



SITUATION REPORT

Nigeria Centre For Disease Control (NCDC)

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TITLE:	2019 LASSA FEVER OUTBREAK SITUATION REPORT
SERIAL NUMBER:	12
EPI-WEEK:	12
DATE:	24th March 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

- In the reporting Week 12 (18th - 24th March, 2019) **15** new confirmedⁱ cases were reported from six states - Edo(4), Ondo(3), Plateau(2), Bauchi(3), Taraba(2) and Ebonyi(1) with **five** new deaths in Edo(2), Ondo(2) and Bauchi (1) states
- From 1st January to 24th March, 2019, a total of 1924 **suspectedⁱ** cases have been reported from 21 states. Of these, **510 were confirmed positive**, 15 probable and 1511 negative (not a case)
- Since the onset of the 2019 outbreak, there have been **119** deaths in confirmed cases. Case fatality ratio in confirmed cases is 22.9%
- Twenty-one (21) States (Edo, Ondo, Bauchi, Nasarawa, Ebonyi, Plateau, Taraba, FCT, Adamawa, Gombe, Kaduna, Kwara, Benue, Rivers, Kogi, Enugu, Imo, Delta, Oyo, Kebbi and Cross River) have recorded at least one confirmed case across 74 Local Government Areas- *Figure 1*
- In the reporting week 12, no new health care worker was affected. A total of **sixteen health care workers** have been infected since the onset of the outbreak in seven States – Edo (7), Ondo (3), Ebonyi (2), Enugu (1), Rivers (1), Bauchi (1) and Benue (1) with two deaths in Enugu and Edo States
- Thirty-two (32) patients are currently being managed at various treatment centres across the country: Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital(ISTH) treatment Centre (13), Federal Medical Centre Owo (9), Federal Teaching Hospital Abakaliki (3), Bauchi(2), Plateau (3) and Taraba (2)
- A total of **6320** contacts have been identified from 20 States. Of these 1567 (24.8%) are currently being followed up, 4690 (74.2%) have completed 21 days follow up, while 8(0.1%) were lost to follow up. 110(1.7%) symptomatic contacts have been identified, of which **55 (1.0%)** have tested positive
- Multi sectoral one health national rapid response teams (NCDC, NFELTP, Federal Ministry of Agricultural and Federal Ministry of Environment) deployed to Taraba and Bauchi states
- National Lassa fever multi-partner, multi-sectoral Emergency Operations Centre(EOC) continues to coordinate the response activities at all levels



