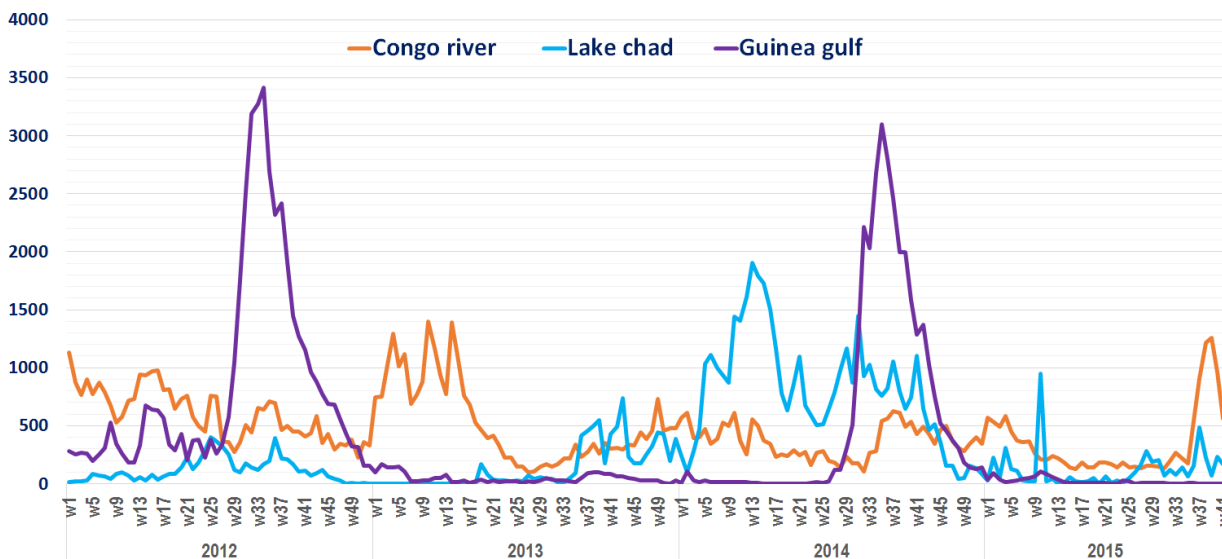


Country Name	Cases in 2015																Trends on CFR 2015			Onset week, 2014	Total 2015			Cases in 2014	
	w1-10	w11-20	w21-30	w31	w32	w33	w34	w35	w36	w37	w38	w39	w40	w41	w42	w43	W41	W42	W43		Cases	Deaths	CFR	Week1-43	Total
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		-	-	0.0%	-	-
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		-	-	0.0%	-	-
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		-	-	0.0%	-	-
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		-	-	0.0%	-	-
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		-	-	0.0%	-	-
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		-	-	0.0%	-	-
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		-	-	0.0%	2	2
Guinea Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		-	-	0.0%	18	18
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		-	-	0.0%	138	153
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		-	-	0.0%	60	60
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		-	-	0.0%	550	874
Togo	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Week 1	50	2	4.0%	214	329
Niger	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Week 1	51	4	7.8%	1,659	2,059
Cote d'Ivoire	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Week 1	126	2	1.6%	71	248
Cameroon	2	0	10	1	0	4	3	3	2	0	1	17	11	7	5	10	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	Week 8	76	5	6.6%	2,784	3,355
Ghana	358	230	68	9	0	0	0	8	6	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Week 1	687	10	1.5%	26,438	28,944
DR Congo	4194	1751	1547	132	197	270	221	173	540	910	1219	1259	965	559	NA	NA	1.1%	NA	NA	Week 1	13,937	219	1.6%	15,952	19,305
Nigeria	1828	237	1075	71	118	73	137	59	155	482	223	56	223	162	121	36	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	Week 1	5,056	184	3.6%	35,341	35,996
Lake Chad River Basin*	1,881	237	1,085	72	118	77	140	62	157	482	224	73	234	169	126	46					5,183	193	3.7%	39,922	41,563
Congo River Basin*	4,194	1,751	1,547	132	197	270	221	173	540	910	1,219	1,259	965	559	-	-					13,937	219	1.6%	15,952	19,305
Guinea Gulf Basin*	534	230	68	9	-	-	-	8	6	2	2	1	1	-	-	2					863	14	1.6%	27,353	30,475
WCAR	6,609	2,218	2,700	213	315	347	361	243	703	1,394	1,445	1,333	1,200	728	126	48					19,983	426	2.1%	83,227	91,343

