

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	lag
AFRICA	Congo (DRC)	Outbreak of Ebola virus	Update	RED
		Cholera	Update	Yellow
		Yellow fever	Update	Yellow
	Algeria	Cholera cases	New	Yellow
	Namibia	Hepatitis E outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Nigeria	Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Nlger	Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Somalia	Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow
	Tanzania	Cholera outbreak	Update	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
ASIA & PACIFIC	Papua New Guinea	Polio cases	New	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
AMERICAS	United States	Legionnaires' disease	New	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
MIDDLE EAST	Saudi Arabia	MERS-CoV	Update	Yellow
	Jordan	Bottled drinking water	New	Yellow

Continent	Country	Disease	New vs Update	Flag
EUROPE	Italy; Greece; Hungary; Romania	West Nile virus	New	Yellow
	Ireland	Increase in E. coli cases	New	Yellow
	Turkey	Anthrax	New	Yellow

Congo (DRC): Outbreak of Ebola virus in North Kivu and Ituri provinces

A new outbreak of Ebola virus was declared on 1 August, **over 115** confirmed or suspected cases **and more than 70 people have died**, including more than ten among healthcare workers. Cases were reported in Mangina, an area in the Mabalako health zone of North Kivu province. This is the epicentre of the outbreak, and most cases have been reported there

Defer non-essential travel to affected areas until outbreak control measures have been definitively established.

Ebola is spread by contact with the blood or other bodily fluids (including vomit and diarrhoea) of infected or dead people. Healthcare workers, household members and people participating in traditional funeral practices (touching the body) are at high risk

Two provinces in the DRC are currently reporting infections:

- North Kivu (where cases have occurred in several health zones)
- Ituri (cases in the Mandima health zone)

North Kivu and Ituri are among the most populated provinces in the DRC, and are active conflict zones. Insecurity can hamper disease response initiatives. Over a million internally displaced people live in the affected area, which borders Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda. Many people cross these international borders frequently.

Mobile laboratories have been established in the affected areas of the DRC. Treatment centres have been set up in Mangina and Beni and one is planned for Mandima. Several experimental treatments have been approved, and the patients who have been treated with them are improving. Contact tracing has been implemented. Vaccination campaigns have been implemented. Healthcare workers, contacts of confirmed cases and their contacts are being offered Ebola vaccine in some of the affected health zones (Oicha, Mabalako and Beni in North Kivu province, Mandima in Ituri province.) More than 2,900 people have been vaccinated so far.

A WHO preparedness team identified 14 provinces in the DRC to prioritise for preparedness efforts in case the outbreaks spread. (Priority 1: Sud Kivu, Ituri, Maniema, Tshopo; priority 2: Haut-Uele, Mongala, Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi; priority 3: Sankuru, Kasai, Kasai Central, Kasai Oriental, Bandundu, Lomani.)

Italy /Greece /Hungary /Romania - West Nile virus

The Most affected countries include Italy, Greece, Hungary and Romania

Italy - Since June, more than 250 cases have been confirmed in the country with at least six fatalities. Cases have been reported from Emilia-Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lombardy, Piedmont, Sardinia and Veneto regions.

Greece - Over 100 cases have been confirmed with at least 11 fatalities since the first case was reported in late May. Western Attica has reported the highest number of cases. For the first time, a new area has also recorded cases.

Hungary - At least 58 cases have been reported.

Romania - More than 55 cases with at least six fatalities. The highest number of cases has been reported from Dolj, Iasi and Bucharest counties. Two new areas reported cases for the first time in the country

Cases of WNV occur every year between June and November across many European countries. It is spread by mosquito bites.

Approximately 1 in 150 people with WNV may develop a serious, possibly fatal, infection

Algeria (DRC): Cholera Outbreak

More than **145** suspected cases of cholera have been reported, of which at least **49** have been confirmed. The affected provinces are Algiers, Blida, Bouira, **Medea** and Tipaza, although there are also suspected cases in **Ain Defla** province. Investigations are ongoing to find the cause of the outbreak.

Cholera is uncommon in the country and usually spreads via contaminated food and water

Congo: Yellow fever cases

Over 70 cases, suspected to be yellow fever, have been reported in southern part of the country including Lumumba, Mongo-Pokou, Mvou-Mvou, Ngoyo and Tsama-Dzassi

It is a potentially severe viral illness, spread via mosquito bites. Prevention is through vaccination and avoidance of mosquito bites. Travellers to risk areas are recommended to get vaccinated at least ten days prior to arrival. Proof of yellow fever vaccination is required from some travellers in order to enter Congo, and for onward travel.

Congo (DRC): Cholera outbreak

Since the beginning of 2018, over 16,000 cases have been reported including at least 538 deaths. Provinces reporting high number of cases include: Kasai Oriental, Sankuru, South Kivu and Tanganyika.

In mid-July, the World Health Organization reported that the number of cases is increasing in Kinshasa province including the islands of Gombe and Nsele. These lie on the outskirts of Kinshasa city

Cholera spreads via contaminated food and water

Namibia: Hepatitis E outbreak in Windhoek

Since September 2017, more than 2,400 cases, including at least 20 fatalities, have been reported from various settlements in the capital city Windhoek, including Hakana-hana, Havana, Goreangab, Green-well, Matongo and Ombili. A few cases have also been reported in the regions of Omusati, Erongo, Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto, Oshana and Ohangwena.

