



Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention

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Lassa Fever Situation Report

Epi Week 26: 22nd – 28th June 2026

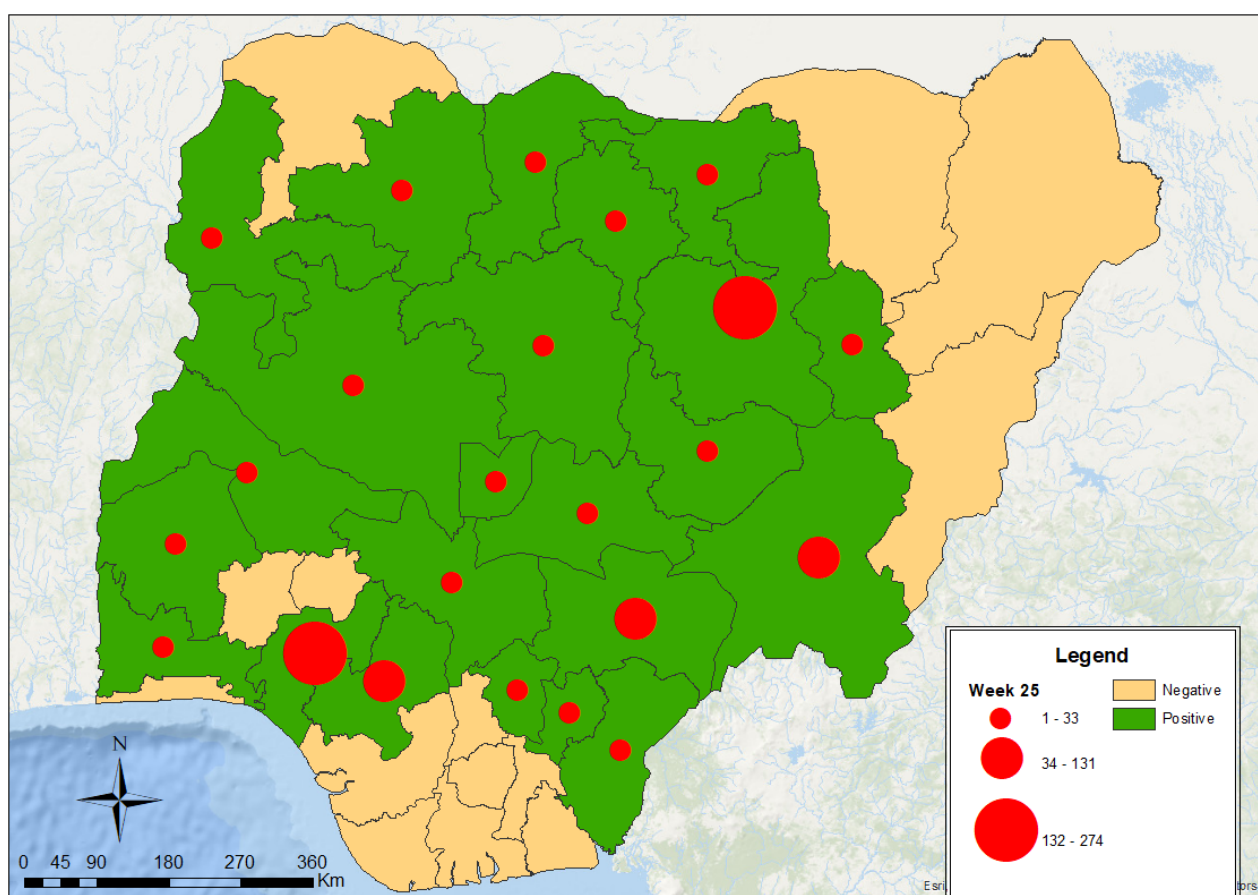
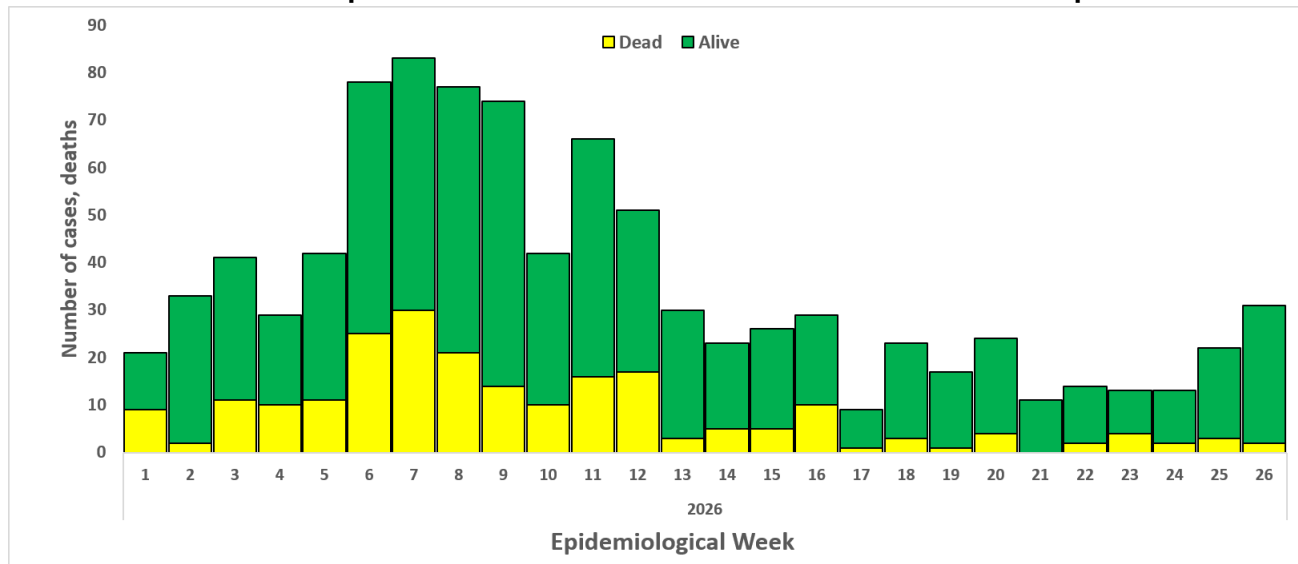
Key Points

