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## 1. POLIOMYELITIS

A total of 31 cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) was notified in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2003 compared to 30 cases notified in the previous quarter.

The distribution of these 31 cases of AFP according to the Deputy Provincial Directors of Health Services (DPDHS) divisions and Medical Officers of Health/Divisional Directors of Health Services (MOOH/DDDHS) areas is as follows:

<b>DPDHS GAMPAHA</b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
MOH Kelaniya	1
MOH Meerigama	1
<b>DPDHS COLOMBO</b>	<b><u>5</u></b>
MOH MC Colombo	2
MOH Padukka	1
MOH Piliyandala	1
MOH Dehiwela	1
<b>DPDHS KANDY</b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
MOH Gampola	1
MOH MC Kandy	1
MOH Kundasale	1
<b>DPDHS MATALE</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
MOH Ukuwela	1
<b>DPDHS KALUTARA</b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
MOH Beruwela	1
MOH Matugama	1
<b>DPDHS GALLE</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
MOH Hikkaduwa	1
<b>DPDHS ANURADHAPURA</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
MOH Rajanganaya	1
<b>DPDHS AMPARA</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
MOH Uhana	1
<b>DPDHS NUWARA ELIYA</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
MOH Rikillagaskada	1

<b>DPDHS MONERAGALA</b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
MOH Wellawaya	1
MOH Buttala	1
MOH Siyambalanduwa	1
<b>DPDHS KURUNEGALA</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
MOH Galgamuwa	1
<b>DPDHS PUTTALAM</b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
MOH Kalpitiya	1
MOH Puttalam	1
<b>DPDHS HAMBANTOTA</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
MOH Walasmulla	1
<b>DPDHS BATTICALOA</b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
MOH Batticaloa	1
MOH Valachchenai	1
<b>DPDHS BADULLA</b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
MOH Passara	1
MOH Soranatota	1
MOH Hali-Ela	1
<b>DPDHS TRINCOMALEE</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
MOH Trincomalee	1
<b>DPDHS RATNAPURA</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
MOH Elapatha	1

### Age and Sex Distribution

Table 1 shows the age and sex distribution of the 31 cases reported during the quarter. The male to female sex ratio was 1:0.48.

Table 1.

**AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF 31 AFP CASES – 1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER 2003**

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Below 1 year	0	0	0
1 – 4 years	5	2	7
5 – 9 years	9	4	13
10 – 14 years	7	4	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>

**Surveillance**

The distribution of these 31 cases of AFP according to notifications from hospitals is as follows:

Hospital	No. of cases
Lady Ridgeway Hospital (LRH)	12
Teaching Hospital (T.H.)	
Peradeniya	02
T.H. Kandy	04
T.H. Colombo South	01
T.H. Karapitiya	02
Base Hospital (B.H.) Gampaha	01
B.H. Homagama	01
B.H. Moneragala	01
General Hospital (G.H.)	
Anuradhapura	02
G.H. Batticaloa	02
G.H. Kalutara	01
G.H. Badulla	02

**2. ENTERIC FEVER**

In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2003, 1213 cases of enteric fever were reported to the Epidemiological Unit, compared to 519 cases in the previous quarter and 953 cases in the corresponding quarter of 2002. A large number of cases was reported from the following DPDHS divisions.

**DPDHS Division****No. of cases**

Manipay	106
M.C. Jaffna	89
Balangoda	74
Point Pedro	67
Tellippalai	66
Kalpitiya	51

Jaffna district reported 440 cases (36%).

**3. VIRAL HEPATITIS**

In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2003, 954 cases of viral hepatitis were notified to the Epidemiological Unit, compared to 884 cases in the previous quarter and 632 cases in the corresponding quarter of 2002. A large number of cases of viral hepatitis were reported from the following DPDHS Divisions.

**DPDHS Division****No. of cases**

Ukuwela	47
Kundasale	43
Rikillagaskada	19
Meerigama	18
Kotmale	15

The distribution of viral hepatitis cases by DPDHS divisions is given in Table 9.