The disease is spread by contaminated food and water. Health authorities have been responding by improving water and sanitation facilities in the capital.

Nigeria: Cholera outbreak

Since the beginning of the year more than 21,900 cases, including over 350 deaths have been reported from 18 states. The majority of cases have been reported from Zamfara, Katsina and Sokoto states. Since late May, there has been an overall decline in the epidemic across the country, although a number of states continue to report ongoing activity.

Half of all cases are in children under 5 years old. Authorities are responding by improving water supplies and sanitation, setting up treatment facilities, and educating the public on preventive measures. A large oral cholera vaccination campaign is underway.

Cholera spreads via contaminated food and water.

Somalia: Cholera outbreak

Over 6,100 cases of cholera including at least 41 deaths have been reported since December 2017.

Due to lack of safe drinking water and uncontrolled movement of people, the outbreak, which began in the Beletweyne district of the Hiran region, has spread across 14 districts in the Banadir region. The Banadir region is highly populated and includes the capital city of Mogadishu. Cases have also been reported in the regions of Hiran, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle.

The World Health Organization noted a downward trend in new cases over the five weeks spanning late July through August.

Cholera is endemic in Somalia and spreads via contaminated food and water.

Tanzania: Cholera outbreak continues

More than 3,500 cases with at least 65 deaths have been recorded. The regions of Arusha, Rukwa and Songwe are affected. Zanzibar island has not had any cases in 2018.

This outbreak showed a sharp increase in mid-April and May, exacerbated by heavy seasonal rains.

By early August, authorities stated the situation was improving with "weekly incidence steadily declining."

Cholera spreads via contaminated food and water.

United States: Legionnaires Disease

At least five people have been confirmed with Legionnaires' disease in New Hampshire. They were likely infected at the end of July or early August, and investigations point to a possible source in the area of Ashworth Avenue, between Island Path and H Street in Hampton. Authorities are looking for any additional cases and testing for the source of infection

Niger: Cholera outbreak near Nigerian border

more than 2013 suspected cholera cases have been reported in the Maradi region. The affected area borders Nigeria, and is close to the Jibiya area of Katsina state (Nigeria). Nigeria has been experiencing an ongoing cholera outbreak.

The outbreak appeared to be declining in early August, but **the World Health Organization has since said outbreak was "rapidly increasing,"** with case numbers nearly doubling in a little over two weeks.

The government has established free treatment at local health centers in the affected district

Cholera spreads via contaminated food and water.

Papua New Guinea: Polio cases in 2018

A child in Lae, Morobe province who developed paralysis in April has been diagnosed with circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1). A second case was announced in August, in someone in Morobe who developed paralysis in June. The virus was also detected in two healthy children of the same community. In early August, authorities announced that another child had this strain of polio.

Polio is a contagious viral illness that causes paralysis and death. The infection is spread through ingestion of contaminated food or water, or directly from an infected person

An immunisation campaign was conducted in Morobe, Madang and Eastern Highlands provinces. The second round of vaccination in these provinces will be conducted from 20 August until 2 September 2018. In addition, a first round of vaccination will commence on 27 August till 9 September in Enga, Chimbu, Southern Highlands, Western Highlands, Jiwaka and Hela provinces. A nationwide vaccination campaign is planned for September and October

Saudi Arabia: MERS-CoV

Saudi Arabia has recorded over 1,850 human cases since 2012, of which at least 710 have been fatal. Several hospital-based outbreaks have occurred

The virus is present in camels and can be transmitted to people who have direct contact or consume raw camel products. also can be transmitted from one person to another, this has generally occurred between close contacts in households, and in healthcare facilities.

New cases of MERS-CoV are reported almost every week - in people who have contact with camels, some who have had exposure to household contacts with MERS-CoV, occasionally in healthcare workers, and for some no risk factor has been identified. Almost all regions have reported cases. Some people who have tested positive for the virus have no symptoms

Ireland: Increase in E. coli cases

Around 800 cases have been reported this year, as compared to around 550 cases in the same period last year.

Cases of *E. coli* continue to be reported. Health officials consider hot weather as the probable reason for the increase in infections. *E. coli* spreads through contaminated food, as well as from one person to another

No specific food item or food outlet has been identified as the source. Investigations are ongoing. Health authorities suspect that the increased temperatures may be contributing to increased bacterial activity. They have issued a health advisory urging people to take necessary precautions to prevent infection.

Jordan: Bottled drinking water caution

The United States (US) Embassy has cautioned its citizens in Jordan to avoid drinking “Nestle Small Size” labeled bottled water until it can confirm it is safe. Tests conducted on water samples have detected microbiological contamination in lots that were bottled in July 2018. There are no reports on illness due to consumption of this water.

ANTHRAX: TURKEY

Turkish Health Minister Fahretin Kocja reported that 48 people from the Silivri Istanbul district, which have been found to have been in contact with anthrax animals in this area, have been summoned for hospital examination and research,

At the same time, designated livestock are being quarantined in the quarters of Balaban and Sandjaktepe in Silivri, because of suspicion of anthrax-infected animals, according to NTV. A total of 3500 animals in both neighborhoods will be vaccinated.