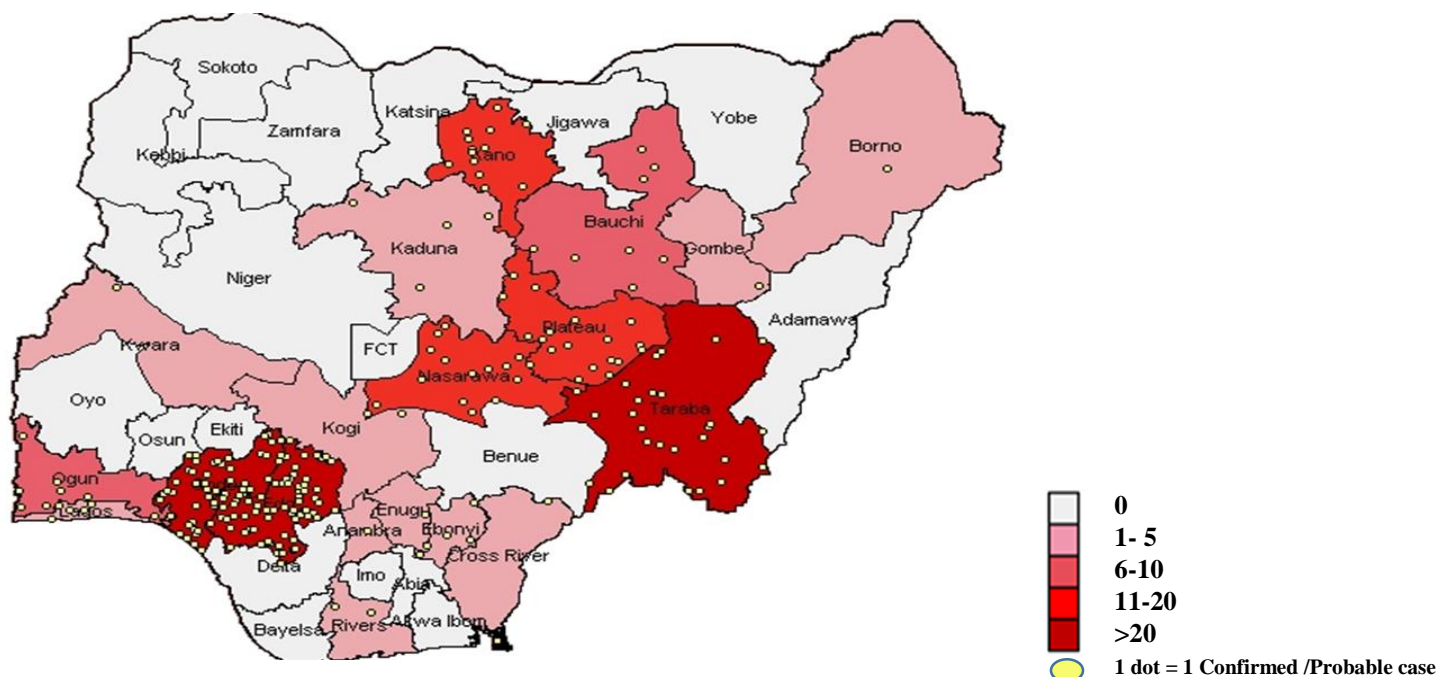


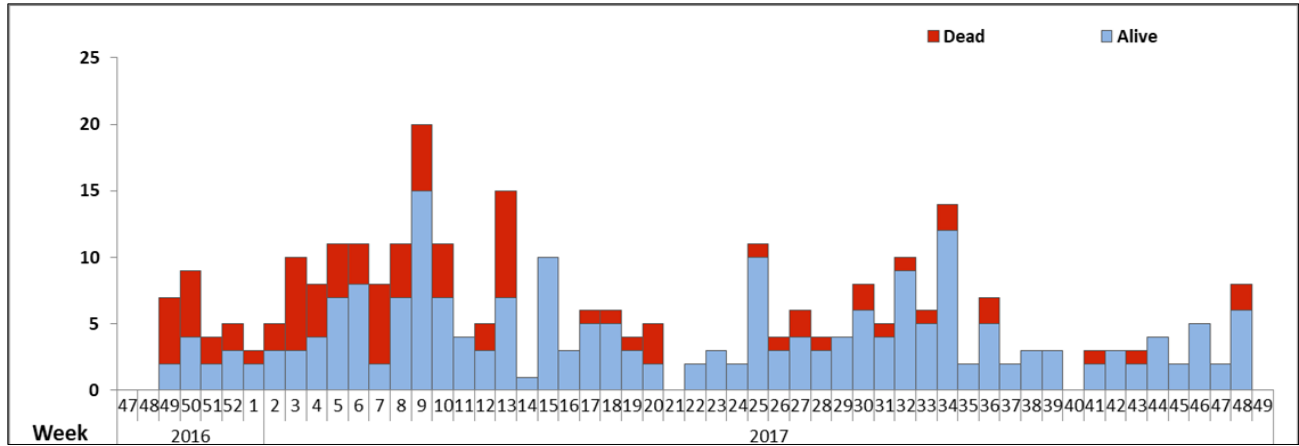


## Highlights

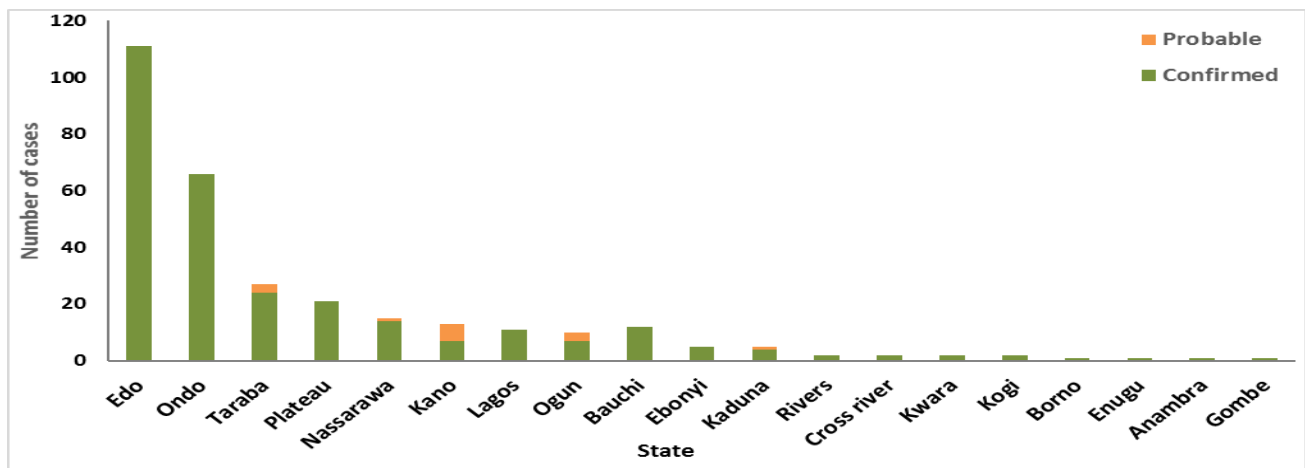
- In the current Lassa Fever outbreak, nineteen (19) States (Ogun, Bauchi, Plateau, Ebonyi, Ondo, Edo, Taraba, Nasarawa, Rivers, Kaduna, Gombe, Cross-River, Borno, Kano, Kogi, Enugu, Anambra, Lagos and Kwara) have reported at least one confirmed case – *Figure 1*
- As at week 47 (Nov 25-Dec 1, 2017), the outbreak is active<sup>i</sup> in 5 states (Ondo, Edo, Plateau, Bauchi and Kaduna).
- Since the onset of LF outbreak in Dec. 2016 (Week 49), a total of 985 suspected<sup>ii</sup> cases and 126 deaths have been reported. Of these, three hundred and eight cases (308) have been classified as: confirmed<sup>iii</sup> (294) or probable<sup>iv</sup> (14), with 91 deaths (77 deaths in confirmed and 14 in probable)
- Case Fatality Rate in confirmed and probable cases is 29.5% and 12.8% for all cases (including probable, confirmed and suspected)
- In the reporting Week 48 (Nov 25-Dec 1, 2017), four (4) new suspected cases were reported from Edo State. Eight (8) new confirmed cases were reported from Edo (5), Ondo (2) and Bauchi (1) States. Two (2) deaths in confirmed cases was recorded in Edo (1) and Ondo (1) States. The 4 pending samples from Bauchi State reported last week had 3 negative for the Lassa fever virus and 1 sample was inadequate and could not be tested.



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



**Figure 2. Confirmed and Probable cases of Lassa fever by epidemiological week in Nigeria - Dec. 2016 to 1 Dec, 2017) N =308**



**Figure 3: Confirmed and Probable cases of Lassa fever by affected states in Nigeria-Dec 2016-1 Dec 2017**

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

<sup>ii</sup> 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.

<sup>iii</sup> Any suspected case with laboratory confirmation (positive IgM antibody, PCR or virus isolation).

<sup>iv</sup> Any suspected case (see definition above) but who died without collection of specimen for laboratory testing

**NCDC contact - Twitter & Facebook- @NCDCgov; Toll free number – 080097000010**