

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	lag
AFRICA	Congo (DRC)	Outbreak of Ebola virus	Update	RED
	Nigeria	Lassa Fever outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Cameroon	Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Mauritius	Measles outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Uganda	Rift Valley Fever Outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Zimbabwe	Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Algeria	Cholera cases	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
ASIA & PACIFIC	Myanmar	Schistosomiasis outbreak	New	Yellow
	India	Leptospirosis outbreak	New	Yellow
	Papua New Guinea	Polio cases	Update	Yellow
	Philippines	Leptospirosis outbreak	Update	Yellow
	South Korea	MERS-CoV Cases	New	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
AMERICAS	United States	Legionnaires' disease cases	update	Yellow
		West Nile Virus cases	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
EUROPE	United Kingdom	Monkeypox cases imported	New	Yellow
	Italy	Pneumonia cases	New	Yellow
	United Kingdom; France; Georgia; Greece; Italy; Moldova; Romania; Russia; Slovakia; Serbia; Ukraine	Measles Outbreak	Update	Yellow

## **Nigeria: Lassa Fever**

The current outbreak has been ongoing since December 2016. Cases accelerated alarmingly in the beginning of 2018, at least 22 states were affected at the peak of the outbreak. Although 19 states have exited the active phase of the outbreak, three are still classified as having active transmission (Edo, Ondo and Enugu.) Enugu is a new addition to the list, having just reported its first case in this outbreak in August.

WHO stated that analysis of the viruses circulating in this outbreak point to "spillover" from rodents as a cause of infection, more than human to human spread of the disease. The Organization is helping investigate the outbreak and follow up with contacts of infected people. They are also working to standardize both infection control measures and reporting procedures across treatment centres in the country.

Lassa fever is a viral haemorrhagic fever. Humans can be infected via contact with excretions from infected rodents. During outbreaks, the disease can spread to people who have direct contact with the body fluids of an infected person

Lassa fever is persistently present in Nigeria, and outbreaks are common. Health authorities in-country have attributed the persistence of this outbreak to poor sanitation in highly affected areas

## **Cameroon: Cholera**

**Since mid-May 2018, there have been over 230 suspected and confirmed cases of cholera, including at least 17 deaths** in two regions (North, Centre) with several other regions reporting suspected cases.

The first cases noted in this outbreak occurred among several people from the health areas of Guirviza in Mayo-Oulo zone in North Region. They had eaten food which had originated on the Nigerian side of the border. (Nigeria is experiencing an ongoing cholera outbreak.)

Authorities are concerned about further spread and have begun outbreak containment measures. Cholera spreads via contaminated food and water

## **Mauritius: Measles outbreak**

Over 800 cases have been confirmed this year, with the districts of Port Louis and Black River most affected. Although the majority of cases are in children under the age of 4, adults have also been infected, and a few fatalities have occurred in adults with reduced immunity. Almost half of all cases had not received any prior vaccination against measles, while 20% had a single dose only

Measles is caused by a highly contagious virus that spreads from person-to-person via infected droplets. Outbreaks occur frequently in under-vaccinated populations

Health authorities are conducting immunisation campaigns, and implementing contact tracing. The Ministry of Health has brought forward the recommended age of the 2nd routine immunisation from 5 years of age to 2

## **Congo (DRC): Outbreak of Ebola**

A new outbreak of Ebola virus was declared on 1 August and there are **over 130** confirmed or suspected cases, including more than ten among healthcare workers. The World Health Organization (WHO) states that they were probably infected in clinics, not Ebola treatment centres, before it was known that the patients they were caring for had Ebola. **More than 90 people have died** in this outbreak. Case numbers and classifications will vary day to day as some cases are confirmed as Ebola and others are ruled out.

Two provinces in the DRC are currently reporting infections:

- North Kivu (cases occurred in several health zones: Beni, Butembo, **Kalunguta**, Oicha, Mabalako and Musienene)
- Ituri (cases in Mandima health zone).

Ebola is spread by contact with the blood or other bodily fluids (including vomit and diarrhoea) of infected or dead people. Healthcare workers, household members and people participating in traditional funeral practices (touching the body) are at high risk. Prevent infection by paying strict attention to hygiene, and avoiding contact with blood and body fluids

### **Uganda: Outbreak of Rift Valley Fever**

Over **twenty** human cases including **eleven** deaths of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) have been reported from over ten districts in Western Uganda since June. The most affected district is Insingiro. The majority of people infected are herdsmen and butchers

The disease can be transmitted to humans via contact with the blood, organs, or bodily fluids of infected animals such as cattle and sheep. Infection can also occur through mosquito and other insect bites. RVF can cause a mild flu-like illness, however, in some cases can be deadly

RVF is constantly present in Uganda, and an increase in human cases has been noted since late 2017

### **United States: Legionnaires' disease**

At least **fifteen** people have been confirmed with Legionnaires' disease in New Hampshire. They were infected between mid-June and the end of August, and investigations point to a possible source in the area of Ashworth Avenue, between Island Path and M Street in Hampton. Authorities are looking for any additional cases and testing for the source of infection

Legionella bacteria is naturally present in the environment at low levels and the majority of people exposed do not become ill.

