In the reporting Week 03 (January 14 - 20, 2019) seventy-four new confirmed cases were reported from Edo(31), Ondo(18), Bauchi(7), Ebonyi(2), Plateau(10), Taraba(5) and Adamawa(1) States with twelve new deaths in Ondo(3), Edo(4), Ebonyi(1), Plateau(2), Taraba (1) and Adamawa(1).

From 1\textsuperscript{st} to 20\textsuperscript{th} January 2019, a total of 377 suspected cases have been reported from nine States. Of these, 136 were confirmed positive and 240 negative (not a case).

Since the onset of the 2019 outbreak, there have been 31 deaths in confirmed cases. Case fatality rate in confirmed cases is 22.8%.

Nine states (Edo, Ondo, Bauchi, Nasarawa, Ebonyi, Plateau, Taraba, FCT and Adamawa) have recorded at least one confirmed case across 29 Local Government Areas – Figure 1.

In the reporting week 03, one new healthcare worker was affected in Ebonyi State.

Eight-one patients are currently being managed at Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital (ISTH) treatment Centre (30), Federal Medical Centre Owo (25), Bauchi (9), Plateau(8), Taraba(3) and Ebonyi(6) States.

A total of 918 contacts have been identified from eight states. Of these 803 (87.5\%) are currently being followed up, 109 (11.9\%) have completed 21 days follow up. 20 (2.2\%) symptomatic contacts have been identified, of which 12 (1.3\%) have tested positive from three states (Edo -2, Ebonyi-4 and Plateau-6).

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 20th January, 2019

Figure 3. Epicurve of Lassa fever Confirmed 136 Cases in Nigeria week 2018/week 49-2019/week 03
Figure 4. Weekly trends of Lassa fever Confirmed Cases in Nigeria, 2016/week 01-2019/week 03

Figure 5. Confirmed Lassa fever cases in Nigeria with state specific Case Fatality Rates (CFR) as at 20th 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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