

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

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Influenza-related deaths investigation – 2018, Southern Province Part I

It was reported that a number of deaths had occurred among infants and young children who were admitted with respiratory symptoms to Teaching Hospital Karapitiya (THK) during the month of May, 2018. The numbers of patients with the same symptoms have been increased in the OPD as well as inwards in THK. These deaths and the respiratory disease have created a panic situation among the public and health staff in the hospital. The media also inquired the health officials regarding the rumour of the outbreak of respiratory illness in the Southern Province.

Detailed investigation on those deaths among children during the month of May and June were carried out by the Epidemiology Unit of the Ministry of Health. This is a retrospective investigation done during the months of June and July 2018.

There were 20 deaths among children reported from THK during the said period due to respiratory symptoms and signs.

Steps used for the outbreak investigation was as follows.

 The investigation team individually and in groups visited THK, and met the Director and Deputy Directors and inquired the prevailing

situation regarding the outbreak of the respiratory tract infection.

A meeting was held with Consultant Paediatricians, Consultant Physicians, Microbiologists, Virologists, Paediatric Intensivists, Provincial Epidemiologist, Regional Epidemiologists, Medical Officers, ward staff and Infection Control Nursing Officers (ICNOs).

Individual discussions were held with the Director, Deputy Directors, Microbiologists, Virologist, JMO, MROs and ICNOs. In addition, some information was gathered over the telephone.

- The team visited District General Hospital (DGH) Matara and met the Director, Deputy Director and discussed the situation. Discussions were held with Microbiologist, Paediatricians, Medical Officers, Nursing officers in the paediatric wards and ICNOs.
- Information was gathered from the hospitals where the patients were treated before being transferred to THK.
- Field situation was inquired from the Provincial Epidemiologist, Regional Epidemiologists and all MOOH in the Southern Province.
- First-hand information was collected from the bed head tickets and lab reports from THK and DGH Matara.
 - Detailed field investigations were done by relevant MOOH and their teams by visiting the patients' houses with the guidance of Regional Epidemiologists.

Table 1: Number of deaths reported from

t a r	J a n	F e b	M a r	A p r	М а У	J u n	J u I	A u g	S e p	O c t	N 0 >	D e c
2 0 1 6	1 4	5	7	6	4	1	1 7	1 2	4	7	7	1 2
2 0 1 7	4	9	1 6	6	1 1	1	7	1 3	7	9	1 1	9
2 - 0 1 1 8	9	5	1 3	1 3	2 3	1 4						

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According to the previous data, the number of deaths due to all causes among children under five has been increased during the months of May and June 2018 in the THK (Table 1). These patients were reported from all three districts of the Southern Province and Table 2 shows the distribution of deceased children according to their districts of residence.

(1), Unawatuna (1) and Hikkaduwa (1).

Table 3: Distribution of time duration between onset of symptoms and first seeking medical advice

	RDHS	MOH Area	PHI Area					
1	Galle (6 deaths,	Baddegama						
2	30%)	Habaraduwa						
3		Udugama						
4		Gonapinawala						
5		Hikkaduwa						
6		Karandeniya						
7	Hambantota (6	Tangalle						
8	deaths, 30%)	Angunakolapelessa	Uswewa					
9		Angunakolapelessa	Hakuruwela					
10		Walasmulla						
11		Lunugamwehera						
12	Matara (8 deaths,	Welipitiya						
13	40%)	Thihagoda	Thihagoda					
14		Thihagoda	Yatiyana					
15		Weligama	Weligama – South					
16		Weligama	Weligama – North					
17		Dickwella	Walasgala (residence is ½ Km from each other)					
18		Dickwella	Walasgala					
19		Kotapola						
20		Mulatiyana						

Table 2: Distribution of residences of the district, MOH areas and PHI areas among deceased children

The majority of the patients were reported from the Matara District. There were only two patients reported from the same MOH and PHI areas. Those two houses were $\frac{1}{2}$ Km apart and there were no close contacts between the two families.

Therefore, there was no obvious clustering of cases among these deaths.

Although these children had died in the THK, the majority of them had been transferred from other hospitals. Out of 20 patients, there was only one patient who had been directly admitted to THK once and died there. Seven patients had a single episode of illness and had been transferred from other hospitals. Twelve patients had another episode of illness earlier and had taken treatment either from THK or from another hospital and this time transferred to THK. Transferred patients were from DGH Matara (5), BH Tangalle (5), and direct admission to THK (4), BH Elpitiya (2), DGH Hambantota (1), Beddegama

From onset of symptoms	1 st E	pisode	2 nd Episode					
	No	%	No	%				
1 st Day	10	50.0	6	50.0				
2 nd Day	6	30.0	2	16.7				
3 rd Day	3	15.0	3	25.0				
4 th Day	1	5.0	1	8.3				
Total	20	100.0	12	100.0				

The majority of the parents (16, 80%) had taken treatment for their children within two days of illness from a qualified doctor. Eight patients (66%) were seen by a qualified doctor within two days out of 12 patients who had second admissions. Therefore, health-seeking behaviours of those parents were good.

