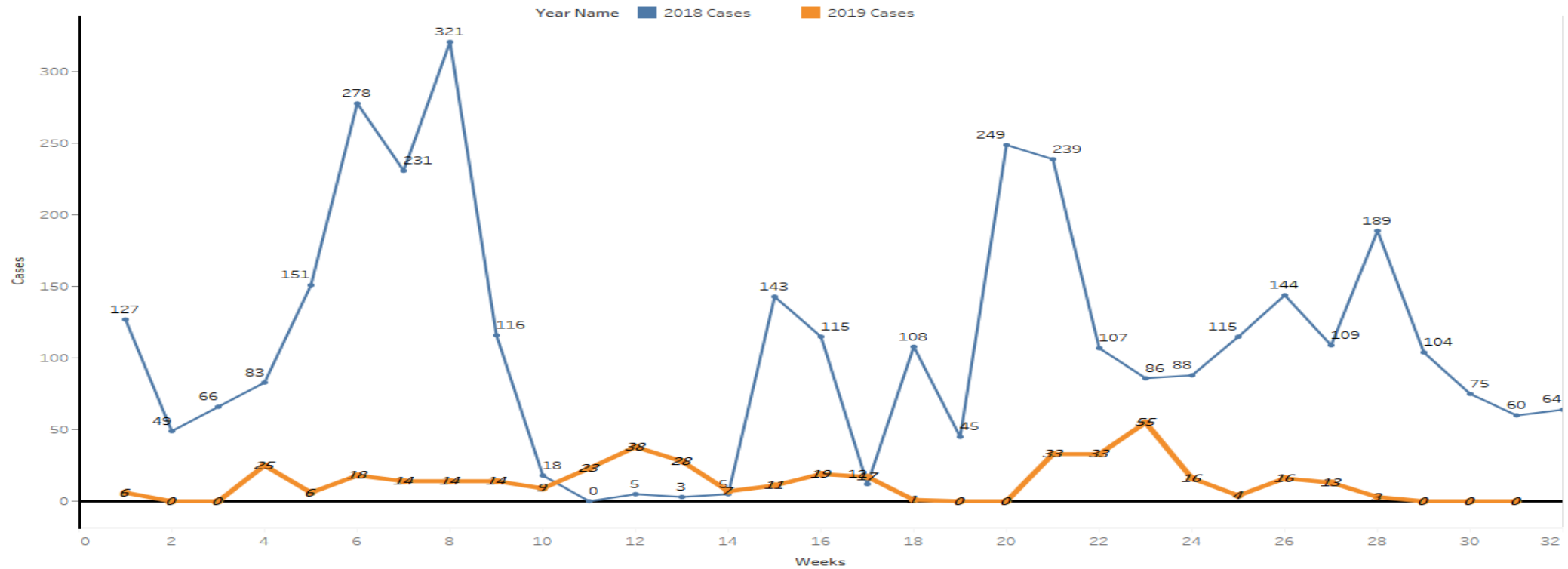

Updates on Health Emergencies



Cholera Situation as of 4th August 2019

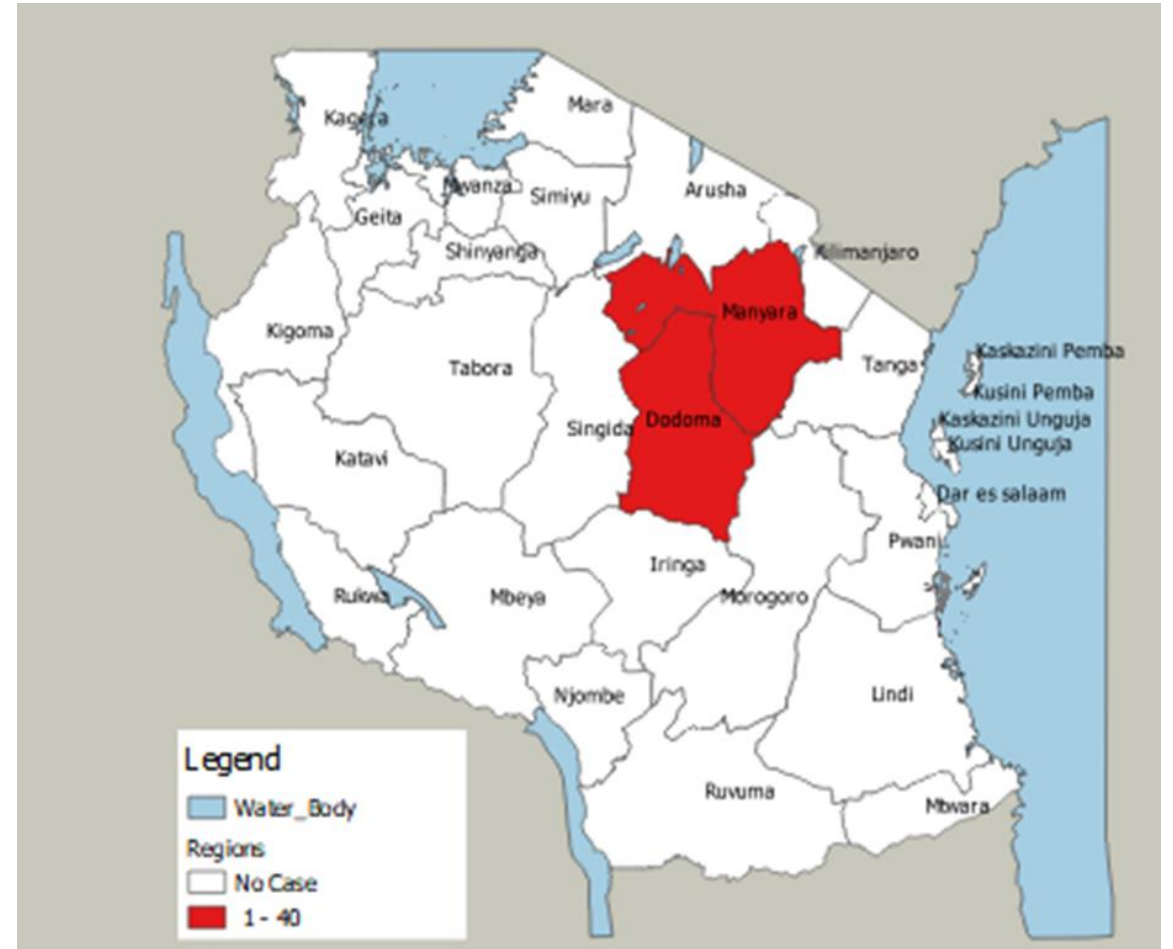
Trend of Cholera Outbreak in Tanzania 2019

(Lower Cholera Spikes Compared to Same Period 2018)



Acute Aflatoxicosis

- In the week ending 04 August 2019, zero cases and zero deaths were reported.
- Total number of suspected cases is 53 cases including eight deaths.
- Districts reported outbreak include Kiteto DC (13 case, 4 deaths) in Manyara Region, Kondoa DC (31 cases, 4 death) and Chemba DC (9 cases) in Dodoma Region

