

EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE

Democratic Republic of the Congo



External Situation Report 28



REGIONAL OFFICE FOR

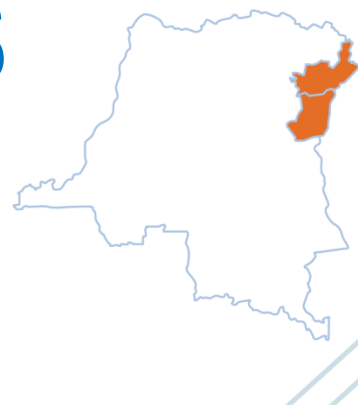
World Health
Organization

Africa

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Date of issue: 12 February 2019

Data as reported by: 10 February 2019

1. Situation update

| Cases | Deaths |
|--|---|
|  816 |  513 |

The Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak in North Kivu and Ituri provinces, Democratic Republic of the Congo, continues to prove challenging to contain as ongoing security incidents and pockets of community mistrust hamper response efforts. Following our last report on 5 February 2019, 31 additional cases have been reported, including 24 confirmed and seven probable EVD cases. The 7 additional probable cases include cases dying in November and December 2018 in Katwa Health Zone with a history consistent with EVD but without the opportunity to be tested, and reported following a retrospective re-classification of cases. Three healthcare workers were among the newly confirmed cases, bringing the cumulative number of confirmed and probable cases among healthcare workers to 68 (8% of the total number of cases), with 21 deaths.

From the beginning of the outbreak to 10 February 2019, a total of 816 EVD cases, including 755 confirmed and 61 probable cases (Table 1), were reported from 18 Health zones in the North Kivu and Ituri provinces (Figure 1). A total of 513 deaths were reported (overall case fatality ratio 63%), including 452 deaths among confirmed cases. Of confirmed and probable cases with reported gender, 58% (465/815) were female.

Thirteen of the 18 affected health zones have ongoing active transmission (Figure 1), reporting at least one confirmed case in the last 21 days (21 January to 10 February 2019). Over this period, a total of 104 confirmed cases were reported from Katwa (65), Butembo (10), Beni (7), Kyondo (4), Manguredjipa (4), Oicha (3), Vuhovi (3), Biena (2), Kalunguta (2), Mabalako (1), Kayna (1), Masereka (1), and Mutwanga (1)¹. The major urban centres of Katwa and Butembo remain notable areas where most cases were reported, with 75/104 (72%) of cases reported in the last three weeks. Trends in case incidence reflect an increase in the number of cases since the start of this year and continuation of the outbreak across a geographically widely dispersed area (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3).

The Ministry of Health (MoH), WHO and partners continue to monitor and investigate all alerts in affected areas, in other provinces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in neighbouring countries. To date, all reported alerts outside the outbreak affected areas have been investigated or laboratory tested to rule out EVD.

¹ Excludes probable cases from Katwa (7), who died in November and December 2018 and were reported during the period of 21 January to 10 February following a retrospective re-classification of cases.

Table 1: Ebola virus disease cases by classification and health zones in North Kivu and Ituri provinces, Democratic Republic of the Congo, as of 10 February 2019

| Province | Health zone | Case classification | | | Deaths | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | | Confirmed cases | Probable cases | Total cases | Deaths in confirmed cases | Total deaths |
| North Kivu | Beni | 225 | 9 | 234 | 138 | 147 |
| | Biena | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| | Butembo | 61 | 0 | 61 | 60 | 60 |
| | Kalunguta | 42 | 13 | 55 | 21 | 34 |
| | Katwa | 201 | 11 | 212 | 113 | 124 |
| | Kayna | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| | Kyondo | 14 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 10 |
| | Mabalako | 90 | 16 | 106 | 55 | 71 |
| | Manguredjipa | 5 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| | Masereka | 8 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| | Musienene | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| | Mutwanga | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| | Oicha | 30 | 0 | 30 | 7 | 7 |
| | Vuhovi | 12 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| Ituri | Komanda | 27 | 5 | 32 | 16 | 21 |
| | Mandima | 17 | 3 | 20 | 10 | 13 |
| | Nyakunde | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Tchomia | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | | 755 | 61 | 816 | 452 | 513 |

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

Figure 1: Geographical distribution of confirmed and probable Ebola virus disease cases in North Kivu and Ituri provinces, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 10 February 2019 (n=816)

