

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	lag
AFRICA	Kenya	Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Namibia	Hepatitis E outbreak in Windhoek	Update	Yellow
	Zambia	Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Liberia	Monkeypox outbreak	New	Red

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
ASIA & PACIFIC	Tonga	Dengue outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Fiji	Dengue Fever	Update	Yellow
	New Zealand	Pertussis outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Philippines	Measles outbreaks	New	Yellow
	Vanuatu	Volcanic activity	New	Green
	Réunion (France)	Leptospirosis outbreak	New	Yellow
	China	Air pollution in Beijing and surrounding areas	Update	Green
	South Korea	Air pollution in several parts	Update	Green

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
MIDDLE EAST	Yemen	Diphtheria outbreak	New	Yellow
		Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
EUROPE	United Kingdom	Scarlet Fever outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Serbia	Measles outbreak	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
AMERICAS	Canada	Cholera cases	New	Yellow
		Gastrointestinal illness and norovirus outbreak	New	Yellow
	Venezuela	Measles outbreak	New	Yellow
	United States	Multistate E. Coli Outbreak	New	Yellow
		Mumps outbreak in Hawaii	New	Yellow
	Brazil	Measles outbreak	new	Yellow

Fiji: Dengue Fever

Since the start of 2018, over **1,800 confirmed dengue cases** have been detected nationwide. In early January, an outbreak was declared in Macuata Province, on the northern island of Vanua Levu. Labasa town in Northern Division was been particularly hard hit.

Further outbreaks were reported 20 February, in Nadi and Ba. These areas are in Western Division on the main island Viti Levu

In March, cases were reportedly declining in the west but **increasing in the Central Division, mostly around the Suva subdivision**

The disease is spread by mosquitoes, and is present in both rural and urban areas.

Dengue is endemic (consistently present) in Fiji and cases usually increase between November and April during the rainy season. Additionally, dengue outbreaks are ongoing in some Pacific islands.

Yemen: Cholera outbreak

Cholera activity has been high since April 2017. A state of emergency has been declared. It is now reported by the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC) that there have been more than **1.08 million suspected cholera cases and at least 2,267 deaths to date**. Although the outbreak seems to be declining, hundreds of people continue to fall ill each day, including from the capital city of Sana'a. The governorates of Al Mahwit, Al Dhale'e, Amran, Hajjah, and Sana'a are the most affected areas.

At least 22 of the country's 23 governorates and 306 of 333 districts have been affected. However, since the end of January 2018, over 130 of those districts did not report new cases. Overall, the weekly numbers of cases has decreased over the last 5 months.

Cholera is consistently present in the country and is spread via contaminated food and water.

Canada: Cholera cases

A number of people in Vancouver Island have been infected with cholera after eating herring (fish) eggs. Public health authorities have urged people to avoid eating herring eggs harvested from French Creek to Qualicum Bay area from marine environment such as kelp, seaweed or other surfaces.

Cholera is not a common health risk in Canada. It spreads via contaminated food and water.

China: Air pollution in Beijing and surrounding areas

A high level of air pollution is expected to prevail in Beijing and parts of the north China between 26 and 28 March.

The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and surrounding areas including cities in Henan and Shanxi provinces have been affected. As a response, the Beijing Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau (BMEPB) has announced an orange alert for air pollution in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei effective between 26 and 28 March.

Authorities respond to the situation by imposing restrictions on construction, industrial operation and movement of vehicles. Primary and secondary schools are recommended to stop outdoor activities.

South Korea: Air pollution in several parts

High levels of air pollution have been recorded in several parts of the country. Seoul Metropolitan Area, Chungbuk, Gwangju, Gangwon and Jeju have been affected. Levels of particulate matter are raised to unhealthy levels. The situation is likely to prevail for the next few days

Kenya: Cholera outbreak

The country has been experiencing a cholera epidemic since October 2016. However, there has been an increase in activity since January 2018, with over **1,900 cases and 41 deaths reported in 2018**. Active transmission is ongoing in several parts of the country, including Garissa, Trans-Nozia, Tana-River, Turkana and West Pokot

It is consistently present in the country and spreads via contaminated food and water

Namibia: Hepatitis E outbreak in Windhoek

Since September 2017, **more than 1,000 cases, including around 10 fatalities**, have been reported from various settlements in the capital city Windhoek, including Hakana-hana, Havana, Goreagab, Green-well, Matongo and Ombili. A few cases have also been reported in the regions of Omusati, Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto, Oshana, Erongo, and Oshana .