Trends in cholera cases in West and Central Africa by basin since 2012



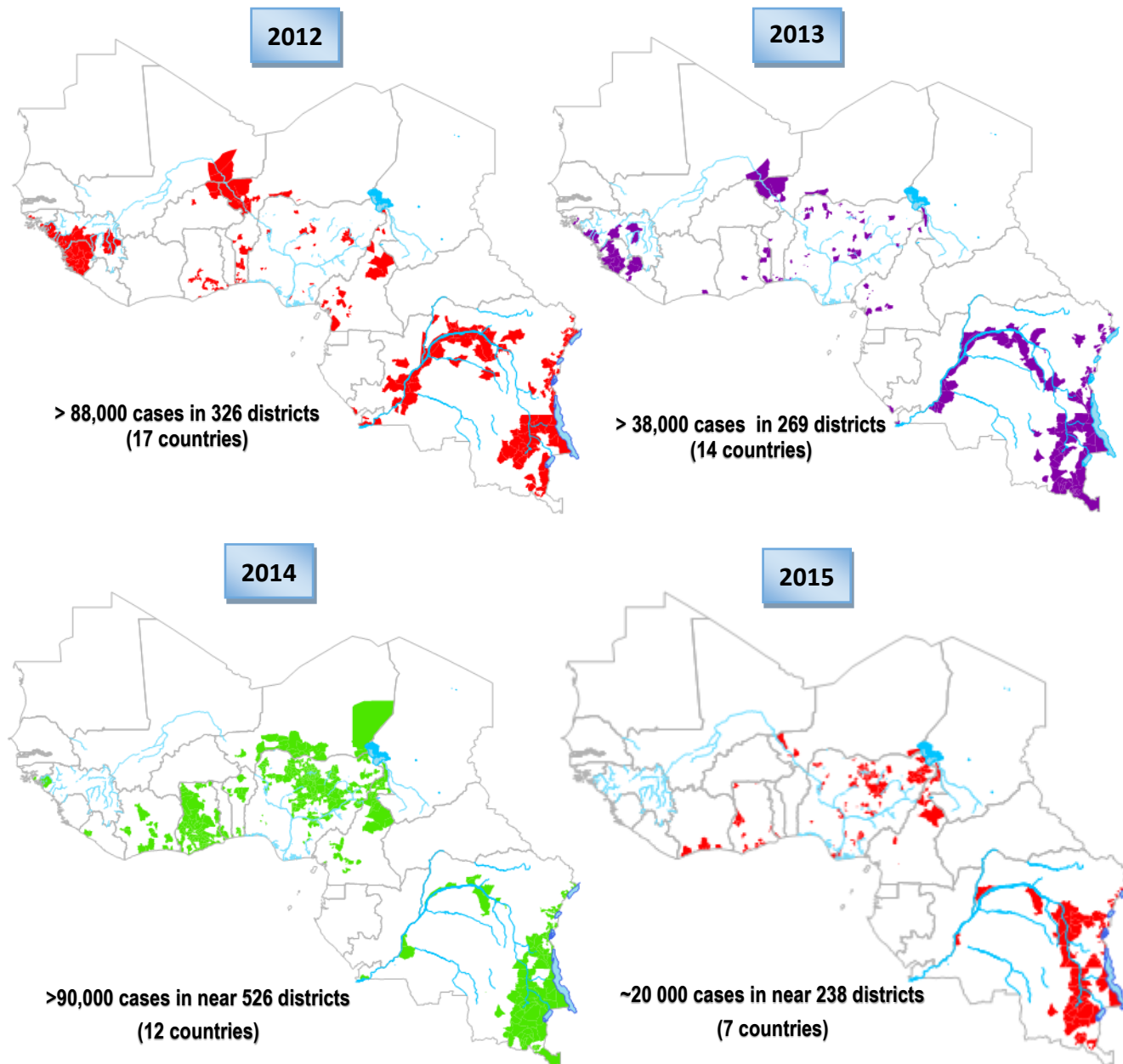
COMMENTS

Avec environ 20,000 cas, l'année 2015 se caractérise par une baisse substantielle du choléra par rapport à la même période l'année dernière (75% de réduction). Durant ces dernières semaines, la transmission demeure active dans 4 pays de la région. La situation en RDC reste préoccupante avec plus de 70% de cas de la région et une épidémie en cours dans la province du Manièma. Les données complètes des semaines 42 et 43 ne sont pas encore disponibles. Toutefois, 48 cas de choléra et 3 décès ont été rapportés à la semaine 43 dans une prison de la ville de Kisangani.

With approximately 20,000 cases, year 2015 is characterized by a substantial decrease in cholera cases compared to the same period last year (75% decline). In recent weeks, the transmission remains active in four countries of the region. The situation in DRC remains alarming with the highest burden of cholera in the region (70% of cases) and an ongoing epidemic in the Maniema province. Comprehensive data for weeks 42 and 43 are not yet available. However, 48 cholera cases including 3 deaths were reported during week 43 in a prison in the city of Kisangani.

Sources: Country sitreps, WHO reports, UNICEF CO reports and sitreps, West and Central Africa Cholera Platform. (data is retrospectively updated when new information comes in)

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AREAS AFFECTED BY CHOLERA IN THE WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION – DATA SINCE 2012



Mass vaccination with a two-dose oral cholera vaccine in a long-standing refugee camp, Thailand.

Phares CR, Date K, Travers P, Déglise C, Wongjindanon N, Ortega L, Bhuket PR.

BACKGROUND:

During 2005-2012, surveillance in Maela refugee camp, Thailand, identified four cholera outbreaks, with rates up to 10.7 cases per 1000 refugees. In 2013, the Thailand Ministry of Public Health sponsored a two-dose oral cholera vaccine (OCV) campaign for the approximately 46,000 refugees living in Maela.