Type of doctors they have consulted in the first and second episode of the illness was assessed. Table no. 5 depicts that information.

Compiled by,

Dr. Chintha Jayasinghe Consultant Epidemiologist Epidemiology Unit Ministry of Health

	* 3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	88	100	100	100	100	100	66	
WRCD	*	62	65	54	59	60	26	29	71	55	37	51	37	56	26	65	99	30	61	62	44	56	47	67	46	64	51	53	
Leishmania- sis	В	4	50	6	32	137	0	ŋ	684	440	m	1	m	12	2	0	ω	18	371	m	442	229	10	43	195	14	1	2711	
Leish sis	A	0	4	0	m	ъ	0	0	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		12	4	Ч	0	2	0	0	59	
gitis	в	62	43	68	39	13	40	55	15	14	10	2	4	S	1	21	23	6	82	73	48	20	108	145	110	4	14	1089	
Meningitis	∢	0	2	Ч	0	0	0	Ч	0	Ч	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	4	m	Ч	0	21	
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Rabies	AB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		6	13	15	20	8	25	m	m	17	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	2	23	2	14	4	64	44	27	16	H	322	
vıraı Hepatitis	AB	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	2	0	ч	0	ы	
	B	12	8	9	95	m	126	60	73	52	263	16	H	7	7	m	0	22	22	11	20	0	83	126	27	71		1115	
Fever	×	0	2	0	7	0	1	m	Ч	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		0		2	Ч	2	0	23	
Leptospirosis		197	203	565	6	83	41	361	67	219	11	ŋ	Ч	36	8	43	35	50	180	42	125	102	157	258	613	265	8	3765	
epinal	A B	2	4	21	~	0	0	∞	Μ	11	0	0	0		0	0	0		46		10		8	7	9	~	0	14	
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Poisoning	8	0	0	н	m		0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
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	B /	85	99	81	107	22	51	51	14	39	159	31	22	17	7	161	70	36	120	62	69	36	125	74	173	51	45	1774	s of Communicable Diseases (WRCD).
Lysentery	A	9	9	ω	7	0	0	m	0	2	11	2	4	2	0	7	m	0	4	ъ	11		4	2	9	0	4	63	e Diseé
		8081	4602	2603	3216	811	180	830	782	931	2684	285	196	516	101	4420	211	949	2098	1609	775	268	498	769	1946	1252	1596	42209	mmunicable
Dengue Fever	A B	133	72	31	83	8	2	4	11	13	82	2	0	9	0	21	ω	7	50	65	13		13	m	21	12	12	668 4	urns of Coi
RUHS Division	4	Colombo	paha	Kalutara	Kandy	Matale	NuwaraEliya	Galle	Hambantota	Matara	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Vavuniya	Mullaitivu	Batticaloa	Ampara	Trincomalee	Kurunegala	Puttalam	Anuradhapura	Polonnaruwa	Badulla	Monaragala	Ratnapura	Kegalle	Kalmune	SRILANKA	Source: Weekly Returns of Communicable Diseases (WRCD).
				_	_	_	_		_			_	_		_		~		_	_				_	_	_	_		age

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Table 2: Vaccine-Preventable Diseases & AFP

03rd– 09th November 2018

27th -02nd Nove 2018(44th Week)

Disease	No. of	Cases b	y Provinc	Э						Number of cases during current	Number of cases during same	Total num- ber of cases to	Total num- ber of cases to date in	Difference between the number of	
	W	С	S	N	E	NW	NC	U	Sab	week in 2018	week in 2017	date in 2018	2017	cases to date in 2018 & 2017	
AFP*	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	01	00	55	61	- 9.8 %	
Diphtheria	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0%	
Mumps	02	02	00	00	00	02	00	02	00	08	03	297	266	11.6 %	
Measles	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	106	180	- 41.1 %	
Rubella	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	02	00	07	10	- 30 %	
CRS**	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	0%	
Tetanus	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	18	16	12.5 %	
Neonatal Tetanus	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	01	25	22	13.6 %	
Whooping Cough	00	00	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	02	00	46	19	142.1 %	
Tuberculosis	40	44	13	18	06	11	05	03	08	150	135	7191	7056	1.9 %	

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

NA = Not Available

Dengue Prevention and Control Health Messages Look for plants such as bamboo, bohemia, rampe and banana in your surroundings and maintain them free of water collection.

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ON STATE SERVICE

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