

Early Warning and Reporting System (EWARS)- Weekly Bulletin: Nepal

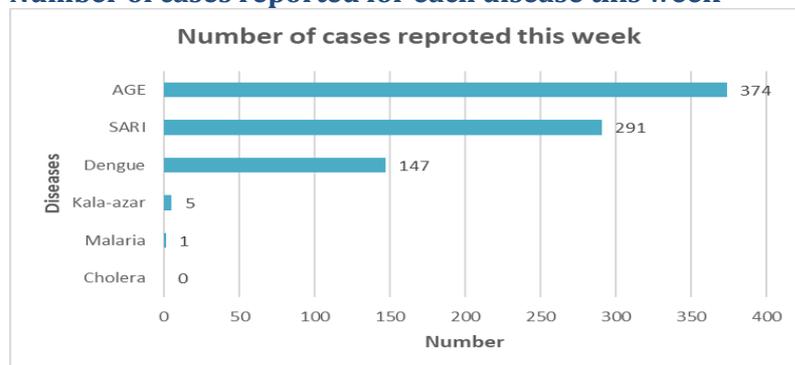
30th Epidemiological Week, 2022

7th July, 2022

Highlights

- 990127 cases of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) have been confirmed in Nepal, of which 972497 cases have been recovered so far.
- Of the reported cases, Acute Gastro-Enteritis (AGE) is the leading cause of morbidity in week 30.
- The total cholera cases reported since date 16th June 2022 (2079/3/2) are 39 cases till date i.e. 6th August 2022 (2079/4/21) with no deaths.

Number of cases reported for each disease this week

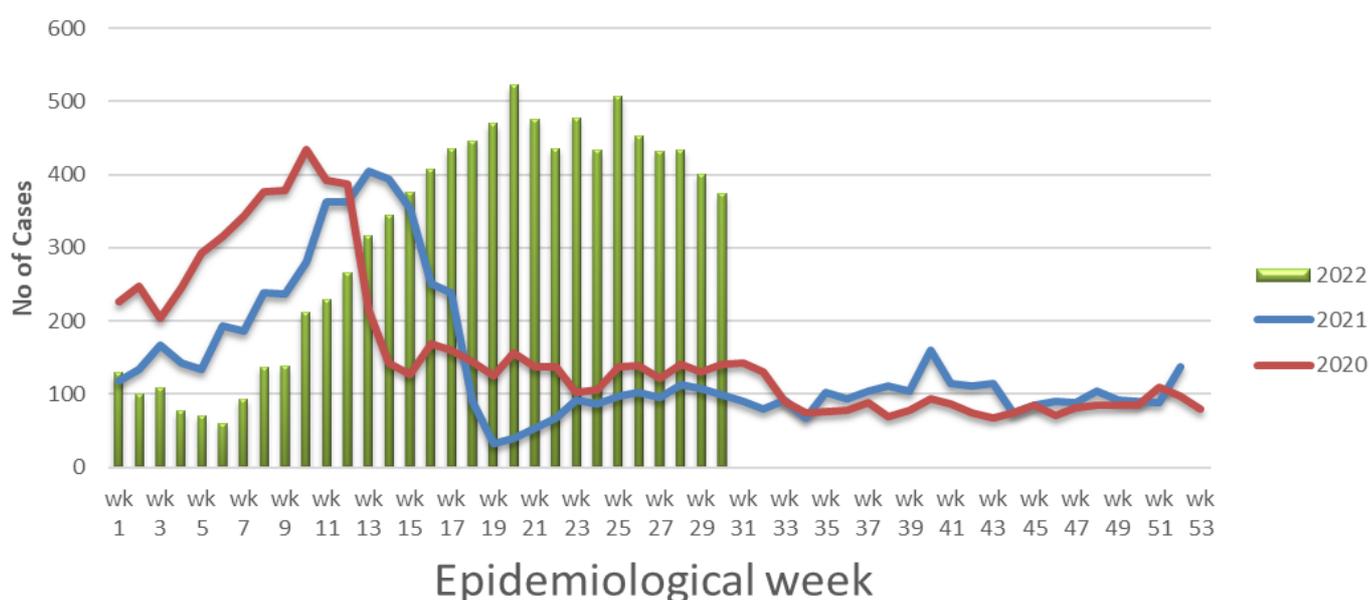


Note: This bulletin includes data since January 2021 till date, including comparison of the same period last year. Since, May 2019, 36 new sentinel sites (including public hospitals, private hospitals, and medical colleges) were added and were gradually oriented and started reporting, thus increasing the number of reporting sites. The current number of sentinel sites is 118.

