

# Early Warning and Reporting System (EWARS)- Weekly Bulletin: Nepal

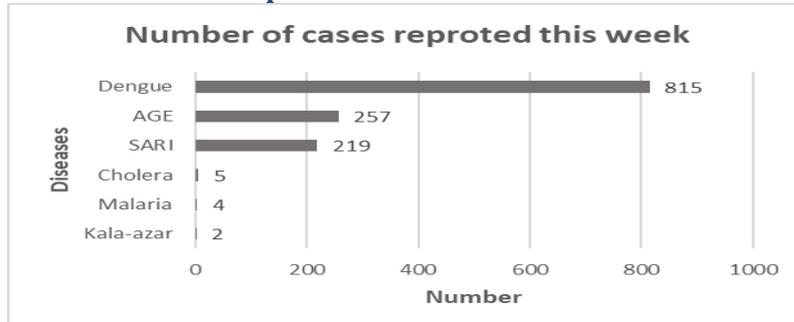
## 34<sup>th</sup> Epidemiological Week, 2022

### 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2022

#### Highlights

- 997868 cases of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) have been confirmed in Nepal, of which 983333 cases have been recovered so far.
- Of the reported cases, Dengue is the leading cause of morbidity in week 34.
- The total cholera cases reported since date 16<sup>th</sup> June 2022 (2079/3/2) are 86 cases till date i.e., 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2022 (2079/4/18) with no deaths.

#### Number of cases reported for each disease this week

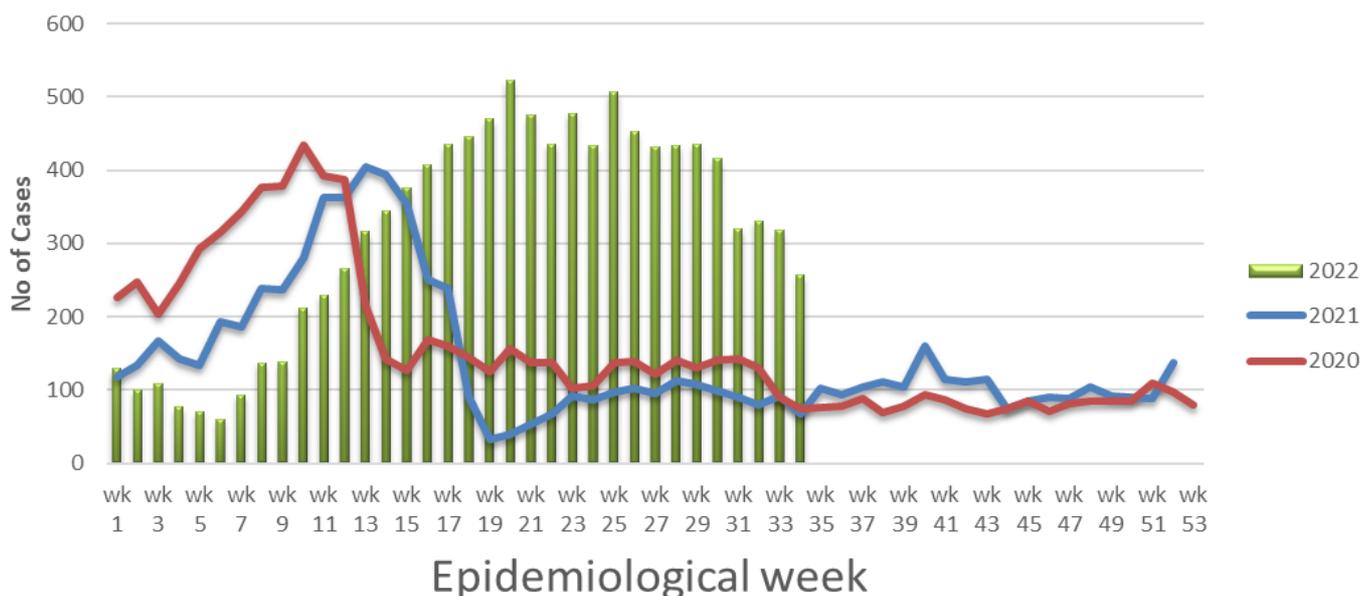


**Note:** This bulletin includes data since January 2021 till date, including comparison of the same period last year. Since, May 2019, 36 new sentinel sites (including public hospitals, private hospitals, and medical colleges) were added and were gradually oriented and started reporting, thus increasing the number of reporting sites. The current number of sentinel sites is 118.