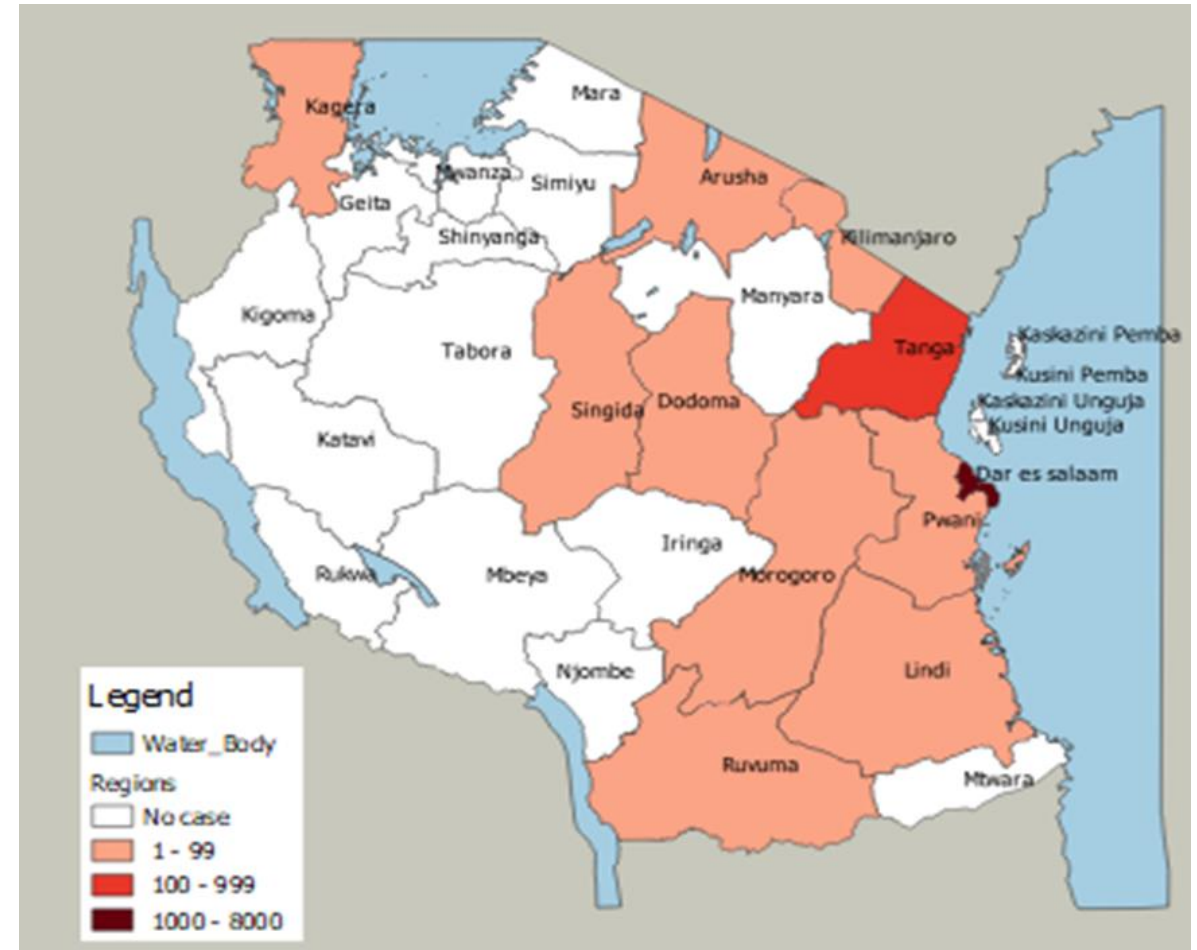


Country Actions

THEMATIC AREAS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED/PLANNED
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Task Force meeting was conducted on 19 July 2019 and agreed to send human blood samples to CDC Atlanta for further analysis.
Surveillance & Laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RRT were deployed to Manyara and Dodoma, 100 human blood samples and 71 food samples were collected for analysis ● Predisposing factors include shortage of food and poor food storage
Case Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cases were managed at Dodoma Regional Referral Hospital
Risk Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mass communication campaign and Community sensitization planned to be conducted through collaboration with Tanzania Prevention of Aflatoxicosis Contamination project (TANPAC)
Food Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food exchange exercise planned to be done by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Dengue Situation

- In the week ending 04 August 2019; 28 cases, zero deaths were reported- ***Dar es Salaam (13 cases)*** and ***Tanga (15)***.
- The total number of confirmed Dengue cases ***is 6829 cases including six deaths.***



Country Actions

THEMATIC AREAS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED/PLANNED
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minister responsible for Health launched Mosquito Vector Control by issuing one vehicle mounted fogging machines in Tanga Region on 03 August 2019
Surveillance & Laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring of data quality for Dengue surveillance in the reporting regions by daily follow up of Dengue data ● National laboratory to continue genotyping and sequencing
Case Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clinicians in Dar es salaam have been oriented on management guidelines
Risk Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community sensitization and mobilization through Radios, TV and key stakeholders ongoing
WASH and Vector Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Four fogging machine distributed in Dar es salaam (3) and Tanga (1) for control of adult mosquitoes ● Larviciding is ongoing in Dar es salaam and other malaria/dengue affected regions such as Kigoma, Kagera, Pwani

