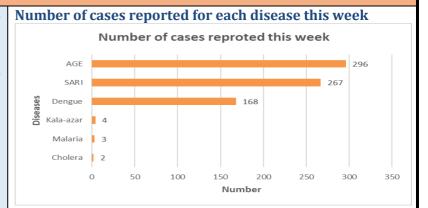
Early Warning and Reporting System (EWARS)- Weekly Bulletin: Nepal 31st Epidemiological Week, 2022 14th August, 2022

Highlights

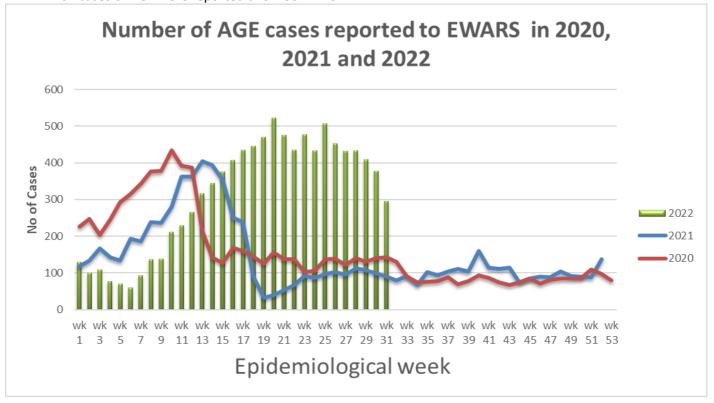
- 993032 cases of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) have been confirmed in Nepal, of which 975609 cases have been recovered so far.
- Of the reported cases, Acute Gastro-Enteritis (AGE) is the leading cause of morbidity in week 31.
- The total cholera cases reported since date 16th June 2022 (2079/3/2) are 49 cases till date i.e. 13th August 2022 (2079/4/28) with no deaths.



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.

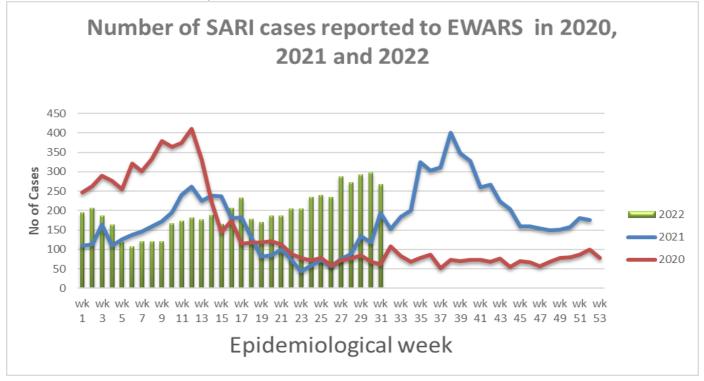
1. Acute Gastro-Enteritis (AGE)

- 296 cases of AGE were reported this week. Most of these cases were reported Kathmandu (31 cases), Parsa (25 cases), Lalitpur, and Kapilbastu (16 cases from each districts), Bara (14 cases), Rupandehi, and Saptari (13 cases from each districts), Dhanusa (12 cases), Bhaktapur (11 cases), Rukum West, Bardiya, and Morang (10 cases form each districts), Mahottari (8 cases), Jumla (6 cases), Jhapa, Dadeldhura, Gorkha, and Taplejung (5 cases form each districts).
- 104 cases of AGE were reported this week in 2021.



2. Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI)

- 267 cases of SARI were reported this week. Most of these cases were reported from Surkhet (23 cases), Rupandehi (22 cases), Jhapa (19 cases), Kathmandu (16 case), Sunsari (15 cases), Morang (13 cases), Parsa (11 cases), Ilam (10 cases), Bajhang (9 cases), Kailali, and Saptari (8 cases from each districts), Lalitpur, and Doti (7 cases from each districts), Rukum West, and Kaksi (6 cases from each districts), Kalikot, Dhankuta, and Salyan (5 cases form each districts).
- 157 cases of SARI were reported this week in 2021.



3. Malaria

- Three cases of malaria (Malaria-Falciparum 3) were reported this week; one each case was reported from Bhaktapur, Bardiya, and Lamjung districts.
- Two case of malaria were reported this week in 2021.

4. Dengue

- 168 cases of dengue were reported this week. Most of these cases were reported Rupandehi (50 cases), Kathmandu (32 cases), Lalitpur (19 cases), Sindhuli (18 cases), Nawalparasi West, and Kanchanpur (6 cases form each districts), Palpa, and Makwanpur (4 cases from each districts).
- 21 cases of dengue were reported this week in 2021.

5. Kala-azar

- Four cases of kala-azar were reported this week; one each case was reported from Baitadi, Arghakhanchi, Panchthar, and Syangja districts.
- 10 cases of kala-azar were reported this week in 2021.

6. Cholera

- Two cases of Cholera were reported this week (i.e. week 31); two cases were reported from Kathmandu district
- Zero case of Cholera was reported this week in 2021.

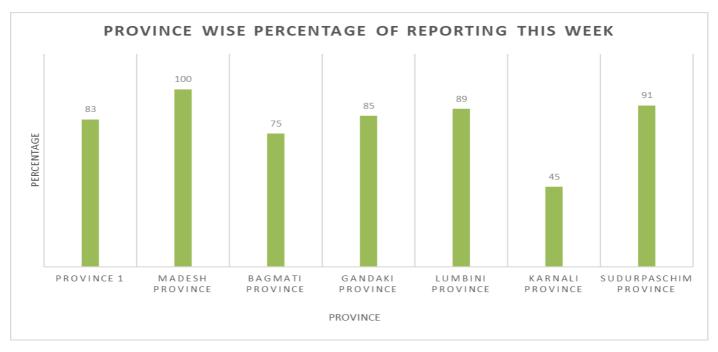
Other diseases Scrub typhus

- 88 cases of scrub typhus were reported this week. Most of the cases were reported Darchula (8 cases), Dhading (7 cases), Bajhang (6 cases), Gulmi, Nawalparasi West, Palpa, Okhaldhunga, Bhojpur, Sindhuli, Kathmandu, and Kailali (4 cases from each districts).
- 74cases of scrub typhus were reported this week in 2021.

Table: Comparison with previous week by diseases, 2022

Disease	Week 31	Week 30
AGE	296	377
SARI	267	298
Malaria	3	1
Kala-azar	4	5
Dengue	168	151
Cholera	2	0

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 EDCD website (please click <u>here</u>). Other information can also be accessed at the website <u>www.edcd.gov.np.</u> Thank you.



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