

Vol. 44 No. 31 **Key facts**

WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT A publication of the Epidemiology Unit Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine 231, de Saram Place, Colombo 01000, Sri Lanka Tele: + 94 11 2695112, Fax: +94 11 2696583, E mail: epidunit@sltnet.lk Epidemiologist: +94 11 2681548, E mail: chepid@sltnet.lk Web: http://www.epid.gov.lk

29th- 04th August 2017 Melioidosis ported recently. The first published report of melioidosis in Sri Lanka (and the Indian subcon-Melioidosis is an infectious disease caused tinent) was in 1927 in a European tea broker by a bacterium, Burkholderia pseudomalresident in Sri Lanka, only sixteen years after the disease was initially described Whitmore.

During the past few years the number of laboratory confirmed melioidosis cases has increased and cases have been reported in wide geographical area in Sri Lanka.

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in the soil, rice paddies, and stagnant waters of the area. People acquire the disease by inhaling dust contaminated by the bacteria and when the contaminated soil comes in contact with abraded (scraped) area of the skin. Infection most commonly occurs during the rainy season.

Symptoms

Melioidosis symptoms most commonly stem from lung disease where the infection can form a cavity of pus (abscess). The effects can range from mild bronchitis to severe pneumonia. As a result, patients also may experience fever, headache, loss of appetite, cough, chest pain, and general muscle soreness.

The effects can also be localized to infection on the skin (cellulitis) with associated fever and muscle aches. It can spread from the skin through the blood to become a chronic form of

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Melioidosis infection commonly involves the lungs. Melioidosis is diagnosed with the help of blood, urine, sputum, or skin-lesion testing. Melioidosis is treated with antibiotics. The overall mortality rate is 40%. The bacterium that causes the disease is found

Introduction

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Melioidosis, also called Whitmore's Disease, is an infectious disease caused by a bacterium called Burkholderia pseudomallei (previously known as Pseudomonas pseudomallei-Gramnegative, oxidase positive bacillus). The bacteria are found in contaminated water and soil and spread to humans and animals through direct contact with the contaminated source. The bacteria are also of some concern as a potential agent for biological warfare and biological terrorism. Melioidosis is similar to glanders disease, which is passed to humans from infected domestic animals.

Melioidosis is most frequently reported in Southeast Asia and Northern Australia. It also occurs in South Pacific, Africa, India, and the Middle East. Although Sri Lanka is not considered as a country where melioidosis is endemic, an increasing number of cases have been re-

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melioidosis affecting the heart, brain, liver, kidneys, joints, and eyes.

People with Diabetes mellitus, renal disease, liver disease or alcoholism are most likely to get the severe form of the infection. Melioidosis can be spread from person to person as well.



Diagnosis

A diagnosis of B. pseudomallei infection requires both clinical suspicion and supporting laboratory evidence. The variety of clinical manifestations of infection makes melioidosis difficult to diagnose clinically. The definitive diagnosis depends on the isolation and identification of B. pseudomallei from clinical specimens. (blood, urine, sputum, or skin-lesion sample).

A delay in diagnosis can be fatal, since empirical antibiotic regimens used for suspected bacterial sepsis often do not provide adequate coverage for B. pseudomallei. Guidelines for empirical treatment of community-acquired pneumonia in endemic regions recommend the administration of antibiotic agents with activity against B. pseudomallei in patients with risk factors for melioidosis. Laboratory procedures for maximizing the culture and identification of B. pseudomallei have been developed, but a delay in the identification of B. pseudomallei or a misidentification as another species is not uncommon in laboratories that are unfamiliar with this organism. A direct polymerase-chain-reaction assay of a clinical sample may provide a more rapid test result than culture, but the assay is less sensitive, especially when performed on blood. Serologic testing alone is inadequate for confirming the diagnosis, especially in endemic regions where the background seropositivity rate can be more than 50%.

The treatment of melioidosis consists of an intensive phase of 10 to 14 days and oral eradication therapy for 3 to 6 months. A careful search for internal-organ abscesses is recommended, such as with the use of computed tomography or ultrasonography of the abdomen and pelvis. Adjunctive therapy for abscesses includes drainage of collections and aspiration and washout of septic joints.

