Greater Accra failed to achieve timeliness and adequacy of stool submission

Eastern Region below the annualized Non-Polio AFP rate of 2.0 per 100,000 population less than 15 years
Acknowledgement

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### Summary of Weekly Epidemiological Data for Week 26, 2019

#### Highlights:
- Greater Accra failed to achieve timeliness and adequacy of stool submission
- Eastern Region below the annualized Non-Polio AFP rate of 2.0 per 100,000 population less than 15 years

#### SUMMARY OF PRIORITY DISEASES AND EVENTS - WEEK 26, 2019

The total all-cause notifiable disease morbidity for the week (as per IDSR Weekly Summary Reporting Form) was 2,412 with four maternal deaths. Acute watery diarrhoea in persons aged 5 years and above was the highest proportion of cases reported, contributing to approximately 73% of the notifiable diseases’ caseload during Week 26 [See Figure 1 and Annex 1]

#### REGIONAL PERFORMANCE BASED ON REPORTING

The best performing region in Week 26 was the Upper West region with a mean score of 99.1% whilst Central region scored the lowest mean mark of 79.1% [Table 1]. All regions achieved the expected targets (40.0%) for percentage of districts reporting at least a suspected case of Measles or Yellow Fever.

Timeliness and Completeness of reporting for all notifiable conditions for the Week were 98.1% and 99.4% respectively. All regions but Central scored above 90% for both indicators [Table 1].

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### Table 1: Ranking of Regional Performance based on selected Surveillance reporting indicators, Ghana, Week 26, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Timeliness (%)</th>
<th>Completeness (%)</th>
<th>Cum. AFP Cases Week 26</th>
<th>Annualized Non-Polio AFP Rate</th>
<th>AFP Score (%)</th>
<th>Measles % District reporting</th>
<th>YF % District reporting</th>
<th>Average Score %</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper West</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brong-Ahafo</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>6th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashanti</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volta</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>8th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>9th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>99.4</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS (IDSR Weekly Report)
A total of 348 cases with no deaths were reported through IDSR weekly reporting [Table 2]. Laboratory samples were sent from sentinel sites to Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR) with results pending.

**Table 2: Reported Influenza-Like Illness cases by Region and District, Ghana, Week 26, 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brong-Ahafo</td>
<td>Sunyani</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>Accra</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adentan</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ga East</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ga West</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>La-Dade-Kotopon</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ledzokuku Krowor</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shai Osudoku</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tema</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East</td>
<td>Bolgatanga</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volta</td>
<td>Ketu South</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Sekondi Takoradi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>348</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YELLOW FEVER
Twenty-four suspected cases of Yellow Fever were reported across the country [Table 3]. Samples were sent to the National Public Health and Reference Laboratory for testing with results pending.

**Table 3: Suspected Yellow Fever cases by Region, Ghana, Week 26, 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashanti</td>
<td>Amansie West</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asante Akim South</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atwima Kwanwoma</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brong-Ahafo</td>
<td>Asunafo South</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atebubu Amantens</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jaman South</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pru</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Aduamfo Enyina-Essiam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Nsawam Ahafo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater</td>
<td>Labadi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accra</td>
<td>Karaga</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Mion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East</td>
<td>Bolgatanga</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volta</td>
<td>Nkwanta South</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Dayi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Bobi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sekondi Takoradi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUMAN RABIES
No case of Human Rabies was recorded in Week 26.

MATERNAL DEATHS
During Week 26, no maternal death was recorded during the Week.

MEASLES
During the Week, 68 suspected cases of Measles were recorded across the country [Table 4]. Samples were taken and sent to the National Public Health and Reference Laboratory [NPHRL] for testing and awaiting results.

**Table 4: Suspected Measles cases by Region and District, Ghana, Week 26, 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashanti</td>
<td>Bekwai</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kumasi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sekyere Central</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sekyere East</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sekyere Afram Plains</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sekyere Kumawu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brong-Ahafo</td>
<td>Asutifi North</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Berekum</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kintampo North</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sunyani</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Efutu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Denkyira East</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Akimabi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asuogyaman</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Akim</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fanteakwa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Juaben</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater-Accra</td>
<td>Accra</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ga East</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ga South</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ga West</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jirapa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>La-Nkwantanang-Madina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tema</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Mion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper West</td>
<td>Savelugu-Nanton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volta</td>
<td>Jirapa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lambussie Karni</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nandom</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sissala West</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wa West</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East</td>
<td>Garu Tempane</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Agortime-Ziope</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ketu North</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ketu South</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nkwanta South</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Dayi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Bibiani-Anhwiaso Bekwai</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bodi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sekondi Takoradi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tarkwa Nsuaem</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wassa East</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHOLERA
No cholera case was reported during the Week.

