



Au **11 janvier 2015**, la région de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre a enregistré environ **1 636 cas et 33 décès** de choléra (**Let=2%**) dans 6 pays. On observe :

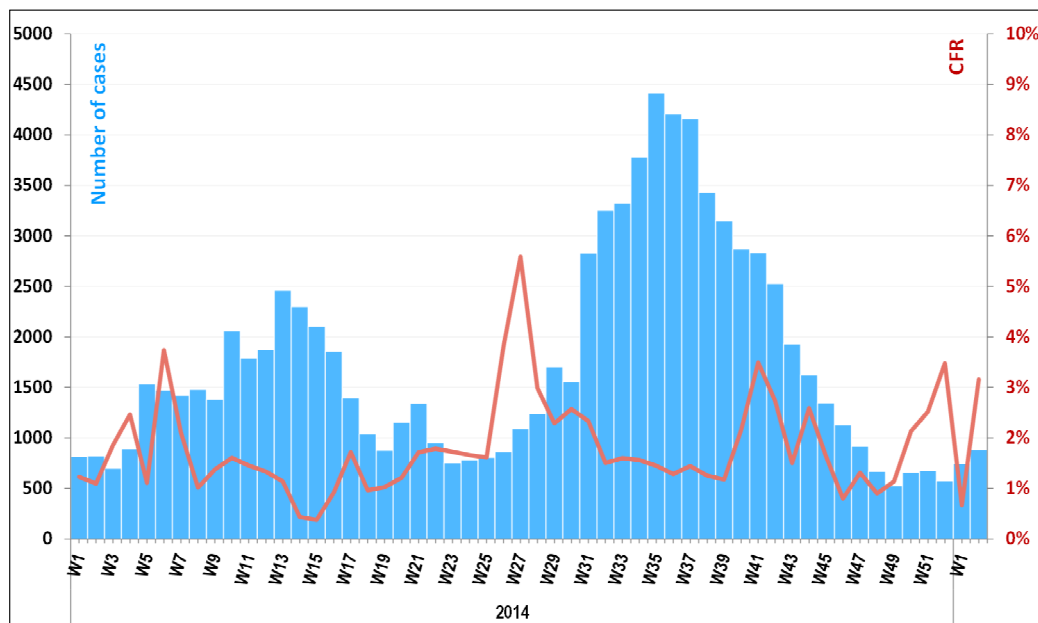
- une **létalité élevée sur le littoral** (River State) **au Nigeria** supérieure à 11% ;
- un **risque de dispersion** de l'épidémie nigériane sur le **littoral Camerounais** (Douala) ;
- une extension de l'épidémie dans 3 districts du littoral en Côte d'Ivoire affectant les communautés de pêcheurs (migrants) et un **risque de dispersion vers le littoral libérien et sierra-léonais**.

As of **11th January 2015**, **1 636 cases** and **33 deaths** of cholera have been registered in the West and Central Africa region (**CFR=2%**) in 6 countries.

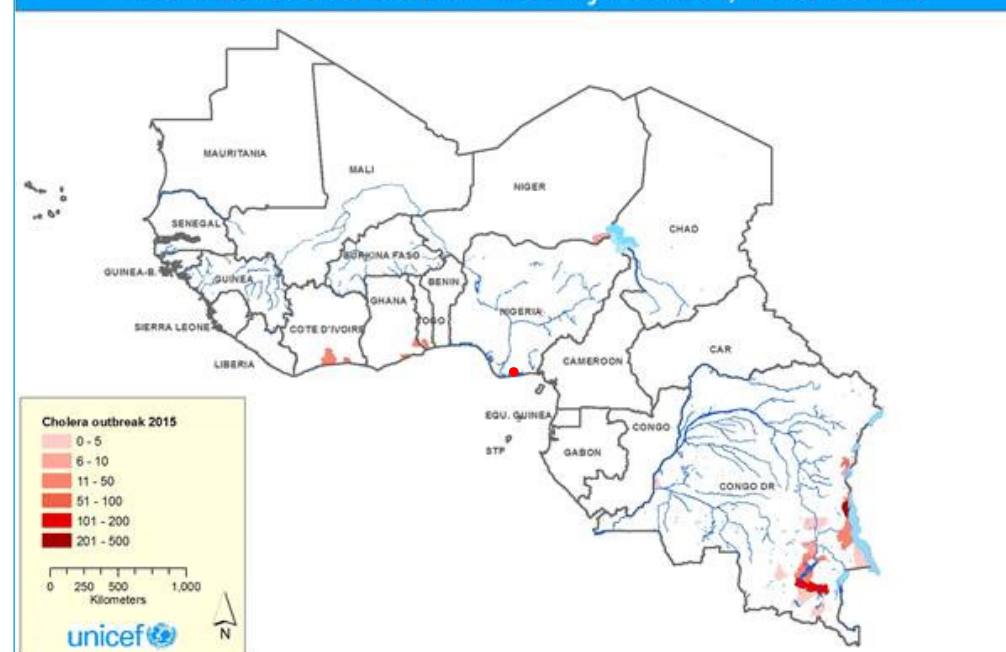
- The **case fatality ratio is high along the coast in Nigeria** (River State), greater than 11% ;
- **Risk of dispersion** of the Nigerian outbreak on the **coast of Cameroon** (Douala) ;
- Extension of the epidemic in three coastal districts in Ivory Coast affecting fishermen communities (migrants) and a **risk of spreading to the coast of Liberia and Sierra Leone**.

