

SITUATION REPORT

Nigeria Centre For Disease Control (NCDC)

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TITLE:	2016/2017 LASSA FEVER OUTBREAK IN NIGERIA
SERIAL NUMBER:	49
EPI-WEEK:	51
DATE:	24 December, 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- In the current Lassa Fever outbreak, nineteen (19) States (Ogun, Bauchi, Plateau, Ebonyi, Ondo, Edo, Taraba, Nasarawa, Rivers, Kaduna, Gombe, Cross-River, Borno, Kano, Kogi, Enugu, Anambra, Lagos and Kwara) have reported at least one confirmed case – *Figure 1*
- As at week 51 (Dec 18-24, 2017), the outbreak is activeⁱ in 6 states (Ondo, Edo, Plateau, Bauchi, Kaduna and Nasarawa). Nasarawa state reported a new confirmed case this week. This brings the state back into the active outbreak category
- Since the onset of LF outbreak in Dec. 2016 (Week 49), a total of 1022 suspectedⁱⁱ cases and 127 deaths have been reported. Of these, three hundred and twenty two cases (322) have been classified as: confirmedⁱⁱⁱ (308) or probable^{iv} (14), with 92 deaths (78 deaths in confirmed and 14 in probable)
- Case Fatality Rate in confirmed and probable cases is 28.6% and 12.4% for all cases (including probable, confirmed and suspected)
- In the reporting Week 51 (Dec 18-24, 2017), eight (8) new confirmed cases were reported from three States: Ondo (6), Edo (1) and Nasarawa (1) State.