1. Acute Gastro-Enteritis (AGE)

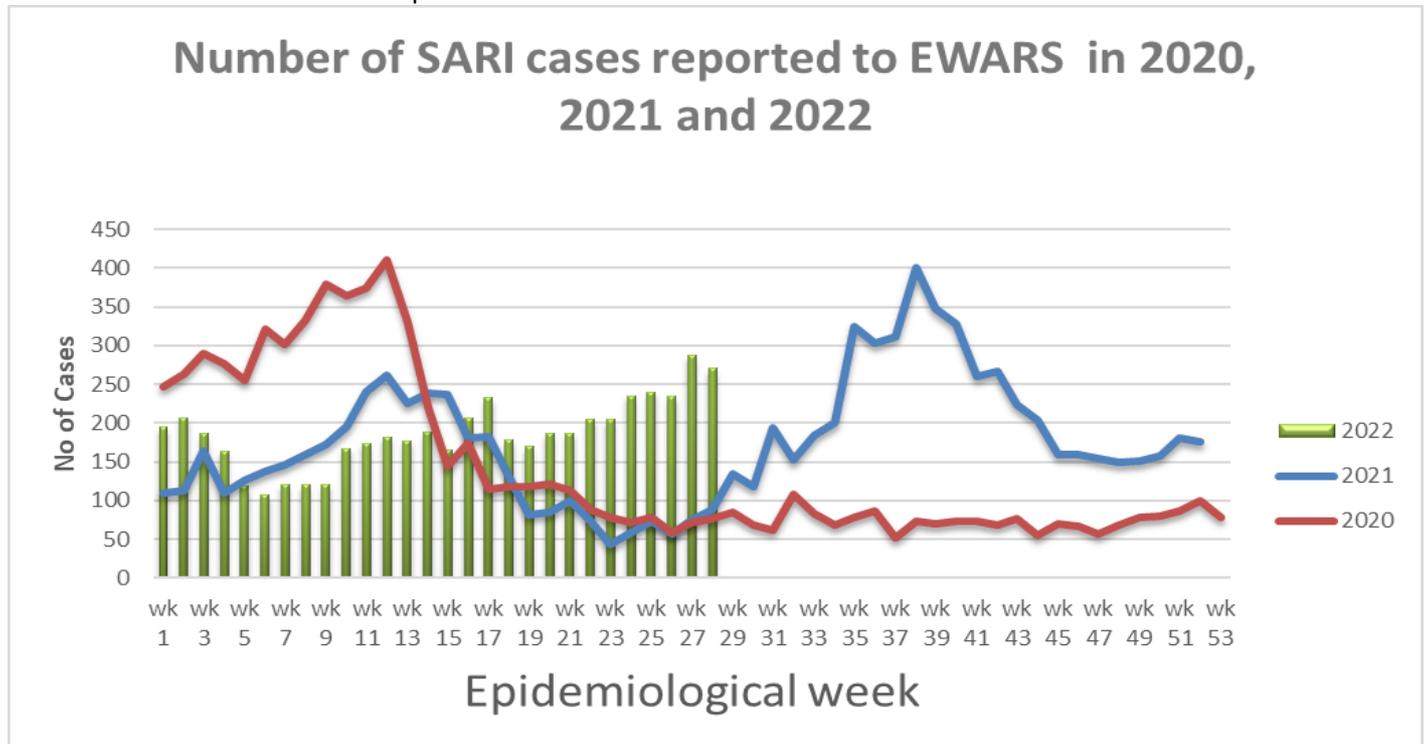
- 376 cases of AGE were reported this week. Most of these cases were reported Kathmandu (38 cases), Rukum East (33 cases), Lalipur (18 cases), Kapilbastu, and Parsa (16 cases from each districts), Dhanusa, Rupandehi, Khotang, and Dolakha (12 cases from each districts), Dang, and Bardiya (11 cases from each districts), Kaski (9 cases), Okhaldhunga, and Jumla (8 cases from each districts), Mahottari, Achham, Bhaktapur, Kanchanpur, Saptari, and Lamjung (7 cases from each districts), Sunsari, Rasuwa, Doti, Bara, Taplejung, and Dhnakuta (6 cases from each districts).
- 108 cases of AGE were reported this week in 2021.

Number of AGE cases reported to EWARS in 2020, 2021 and 2022



2. Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI)

- 284 cases of SARI were reported this week. Most of these cases were reported from Jhapa (27 cases), Surkhet (26 cases), Kathmandu (23 cases), Lalitpur (15 cases), Rupandehi (13 cases), Darchula (10 cases), Saptari, and Dailekh (9 cases from each districts), Bara, Bardiya, and Sunsari (8 cases from each districts), Dang, Ilam, Morang, Pyuthan, and Kailali (7 cases from each districts), Kapilbastu, and Chitawan (6 cases from each districts), Palpa, and Bajhang (5 cases from each districts).
- 119 cases of SARI were reported this week in 2021.



3. Malaria

- One cases of malaria (Malaria-Vivax 1) were reported this week; one case was reported from Baitadi district.
- One case of malaria was reported this week in 2021.

