

EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE

Democratic Republic of the Congo



External Situation Report 76



World Health
Organization

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1. Situation update

Cases	Deaths
 3414	 2237

From 13 to 19 January 2020, 15 new confirmed cases of Ebola virus disease (EVD) were reported from North Kivu Province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The cases were reported from Beni (9 cases) and Mabalako (6 cases) Health Zones and all were linked to a confirmed case in a known chain of transmission.

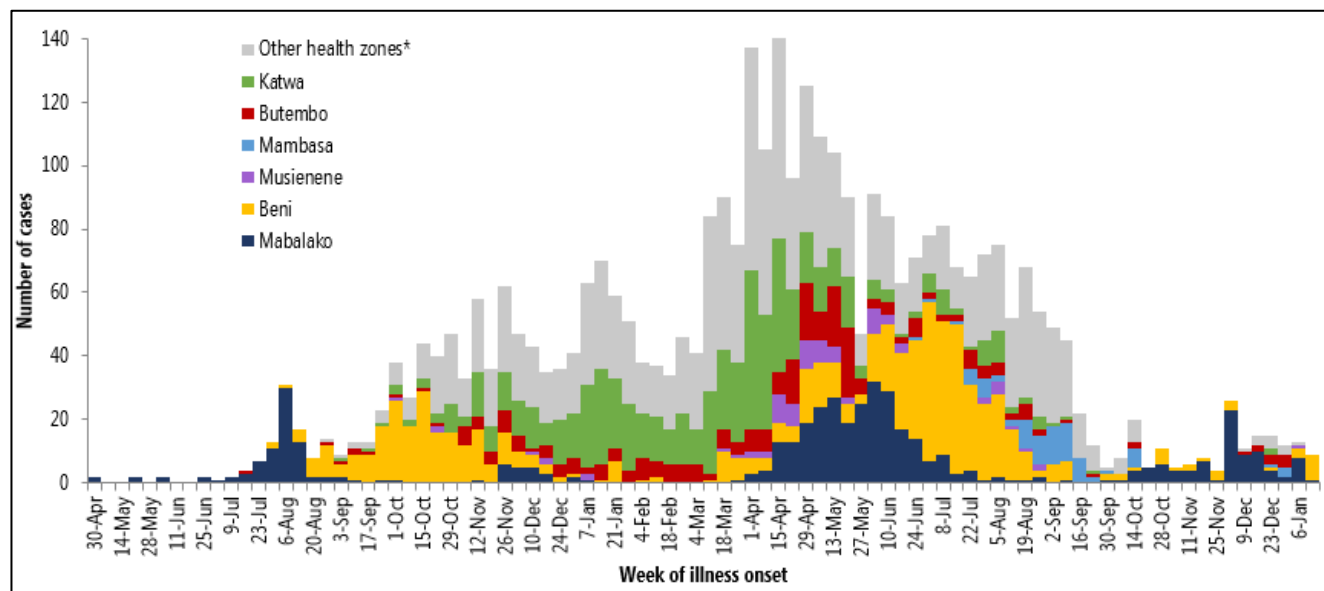
The origins of a cluster of five cases in Kalunguta, a cluster of four cases in Mambasa, and a single case in Katwa (all reported in [External Situation Report 74](#), issued on 7 January 2020), are currently still under investigation.

In the past 21 days (30 December 2019 to 19 January 2020), 37 confirmed cases were reported from 12 of the 87 health areas in six active health zones in North Kivu and Ituri Provinces (Figure 2, Table 1): Mabalako (32%; $n=12$), Beni (32%; $n=12$), Butembo (19%; $n=7$), Katwa (3%; $n=1$), Musienene (3%; $n=1$) Health Zones in North Kivu Province and Mambasa (11%; $n=$) Health Zone in Ituri Province. As of 19 January, more than 21 days have passed without reports of new confirmed cases in Kalunguta Health Zone.