## 4. BACILLARY DYSENTERY

A total of 1747 cases was reported in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2003, compared to 3317 cases reported in the previous quarter and 2089 cases in the corresponding quarter of last year. The highest number of cases were reported from following MOH areas.

MOH Area	No. of cases
Yatiantota	77
Godakawela	49
Manipay	44
Mannar	29
Moneragala	28

The distribution of bacillary dysentery cases by DPDHS divisions is given in Table 9.

### ***1. Dysentery surveillance report – 2003***

Total number of 8073 cases of dysentery was notified to the Epidemiological unit in the year 2003. This is in comparison to 9672 cases notified in the previous year.

Karuwalagaswewa MOH area experienced an outbreak of dysentery in the November- December period with total of 120 cases notified in November and 45 cases notified in December 2003 from that area

## 5. CHOLERA

In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2003, one (01) confirmed case of cholera was reported to the Epidemiological Unit, Colombo from Jaffna district.

Eleven (11) cases were reported from the previous quarter and no confirmed cases were reported from corresponding quarter of last year.

## 6. TETANUS

In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2003, 15 cases of tetanus were reported to the Epidemiological Unit compared to 10 cases in the previous quarter and 07 cases in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2002. The distribution of cases by DPDHS divisions is given in Table 9.

## 7. MEASLES

A total of 30 cases was reported during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2003 compared to 09 cases in the previous quarter and 68 cases in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2002. The distribution of cases by DPDHS divisions is given in Table 9.

## 8. HUMAN RABIES

In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2004, 20 suspected human rabies cases were notified to the Epidemiological Unit, compared to 20 cases in the previous quarter and 16 cases in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2003. The distribution of cases by DPDHS divisions is given in Table ...

The information on rabies control activities received from the Director, Public Health Veterinary Services is given below.

### **Human Rabies**

Twenty (20) human rabies cases were reported in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2004 compared to 20 cases in the previous quarter and 16 cases in the corresponding quarter of last year.

Highest number of rabies was reported from Jaffna district - (5 cases) compared to 5 cases in the previous quarter and no cases in the corresponding quarter of last year.

### **Animal Rabies**

One hundred and fifty four (154) dogs were reported positive for rabies compared to 130 positives in the previous quarter and 121 positives in the same period in the last year.

In addition the following animals were also reported positive for rabies.

Cats – 12, Wild animals – 02,  
Domestic ruminants – 05

### Rabies Control Activities

**Dogs vaccinations** – A total of 211,749 were immunized during the quarter under review when compared to 120,152 in the previous quarter and 227,114 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

**Stray dogs elimination** – A total of 23,943 dogs was destroyed during the quarter under review when compared to 24,219 in the previous quarter and 17,403 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

## 9. TUBERCULOSIS

A total of 2,022 tuberculosis patients were registered for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter.

Of this total, 1,585 suffered from pulmonary disease, while the balance 437 patients suffered from non pulmonary disease.

Bacteriological confirmatory tests were done for all tuberculosis patients and 1,019 samples were confirmed.

The rate of bacteriologically confirmed is 50.4%. The distribution of tuberculosis patients registered for the period by health divisions is given in Table 2. In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2003, 2,114 tuberculosis patients were admitted to government hospitals for treatment.

One thousand six hundred and five cultures were done during the period. The age and sex distribution of tuberculosis patients are given in Table 3 and the highest percentage of cases (11.6%) is in the age group 50-54 years. The male to female sex ratio for tuberculosis was 1.5:1.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

A total of 80,393 B.C.G. vaccinations was carried out during the quarter on the following.

Infants (under 1 year)	79,176
Pre-school children	593
School	634
	-----
Total	80,393
	=====

Table 2.