4. Dengue

- 147 cases of dengue were reported this week. Most of these cases were reported Rupandehi (40 cases), Kathmandu (17 cases), Sindhuli (13 cases), Nawalparasi West (11 cases), Sankhuwasabha (8 cases), Gulmi (7 cases), Lalitpur (6 cases), Palpa, and Makwanpur (5 cases from each districts), Arghakhanchi (4 cases).
- 19 cases of dengue were reported this week in 2021.

5. Kala-azar

- Five cases of kala-azar were reported this week. Most of these cases were reported from Makwanpur (2 cases), and one each case was reported form Kalikot, Salyan, and Dolpa districts.
- Eight cases of kala-azar were reported this week in 2021.

6. Cholera

- Zero cases of Cholera were reported this week (i.e. week 30);
- Zero case of Cholera was reported this week in 2021.

Other diseases

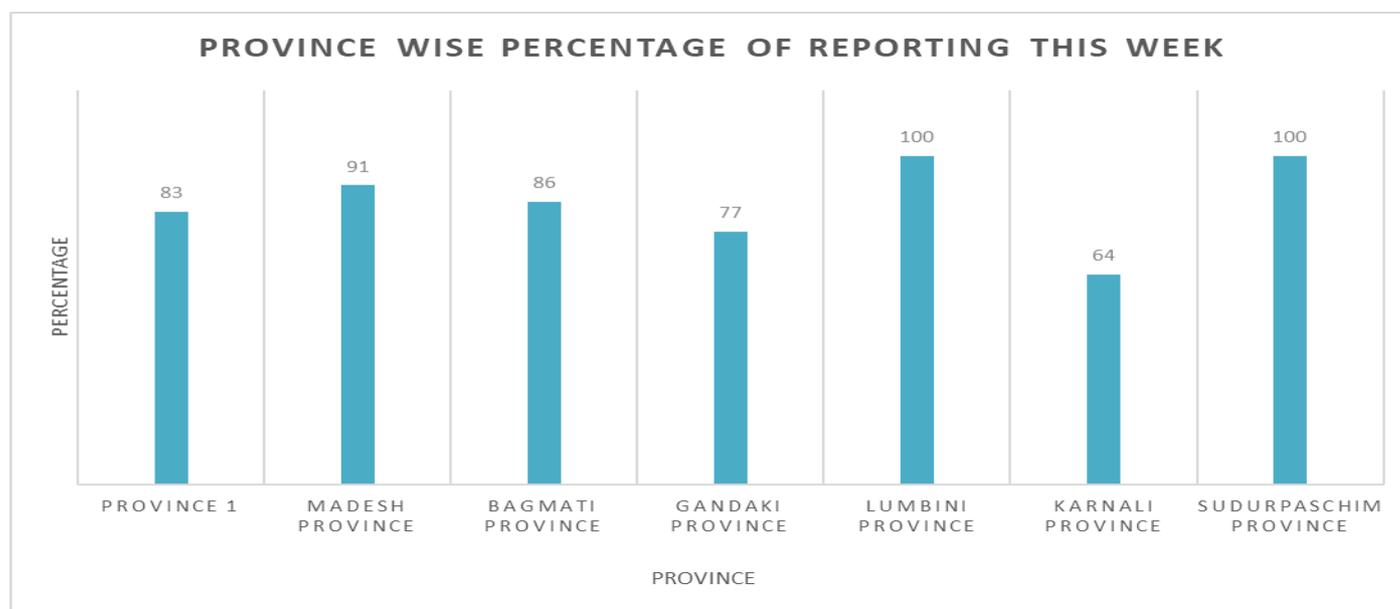
Scrub typhus

- 60 cases of scrub typhus were reported this week. Most of the cases were reported Palpa (7 cases), Okhaldhunga (6 cases), Dadlehura, Nawalparasi West, Dhading, and Gulmi (4 cases from each districts), Bhojpur, Chitawan, Arghakhanchi, Kathmandu, Darchula, Kavrepalanchok, and Kailali (3 cases from each districts).
- 57 cases of scrub typhus were reported this week in 2021.

Table: Comparison with previous week by diseases, 2022

Disease	Week 30	Week 29
AGE	374	401
SARI	291	292
Malaria	1	5
Kala-azar	5	5
Dengue	147	111
Cholera	0	1

Province wise reporting status:



Acknowledgement: The Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) highly acknowledges the contribution from all the sentinel sites, medical recorders, EWARS focal persons, rapid response team members and technical support from WHO and GIZ for preparation of this bulletin.

Note: This bulletin is also available at the EDCCD website (please click [here](#)). Other information can also be accessed at the website www.edcd.gov.np. Thank you.



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Health and Population
Department of Health Services
Epidemiology and Disease Control Division
Kathmandu, Nepal