Table 1: Summary of the current week (26), cumulative Epi week 1-26, 2026 and comparison with the previous year (2025)

Reporting Period	Suspected cases	Confirmed cases	Probable cases	Deaths (Confirmed cases)	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)	States and LGAs affected (Confirmed cases)
Current week (week 26)	205	31	0	2	6.5%	State(s):3 LGA(s):9
2026 Cumulative (week 26)	6165	922	6	221	24.0%	State(s):23 LGA(s): 111
2025 Cumulative (week 26)	6109	790	7	148	18.7%	State(s):20 LGA(s): 103

Highlights

- In week 26, the number of new confirmed cases increased from 22 in epi week 25 of 2026 to 31. These were reported in Bauchi, Ondo, Taraba and Benue States (Table 3).
- Cumulatively, 221 deaths have been reported with a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 24.0% which is higher than the CFR for the same period in 2025 (18.7%).
- In total for 2026, 23 States have recorded at least one confirmed case across 111 Local Government Areas (Figures 2 and 3).
- Eighty-five percent (85%) of all confirmed Lassa fever cases were reported from 5 states (Ondo, Bauchi, Taraba, Edo and Benue) while fifteen percent (15%) were reported from 18 states with confirmed Lassa fever cases. Of the 85% confirmed cases, Ondo reported 30%, Bauchi 26%, Taraba 14%, Edo 9% and Benue 6%.
- The predominant age group affected is 21-30 years (Range: 1 to 93 years, Median Age: 30 years). The male-to-female ratio for confirmed cases is 1:0.9 (Figure 4).
- The number of suspected and confirmed cases increased compared to that reported for the same period in 2025.
- One new healthcare worker was affected in the reporting week 26.
- National Lassa fever multi-partner, multi-sectoral Incident Management System (IMS) activated to support the coordination of response activities at all levels.



