HIGHLIGHTS

- In the reporting Week 01 (January 01 - 06, 2019) twenty-five new confirmed cases were reported from Edo(9), Ondo(8), Bauchi(3), FCT(1), Nasarawa (1), Ebonyi(1), Plateau(1) and Taraba(1) States with seven new deaths in Ondo(2), Edo(1), Nasarawa (1), Plateau(1) FCT(1) and Taraba(1) State
- From 1st to 6th January 2019, a total of 57 suspected cases have been reported. Of these, 25 were confirmed positive and 32 negative (not a case)
- Since the onset of the 2019 outbreak, there have been seven deaths in confirmed cases. Case fatality rate in confirmed cases is 28.0%
- Eight states (Edo, Ondo, , Bauchi, Nasarawa Ebonyi, Plateau, Taraba and FCT) have recorded at least one confirmed case across 14 Local Government Areas- Figure 1
- In the reporting week 01, no new healthcare worker was affected.
- Twenty-five patients are currently being managed at Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital (ISTH) treatment Centre (14), Federal Medical Centre Owo (6), Bauchi (3), Ebonyi(1) and Plateau (1) States
- A total of 482 contacts have been identified from eight states and are currently under follow up Table 1
- National rapid response team deployed to Bauchi state
- Lassa fever international conference scheduled for 16th to 17th of January 2019, visit www.lic.ncdc.gov.ng
- Lassa fever national multi-partner, multi-agency Technical Working Group(TWG) continues to coordinate response activities at all levels.
Figure 1. Distribution of Confirmed Lassa Fever cases in Nigeria as at 6th January, 2019

Figure 3. Epicurve of Lassa Fever Confirmed 25 Cases in Nigeria week 2018/2019-01
Figure 4. Weekly trends of Lassa fever Confirmed Cases in Nigeria, 2016-2019/Week 01

Figure 5. Confirmed Lassa fever cases in Nigeria with state specific Case Fatality Rates (CFR) as at 6th January 2019

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.

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

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

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

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