HIGHLIGHTS

- In the reporting Week 04 (January 22-28, 2018) fifteen new confirmed cases and two deaths were recorded from five States Edo (6), Ondo (4), Delta (1), Imo (1) and Taraba (3).
- From 1st – 25th January 2018, a total of 297 suspected cases, and 22 deaths have been reported from 13 active States- (Edo, Ondo, Bauchi, Nasarawa, Ebonyi, Anambra, Benue, Kogi, Imo, Plateau, Lagos, Taraba and Delta). Figure 1
- Since the beginning of 2018, 80 cases have been classified as: 77 confirmed cases, 3 probable cases with 21 deaths (18 in confirmed and 3 in probable) - Table 1
- Case Fatality Rate in confirmed and probable cases is 27.6% and 7.4% for all cases (including probable, confirmed and suspected)
- Ten Health Care workers have been affected in four states – Ebonyi (7), Nasarawa (1), Kogi (1) and Benue (1) with four deaths in Ebonyi (3) and Kogi (1)
- NCDC staff and NFELTP residents (National RRT) deployed to Ebonyi, Ondo and Edo states to support the States
- Irrua Specialist Hospital has 43 cases on admission this weekend. FMC Owo has 18 isolation beds, all occupied. Colleagues in Irrua are also providing clinical management advise for other hospitals
- A total of 415 contacts have been identified and are currently under follow up
- NCDC supplied Irrua and Owo tents and beds this weekend for their surge capacity
- NCDC in collaborating with ALIMA in Edo and Ondo States for assessment of isolation Centres
- National Lassa fever Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) continues to coordinate the response
- Letter of notification of Lassa fever EOC Activation sent to 36 states and FCT
- Setup of 24 hours Lassa fever case management helpdesk – 09062654453
…PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF NIGERIANS

**Figure 1. Distribution of Confirmed Lassa Fever cases in Nigeria as at 28th January, 2018**

**Figure 2. Confirmed and Probable Cases of Lassa fever by epidemiological week in Nigeria – Dec 2017 week 50 – 4 Jan 2018 (N = 80)**

1. 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 or 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.

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

3. Any suspected case (see definition above) but who died without collection of specimen for laboratory testing

4. Any suspected case (see definition above) but who died without collection of specimen for laboratory testing

5. “Active” means where there has been at least one confirmed case, and contacts within 21 days post exposure