



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 47 (November 18-24, 2017), the outbreak is activeⁱ in 5 states (Ondo, Edo, Plateau, Bauchi and Kaduna).
- Since the onset of LF outbreak in Dec. 2016 (Week 49), a total of 973 suspectedⁱⁱ cases and 124 deaths have been reported. Of these, three hundred cases (300) have been classified as: confirmedⁱⁱⁱ (286) or probable^{iv} (14), with 89 deaths (75 deaths in confirmed and 14 in probable)
- Case Fatality Rate in confirmed and probable cases is 29.7% and 12.7% for all cases (including probable, confirmed and suspected)
- In the reporting Week 47 (November 18-24, 2017), twenty-three (23) new suspected cases were reported from Edo (18), Ondo (4) and Plateau (1) States. Two (2) new confirmed cases were reported from Edo (1) and Plateau (1) States. Two (2) deaths were recorded in suspected cases in Bauchi State. Result of suspected case in Plateau came out negative for Lassa fever virus
- There are Eight (8) pending results from Ondo (4) and Bauchi(4) States

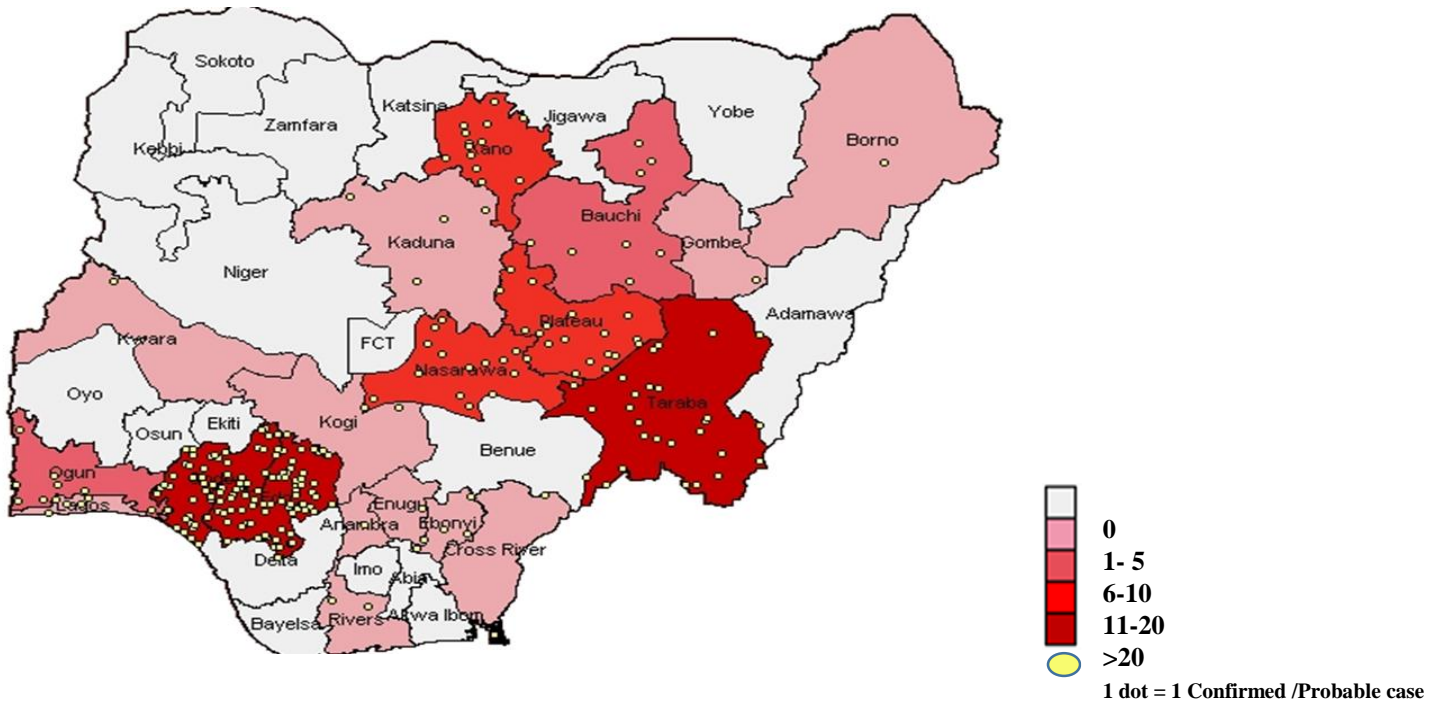


Figure 1. Distribution of Lassa fever Confirmed and Probable cases in Nigeria as at Nov 24, 2017

