

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	lag
AFRICA	Nigeria:	Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Congo (DRC):	Ebola outbreak	Update	RED
	Somalia:	Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Libya:	Measles outbreak	New	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
ASIA & PACIFIC	Philippines:	Leptospirosis outbreak	New	Yellow
	Kiribati:	Dengue Fever	Update	Yellow
	Réunion (France):	Dengue Fever	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
AMERICAS	Brazil:	Measles outbreak	New	Yellow
	El Salvador:	Typhoid	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
MIDDLE EAST	Iraq:	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	New	RED
	Saudi Arabia:	Health requirements and recommendations for pilgrims on Hajj and Umrah	Update	Yellow
	Afghanistan:	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	New	RED

Brazil: Measles outbreak

A measles outbreak is underway in three states: Amazonas, **Rio Grande do Sul** and Roraima.

More than 990 suspected cases have been reported in the ongoing outbreak of which over 110 are confirmed.

At least two fatalities have been recorded. Affected municipalities include Anori, Beruri, Careiro da Varzea, Humait, Itacoatiara, Iranduba, Itapiranga, Jutai, Manaus, Manacapuru, Novo Airao, Parintins, Sao Gabriel da Cachoeira, Tefe in Amazonas; Alto Alegre, Amajari, Boa Vista, Caracari, Caroebe, Canta, Iracema, Pacaraima, Rorainopolis, Sao Joao da Baliza and Uiramuta in Roraima. Both the states 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

Nigeria: Cholera outbreak

Since the beginning of the year almost 14,000 cases, including 140 deaths have been reported from 16 States. The majority of cases have been reported from Adamawa, Bauchi and Zamfara States

Half of all cases are in children under 5 years old. Authorities are responding by improving water supplies and sanitation, setting up treatment facilities, and educating the public on preventive measures.

Cholera spreads via contaminated food and water.

Travellers staying in quality accommodation with access to safe food and water are at low risk

Cholera is consistently present in Nigeria, and outbreaks are common. A large oral cholera vaccination campaign is underway

Iraq: Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever

At least three fatal cases of CCHF have been confirmed, of which two are from Diwaniya, Al-Qadisiyyah governorate and one is from Basra governorate. All close contacts of the confirmed cases have been tested and no new cases were found. A suspected case has been reported from Erbil governorate, awaiting test results. CCHF is known to occur in Iraq

CCHF is a potentially fatal viral illness transmitted by tick bites or through direct contact with infected animals or their tissues, or people and their body fluids.

There is no vaccine. People who are exposed to ticks, or animals and their tissues (such as agricultural workers, livestock handlers, hikers, campers), or in direct contact with sick people (such as household members, healthcare workers) are at risk.

Saudi Arabia: Health requirements and recommendations for pilgrims on Hajj and Umrah

Each year, health recommendations are issued for travellers who will undertake the annual Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca. This year, Hajj will take place from approximately 19 to 24 August. A similar pilgrimage, Umrah may be undertaken all year round. The advice is largely the same from year to year however

Saudi Arabia requires pilgrims to have the following vaccinations.

- **Meningitis:** Proof of polysaccharide or conjugate tetravalent meningitis vaccination will be required for pilgrims from every country, within a period of no more than 3 years and 5 years respectively, and no less than 10 days before travel to Saudi Arabia. A conjugate vaccine type must be stated on the certificate otherwise it will be assumed the individual was vaccinated with a polysaccharide vaccine, with validity for 3 years. People arriving from Africa's "meningitis belt" will be given preventative antibiotics on arrival in Saudi Arabia.
- **Yellow Fever:** Travellers coming from - or transiting through - countries with a risk of yellow fever transmission need to show proof of yellow fever vaccination received at least 10 days prior to arrival. Make sure you see your travel doctor well in advance of departure, as yellow fever vaccine is in short supply. If you have previously been vaccinated, no booster is required, but ensure you carry your proof of vaccination.
- **Polio:** Travellers arriving from countries where polio poses a threat are required to show proof of a booster received within the past year and no less than 4 weeks prior to arrival in Saudi Arabia. All travellers from these areas will also receive 1 dose of oral polio vaccine on arrival.
- **Seasonal Flu:** Saudi Arabian officials, also recommend travellers have a seasonal flu vaccination before attending Hajj. Authorities recommend all pilgrims receive this vaccine at least 10 days prior to commencing Hajj.

Ensure all your 'routine' vaccinations are up to date (such as measles, mumps, rubella; tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis; varicella, and polio). Other vaccinations, like hepatitis A and B, typhoid, and rabies may be required depending on your age and itinerary

El Salvador: Typhoid

In 2018, **more than 950 suspected cases of typhoid** have been reported, around twice the number of cases observed during the same period last year. Of these, **over 520 cases have been confirmed**. Although cases have been reported in all age groups, people between the ages of 10 to 39 years have been the most affected.