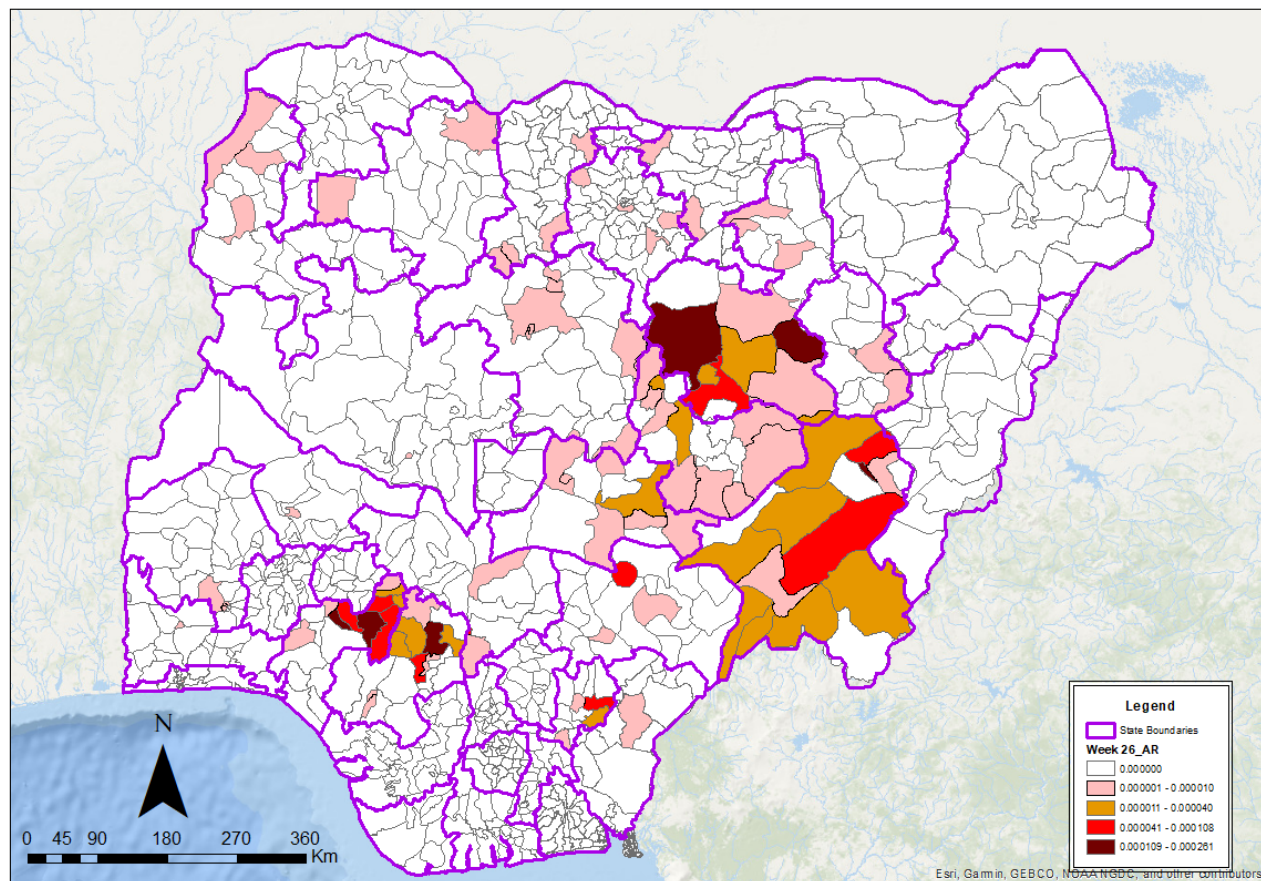


Figure 3. Confirmed Lassa fever attack rate per 100,000 population for LGAs in Nigeria, week 26 2026

Table 2: Key indicators for the current week in 2026 and trend compared to the previous week, Nigeria

Symptomatic contacts	Number for current week	Trend from previous week	Cumulative number for 2026
Probable cases	0	↓	6
Health Care Worker affected	1	↑	50
Cases managed at the treatment centres	29	↑	701
Contact tracing			
Cumulative contact listed	32	↑	1829
Contacts under follow up	74	↑	74
Contacts completed follow up	14	↑	1752
Symptomatic contacts	0	↔	109
Positive contacts	0	↔	49
Contacts lost to follow up	0	↔	3