Of the 37 people confirmed with Ebola virus disease in the past 21 days, 29 (78%) were isolated within the first two days after the onset of symptoms, meaning they have better chances of survival and are less likely to infect contacts in the community. In Beni Health Zone there are 82 contacts in Butsili Health Area and 201 contacts in Bundji Health Area who are entering or who are currently in their high-risk period (seven to 13 days after last exposure to the virus). All followed contacts in Butembo and Katwa Health Zones are no longer in their high-risk period. Exhaustive contact enumeration as well as vigilant contact tracing are key to tackling this outbreak.

As of 19 January 2020, a total of 3414 EVD cases, including 3295 confirmed and 119 probable cases have been reported, of which 2237 cases died (overall case fatality ratio 66%). Of the total confirmed and probable cases, 56% (1911) were female, 28% (963) were children aged less than 18 years, and 5% (171) were health workers.

Figure 1: Health zone of reported Ebola virus disease cases by week of illness onset, as of 19 January 2020



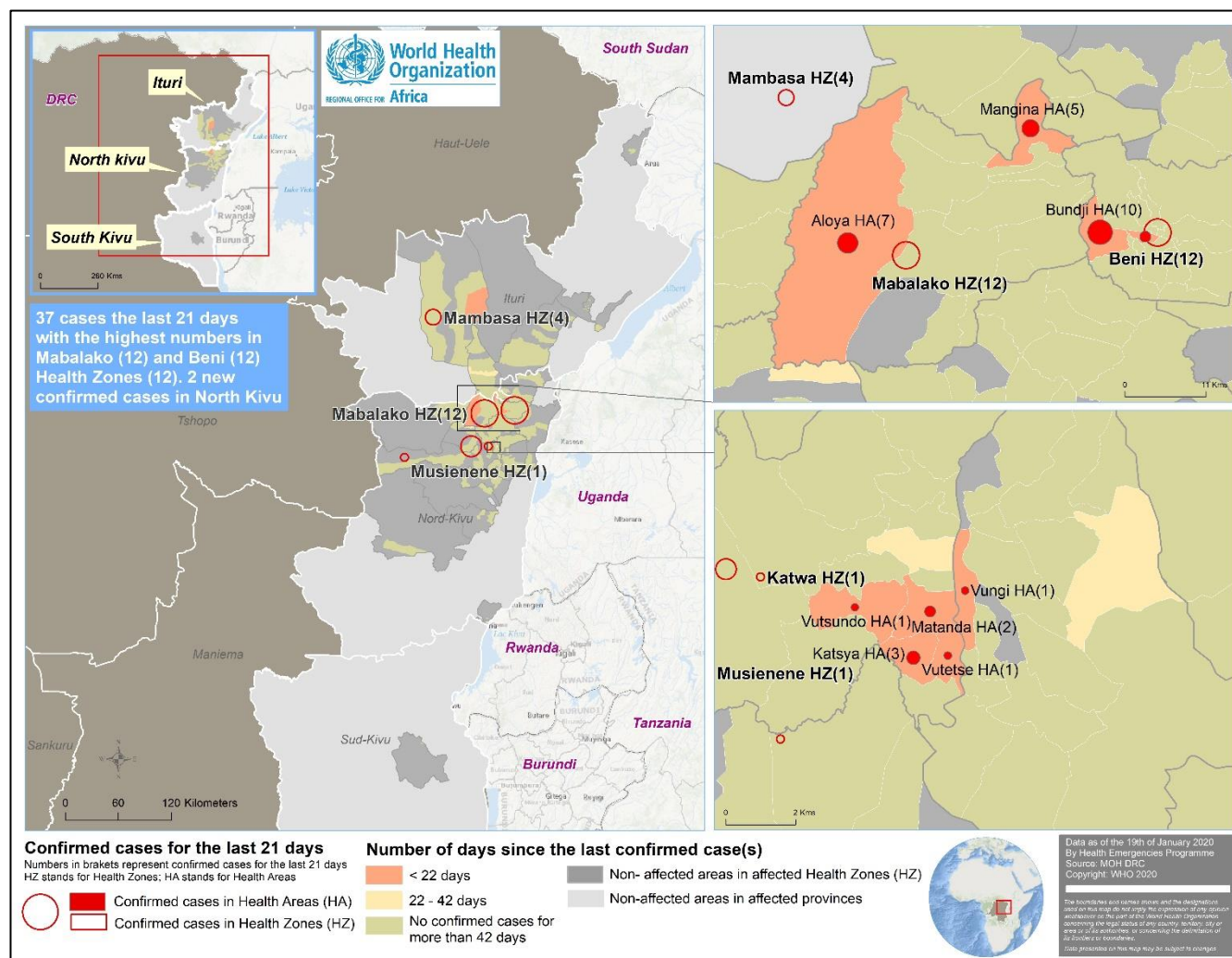
*3414 confirmed and probable cases, reported as of 19 January 2020. Excludes n=173 cases for whom onset dates not reported. Data in recent weeks are subject to delays in case confirmation and reporting, as well as ongoing data cleaning. Other health zones include: Alimbongo, Ariwara, Biena, Bunia, Goma, Kalunguta, Kayna, Komanda, Kyondo, Lolwa, Lubero, Mandima, Manguredjipa, Masereka, Mutwanga, Mwenga, Nyakunde, Nyiragongo, Oicha, Pinga, Rwampara, Tchomia, and Vuhovi.