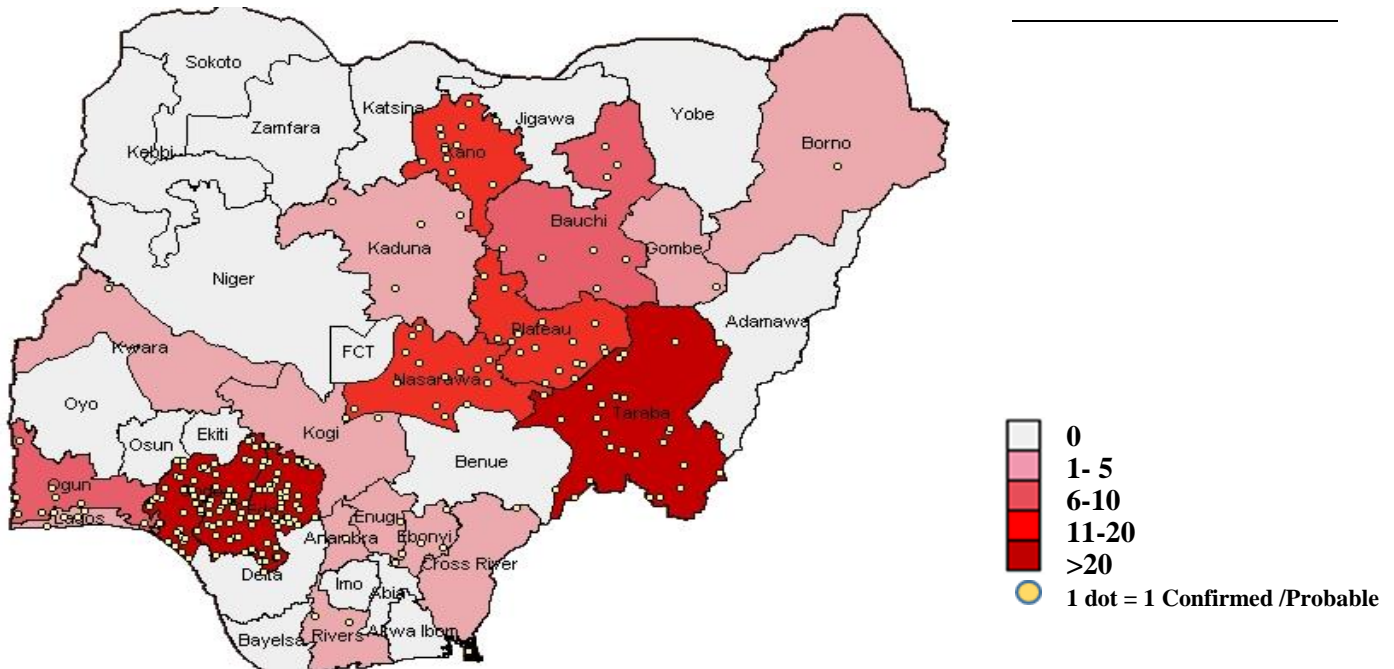


Figure 1. Distribution of Lassa Fever cases in Nigeria as at December 24, 2017

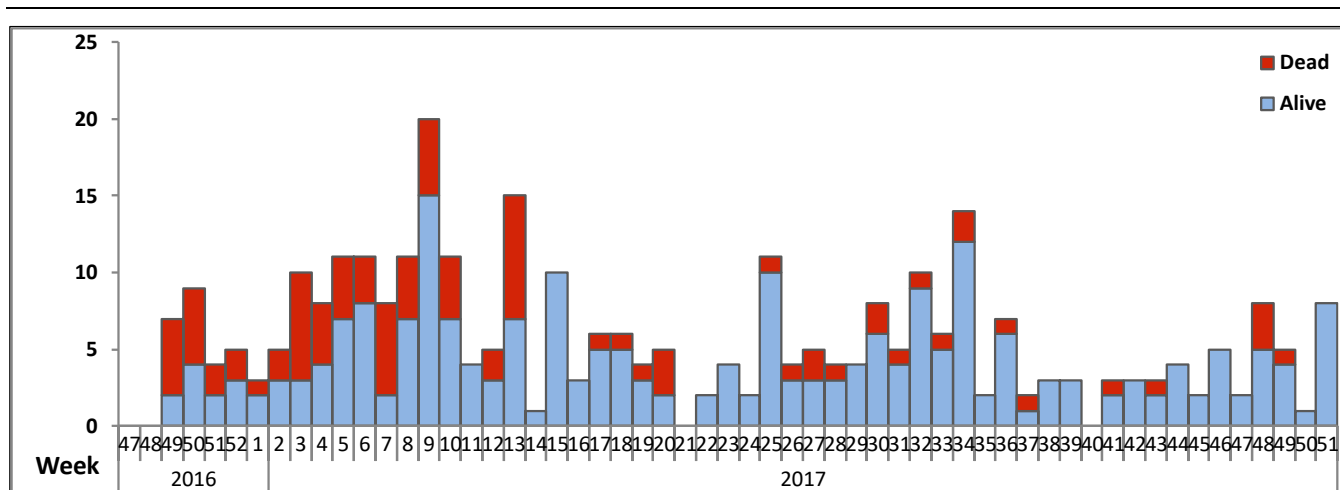


Figure 2. Confirmed and Probable Cases of Lassa Fever by epidemiological week in Nigeria as at December Dec.2016 to 24 Dec 2017. N=322

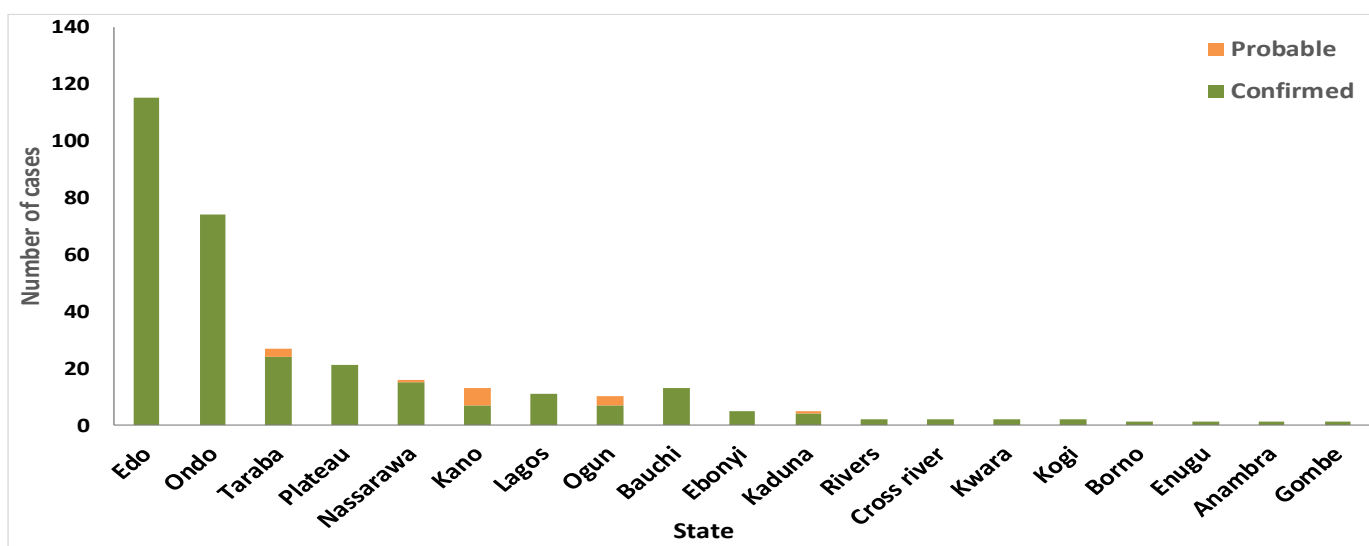


Figure 3. Confirmed and Probable cases of Lassa Fever by affected states in Nigeria Dec 2016-2th Dec 2017

ⁱ "Active" means where there has been at least one confirmed case, and contacts within 21 days post exposure

ⁱⁱ Suspected 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.

ⁱⁱⁱ Any suspected case with laboratory confirmation (positive IgM antibody, PCR or virus isolation).

^{iv} Any suspected case (see definition above) but who died without collection of specimen for laboratory testing

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