### **India: Leptospirosis**

As an aftermath of floods, there has been a significant increase in leptospirosis or 'rat fever' cases in parts of Kerala. Most affected districts include Malappuram, Thrissur, Kozhikode and Thiruvanthapuram. To date, more than 1900 suspected and 1000 confirmed cases have been reported. Over 40 fatalities have occurred. Leptospirosis is a known risk in the country during rainy season

Additionally, floods have killed more than 450 people and affected over a million, with at least half of them displaced. Health care facilities that are operational may be overwhelmed.

### **Myanmar: Schistosomiasis outbreak**

More than 425 cases have been confirmed in Mrauk U and Sittway (Sittwe) townships in Rakhine State

The disease is caused by parasitic worms that live in freshwater lakes, rivers and rice paddies. The parasite can survive inside the body for years and damage liver, intestine, lungs and bladder. Prevent infection by avoiding contact with contaminated water

## **Philippines: Leptospirosis outbreak**

Nationally, more than 1,040 cases were reported in the first six months of 2018, almost 35 percent higher than that compared with the same period last year. Of this, over 360 cases have been recorded in the capital region including at least 50 fatalities. Authorities have urged the public to take necessary precautions to prevent infection

Cases of leptospirosis are not uncommon in the region, particularly after heavy rains or flooding. The bacterial disease is mainly spread through contaminated water entering the body through the skin or mucous membranes (eyes, nose, or mouth).

Most affected areas are in Metro Manila reaching epidemic levels in several cities including Quezon, Taguig, Paranaque and Pasig. Navotas, Mandaluyong and Malabon cities have also reported increased activity. Cases have also been reported in Bacolod and in Cordillera Administrative Region and Bulacan in the island of Luzon, as well as from Iloilo province in the Western Visayas.

## **Papua New Guinea: Polio cases**

Since June, a total of nine polio cases in Morobe (3), Eastern Highlands (2), Enga (2) and in Madang (2). Polio is a contagious viral illness that causes paralysis and death. The infection is spread through ingestion of contaminated food or water, or directly from an infected person. Prevent infection by ensuring polio vaccination is up to date. Proof of vaccination may become necessary when exiting Papua New Guinea, or when entering other countries from Papua New Guinea

## **United Kingdom: Monkey pox cases**

Two separate cases of monkeypox have been identified in England. There is no link between the cases in the United Kingdom, however both had been in Nigeria, where they acquired the disease. Both are being treated in strict isolation in different hospitals in England. The risk of spread within the general community in the United Kingdom is considered very low. Monkeypox is a rare viral disease present in Nigeria, and human cases have been reported from at least 15 states there over the past year. People can contract monkeypox through contact with an infected animal or person-to-person. There is no specific vaccine for monkeypox

## **South Korea: MERS-CoV Case**

A man who returned to South Korea following travel to Kuwait is hospitalised in Seoul, where he has been confirmed to have Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV). Authorities have rapidly implemented measures to prevent spread. They are tracing and monitoring people who had close contact with the patient, including some people who were on Emirates Airlines EK322 to Seoul on 6 September. At present, there is no suggestion of any spread in South Korea

This latest imported case is thought to have been infected in Kuwait where he spent almost 10 days prior to travel to South Korea via Dubai. After arrival in Seoul, the 61-year-old man went directly to Samsung Hospital suffering from diarrhoea, and was transferred to the nationally designated quarantine hospital. He is being treated in isolation and is said to be in a stable condition. There are at least 20 contacts in home isolation, including one quarantine officer, one immigration officer, three flight crew, ten passengers, four medical staff of Samsung Medical Centre, and one family member.

### **Zimbabwe: Cholera in Harare**

Hundreds of people have required hospital treatment and at least ten have died due to cholera in the suburbs of Glen View and Budiro in the capital, Harare. The outbreak is caused by drinking water sources contaminated by damaged sewer pipes. Cholera is an ongoing risk in Zimbabwe

Authorities have identified broken sewer pipes which had contaminated water sources. Repairs have been undertaken

### **United Kingdom; France; Georgia; Greece; Italy; Moldova; Romania; Russia; Slovakia; Serbia; Ukraine: Measles outbreak**

More than 41,000 people had measles between January and June this year in several countries in Europe such: England, France, Georgia, Greece, Italy, **Moldova**, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine and at least 30 people have died. Most cases have been in unvaccinated individuals or did not complete the entire vaccination series. Measles is caused by a highly contagious virus that spreads from person-to-person via infectious droplets

### **United States: West Nile Virus**

More than 550 cases have been recorded this year, including a number of fatalities. Affected states include Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

WNV is spread by mosquito bites. The risk typically exists from summer through to fall.

### **Italy: Pneumonia cases**

Health authorities have announced they are closely monitoring a sudden increase in pneumonia cases in Brescia and Mantua provinces. Unverified news reports indicate about 150 cases have needed medical attention in hospitals in the two provinces since the beginning of the month. A few cases may be Legionnaire's disease, although some have tested negative, and it is unclear whether all cases are linked. Officials are checking potential contaminated water and other environmental sources

### **Algeria: Cholera cases**

More than **175** suspected cases of cholera have been reported, of which at least **74** have been confirmed. The affected provinces are Algiers, **Ain Defla**, Blida, Bouira, Medea and Tipaza. At least two people have died. Investigations are ongoing to find the cause of the outbreak.

Cholera is uncommon in the country and usually spreads via contaminated food and water.