METHODS:

We enumerated the target population (refugees living in Maela who are ≥ 1 year old and not pregnant) in a census three months before the campaign and issued barcoded OCV cards to each individual. We conducted the campaign using a fixed-post strategy during two eight-day rounds plus one two-day round for persons who had missed their second dose and recorded vaccine status for each individual. To identify factors associated with no vaccination (versus at least one dose) and those associated with adverse events following immunization (AEFI), we used separate marginal log-binomial regression models with robust variance estimates to account for household clustering.

RESULTS:

A total of 63,057 OCV doses were administered to a target population of 43,485 refugees. An estimated 35,399 (81%) refugees received at least one dose and 27,658 (64%) received two doses. A total of 993 additional doses (1.5%) were wasted including 297 that were spat out. Only 0.05% of refugees, mostly children, could not be vaccinated due to repeated spitting. Characteristics associated with no vaccination (versus at least one dose) included age ≥ 15 years (versus 1-14 years), Karen ethnicity (versus any other ethnicity) and, only among adults 15-64 years old, male sex. Passive surveillance identified 84 refugees who experienced 108 AEFI including three serious but coincidental events. The most frequent AEFI were nausea (49%), dizziness (38%), and fever (30%). Overall, AEFI were more prevalent among young children and older adults.

CONCLUSIONS:

Our results suggest that mass vaccination in refugee camps with a two-dose OCV is readily achievable and AEFI are few.

Vaccine. 2015 Nov 5. pii: S0264-410X(15)01568-6. doi: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2015.10.112

WHO weekly epidemiological record for 2015 is available at:
<http://www.who.int/wer/2015/wer9040.pdf?ua=1>