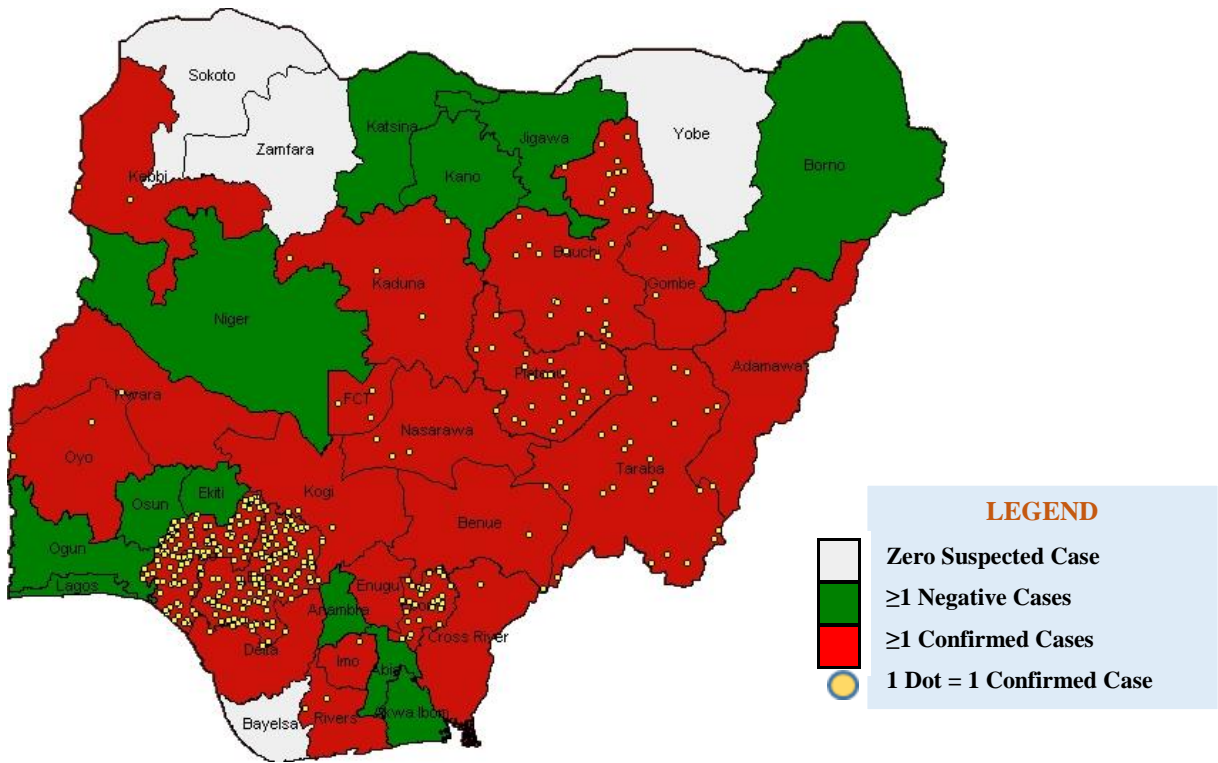


Figure 1. Distribution of Confirmed Lassa Fever cases in Nigeria as at 24th March, 2019

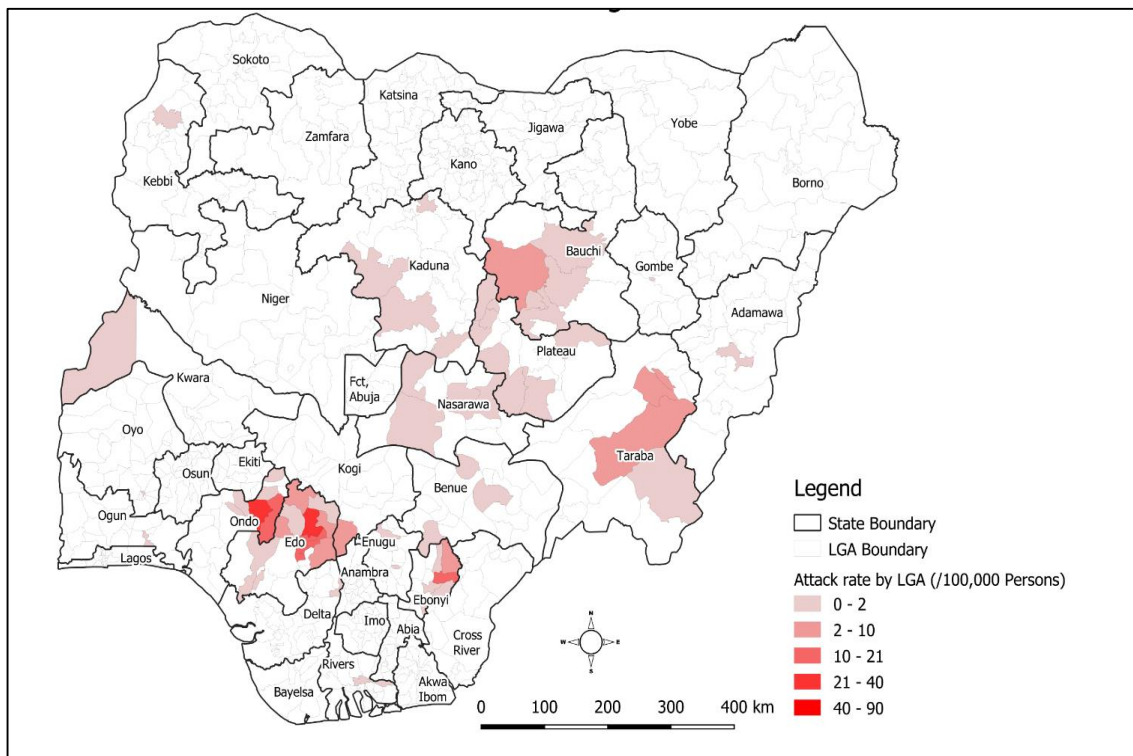


Figure 2. LGA attack rate of confirmed Lassa fever cases in Nigeria as at 24th March, 2019