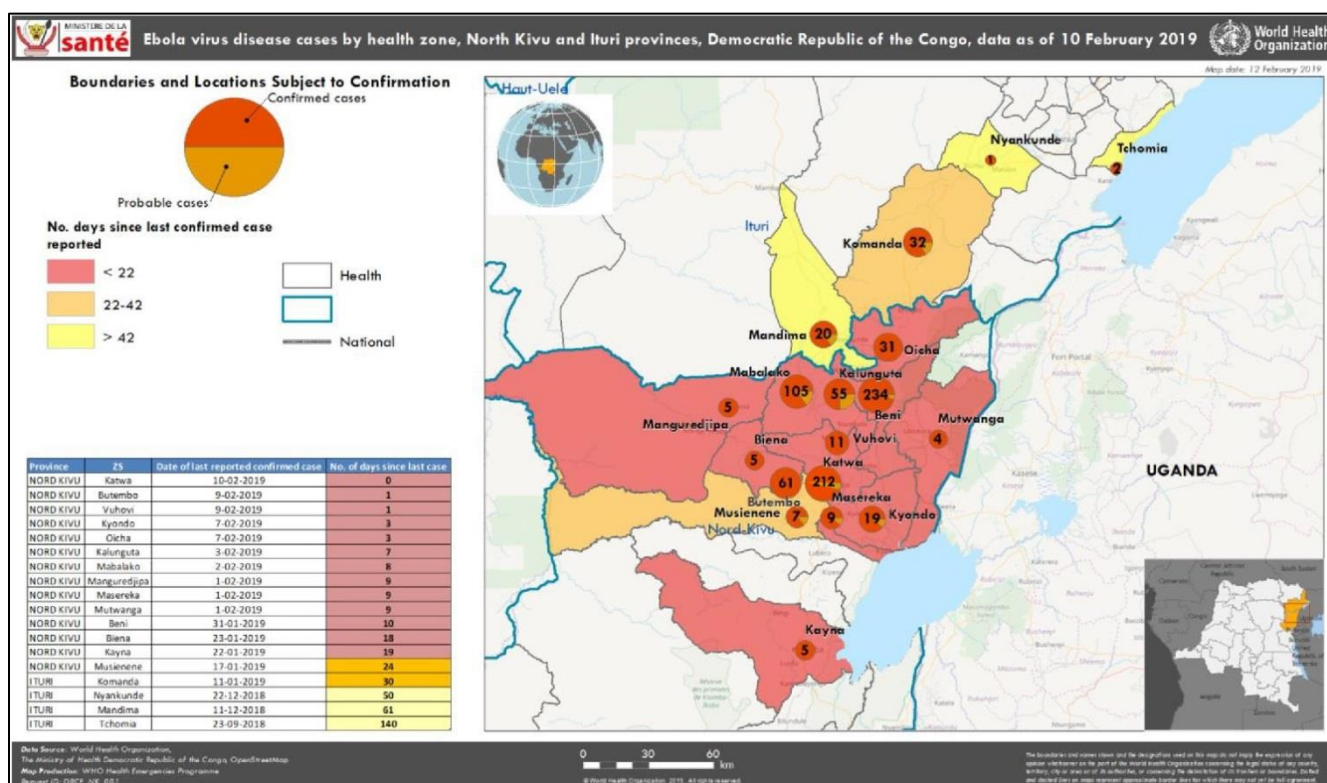


Figure 2: Geographical distribution of confirmed and probable Ebola virus disease cases in Katwa by health area, Democratic Republic of the Congo, reported from 21 January to 10 February 2019 (n=65)