Table 1: Ebola virus disease cases by classification and health zones in North Kivu and Ituri provinces, Democratic Republic of the Congo, as of 19 January 2020

Province	Health Zone	Health areas reporting at least one case in previous 21 days total number of health areas	Confirmed cases in the last 21 days	Cumulative cases by classification			Cumulative deaths	
				Confirmed cases	Probable cases	Total cases	Deaths among confirmed cases	Total deaths
South Kivu	Mwenga	0/18	0	6	0	6	3	3
North Kivu	Alimbongo	0/20	0	5	0	5	2	2
	Beni	2/18	12	707	9	716	454	463
	Biena	0/16	0	19	2	21	12	14
	Butembo	4/15	7	295	3	298	353	356
	Goma	0/10	0	1	0	1	1	1
	Kalunguta	0/18	0	198	19	217	71	90
	Katwa	1/18	1	653	23	676	471	494
	Kayna	0/21	0	28	0	28	8	8
	Kyondo	0/22	0	25	4	29	15	19
	Lubero	0/19	0	31	2	33	4	6
	Mabalako	2/12	12	462	18	480	333	351
	Manguredjipa	0/10	0	18	0	18	12	12
	Masereka	0/16	0	50	6	56	17	23
	Musienene	1/20	1	85	1	86	33	34
	Mutwanga	0/19	0	32	0	32	12	12
	Nyiragongo	0/10	0	3	0	3	1	1
	Oicha	0/26	0	65	0	65	30	30
	Pinga	0/18	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Vuhovi	0/12	0	103	14	117	37	51
Ituri	Ariwara	0/21	0	1	0	1	1	1
	Bunia	0/20	0	4	0	4	4	4
	Komanda	0/15	0	56	10	66	44	54
	Lolwa	0/8	0	6	0	6	1	1
	Mambasa	2/17	4	82	3	85	27	30
	Mandima	0/15	0	347	5	352	166	171
	Nyakunde	0/12	0	2	0	2	1	1
	Rwampara	0/13	0	8	0	8	3	3
	Tchomia	0/12	0	2	0	2	2	2
Total		12/471	37	3295	119	3414	2118	2237

Note: Attributions of cases notified in recent days to a health zone are subjected to changes upon in-depth investigations

Figure 2: Geographical distribution of confirmed and probable Ebola virus disease cases by health area, North Kivu and Ituri provinces, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 19 January 2020



**Data are subject to delays in case confirmation and reporting, as well as ongoing data cleaning and reclassification – trends during recent weeks should be interpreted cautiously.*

2. Actions to date

The Government and the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other national authorities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, WHO, and partners are implementing outbreak control interventions together with teams in the surrounding provinces, who are taking measures to ensure that they are response-ready.