Country Name	Cases in 2015		Total 2015			Cases in 2014	
	w1	w2	Cases	Deaths	CFR	Week1- 3	Total
Guinea	0	0	-	-	0,0%	-	2
Guinea Bissau	0	0	-	-	0,0%	3	18
Cote d'Ivoire	18	48	66	-	0,0%	-	248
Chad	0	0	-	-	0,0%	-	14
Togo	41	7	48	2	4,2%	-	329
Liberia	0	0	-	-	0,0%	11	60
Benin	0	0	-	-	0,0%	23	874
Niger	6	0	6	-	0,0%	9	2 059
Ghana	111	154	265	-	0,0%	100	28 944
Cameroon	0	0	-	-	0,0%	2	3 355
DR Congo	565	505	1 070	11	1,0%	1 576	19 305
Nigeria	8	173	181	20	11,0%	611	35 996
Lake Chad River Basin*	14	173	187	20	10,7%	622	41 424
Congo River Basin*	565	505	1 070	11	1,0%	1 576	19 305
Guinea Gulf Basin*	170	209	379	2	0,5%	137	30 475
WCAR	749	887	1 636	33	2,0%	2 335	91 204

Cholera cases trend in WCA, 2014 and 2015 (week 2)



Cholera cases distribution by district, WCA 2015



COMMENTS

Alerte Cote d'Ivoire : Cholera et déplacement de pêcheurs le long de la cote

Entre début octobre 2014 et le 20 janvier 2015, 327 cas dont 19 décès de cholera ont été enregistrés en Côte d'Ivoire (Let: 5,8%).

L'épidémie a initialement frappé l'île de Boulay et le quartier Vridi (pêcheurs ghanéens) à Abidjan. Aujourd'hui, on observe une extension de l'épidémie hors d'Abidjan dans 3 districts. 3 sur 4 des districts touchés se situent sur le littoral dans des communautés de pêcheurs (ghanéens et Ivoiriens).

La sensibilisation des groupements de pêcheurs migrants et le suivi de leur déplacement le long de la cote permettrait de diminuer le risque de dispersion de la maladie vers le littoral Libérien et Sierra-Léonais.

Ivory Coast: Cholera and fishermen movement along the coast

Between early October 2014 and 20th January 2015, 327 cases including 19 deaths of cholera have been recorded in Ivory Coast (CFR: 5.8%).

The outbreak has first struck the Boulay island and Vridi city section (Ghanaian fishermen) in Abidjan. Today, there is an extension of the epidemic outside Abidjan in 3 districts. 3 out of 4 affected districts are located on the coast where fishing communities live (Ghana and Ivory Coast).

