



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 46 (November 10-17, 2017), the outbreak is activeⁱ in 5 states (Ondo, Edo, Plateau, Bauchi and Kaduna). Lagos State has completed 42 days follow up and outbreak is now over in the State. Kaduna State reported a confirmed case this week, this brings the state back into the active outbreak category
- Since the onset of LF outbreak in Dec. 2016 (Week 49), a total of 949 suspectedⁱⁱ cases and 121 deaths have been reported. Of these, two hundred and ninety eight cases (298) have been classified as: confirmedⁱⁱⁱ (284) or probable^{iv} (14), with 89 deaths (75 deaths in confirmed and 14 in probable)
- Case Fatality Rate in confirmed and probable cases is 29.9% and 12.9% for all cases (including probable, confirmed and suspected)
- In the reporting Week 46 (November 10-17, 2017), thirty-two (32) new suspected cases were reported from Edo (26), Bauchi (4) and Ebonyi (1), and Rivers (1) State. Five (5) new confirmed cases were reported from Edo (2) and Kaduna (1), Ondo (1) and Bauchi (1) States. One death was recorded in suspected case from Ebonyi state

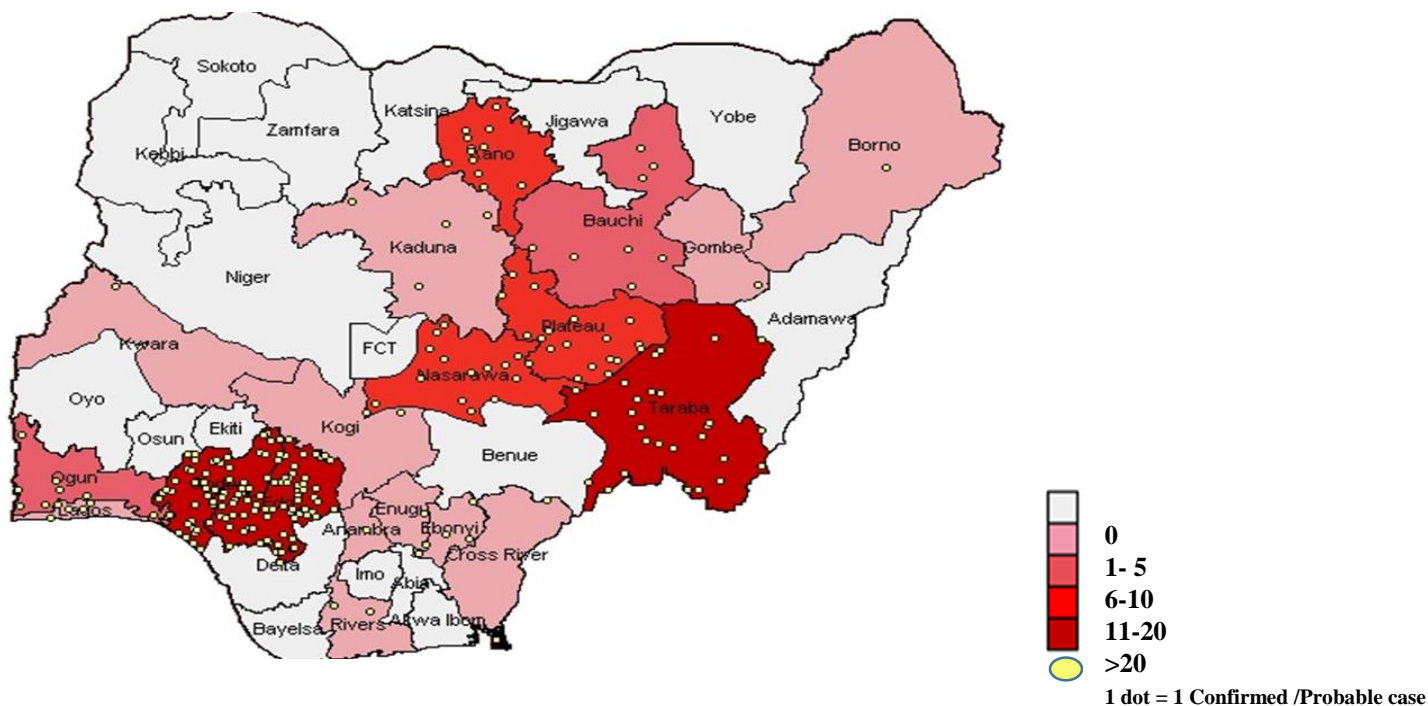


Figure 1. Distribution of Lassa fever Confirmed and Probable cases in Nigeria as at Nov 17, 2017