#### 1. Acute Gastro-Enteritis (AGE)

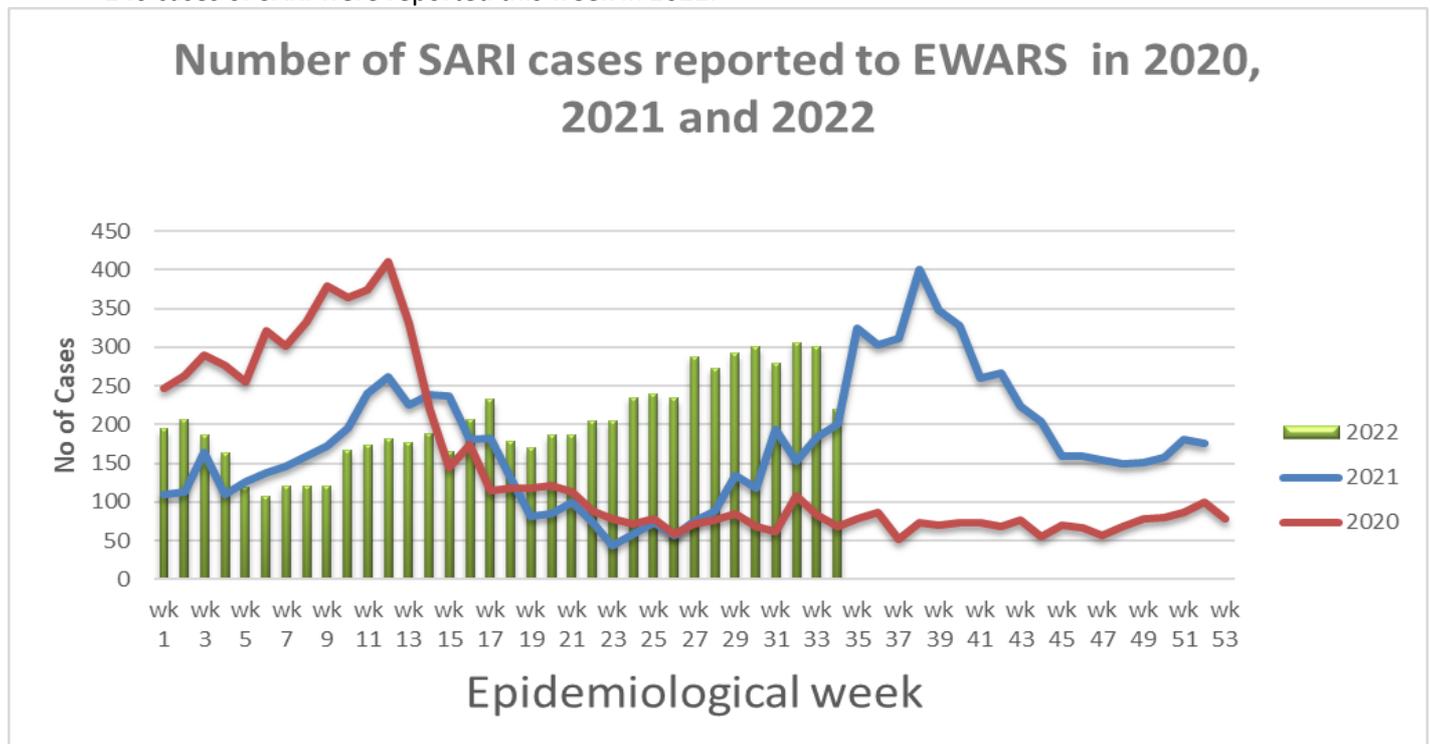
- 267 cases of AGE were reported this week. Most of these cases were reported from Parsa (25 cases), Kathmandu (23 cases), Kapilbastu (22 cases), Sunsari (14 cases), Bara, and Lalitpur (13 cases from each district), Bardiya (11 cases), Bhaktapur (10 cases), Mahottari, and Saptari (7 cases from each district), Jhapa (6 cases), Rukum West, Nawalparasi West, Manang, and Mustang (5 cases from each district).
- 70 cases of AGE were reported this week in 2021.

#### Number of AGE cases reported to EWARS in 2020, 2021 and 2022



## 2. Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI)

- 219 cases of SARI were reported this week. Most of these cases were reported from Jhapa (30 cases), Morang, and Kathmandu (14 cases from each district), Sunsari (12 cases), Dhankuta (10 cases), Chitawan (8 cases), Jumla, Saptari, and Parsa (7 cases from each district), Darchula, and Sindhupalchok (6 cases from each district), Bhajhang, and Palpa (5 cases from each district).
- 240 cases of SARI were reported this week in 2021.



## 3. Malaria

- Four case of malaria (M. Falciparum 2 and M.Vivax 2) was reported this week. Most of these cases were reported Banke (2 cases), Rukum West and East (1 case from each district).
- Two cases of malaria were reported this week in 2021.