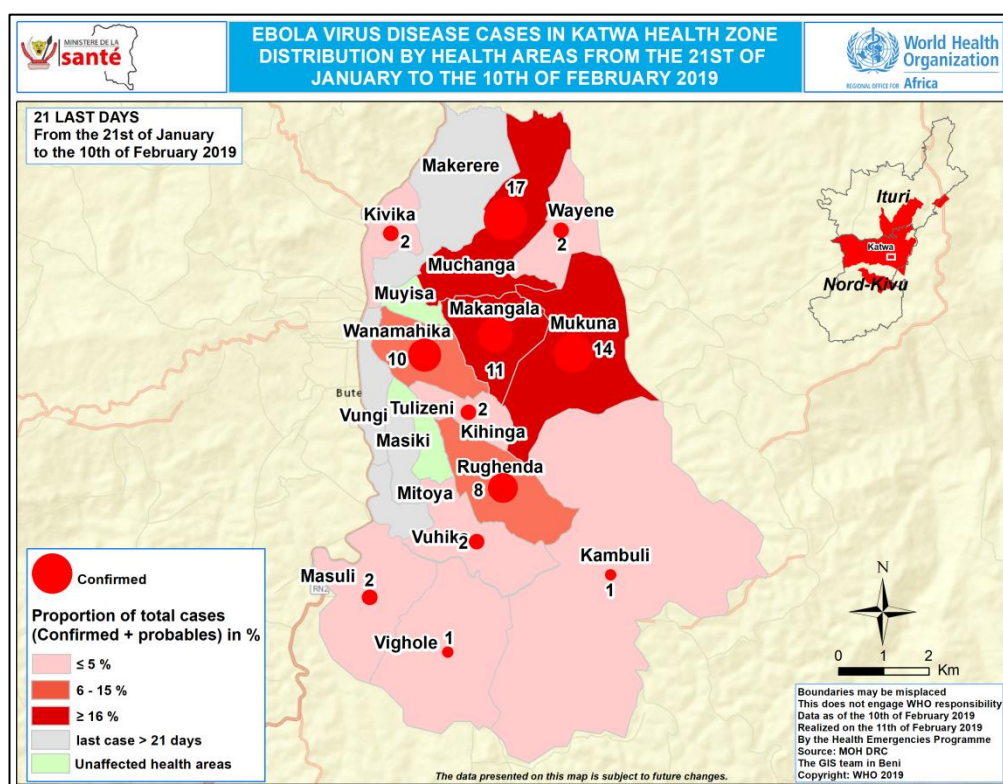
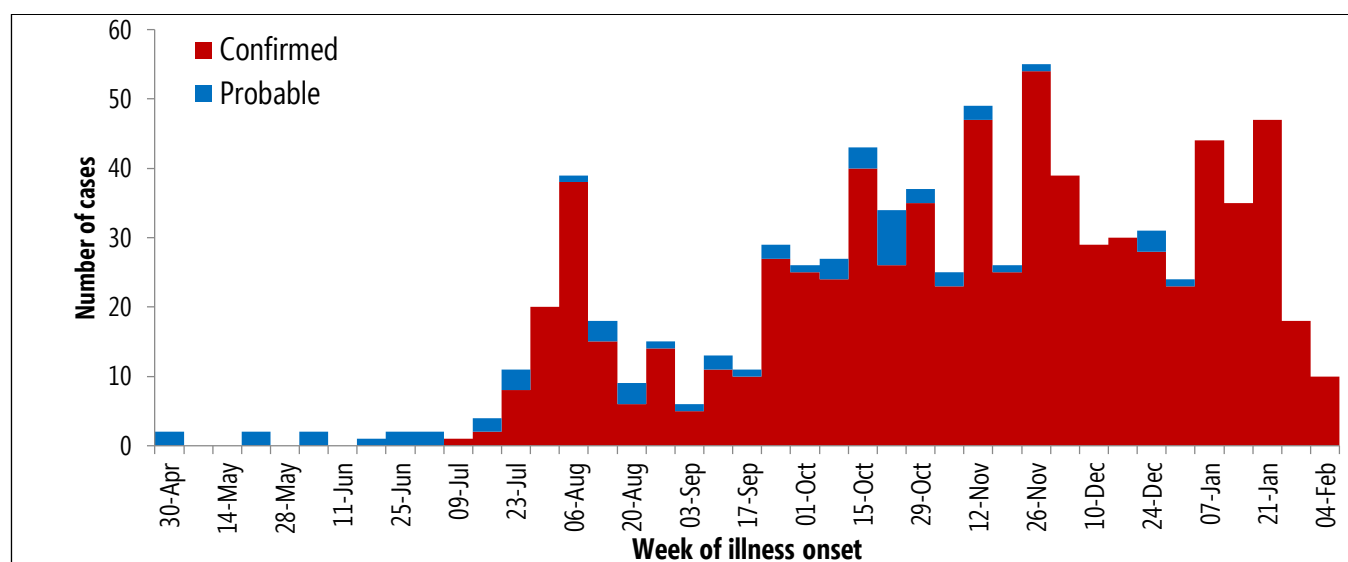


Figure 3: Confirmed and probable Ebola virus disease cases by week of illness onset, as of 10 February 2019 (n=816)*