**REGISTRATION OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS BY DPDHS DIVISIONS  
1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER 2003**

DPDHS Division	* P.T.B.	** O.T.B.	Total	Pulmonary TB Direct Smear Positive	
				No.	Percentage

Colombo	253	42	295	216	85.3
Gampaha	156	29	186	131	84.0
Kalutara	91	38	129	67	73.6
Kandy	134	53	187	87	65.0
Matale	53	08	61	22	41.5
Nuwara Eliya	35	12	47	19	54.2
Hambantota	27	13	40	13	48.1
Matara	45	17	62	30	66.6
Galle	69	20	89	58	84.0
Jaffna	29	12	41	24	82.7
Vavuniya	10	03	13	04	40.0
Mannar	07	00	07	06	85.7
Trincomalee	36	07	43	08	22.2
Ampara	74	11	85	39	52.7
Batticaloa	45	10	55	22	48.8
Puttalam	35	09	44	20	57.1
Kurunegala	139	35	174	57	41.0
Polonnaruwa	33	09	42	16	48.4
Anuradhapura	58	21	79	36	62.0
Badulla	39	32	71	27	69.2
Moneragala	23	11	34	13	56.5
Ratnapura	95	27	122	57	60.0
Kegalle	89	14	103	40	45.0
Kilinochchi	05	01	06	04	80.0
Mullativu	05	03	08	03	60.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>1019</b>	<b>64.2</b>

\* PTB – Pulmonary Tuberculosis      \*\*OTB – Other Tuberculosis

Source: Respiratory Disease Control Programme

Table 3.

**AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS  
1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER 2003**

Age group in years	Male	Female	Total	%
Under 5	14	16	30	1.5

5 – 9	5	12	17	0.8
10 –14	11	15	26	1.3
15 –19	38	38	76	3.8
20 –24	80	90	170	8.4
25 –29	66	79	145	7.2
30 –34	113	67	180	8.9
35 –39	111	37	148	7.3
40 –44	170	53	223	11.0
45 –49	137	47	184	9.0
50 –54	172	62	234	11.6
55 –59	105	42	147	7.3
60 –64	96	54	150	7.4
65 –69	94	40	134	6.6
70 –74	64	24	88	4.4
75 +	47	23	70	3.5
TOTAL	2022	1323	699	

## 10. MALARIA

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2002	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2003
No. of blood films examined	422,158	318,437
No. of positives	19,456	5,461
No. of <u>P. vivax</u>	16,973	5,063
No. of <u>P. falciparum</u>	2,413	377
No. of mixed infections	70	21
No. of infant positives	726	171
Slide Positivity Rate (S.P.R.)	4.6%	1.7%
P.v. : P.f. ratio	7:1	13:1
Percentage of infant positives	3.7%	3.1%

## 11. LEPROSY

A total of 406 cases of leprosy was registered during the quarter. Table 4 and 5 give the distribution of 406 cases of leprosy by districts, sex and type of patients.

Table 4.

### SEX DISTRIBUTION OF 406 NEW CASES OF LEPROSY 1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER 2004

RDHS Division	Male	Female	Total	%
Colombo	40	41	81	



Gampaha	15	16	31	
Kalutara	23	12	35	
Kandy	05	04	09	
Matale	04	01	05	
Nuwara Eliya	02	00	02	
Galle	14	06	20	
Hambantota	10	07	17	
Matara	19	13	32	
Jaffna	08	01	09	
Kilinochchi	00	02	02	
Mannar	00	03	03	
Vavuniya	02	01	03	
Mullativu	02	00	02	
Ampara	06	00	06	
Batticaloa	11	13	24	
Trincomalee	04	01	05	
Kurunegala	17	11	28	
Puttalam	06	07	13	
Anuradhapura	05	06	11	
Polonnaruwa	11	04	15	
Badulla	06	00	06	
Moneragala	01	01	02	
Kegalle	04	04	08	
Ratnapura	15	04	19	
Kalmunai	06	12	18	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Leprosy Campaign

Table 5.