NEONATAL TETANUS
No case of Neonatal Tetanus was recorded during the week.
MENINGITIS

A total of nine cases of meningitis were recorded with no deaths during Week 26. Nandom districts crossed the alert threshold recording two cases with an attack rate of 3.7 cases per 100,000 population. Lumbar Punctures were done for all 9 cases with none confirmed positive for meningitis [Table 5].

Table 5: Meningitis cases and deaths by Region, Ghana, Week 26, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)</th>
<th>Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) Lab Test Positive</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR (%)</th>
<th>District in Alert</th>
<th>District in Epidemic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashanti</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brong-Ahafo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper West†</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volta</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total (Ghana) 9 9 0 0 0 1 0

† Attack Rate per 100,000 population [District; Nandom; 2 cases (AR= 3.7)]

ACUTE FLACCID PARALYSIS (SUSPECTED POLIOMYELITIS)

Seven cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) were reported in Week 26 [Table 6]. The stool specimens were tested at the Polio Laboratory at NMIMR and were negative for wild poliovirus.

Table 6: Suspected Polio cases by Region and District, Ghana, Week 26, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashanti</td>
<td>Adansi South</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Saboba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volta</td>
<td>Agortime-Ziope</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ketu North</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Tongu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Prestea Huni-Valley</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wassa Amenfi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary on Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Indicators, Week 1 – 26, 2019

A total of 331 AFP cases were recorded from all regions at the end of Week 26 with the national annualized Non-Polio AFP rate of 3.1 for the country. All regions achieved the annualized Non-Polio AFP rate of 2.0 per 100,000 population less than 15 years as at the end of Week 26 except Eastern region [Table 7]. Greater Accra (73.2%) remains the only region that failed to achieve the expected target stool adequacy of > 80%.

Table 7: Summary on Acute Flaccid Paralysis Surveillance, Ghana, Week 1 – 26, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population Under 15 years</th>
<th>Expected Non-Polio AFP for the year</th>
<th>Reported AFP</th>
<th>Compatible</th>
<th>Discarded</th>
<th>Annualized Non-Polio AFP Rate</th>
<th>% Timely Stools</th>
<th>% Adequate Stools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashanti</td>
<td>2,559,248</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>87.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brong-Ahafo</td>
<td>1,199,191</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>86.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>1,216,036</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>90.9</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>73.2</td>
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<td>Northern</td>
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<td>49</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>91.8</td>
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<td>Upper East</td>
<td>498,068</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper West</td>
<td>353,090</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>96.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volta</td>
<td>1,116,490</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>86.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>1,204,310</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>82.9</td>
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</table>

Ghana 12,987,880 260 331 1 306 3.1 88.8 88.2
Annex 1: Summary of Reported Cases/Events: Week 26 (Week Ending 30 June 2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease/Health Event (suspected/confirmed)</th>
<th>Week 25</th>
<th>Week 26</th>
<th>Cumulative to Week 26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(susp)</td>
<td>(susp)</td>
<td>(susp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CFR (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFR (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFP (suspected polio)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute haemorrhagic fever syndrome</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse events following immunization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acute watery diarrhoea in persons aged ≥5 years</td>
<td>1,441</td>
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<td>1,042</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dengue fever</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea with blood</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dracunculiasis (Guinea worm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Influenza-like illness</td>
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<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal deaths</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
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<td>Meningitis</td>
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<td>Neonatal tetanus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plague</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public health event of international concern (PHEIC)</td>
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<td>Human rabies</td>
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<tr>
<td>SARS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow fever (suspected)</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,531</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*CFR does not include maternal deaths

This report and subsequent ones should be shared with regional and district heads as well as heads of other agencies. A feedback addressed to the Editor-In-Chief is welcome.