Key

↑ Increase
 ↓ Decrease
 ↔ No difference

Table 3. Weekly and Cumulative number of suspected and confirmed cases for 2026

	States	Current week: (Week 26)					Cumulative (Week 1 - 26)				
		Cases				Deaths (Confirmed Cases)	Cases				Deaths (Confirmed Cases)
		Suspected	Confirmed	Trend	Probable HCW*		Suspected	Confirmed	Probable	HCW*	
1	Ondo	103	18	▲	1	1	1542	274		9	65
2	Bauchi	14	11	▼			978	237	1	5	32
3	Taraba	7		▼			364	131		3	43
4	Edo	40					1288	86			19
5	Benue	21	2	▲		1	395	57	2	15	14
6	Plateau	6					158	33	3	2	11
7	Ebonyi	6					260	24		3	12
8	Nasarawa						263	17		7	3
9	Kaduna						86	13			3
10	Kogi						44	10			6
11	Kano						100	8		3	1
12	Gombe						55	7			4
13	Katsina						19	5			4
14	Oyo						116	5		3	1
15	Fct						46	3			
16	Kebbi						9	3			1
17	Zamfara						25	2			
18	Jigawa						49	2			2
19	Niger						12	1			
20	Kwara						10	1			
21	Cross River						28	1			
22	Ogun	2					23	1			
23	Enugu						55	1			
24	Akwa Ibom						2				
25	Ekiti	2					47				
26	Imo	1					8				
27	Sokoto						1				
28	Yobe						8				
29	Delta	1					33				
30	Rivers	1					8				
31	Anambra	1					12				
32	Osun						15				
33	Bayelsa						8				
34	Abia						9				
35	Borno						14				
36	Lagos						71				
37	Adamawa						4				
Total		205	31	▲	1	2	6165	922	6	50	221

Key



Decrease



Increase

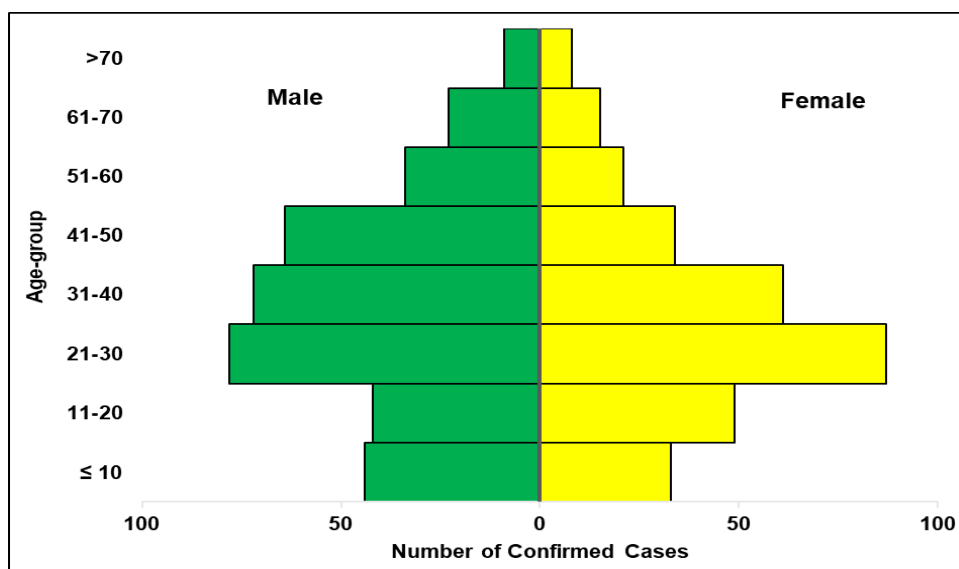


Figure 4. Age and sex pyramid showing the number of confirmed Lassa fever cases for 2026

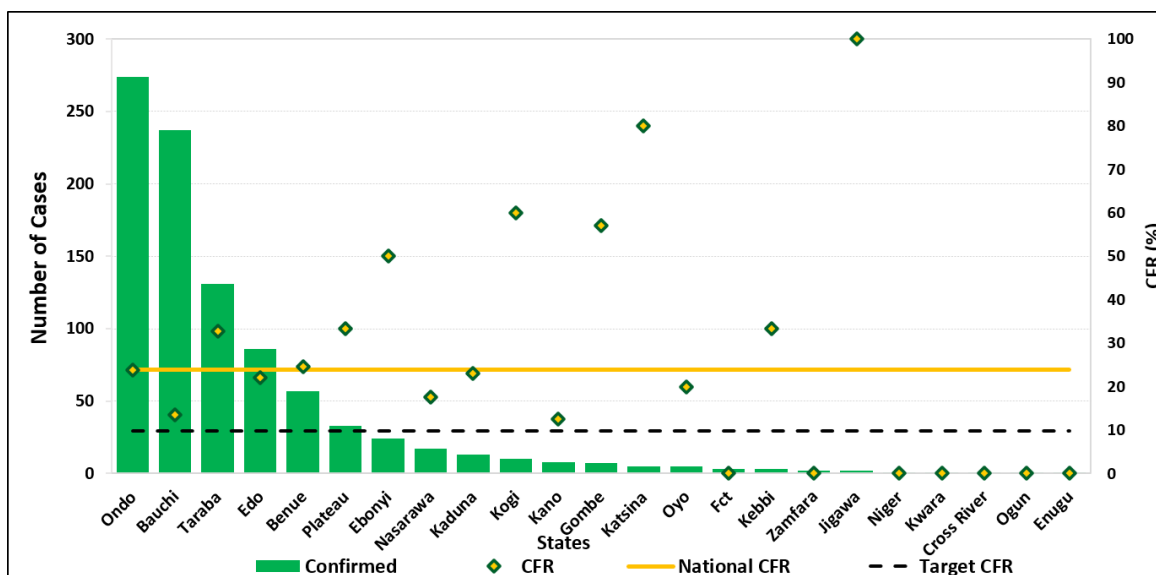


Figure 5: Number of confirmed cases with Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by state week 26, 2026