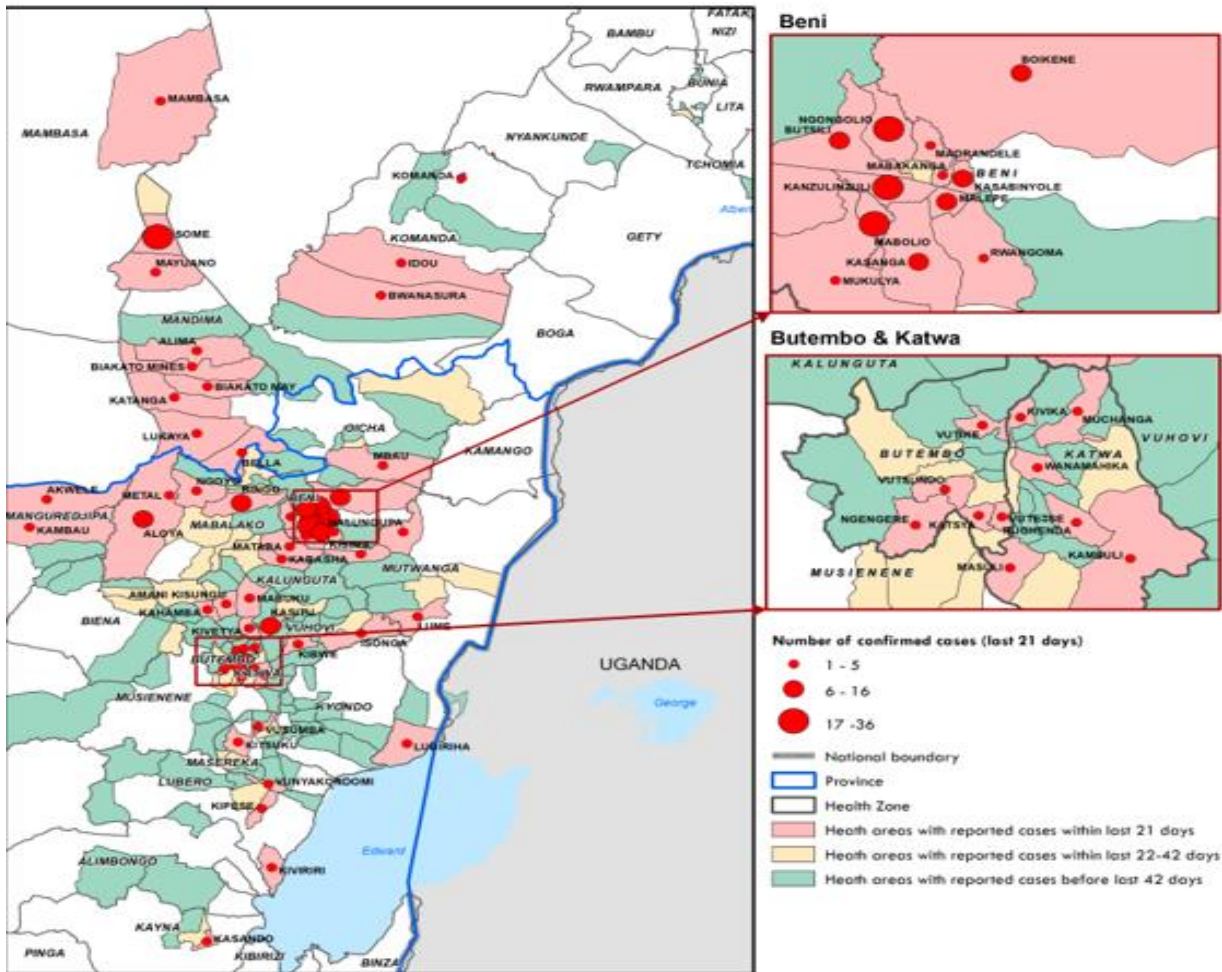
Mounted Fogging

- Space Spray treatment to kill mosquitos
- Cold and Thermal fog are available
- Average spray is 50 litres per hecter- cover large area in a short time.
- Must capture report on area treated, the date and time of application, meteorological conditions, type and amount of insecticide delivered and any operational difficulties encountered.

https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/68057/WHO_CDS_W_HOPES_GCDPP_2003.5.pdf;jsessionid=3710CD594591270D5E7EF28B4EA2D2E4?sequence=1



EVD situation in DRC



- As of 31 July 2019, a total of 2713 EVD cases were reported, including 2619 confirmed and 94 probable cases, of which 1823 cases died (overall case fatality ratio 67%).
- Major efforts are on intensified active surveillance, contact tracing and vaccinations, health educations and IPC, and community sensitization.

EVD Preparedness in Tanzania

- Simulations exercise – table top and drills in Kigoma and Kagera, still ongoing but preliminary findings are;
 - Availability of trained personnel in the health facilities
 - ETC and Isolations points
 - Good coordination and notification mechanisms
 - Inadequate number of PPE and IPC skills
 - Revised EVD SOP needs to be disseminated to all healthcare workers.
 - Lack of understand of all personnel on EVD case definition
- Protocol have been developed on the introduction of rVSV_ZEBOV vaccine.

Way forward

- Need to document and monitor/evaluate the implementation of all the interventions.
- There is need for more partner engagement/inclusion across all sectors in the efforts to end these epidemics.
- Embrace the joint coordination that is improving gradually among all the key stakeholders.