Some sources report that outbreaks of hepatitis E are infrequent in Namibia. Health authorities have been responding by improving water and sanitation facilities in the capital.

The disease is spread by contaminated food and water

Zambia: Cholera outbreak

More than **5000 confirmed and suspected cases** of cholera, including around **100 deaths**, have been reported in the country, with the majority from the capital city Lusaka, in Lusaka Province. The initial outbreak began late September 2017 and has had two phases. The larger second phase began surging in November, with new weekly cases declining since mid-January. Heavily affected areas include the Lusaka sub-districts of; Bauleni, Chawama, Chelston, Chipata, **Heroes**, Kanyama and Matero. Other districts in Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, North-Western and Southern Provinces have also reported recent cases.

Outbreaks of cholera are common in the country and occur both in urban and rural areas. Health authorities with support from the WHO have launched a campaign to vaccinate people in Lusaka

The majority of cases have been recorded in children. The disease is spread via contaminated food and water.

According to unverified sources, screening measures have been put in place by the neighbouring country Zimbabwe to prevent outbreak spreading in to the country

Tonga: Dengue outbreak

Authorities have declared an outbreak of dengue. So far all cases have been detected on the main island of Tonga'tapu. Flooding from cyclone Gita which ravaged Tonga in mid-February may exacerbate the outbreak

The number of people affected is increasing, and at least one fatality has been recorded. The disease is spread by mosquitoes, and is present in both rural and urban areas

Yemen: Diphtheria outbreak

Over 1,400 cases including at least 81 fatalities have been reported from 20 governorates since October 2017. Most of the cases have been reported from Ibb followed by Al Hudaydah. Most of the infected are in the age group of 5-14 years

Diphtheria is a serious, potentially fatal, bacterial infection. The disease is highly contagious and spreads when infected people cough or sneeze droplets into the air.

With the ongoing conflict continuing to affect health infrastructure, the outbreak is predicted to expand further. The World Health Organization is providing support to the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), UNICEF and other health agencies

New Zealand: Pertussis (whooping cough) outbreak

Nationally, **more than 1,000 cases have been reported since the beginning of 2018. Although the activity has declined in recent weeks, it remains much higher than that observed in the same period last year.** People in all age groups have been affected, but majority of cases are in infants. The Bay of Plenty, Nelson Marlborough and Waikato recorded hundreds of cases each. Authorities are encouraging public to get vaccinated

In December 2017, health authorities declared a national outbreak. Pertussis is highly contagious and spreads when infected people cough or sneeze droplets into the air.

Brazil: Measles outbreak

More than 300 suspected cases have been reported in the ongoing outbreak of which over 45 are confirmed. At least two fatalities have been recorded. Affected municipalities include Anori, Humaitá, Manaus and São Gabriel da Cachoeira in Amazonas; Boa Vista and Pacaraima in Roraima. Both the states (Amazonas and Roraima) share border with Venezuela where an outbreak of measles is ongoing since June 2017

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

The Ministry of Health has implemented a vaccination campaign and have strengthened the surveillance and outbreak control measures

Venezuela: Measles outbreak

A measles outbreak which began in June 2017 continues around the country, with over **1,000 cases confirmed**. Bolivar State is the most affected, although cases have also been reported in the Capital District and the states of Apure, Anzoategui, Delta Amacuro, Miranda, Monagas, Vargas, and Zulia.

Around 60% of cases have been reported in children under 5 years, and around 30% in children aged 6-15 years.

Measles is caused by a highly contagious virus that spreads from person-to-person via infected droplets

The Ministry of Health is working with the World Health Organization to vaccinate children 6 months - 10 years as well as people aged 11 years and older who had contact with a confirmed case

United Kingdom: Increase in Scarlet Fever

Latest update: case numbers. Since the start of the season in September 2017, more than **15,500 cases** of suspected scarlet fever have been documented. The case numbers are higher than the number reported for the same time period in the previous four years.

Scarlet fever is a bacterial infection most common in children, although anyone can be infected.

Authorities are urging people to seek medical help promptly if they develop symptoms, as they should start antibiotic treatment promptly

Liberia: Monkeypox outbreak

A single case in River Cess county and one in Maryland county have been confirmed. The Nation's Health Minister has declared a monkeypox outbreak.