**DISTRIBUTION OF 406 NEW CASES OF LEPROSY BY TYPE OF DISEASE AND DISTRICT - 1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER 2004**

RDHS Division	Multi Bacillary (M.B.)	Pauci Bacillary (P.B.)	Total
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	M.B. Adult	M.B. Children	P.B. Adult	P.B. Children	
Colombo	23	01	46	12	82
Gampaha	08	00	20	03	31
Kalutara	10	01	19	05	35
Kandy	05	00	04	00	09
Matale	02	00	03	00	05
Nuwara Eliya	01	00	01	00	02
Galle	11	01	08	00	20
Hambantota	05	00	11	01	17
Matara	15	00	13	04	32
Jaffna	04	00	05	00	09
Kilinochchi	00	00	01	01	02
Mannar	00	00	03	00	03
Vavuniya	02	00	01	00	03
Mullativu	02	00	00	00	02
Ampara	03	01	01	01	06
Batticaloa	09	01	14	00	24
Trincomalee	03	00	02	00	05
Kurunegala	15	03	10	00	28
Puttalam	07	02	04	00	13
Anuradhapura	06	00	04	01	11
Polonnaruwa	10	00	05	00	15
Badulla	02	00	04	00	06
Moneragala	00	00	02	00	02
Kegalle	02	00	05	01	08
Ratnapura	13	01	04	01	19
Kalmunai	05	00	11	02	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>406</b>

Source: Leprosy Campaign

and no deaths in the corresponding quarter of last year.

## 12. JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS (J.E.)

In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2003, 107 cases of Japanese Encephalitis (clinical) and no deaths were notified to the Epidemiological Unit; this compares with 22 cases and 07 deaths in the previous quarter and 18 cases

The distribution of Japanese Encephalitis cases by DPDHS divisions is given in Table 9.

### 13. DENGUE FEVER (D.F.)/DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER (D.H.F.)

A total of 1466 suspected cases of Dengue Fever (DF)/Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and 16 deaths were reported during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2003. This compares with 1004 suspected DF/DHF cases and 2 deaths reported in the previous quarter and 601 cases and 12 deaths in the corresponding quarter of last year. (Data from special surveillance system).

### 14. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES QUARTERLY SUMMARY

Statistics relating to sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS received from the National STD/AIDS Control Programme are given in Table 6.

Table 6.

#### NEW CASES OR NEW EPISODES OF STD/HIV/AIDS REPORTED OR TREATED AT STD CLINICS IN SRI LANKA\* - 1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER 2003.

Disease	New cases or new disease episodes during the quarter	Total new cases or new episodes for the calendar year up to end of the quarter#
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		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
HIV positives <sup>1</sup>		2	4	6	2	4	6
AIDS		3	0	3	3	0	3
Syphilis	Early Syphilis <sup>2</sup>	17	13	30	17	13	30
	Late Syphilis <sup>3</sup>	62	91	153	62	91	153
	Congenital Syphilis <sup>4</sup>	1	1	2	1	1	2
Gonorrhoea <sup>5</sup>		306	84	390	306	84	390
Chlamydia Infection		29	20	49	29	20	49
Ophthalmia neonatorum <sup>6</sup>		7	1	8	7	1	8
Non specific cervicitis/urethritis		150	180	330	150	180	330
Genital Herpes		154	171	325	154	171	325
Genital Warts		92	54	146	92	54	146
Chancroid		0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichomoniasis		0	43	43	0	43	43
Candidiasis		180	243	423	180	243	423
Bacterial Vaginosis		0	181	181	0	181	181
Other sexually transmitted diseases <sup>7</sup>		57	19	76	57	19	76
Non-venereal <sup>8</sup>		642	430	1072	642	430	1072

\* Central STD clinic Colombo and peripheral STD clinics of National STD/AIDS Control Programme of Sri Lanka

# - includes adjustments for revised diagnosis, reporting delays or any other amendments

<sup>1</sup> - includes AIDS cases

<sup>2</sup> – Diagnosed within 2 years of infection and considered to be infectious

<sup>3</sup> - Diagnosed after 2 years of infection and considered to be non-infectious

<sup>4</sup> – includes both early and late cases

<sup>5</sup> – includes presumptive gonorrhoea

<sup>6</sup> – includes both gonococcal and chlamydial conjunctivitis in neonatal period

<sup>7</sup> – includes Lympho granuloma venereum, Granuloma inguinale, Molluscum contagiosum, Scabies, Tinea, Hepatitis B etc.

<sup>8</sup> – Number of STD clinic attendees who were not having sexually transmitted diseases.