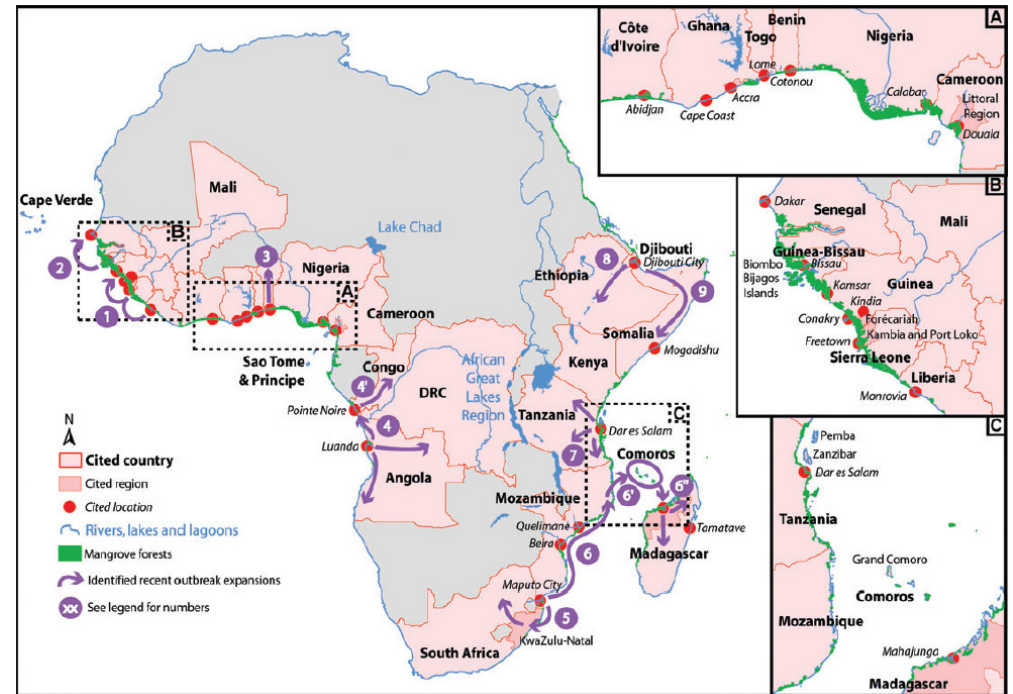
Raising awareness of migrant fishermen and monitoring their movement along the coast could reduce the risk of spread of the disease to the Liberian and Sierra Leonean coast.

Cameroun / Nigeria : vers une épidémie sur le littoral?

Pendant la semaine 2, 171 cas dont 20 décès de cholera (Let=11.6%) ont été enregistrés dans l'Etat River près de port Harcourt (Lga Andoni). En parallèle, à la semaine 52, 2 cas ont été notifiés dans la région du littoral au Cameroun (Logbaba district). En 2011, la région du littoral avait enregistré plus de 5 400 cas avec une augmentation à partir de février et un pic atteint pendant la saison des pluies (Septembre – Octobre).

Cameroun / Nigeria: towards an outbreak on the coast?

During week 2, 171 cases with 20 deaths (CFR=11.6%) have been recorded in River State nearby Port Harcourt (Andoni Lga). In the meantime, 2 cases were recorded during week 52 in the littoral region of Cameroun (Logbaba district). In 2011, the littoral region in Cameroon has recorded more than 5 400 cases with a number of case increasing from early February and reaching a peak during the rainy season (September – October).



Reboudet S. et al, Cholera in coastal Africa, JID, 2013:208 (Suppl 1)

Information on the Global Task Force for Cholera Control (GTFCC)

http://www.who.int/cholera/task_force/en

GTFCC Vision

GTFCC members share a vision that collective action can stop and end cholera deaths. The purpose of the GTFCC is to support increased implementation of evidence-based strategies to control cholera.

GTFCC Objectives

- To support the design and implementation of global strategies to contribute to capacity development for cholera prevention and control globally.
- To provide a forum for technical exchange, coordination, and cooperation on cholera-related activities to strengthen countries' capacity to prevent and control cholera, especially those related to implementation of proven effective strategies and monitoring of progress, dissemination and implementation of technical guidelines, operational manuals, etc.
- To support the development of a research agenda with special emphasis on evaluating innovative approaches to cholera prevention and control in affected countries.
- To increase the visibility of cholera as an important global public health problem through integration and dissemination of information about cholera prevention and control, and

<http://www.unicef.org/cholera>

Source: Ministries of Health, WHO situation of outbreaks in Western AFRICA, UNICEF CO reports and sitreps and West and Central Africa Cholera Platform.