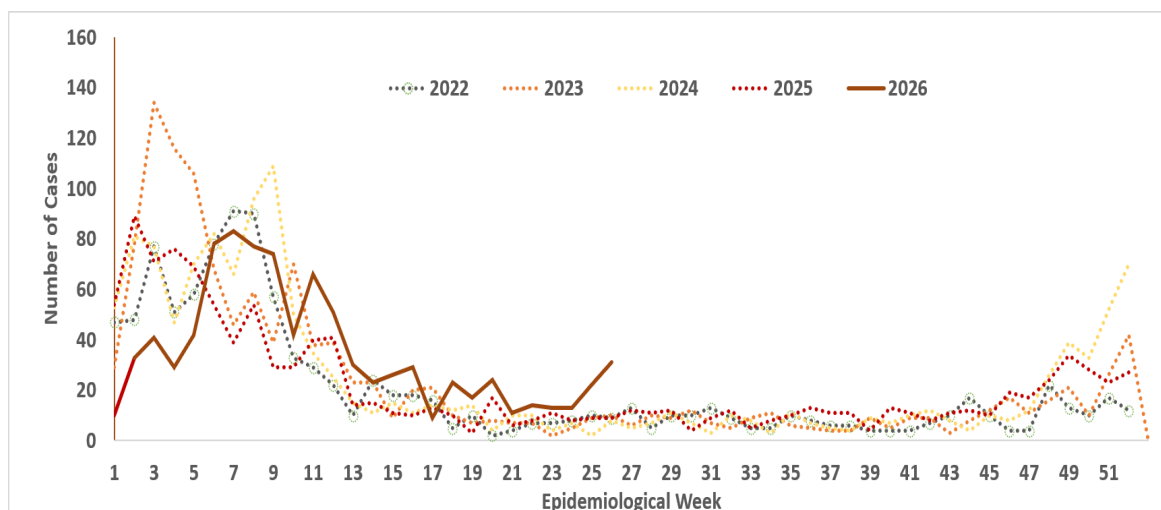


Figure 6: Trend of confirmed cases by epidemiological week, 2022– 2026, Nigeria

- Supported Bauchi State Case Management training of HCWs in collaboration with the State Ministry of Health and FHI 360
- Held community engagement and capacity building workshop of surveillance actors for early referral of Lassa fever cases, with the support of Integrate consortium and ISTH in Edo state
- Trained frontline healthcare workers with the support of Africa CDC, WHO, MSF & FHI 360
- A dynamic risk assessment for the ongoing Lassa fever outbreak was done in collaboration with stakeholders
- Held a review of the National Case Management Guidelines (Workshop I) with the support of WHO
- Conducted workshop to strengthen State IPC programmes for Akwa-Ibom, Bauchi, and Lagos States
- Held the scheduled capacity building for 62 IPC focal persons across Lassa Fever ring facilities in Ebonyi and Ondo States, focusing on screening, triage, and prevention, with support from WHO.
- Incident Management System of the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre activated in Oyo State
- Risk Communication and Community engagement with religious and traditional leaders in Edo State and Ondo state
- IPC training for Health Care Workers from 5 Lassa fever endemic LGAs in Ondo state with the support of ALIMA (The Alliance for International Medical Action)
- Sensitization of farmers and market women in collaboration with National Orientation Agency in Ondo state
- Developed a 30-day Healthcare Worker Protection Plan for Lassa fever to curb infections among frontline healthcare workers in endemic states with the support of WHO, and US CDC
- Led a high-level advocacy to Benue State with the support of WHO, UNICEF and MSF
- Released a joint advisory for Medical Doctors and healthcare workers to bolster ongoing efforts for Lassa fever control and management
- Held a meeting with the Nigerian Medical Association (NMA) to strengthen collaborative efforts
- Piloted a targeted IPC Ring Strategy intervention in Benue State with the support of WHO
- Supporting high burden states with active case search and contact tracing in collaboration with the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) International through US CDC funding
- Supported the integrated case management training in Taraba state with the support of WHO
- Disseminated of updated IPC guidelines, SOPs as reminders for HCWs adherence
- Prepositioned PPE and distributed to health facilities
- Activation of Incident Management System for Lassa fever in Benue, Plateau, Kebbi, Kano, Gombe states
- Held the inaugural Joint Clinical Fellows Meeting (LFCMF Cohorts I & II) with the support of Georgetown University and US CDC.
- Administered the RCCE need assessment questionnaire across the National Rapid Response Teams (NRRT) deployed states
- Deployment of NRRT across 7 high burden states for the outbreak with the support of the BHCPF
- Held a pre-deployment briefing to ensure teams were adequately prepared for outbreak containment in the field
- Conducted a high-level field mission to Bauchi State with the support of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
- Pilot implementation of the Turn a State Orange (TASO) Programme in Enugu, Oyo, and the FCT in collaboration with DRASA
- Collaborated with Logistic pillar to facilitate the distribution and pre-positioning of PPE at facilities with active and previous healthcare worker infections
- Technical support from US CDC and Pro-Health International to investigate and mitigate healthcare worker infections