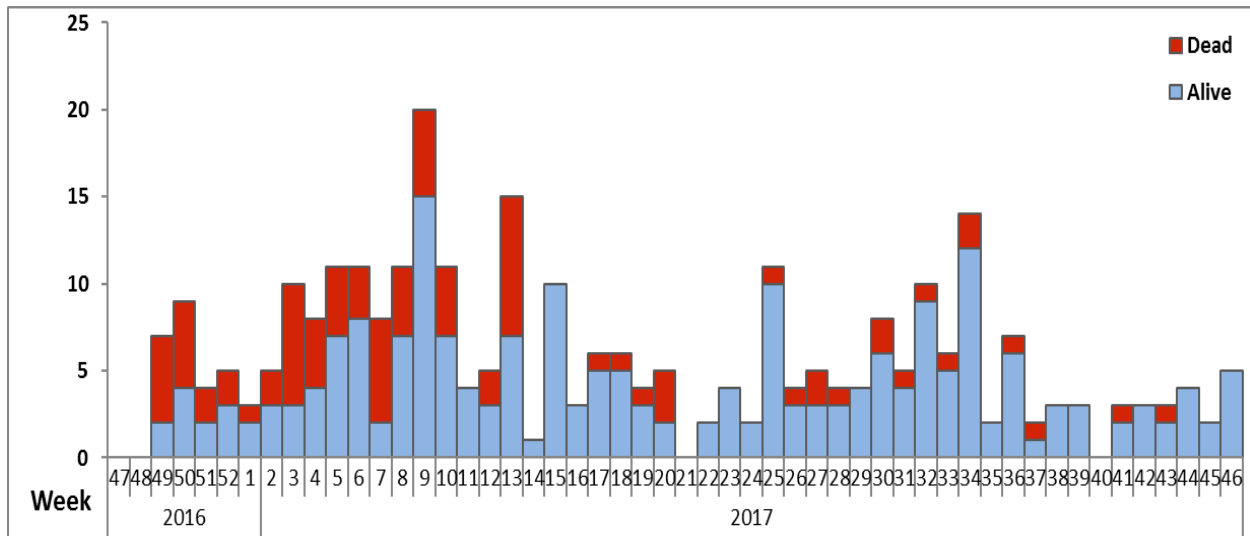


Figure 2. Confirmed and Probable cases of Lassa fever by epidemiological week in Nigeria - Dec. 2016 to 17 Nov, 2017) N =298

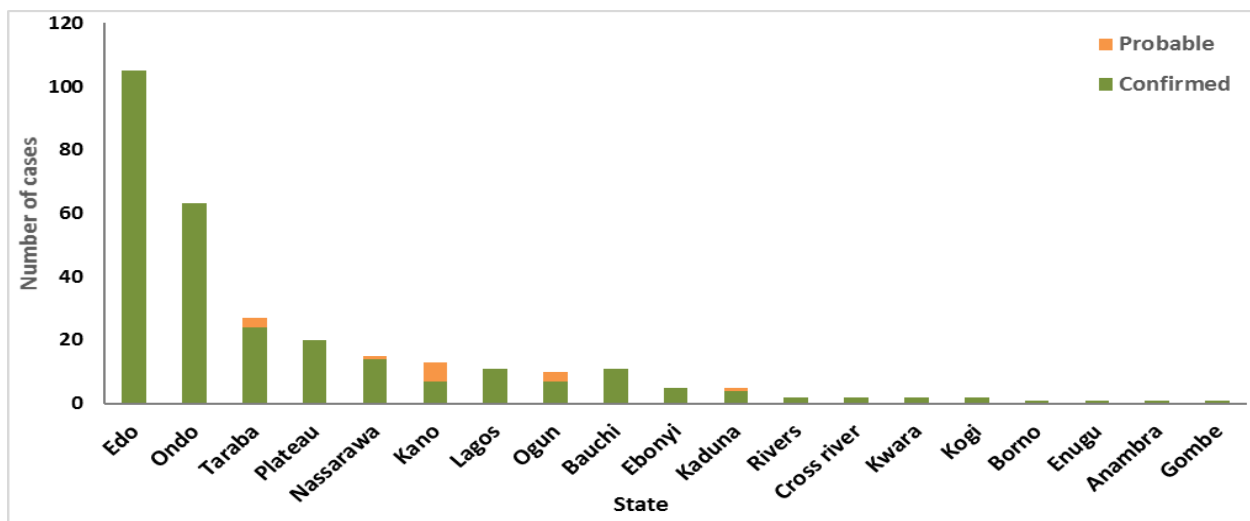


Figure 3: Confirmed and Probable cases of Lassa fever by affected states in Nigeria-Dec 2016-17 Nov 2017

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

ⁱⁱSuspected 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.

ⁱⁱⁱAny 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