#### 1. Yellow Fever Surveillance

a. No. with valid certificate	-	07
b. No. without valid certificate and deported	-	Nil
c. No. without valid certificate and isolated	-	Nil

## 14. SURVEILLANCE OF AIR PORT

Surveillance of statistics relating to International Air Port Katunayake received from Medical Officers is given below.

#### 2. Granting Pratique to Aircrafts

a. No. issued	-	1847
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#### 3. Passenger Arrival & Departure

a. No. of passengers arrived	-	454556	d. No. of court cases/ prosecuted	-	Nil
b. No. of passengers departed	-	460119			
<b>4. Release of human remains</b>			<b>7. Other health activities</b>		
a. No. of human remains released	-	73	a. Night blood filming of staff	-	Nil
b. No. referred to J.M.O. for postmortem	-	10	b. Health talks given to staff	-	Nil
<b>5. Surveillance of other infectious diseases</b>			-	<b>8.</b>	
	-	<b>Nil</b>	a. No. of food consignments inspected	-	166
<b>6. Airport Sanitation</b>			b. No. released	-	166
a. No. of sanitary inspections carried out including food establishments	-	07	<b>9.</b>		
b. No. of food samples taken under Food Act	-	Nil	a. No. of water samples taken for bacteriological analysis	-	03
c. No. found defective	-	Nil	b. No. reported contaminated	-	Nil

## MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

### 15. BACTERIOLOGY REPORT – 1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER 2004

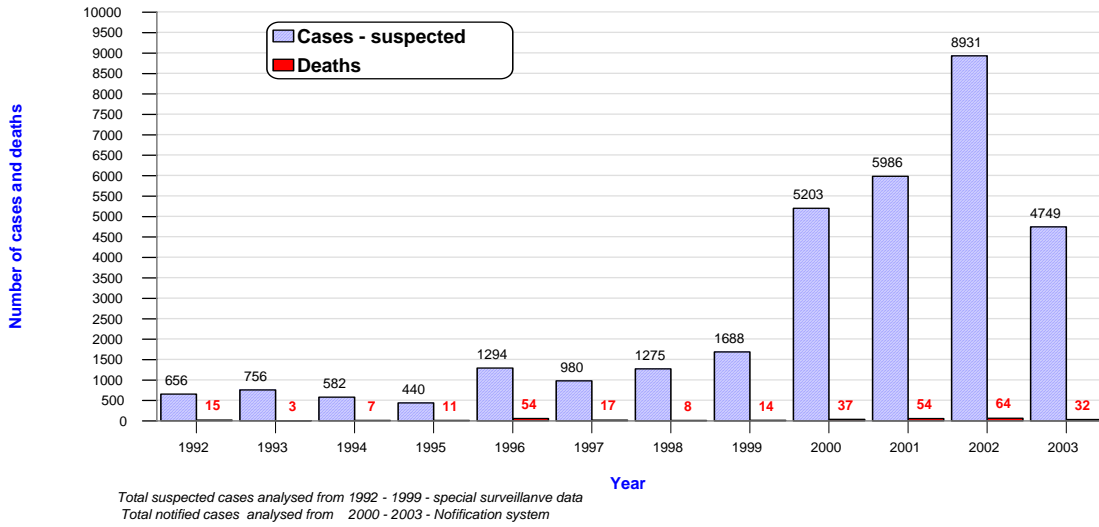
Table 8.

	January	February	March
(A) CHOLERA			
No. of stool spe. examined	-	-	-
No. of El. tor cholera	-	-	-
Ogawa	-	-	-
Inaba	-	-	-
Cholera 0139	-	-	-
(B) SALMONELLA			
Blood No. examined	102	75	77
S. typhi	02	06	01
S. paratyphi	-	-	-
Stools – No. examined	252	315	371
No. +Ve S. typhi	01	-	-
S. paratyphi A	-	-	-
Others	01	06	02
(C) SHIGELLA			
No. of spec. examined	252	315	371
No. +ve Sh. flexneri 1	-	-	01
Sh. flexneri 2	03	10	22
Sh. flexneri 3	-	-	-
Sh. flexneri 4	-	-	-
Sh. flexneri 5	-	-	-
Sh. flexneri 6	01	04	03
Sh. sonnei	25	27	26
Sh. others	-	-	03
(D) ENTEROPATHOGENIC			
E. coli			
No. of spec, examined	147	202	225
No. +ve Group A	04	09	05