**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 MoH and other national authorities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, WHO and partners are implementing several outbreak control interventions. Teams in the surrounding north-eastern provinces are taking measures to being response ready. Some of the latest activities are summarized below:

Surveillance and Laboratory

- ➔ There is intensified active case finding in health facilities and communities, as well as line listing and follow-up of contacts in health zones with recently reported confirmed cases and continued investigation into contacts lost to follow-up.
- ➔ Contact tracing continues to be strengthened with 50 000 contacts registered to date and 8 057 currently under surveillance, of whom between 83-87% have been followed in the past seven days. More resources are being put in place, including mobilizing local leaders, to improve the coverage of daily contact monitoring despite the challenging security situation and community non-engagement.
- ➔ WHO continues to monitor alerts from outbreak-affected areas. In the last week, an average of 587 alerts were received per day over the past seven days, of which an average of 552 (94%) were investigated. Field teams are reviewing and reinforcing active case finding across all areas to ensure new cases are detected as quickly as possible.

Case management

- ➔ On 24 November 2018, MoH announced the launch of a randomized control trial for Ebola therapeutics. This is ongoing, with all confirmed cases in ETCs receiving therapy under the compassionate use protocol, together with supportive care.
- ➔ As of 10 February 2018, 168 patients were admitted to Ebola transit (TC) and treatment centres (ETC). Out of nine TC and ETCs, bed occupancy is highest in Komanda ETC (81%).

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

- ➔ A National IPC Task Force was formed to provide strategic technical guidance, coordinate, and oversee the various partners and health zone IPC commissions. The IPC Task Force is led by the MoH and co-chaired by WHO.
- ➔ A revised IPC strategy with an operational work plan is being developed for the February to May 2019 period. The strategy and work plan are intended to guide the national coordination activities of the IPC Task Force, and the implementation of activities by the IPC commissions and partners at the subnational level.
- ➔ Extensive IPC activities are ongoing throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which include but are not limited to: decontamination of households and health facilities with confirmed cases; briefings and training of healthcare providers, including those working in private healthcare facilities and tradi-modern facilities. The distribution of IPC kits, which include consumable items such as personal protective equipment, is ongoing in healthcare facilities.

- ➔ The Mabuku health centre's triage area in the Kalunguta Health Zone has been vandalized and a decontamination team was assaulted in Muchanga (Katwa Health Zone).
- ➔ Awareness sessions on handwashing were carried out in Nziapanda (75 km West of Butembo).

Points of Entry (PoE)

- ➔ As of 10 February 2019, 34 294 608 traveller screenings were carried out at 72 out of 80 Points of Entry (PoEs) and Points of Control (PoCs) in EVD affected areas and their surroundings. Of these screenings, 281 alerts were notified, of which 150 were validated as suspect cases and five tested positive for Ebola virus following laboratory confirmation.
- ➔ During this reporting period, 34 alerts were notified, of which 20 were validated as suspect cases and none were confirmed as Ebola case. On 10 February, 204 612 screenings were carried out, resulting in 2 alerts: one was invalidated at Goma airport and the other one escaped from the Mukulya PoC.
- ➔ With regards to contact tracing at the PoEs, the list of the contacts of the Ebola virus positive community death in Bulongo (35 Km of the Kasindi PoE border with Uganda) was shared with the Kasindi PoE to facilitate the monitoring of their movement across the border and better organize their follow up at their destination points.
- ➔ Supervision missions were carried out at the PoEs/PoCs in Beni, Butembo, Goma, Bunia and Tshopo in the last week to monitor whether PoE services are provided according to the SOPs, and ensure the quality of service.
- ➔ IOM sensitized representatives of the drivers' association (Association des Conducteurs du Congo, ACCO) in Beni and Butembo about EVD and explored strategies to support and improve traveller screening. It was agreed that handwashing facilities will be placed in key parking areas and travellers will be screened prior to departure and provided with a "travellers card" to reduce waiting times at PoCs.
- ➔ Availability of clean water continues to disrupt handwashing activities in Bunia and Komanda. The Makeke PoC structure was affected by heavy rains, and needs to be repaired. Two subsequent attacks at Mutsanga PoC in Butembo involving looting and injury to military personnel in the vicinity of the PoC were reported.
- ➔ The capacity of surveillance teams to investigate alerts during the night is limited and this is a major

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