An overview of key activities is summarized below:

Surveillance and Laboratory

- ➔ Over 246 000 contacts have been registered to date, and 2771 were under surveillance as of 19 January 2020. On average, 92% of contacts were followed daily in the last seven days in health zones with continued operations.
- ➔ An average of 5092 alerts were reported per day over the past seven days, of which 4972 (98%) were investigated within 24 hours of reporting.

Vaccines

- ➔ From 8 August 2018 to 20 January 2020, 270 138 people were vaccinated with the rVSV-ZEBOV-GP Ebola vaccine.
- ➔ Vaccination with the Ad26.ZEBOV/MVA-BN-Filo vaccine continued in two health areas near Goma, with 6317 people vaccinated since its introduction on 14 November 2019.

Case management

- ➔ There are currently 11 operational Ebola treatment centres (ETCs) and 25 Ebola transit centres located in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri.

Infection prevention and control (IPC) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- ➔ During the last week, 21 health facilities were assessed in 6 health zones (sub-coordinations of Butembo, Mangina and Biakato) using the IPC “scorecard”, which consists of 12 IPC standards: the mean IPC score was 68% (the target is 80%). Intra-hospital EVD alert system was the best performing indicator (98%), whereas sterilization (31%) remained the lowest scoring indicator. Gaps were identified, and improvement action plans were written in collaboration with IPC focal persons at the facility, IPC supervisors, and partners, where present.
- ➔ This week in the hotspot of Beni Health Zones, IPC training was conducted on the MOH standardized “IPC toolkit” of IPC focal points and hygiene committee of healthcare facilities (known as Phase 3 of the IPC toolkit dissemination). To date, approximately 2023 health workers (including IPC supervisors) have been trained on the IPC toolkit.
- ➔ Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities continue, with 16 health facilities evaluated in Beni and Mabalako health zones and 283 hand washing points were evaluated in Oicha, Mabalako and Mambasa as of 18 January 2020.

Points of Entry (PoE)

- ➔ From 13 to 19 January, 2 693 326 screenings were performed, bringing the cumulative number of screenings to over 141 million since the beginning of the outbreak. There were 215 alerts notified this week, of which 105 (49%) were validated as suspects following investigation; none was subsequently confirmed with EVD following laboratory testing. The cumulative number of EVD positive cases identified at PoEs and Points of Control (PoCs) therefore remains at 30. The average number of PoEs and PoCs reporting daily screening has remained unchanged at 105 this week.
- ➔ The International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to strengthen the capacity of frontline workers on surveillance at PoE/PoCs. The focus this week was training on investigation of alerts and contact tracing at Kasinda and Nobili close to the border with Uganda. In total, 32 frontline workers were trained.
- ➔ To improve risk awareness and the engagement of high-risk groups in the response activities, IOM together with the communication commission conducted various Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities in Mambasa, Beni and Goma Health Zones. In Mambasa Health Zones, IOM organized a four-day sensitization workshops for local leaders from communities around the PoCs of Foner Mambasa, Arua / PK3, Mabakese and Bavalakaniki where 126 people (89 men and 37 women) took part.
- ➔ To strengthen contact tracing at PoE/PoCs, IOM donated additional tablets and power banks to Mukulya and Mumbabiro PoCs in Beni and Goma respectively. In addition,, a joint visit involving IOM, WHO, National Programme for Border Hygiene (PNHF) and the contact cell of the sub-coordination of Goma and General Coordination was undertaken to assess and support the reactivation of contact tracing activity at the PoE Grande barrier.

Safe and Dignified Burials (SDB)

- ➔ As of 19 January, there have been a total of 23 050 SDB alerts notified through the Red Cross SDB database, of which 19 916 (86%) have been responded to successfully by Red Cross and Civil Protection SDB teams and community harm reduction burial teams.
- ➔ During the week ending 19 January 2020, there were 461 SDB alerts recorded in 25 health zones. Of these, 424 (92%) were responded to successfully.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_24840