### UPDATE ON DENGUE FEVER (D.F.) – 2003

Dengue Fever and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DF/DHF) are endemic in Sri Lanka. In the past 10 years we have witnessed a dramatic increase in the incidence of dengue and its severe manifestations making this infectious disease a major public health problem. Figure I below clearly shows increase in the number of notified DF/DHF cases from 1992 – 2003.

**Figure I: No. of notified Dengue Fever/DHF cases by year , 1992 – 2003**

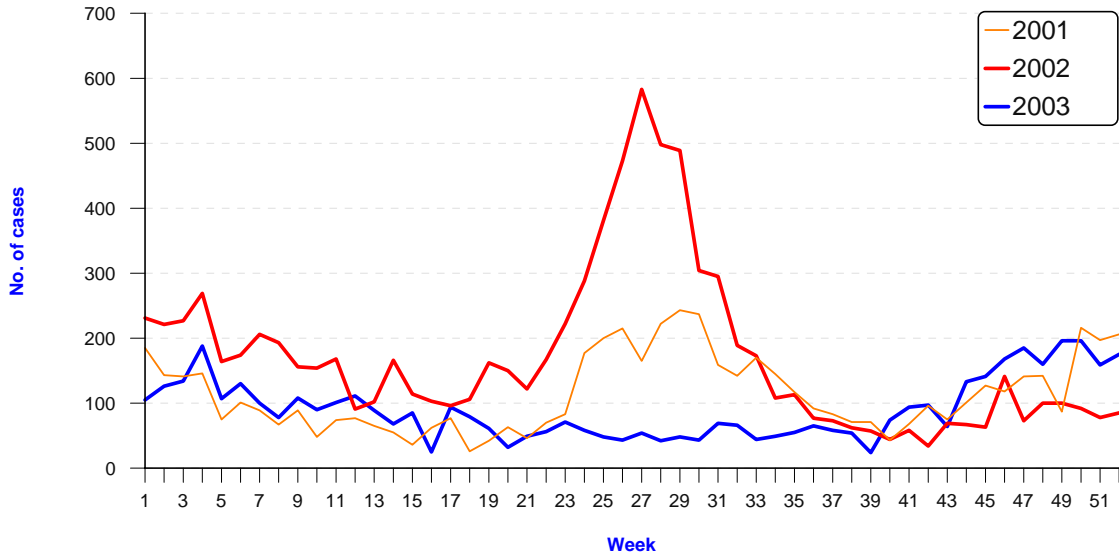


In 2003, except for some increase in a few areas there has

been an overall reduction of 50% in the incidence of dengue throughout the country compared to 2002.

Figure 2 below shows the distribution of reported cases of DF/DHF during last 3 year period.

**Figure 2: Distribution of suspected Dengue Fever/DHF cases by week in Sri Lanka, 2001 - 2003**



Source: Epidemiological Unit

The disease has a seasonal trend, where two peaks of DF/DHF occur following

monsoons in June - July and October - December.

Table 1 below gives a comparison of number of cases and deaths reported during the last 3 years.

**Table 1: Comparison of number of Dengue Fever/DHF cases and deaths, 2001 – 2003**

Year	Number of cases DF/DHF	Number of deaths	Case Fatality Rate %
2001	5986	54	0.90
2002	8931	64	0.72
2003	4749	32	0.67