- The APIN Orange Network is strengthening the capacity of health facilities in conducting Hand Hygiene Audits and implementing hand hygiene improvement programmes
- Analysed samples across the Laboratory network for Lassa fever to guide prompt diagnosis and treatment
- Supporting the implementation of the Community-based One Health Participatory and Empowerment (COPE) Phase II collaboration with RKI
- Shared soft copies of Lassa Fever (LF) Social Behavioural Change (SBC) materials with State Health Promotion Officers (SHPOs) and other RCCE stakeholders
- Supply of Lassa fever IPC commodities & drugs to BSUTH treatment & isolation centre with support from WHO

- Engaged with all stakeholders across the national and subnational Ministries of environment to prevent and control Lassa fever outbreaks

Challenges

- Late presentation of cases leading to an increase in CFR
- Poor health-seeking behaviour due to the high cost of treatment and clinical management of Lassa fever
- Poor environmental sanitation conditions observed in high-burden communities
- Poor awareness observed in high-burden communities
- Healthcare workers infection

Recommendations

- States-** Bolster efforts all-year-round for community engagements on prevention of Lassa fever
- Healthcare Workers-** Maintain high suspicion for Lassa fever and initiate timely referral and treatment, and adhere to standard infection prevention and control procedures.
- NCDC/Partners-** Strengthen state capacity to prevent, detect and respond timely to Lassa fever

Notes on this report

Data Source

Information for this disease was case-based data retrieved from the National Lassa Fever Technical Working Group.

Case definitions

- Suspected case:** 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/haemorrhage.
- Confirmed case:** any suspected case with laboratory confirmation (positive IgM antibody, PCR or virus isolation)
- Probable case:** any suspected case (see definition above) who died or absconded without collection of specimen for laboratory testing
- Contact:** Anyone who has been exposed to an infected person, or to an infected person's secretions, excretions, or tissues within three weeks of last contact with a confirmed or probable case of Lassa fever

Calculations

- Case Fatality Rate (CFR) for this disease is reported for confirmed cases only.

VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

For social mobilization https://ncdc.gov.ng/themes/common/docs/vhfs/83_1517222929.pdf

For LGA Rapid Response Team https://ncdc.gov.ng/themes/common/docs/vhfs/82_1517222811.pdf

Healthcare worker laboratory https://ncdc.gov.ng/themes/common/docs/vhfs/81_1517222763.pdf

For healthcare workers https://ncdc.gov.ng/themes/common/docs/vhfs/80_1517222586.pdf

For community informants https://ncdc.gov.ng/themes/common/docs/vhfs/79_1517222512.pdf

NATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR LASSA FEVER CASE MANAGEMENT

https://ncdc.gov.ng/themes/common/docs/protocols/92_1547068532.pdf

VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER AND RESPONSE PLAN

https://ncdc.gov.ng/themes/common/docs/protocols/24_1502192155.pdf

NATIONAL GUIDELINE FOR INFECTION, PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOR VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER INFORMATION RESOURCE

https://ncdc.gov.ng/themes/common/docs/protocols/341_1707300274.pdf

ADVOCACY TOOLKIT

https://ncdc.gov.ng/themes/common/docs/protocols/359_1739532942.pdf

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