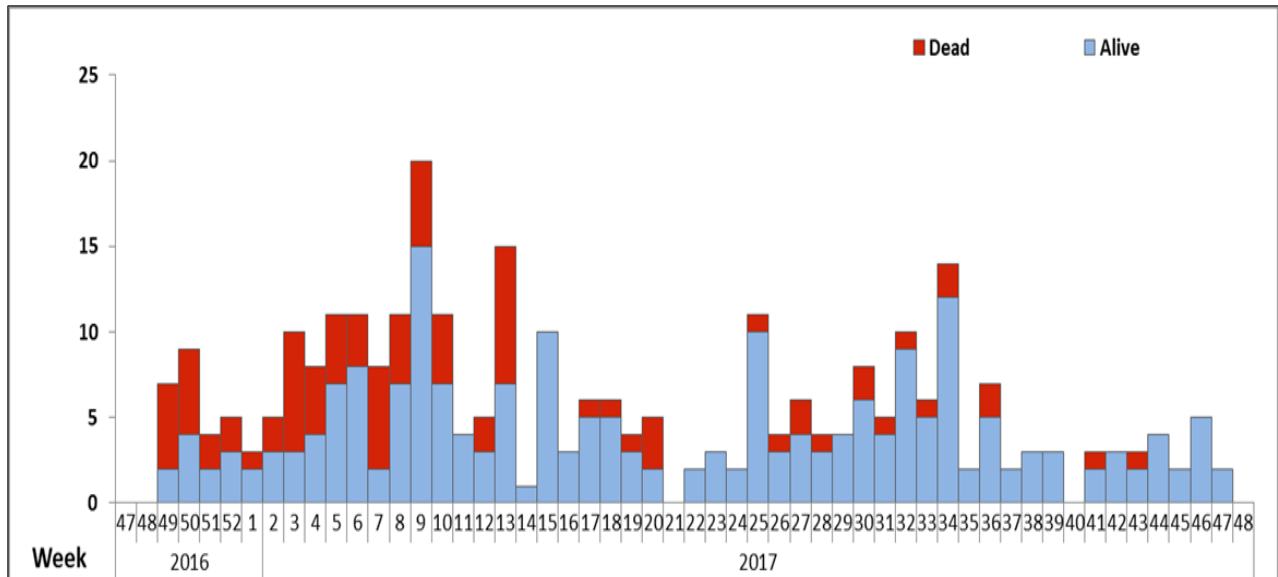


Figure 2. Confirmed and Probable cases of Lassa fever by epidemiological week in Nigeria - Dec. 2016 to 24 Nov, 2017) N =300

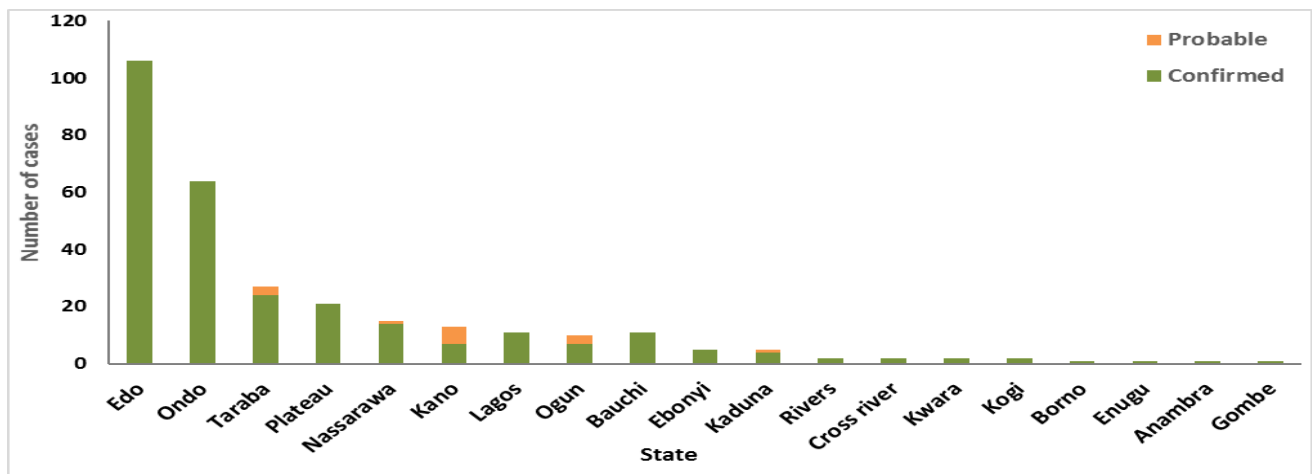


Figure 3: Confirmed and Probable cases of Lassa fever by affected states in Nigeria-Dec 2016-24 Nov 2017

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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