**Table 2: Distribution of cases and deaths due to Dengue Fever/DHF by District, 2003.**

<b>District</b>	<b>Cases in 2003</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Deaths</b>
Colombo	1010	21.3	3
Gampaha	897	18.9	4
Kalutara	287	6.0	3
Kandy	688	14.5	3
Matale	98	2.1	0
Nuwara Eliya	16	0.3	0
Galle	68	1.4	0
Hambantota	182	3.8	1
Matara	195	4.1	2
Jaffna	170	3.6	1
Kilinochchi	1	0.0	0
Mannar	1	0.0	0
Vavuniya	57	1.2	1
Mullaitivu	0	0.0	0
Batticaloa	38	0.8	0
Ampara	2	0.0	0
Trincomalee	7	0.1	2
Kurunegala	249	5.2	2
Puttalam	154	3.2	7
Anuradhapura	222	4.7	1
Polonnaruwa	39	0.8	0
Badulla	32	0.7	0
Moneragala	1	0.0	0
Ratnapura	121	2.5	0
Kegalle	172	3.6	1
Kalmunai	42	0.9	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4749</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32</b>

Almost all districts in Sri Lanka have reported DF/DHF cases every year and posed a threat to the health of the people. In 2003, three districts namely Colombo, Gampaha and Kandy have reported 55% (total of 2595) of the cases.

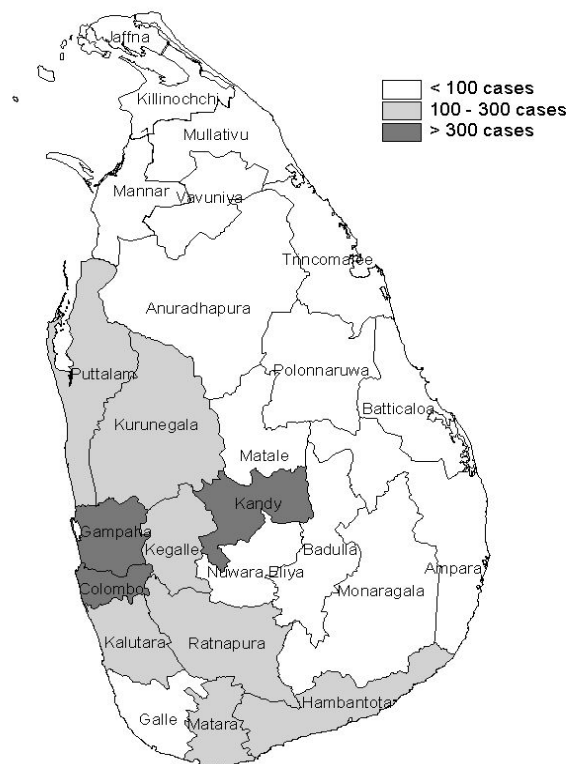
The distribution of DF/DHF cases by Districts (Table 2) show that the highest number of cases was reported from Colombo.

There was a seasonal increase in the incidence of DF/DHF during October, November and December months in 2003. This increase was mainly observed in Colombo, Gampaha and Kandy districts. Following MOH areas

were identified on trouble spots – MC Colombo, Dehiwela, Kotte, Colombo district, Mahara, Ja-Ela, Kelaniya, Wattala and Biyagama in Gampaha district and Kandy MC, Yatinuwara, Harispattuwa, Kundasale and Udunuwara in Kandy district. In addition, Tangalle in Hambantota district reported a high case load during April 2003.

Figure 3 below shows cases reported by districts for 2003.

**Figure 3: Dengue reported by district, 2003**



The Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition & Uva Wellassa Development with the support of other agencies has taken necessary steps in intensifying dengue prevention and control activities in the country.

At national level, a National Task Force on dengue prevention and control chaired by Secretary/Health and an Advisory Committee on Communicable Diseases chaired by DGHS meet regularly to review the current situation and make policy decisions to intensify activities.

Epidemiology Unit continues to monitor disease trends and alert all districts and divisional level health authorities regularly.

Vector surveillance and integrated vector control activities continue in all highrisk areas. The Anti-Malaria Campaign takes the leading role in vector surveillance and control with Entomology Division of Medical Research Institute and the Anti-Filariasis Campaign.

Health care institutions in vulnerable areas are vigilant and ready to provide prompt clinical care.

Health education/public awareness activities continue with special emphasis on removal of mosquito breeding places and environmental management. The Health Education Bureau co-ordinates the activities with the support of all electronic and print media.

For an effective and sustained dengue control programme the fullest co-operation of the public and media along with other agencies should be obtained by the health authorities in carrying out their activities.