Prevention

Melioidosis is potentially preventable, but there is no evidence base for the development of guidelines for prevention. Although it has been recommended that people with cystic fibrosis be warned about traveling to areas where melioidosis is endemic, no advice is given to tourists in general, despite the steadily increasing number of cases in returning travelers, many of whom have diabetes. It is recommended that people with risk factors such as diabetes or immunosuppressive therapy stay indoors during periods of heavy wind and rain, when aerosolization of B. pseudomallei is possible. There is no evidence to support direct human-to-human transmission through respiratory spread.

Sources

1.Melioidosis, available at *http://www.nejm.org/doi/ pdf/10.1056/NEJMra1204699*

2.Melioidosis in Sri Lanka, Available at http://sljid.sljol.info/ articles/abstract/10.4038/sljid.v2i1.3801/

Compiled by Dr. H. H. W. S. B Herath of the Epidemiology Unit

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RDHS Division		Colombo	Gampaha	Kalutara	Kandy	Matale	NuwaraEliy	Galle	Hambantota	Matara	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Vavuniya	Mullaitivu	Batticaloa	Ampara	Trincomale	Kurunegala	Puttalam	Anuradhapu	Polonnaruw	Badulla	Monaragala	Ratnapura	Kegalle	Kalmune	SRILANKA	Course: ocurse

•T=Timeliness refers to returns received on or before 28th July, 2017 Total number of reporting units 344 Number of reporting units data provided for the current week: 342 C** - Completeness

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Table 2: Vaccine-Preventable Diseases & AFP

29th– 04th August 2017 22^{nd–} 28thJuly 2017 (30thWeek)

Disease				No. of Ca	ses by l	Province	9		Number of cases during current	Number of cases during same	Total number of cases to	Total num- ber of cases to date in	Difference between the number of		
	w	С	S	N	Е	NW	NC	U	Sab	week in 2017	week in 2016	2017	2016	in 2017 & 2016	
AFP*	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	41 37 10		10.8%	
Diphtheria	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0%	
Mumps	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	03	03	206	239	- 13.8%	
Measles	01	01	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	04	03	145	301	- 51.8%	
Rubella	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	05	06	- 16.6%	
CRS**	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	0%	
Tetanus	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	11	06	83.3%	
Neonatal Teta- nus	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0%	
Japanese En- cephalitis	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	21	12	75%	
Whooping Cough	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	01	10	35	- 71.4%	
Tuberculosis	148	28	20	03	15	13	06	05	35	273	128	4936	5449	-9.4%	

Key to Table 1 & 2

Provinces:

W: Western, C: Central, S: Southern, N: North, E: East, NC: North Central, NW: North Western, U: Uva, Sab: Sabaragamuwa.

RDHS Divisions: CB: Colombo, GM: Gampaha, KL: Kalutara, KD: Kandy, ML: Matale, NE: Nuwara Eliya, GL: Galle, HB: Hambantota, MT: Matara, JF: Jaffna,

KN: Killinochchi, MN: Mannar, VA: Vavuniya, MU: Mullaitivu, BT: Batticaloa, AM: Ampara, TR: Trincomalee, KM: Kalmunai, KR: Kurunegala, PU: Puttalam, AP: Anuradhapura, PO: Polonnaruwa, BD: Badulla, MO: Moneragala, RP: Ratnapura, KG: Kegalle.

Data Sources:

Weekly Return of Communicable Diseases: Diphtheria, Measles, Tetanus, Neonatal Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Chickenpox, Meningitis, Mumps., Rubella, CRS, Special Surveillance: AFP* (Acute Flaccid Paralysis), Japanese Encephalitis CRS** =Congenital Rubella Syndrome



Comments and contributions for publication in the WER Sri Lanka are welcome. However, the editor reserves the right to accept or reject items for publication. All correspondence should be mailed to The Editor, WER Sri Lanka, Epidemiological Unit, P.O. Box 1567, Colombo or sent by E-mail to chepid@sltnet.lk. Prior approval should be obtained from the Epidemiology Unit before publishing data in this publication

ON STATE SERVICE

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