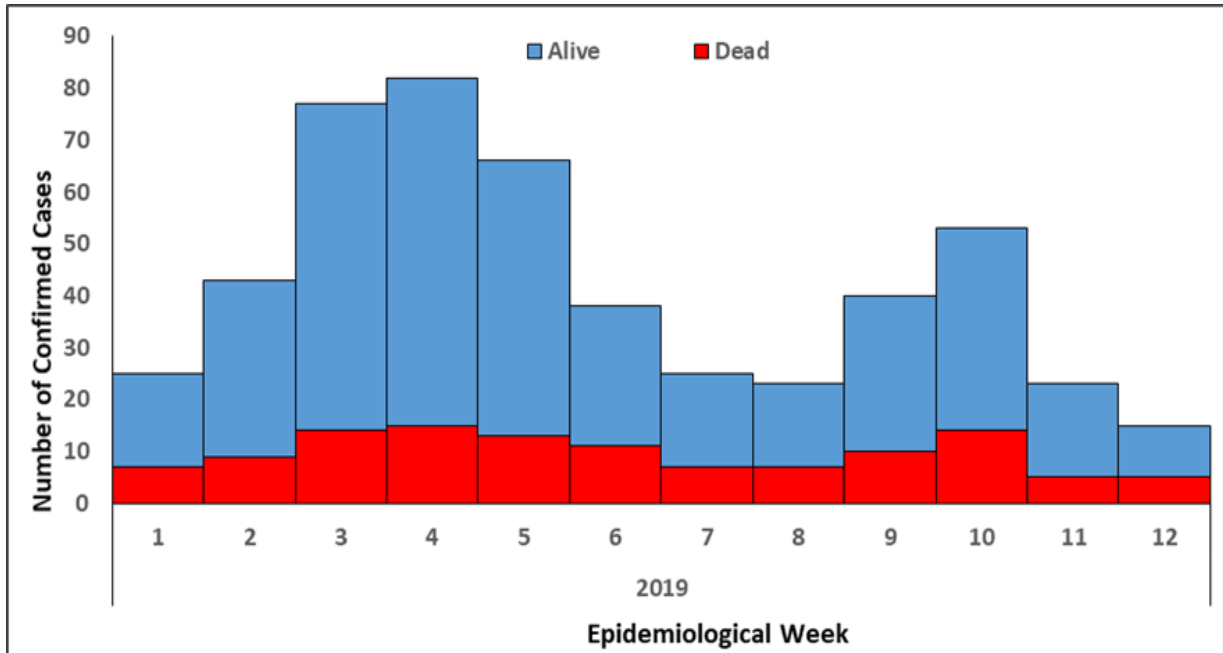


Figure 3. Epicurve of Lassa fever Confirmed (510) Cases in Nigeria - week 01-12, 2019