**Epidemiology Unit**  
December 2003

## 16. JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS SURVEILLANCE REPORT

### Japanese Encephalitis

#### Disease incidence

There were 128 suspected cases of JE reported to Epidemiological unit in 2003. 52 cases were confirmed by serology in MRI. Out of 128 suspected cases 19 died.

There was slight increase in number of cases reported from Ratnapura district compared to previous years (49 cases with 11 deaths) and it was extended to early months of 2004. Except this small outbreak of JE in Ratnapura district, there was no outbreak situation in rest of the country

#### Age distribution of cases

The disease incidence was high among 1-24 yr old people. (69 cases and 9 deaths) and another small increase incidence after 60 yrs. (19 cases and 8 deaths)

Case fatality rate in 1-24 yr age group was 13% where as case fatality rate in over 60 yr age group was 42%.

### Sex distribution of cases

There was no significant difference in incidence in JE cases by sex. (Males 68, Females 60) but case fatality rate is slightly higher in females. (12% in males, 18% in females) High case fatality rate was observed in females in previous year also.

RDHS division	2002			2003		
	C	+VE	D	C	+VE	D
Colombo	23	22	0	21	20	0
Gampaha	8	5	0	3	0	0
Kalutara	3	0	0	1	0	0
Kandy	3	1	0	5	5	0
Matale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	3	0	1
Galle	6	1	1	6	2	1
Hambantota	5	0	2	2	0	0
Matara	1	0	1	3	0	0
Jaffna	2	0	0	1	1	0
Kilinochchi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mannar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vavuniya	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mullative	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	8	8	0	4	4	0
Ampara	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trincomalee	2	1	0	8	4	4
Kurunegala	1	0	1	5	0	0
Puttalam	1	0	0	3	0	1
Anuradhapura	2	1	0	5	3	1
Polonnaruwa	2	0	1	1	1	0
Badulla	0	0	0	4	1	0
Monaragala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kegalle	1	0	0	3	0	0
Ratnapura	64	5	10	49	10	11
Kalmunai	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	134	44	16	128	52	19

### JE immunization programme

JE immunization programme in Sri Lanka usually conducted in June/July in selected districts. But due to the delay of receiving JE vaccine the programme has been delayed.

In southern province the programme conducted in June/July with the 1<sup>st</sup> consignment of 200,000 doses of single dose vials. In rest of the country, the programme has started in late September and conducting up to mid November with the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> consignment of 400,000 and 600,000 doses of JE vaccines (4 dose vials)

In addition to districts performed JE immunization in previous years Ratnapura & Jaffna districts were included in to the programme since 2003. But in these two districts children of 1-3 yrs were immunized whereas in other districts 1-10 yrs old children were immunized

Districts where JE immunizations performed in 2003

Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kalmunai, Jaffna and Ratnapura

Total number of immunizations performed in 2003

**1<sup>st</sup> dose**

1-3 years	266170
3-10 years	30348
Others	58

**2<sup>nd</sup> dose**

1-3 years	265078
3-10 years	27125
Others	1092

**3<sup>rd</sup> dose**

1-3 years	104835
3-10 years	79687
Others	475

**Booster**

3-10 years	39666
Others	501

**Other**

1-3 years	2297
3-10 years	1068
Others	4777

**Total** **883519**



**17. SUMMARY OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES – 1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER (JANUARY - MARCH) 2004**

Table 9.

Health Region	Cholera	*Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	Dysentery	Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Human Rabies	Leptospirosis	Measles	Simple Contd. Fever	Tetanus	Typhus Fever	Viral Hepatitis
Colombo														
Gampaha														
Kalutara														
Kandy														
Matale														
Nuwara Eliya														
Galle														
Hambantota														
Matara														
Jaffna														
Kilinochchi														
Mannar														
Vavuniya														
Mullativu														
Batticaloa														
Ampara														
Trincomalee														
Kurunegala														
Puttalam														
Anuradhapura														
Polonnaruwa														
Badulla														
Moneragala														
Ratnapura														
Kegalle														
Kalmunai														
TOTAL														

\* No polio cases. (from AFP surveillance system).