## 4. Dengue

- 815 cases of dengue were reported this week. Most of these cases were reported from Kathmandu (311 cases), Lalitpur (143 cases), Rupandehi (93 cases), Bhaktapur (38 cases), Dhading (19 cases), Terhathum (18 cases), Chitawan, and Arghakhanchi (14 cases from each district), Sankhuwasabha (10 cases), Nawalparasi West, Gulmi, and Kavrepalanchok (9 cases from each district), Kapilbastu, Makwanpur (8 cases from each district), Ramechhap, Sindhuli (7 cases from each district), Dang, Sarlahi (6 cases from each district), Kanchanpur, Nuwakot (5 cases from each district).
- 14 cases of dengue were reported this week in 2021.

## 5. Kala-azar

- Two cases of kala-azar were reported this week; one each case was reported from Kalikot and Panchthar district.
- Six cases of kala-azar were reported this week in 2021.

## 6. Cholera

- Five cases of Cholera were reported this week (i.e., week 34); all five cases were reported form Kathmandu district.
- Zero case of Cholera was reported this week in 2021.

## Other diseases

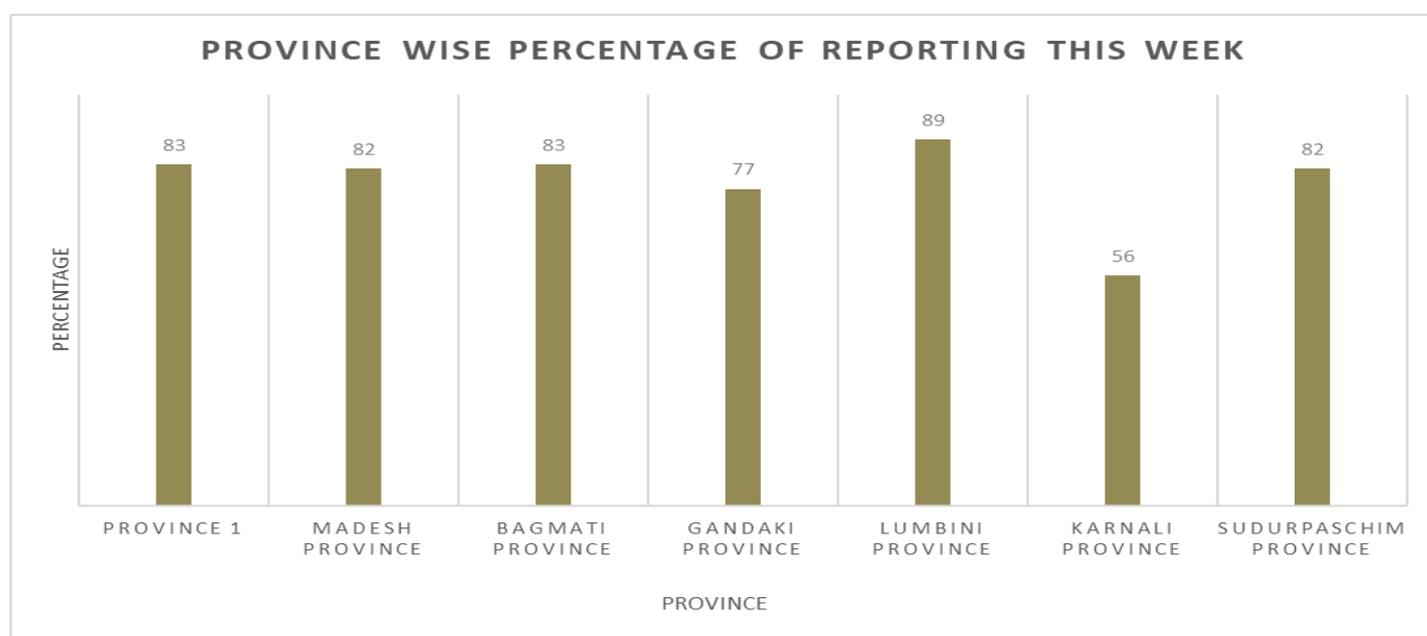
### Scrub typhus

- 123 cases of scrub typhus were reported this week. Most of the cases were reported from Doti (12 cases), Kavrepalanchok (11 cases), Sankhuwasabha (9 cases), Kailali (7 cases), Rupandehi, Palpa, Bardiya, Bhojpur (6 cases from each district), Gulmi (5 cases), Pyuthan, Bajhang (4 cases from each district).
- 80 cases of scrub typhus were reported this week in 2021.

**Table: Comparison with previous week by diseases, 2022**

Disease	Week 34	Week 33
AGE	257	318
SARI	219	301
Malaria	4	1
Kala-azar	2	7
Dengue	815	592
Cholera	5	6

### Province wise reporting status:



**Acknowledgement:** The Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) highly acknowledges the contribution from all the sentinel sites, medical recorders, EWARS focal persons, rapid response team members and technical support from WHO and GIZ for preparation of this bulletin.

**Note:** This bulletin is also available at the ED CD website (please click [here](#)). Other information can also be accessed at the website [www.edcd.gov.np](http://www.edcd.gov.np). Thank you.



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