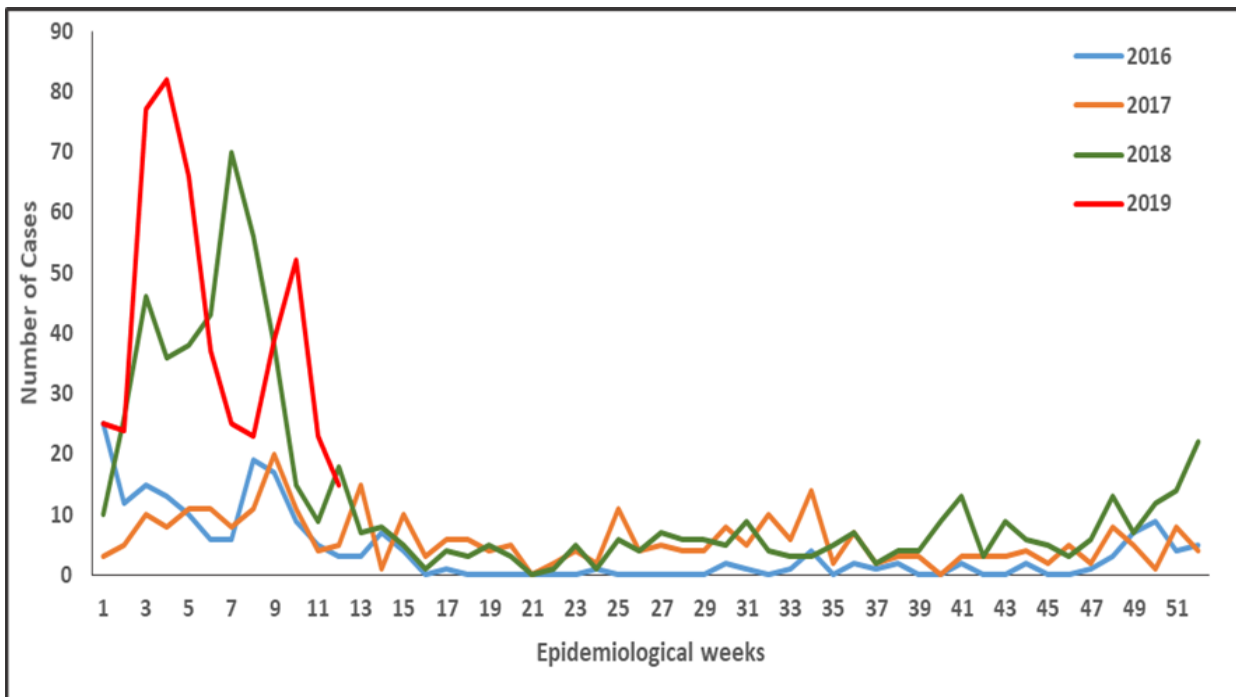


Figure 4. Weekly trends of Lassa fever Confirmed Cases in Nigeria, 2016/week 01-2019/week 12

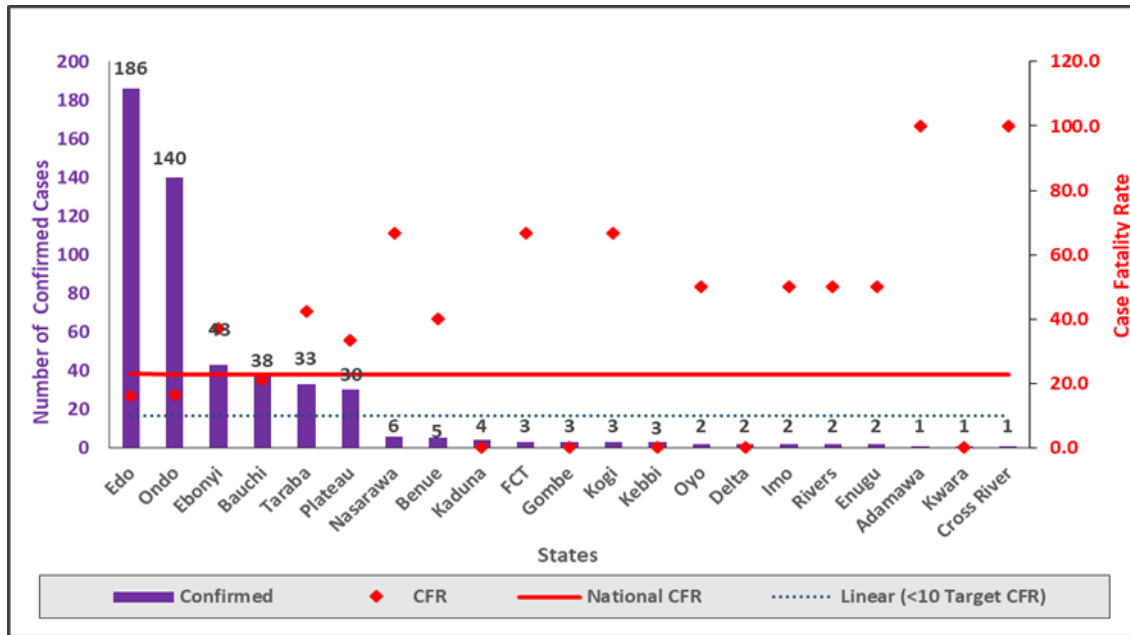


Figure 5. Confirmed Lassa fever cases in Nigeria with state specific Case Fatality Rates (CFR) as at 24th March, 2019

ⁱSuspected case describes any individual presenting with one or more of the following: malaise, fever, headache, sore throat, cough, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, myalgia, chest pain, hearing loss and either a. History of contact with excreta or urine of rodents b. History of contact with a probable or confirmed Lassa fever case within a period of 21 days of onset of symptoms OR Any person with inexplicable bleeding/hemorrhagia.

ⁱⁱAny suspected case with laboratory confirmation (positive IgM antibody, PCR or virus isolation)

ⁱⁱⁱAny suspected case (see definition above) who died without collection of specimen for laboratory testing

^{iv}“Active” means where there has been at least one confirmed case, and contacts within 21 days post exposure

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