Contacts of both cases have completed a 21-day monitoring period and been cleared. Unverified news sources indicate several more cases under investigation in River Cess county. Investigations are underway to determine the source of exposure

People can contract the virus from an infected animal. They may be bitten or come into contact with an infected animal's skin, blood or body fluids. Infected people can pass on the disease to others.

Philippines: Measles outbreaks

Since the beginning of 2018, more than 870 cases of measles including at least 12 fatalities have been recorded. The case numbers are significantly higher compared with the same period last year. Most affected areas include Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Zambaonga Peninsula and Davao Region

New outbreaks have been identified in Manila and in Negros Oriental in the Visayas .

Some fatalities have occurred. Authorities have implemented vaccination campaigns. Measles is caused by a highly contagious virus that spreads from person-to-person via infected droplets. Outbreaks occur frequently in under-vaccinated populations.

Vanuatu: Volcanic activity

Manaro Voui, the volcano in Ambae Island, has recorded increased activity. There are reports of heavy ash falls and acid rain across Ambae affecting water resources and vegetation. Houses have been damaged. The Volcanic Alert scale marks the activity at Level 3 on a scale of 5. A 3-km restricted zone around the active vent has been identified. A state of emergency has been declared.

There are unconfirmed reports that authorities may plan to carry out mass evacuation of all residents from the island.

Manaro Voui is an active volcano and exhibits frequent emissions. A similar mass evacuation was carried out in September 2017

Serbia: Measles outbreak

A measles outbreak which began in October 2017 continues around the country, with **over 4,700 cases** confirmed. Around 30% of all those infected were hospitalised for treatment. Several people have died, including at least five in Belgrade

Most cases have occurred among unvaccinated people or people who did not have a full vaccination series. Measles is caused by a highly contagious virus that spreads from

person-to-person via infected droplets. Outbreaks occur frequently in under-vaccinated populations

The Institute of Public Health is working to vaccinate children under 14 years old in an attempt to control this outbreak. They have also increased surveillance measures

Réunion (France): Leptospirosis outbreak

An increase in cases of leptospirosis has been reported, particularly affecting the south of the island. The bacterial disease is mainly spread through contaminated water entering the body through the skin or mucous membranes (eyes, nose, or mouth). Most of those infected have been exposed through home gardening or yard cleaning, bathing or fishing in fresh water, or through occupational activities.

United States: Multistate E. Coli Outbreak

Since March, cases of *E. coli* O157:H7 have been identified in eleven states: Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington. Pennsylvania has recorded the most number. Over 60% of cases have required hospitalisation and three people developed "haemolytic uraemic syndrome" (HUS), a severe complication with kidney failure. No fatalities have occurred

Investigations are ongoing. *E. coli* spreads through contaminated food, as well as from one person to another

CDC identifies chopped romaine lettuce from Yuma, Arizona as the likely source of infection. No specific grower, supplier, distributor, or brand has been identified.

The CDC are advising people in the United States to discard of store bought chopped romaine lettuce and to ensure lettuce they buy at a store, or eat at a restaurant, does not originate from the Yuma, Arizona growing region.

United States: Mumps outbreak in Hawaii

Since the first mumps cases were reported on Oahu in April 2017, more than **955 cases** have been confirmed by the Hawaii Department of Health. The majority of cases have been reported in Oahu, however cases have also been reported on Kauai, Hawaii ("Big Island") and Maui.

More than half of the cases are adults. Mumps is caused by a virus that spreads from person-to-person via infected droplets. It is highly contagious and nearly all cases occur among unvaccinated people.

Local health agencies have recommended that anyone displaying symptoms should isolate themselves at home to reduce the spread of infection in the community. Anyone without documented MMR vaccination is also strongly encouraged to be vaccinated against the disease. The Department of Health is recommending an additional dose of vaccination "During the mumps outbreak in Hawaii, in addition to the routine vaccination recommendations above, adolescents (aged 10-19 years) and adults (born in 1957 or later) should receive an additional MMR vaccine dose now

Canada: Gastrointestinal illness and norovirus outbreak

An increase in gastrointestinal illnesses, related to consumption of oysters, has been reported from Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario. Several cases have tested positive for norovirus infection. Authorities are investigating the outbreak further. Gastrointestinal infections occur as a result of ingesting contaminated food or water, or contact with infected persons or contaminated surfaces.