including 2,911(56.6%) children <5 years. Among children less than one year old (1,339 cases), 86% (1,145 cases) have not been vaccinated against measles compared with 194(14%) vaccinated. This trend is observed across all the age groups..

Figure 4: A map showing counties affected by measles and their outbreak status in 2022 and 2023



Note: All the 10 states have been affected as the measles virus spread across the counties in 2022/2023

Coordination

- Incident management system in place to respond to the Measles outbreak
- The measles outbreak and its response have been adopted as a standing agenda in different fora (National Steering Committee, EPand R, HCC, and EPI TWG).
- Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R), EPI TWG, and Health Cluster forums discuss the response's technical and operational issues, challenges, and gaps.
- Working with partners identified counties for outbreak response and other interventions.

Surveillance and Laboratory

- Enhanced surveillance ongoing in silent counties
- Plans to collect samples in all counties with active outbreaks to ascertain previous measles intervention impact.
- Deployment of state RRTs to Mvolo, Mundri East planned to start in week 8

Measles Outbreak and Response Weekly Situation Update

Case Management

 Plans to train healthcare workers in Mvolo, Mundri East, and Tonj North on measles case management.

Vaccinations

- Reactive vaccination campaigns have been conducted in 19 counties with confirmed outbreaks, where counties vaccinated 858,274 children with support from partners.
- The MOH, WHO, and partners in close collaboration with the State Ministry of Health are planning to start reactive measles campaign in Tonj North (CCM, AMREF, Islamic Relief) and Bor South (LIVEWELL) in epidemiological week 8.
- Reactive vaccination campaign underway in Nyirol County(MEDAIR) targeting to vaccinate 30,675 children aged 6 months to 9 years
- World Vision International has been endorsed to apply to RRF for funds to support campaigns in Mvolo and Mundri East
- Planning is underway for a nationwide non-selective measles vaccination campaign in April 2023.
- Discussion on periodic intensification of routine immunization by partners in Mvolo and Mundri East underway

Operational challenges and gaps

- Inadequate detailed investigation of suspected measles cases in counties reporting suspected measles.
- Inadequate sample collection for laboratory confirmation of suspected measles cases.
- The delayed laboratory turnaround time to provide feedback on laboratory results and confirm outbreaks.
- A high proportion of unvaccinated children was detected among the cases, noting routine immunization gaps.
- Late reporting of measles cases leading to data batching.
- Inadequate availability of vitamin doses in health facilities to enable vitamin A supplementation as a key component of supportive care of measles cases.

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