The outbreak has affected many departments with higher activity observed in San Antonio Pajonal in the department of Santa Ana; Santa Tecla in La Libertad; and Apopa, Cuscatancingo, Ilopango, Mejicanos, Panchimalco, San Salvador and Soyapango in the department of San Salvador

Health authorities have stepped up measures to control the spread of the outbreak

Typhoid is a serious bacterial infection spread through contaminated food or water. Prevention is through careful selection of food and water, and vaccination

Kiribati: Dengue Fever

Since the beginning of 2018 more than **1350 cases** of dengue-like illness have been reported including one fatality

The disease is spread by mosquitoes, and is present in both rural and urban areas. Prevent infection by avoiding mosquito bites.

Philippines: Leptospirosis outbreak

A spike in cases of leptospirosis has been reported 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.

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

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).

Prevention is through avoiding contact with contaminated waters, and ensuring any skin wounds are protected

Authorities have urged the public to take necessary precautions to prevent infection

Congo (DRC): Ebola in Equateur Province

This outbreak was first reported in April. Initially, most of the cases occurred in remote areas around the Ikoko-Impenge (also known as Ikoko-Iponge) health facility, about 30 km from Bikoro. However, the outbreak's first urban cases were reported in mid-May, in the provincial capital city Mbandaka. More than a million people live in this densely-populated port, and these infections raised concerns that the disease could spread both in the city and along the Congo River to other areas. However, no new *confirmed* cases have been reported in that area since 17 May. No international spread has been reported the outbreak appears to be contained

The last confirmed case occurred on 6 June. Though a few suspected cases have been reported since, none have tested positive for Ebola. All contacts of Ebola cases completed their 21-day monitoring period at the end of June. A 21-day period of ongoing surveillance will be in place in the country until 19 July. During this time, anyone with Ebola symptoms will be tested and classified as 'suspected cases'. If no new cases are confirmed in this time, the outbreak will be declared over.

In total, 53 cases have been reported in this outbreak: 38 confirmed cases and 15 cases classified as "probable." Three health zones in Equateur province reported infections - Bikoro, Iboko, and Wangata (an area in the city of Mbandaka). Twenty-nine of the cases were fatal

Réunion (France): Dengue outbreak

Over **5,700 cases** of dengue have been reported since the beginning of 2018. The cumulative total cases reported by April had already exceeded the *annual* case counts seen in Reunion in recent years. The most prevalent circulating virus is dengue type 2

Although the majority of this year's infections have been in the western and southern parts of the island, risk exists island wide. Cases have been reported in most of the country's cantons. The outbreak is expected to continue for at least another month, and it may expand to other areas. The island's winter season begins in July. Historically, mosquito-related diseases decline during the austral winter as the environment becomes less favorable for them

Authorities have raised their emergency level to increase mosquito-control efforts, expand communications with residents and healthcare workers, and mobilise additional resources

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

Somalia: Cholera outbreak

Over **5,300 cases** of cholera including at least **39 deaths** have been reported since December 2017. Due to lack of safe drinking water and uncontrolled movement of people, the outbreak, which began in the Beletweyne district of the Hiran region, has spread across 14 districts in the Banadir region. The Banadir region is highly populated and includes the capital city of Mogadishu. Cases have also been reported in the regions of Hiran, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle

Flooding in Lower Shabelle and Lower Jubba has been associated with an increase in cases. People exposed to flood-contaminated water are at increased risk for a number of diseases, including cholera. Camps for internal displaced persons (IDPs), which can already be crowded and lack proper sanitation, can be especially impacted by flooding. The World Health Organization expects the cholera outbreak to spread further in flood-affected regions, where people may also have difficulty accessing health centres once they are sick

Cholera is endemic in Somalia and spreads via contaminated food and water. Symptoms include vomiting and profuse, watery diarrhoea which can lead to severe dehydration

Afghanistan: Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) outbreak

Since the beginning of the year, over 125 cases of CCHF have been reported, including several fatalities. This is significantly higher than that seen for the same period last year. The most affected province is Herat where at least 39 cases have been recorded. About 30 cases have been reported from Kabul and Balkh provinces and the remaining cases from the other 20 provinces

CCHF is a potentially fatal viral illness transmitted by tick bites or through direct contact with infected animals or their tissues, or people and their body fluids

Libya: Measles outbreak

Over 80 cases of measles have been reported in various cities after the contagion was passed on by a child from illegal immigration shelters.

The first case of infection was detected in area of Qatrun , and spread to other cities , Ubari, Zliten and Marj.

NCDC authorities have issued an alert to raise awareness and will implement 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