

KAMPALA METROPOLITAN REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE toll free: 0800299000

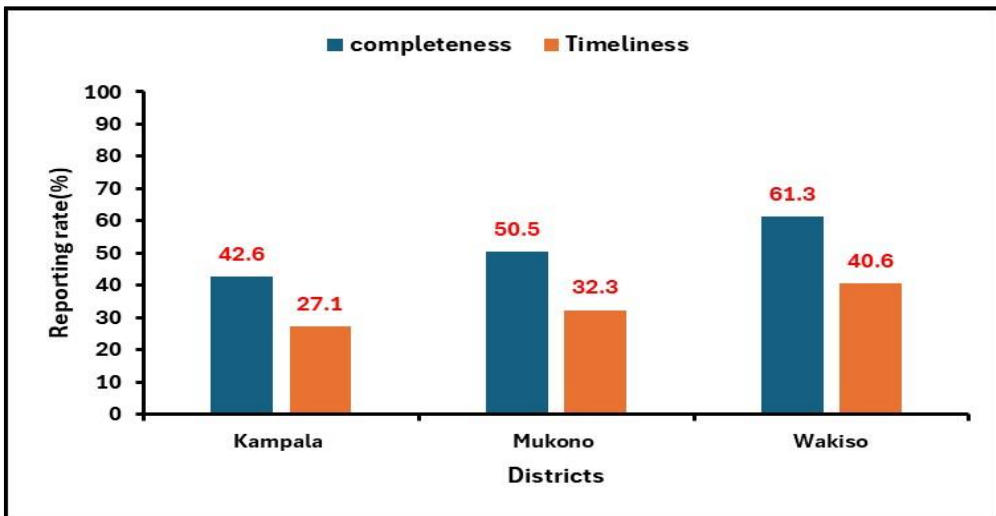


THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BULLETIN (15th -21st Jan,2024) WEEK:03 ISSUE:03



KMA 033B Reporting

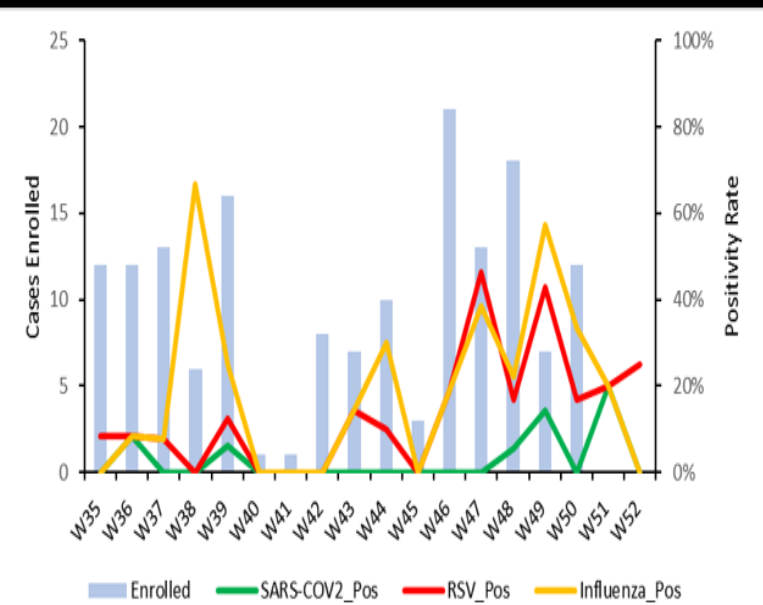


None of the districts in the Kampala Metropolitan Area (KMA) managed to achieve the 80% target for weekly surveillance reporting, with only Wakiso scoring above 60% in completeness.

KMA -SARI/ILI/PRDS surveillance

Indicators/sites	Enrolment and sample testing at UVRI			Positive Results				PRDS
	# cases enrolled	#specimens reached UVRI	Variance	# Tested at UVRI	SARS-COV2	Influenza	RSV	
Total Cases	173	163 (94%)		147(90%)	6 (4%)	27 (18%)	36 (24%)	Not yet done
1. Entebbe RRH	24	17	7	11	0	2	5	
2. Kawaala HCIV	11	10	1	10	0	2	2	
3. Kibuli Muslim	13	10	3	10	1	3	2	
4. Kiswa HCIII	8	8	0	8	0	5	2	
5. Kitebi HCIII	26	22	4	22	0	7	5	
6. Mukono Hosp	38	45	-7	35	1	1	3	
7. Nsambya Hosp	53	51	2	51	4	7	17	

Enrolments (ILI) Vs positivity rates for SARS/COV2, RSV and influenzas



Emergency Medical Services (EMS)



- 129 Total calls received.
- 96 Emergencies from public facilities
- 02 Community emergencies
- 01 City Hall clinic
- 21 General inquiries
- 00 Signals

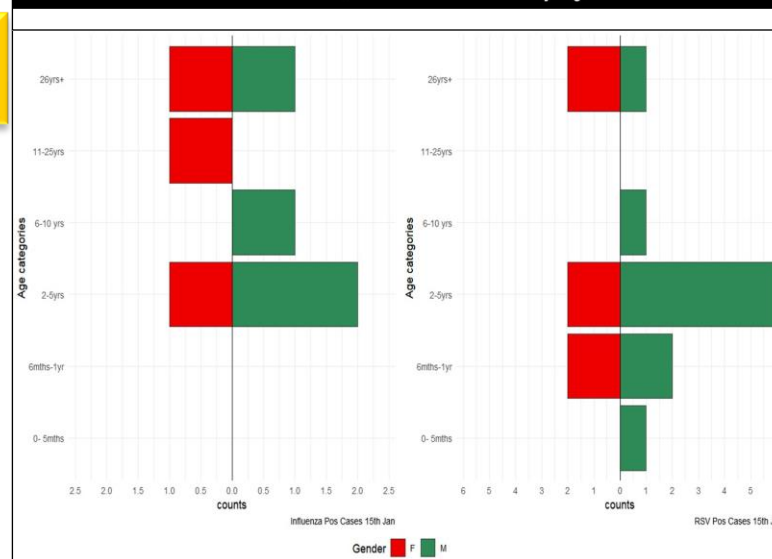
Referral destinations

- Kawempe NRH =69
- Naguru RRH = 27
- Kiruddu NRH=06
- Mulago NRH= 03
- Nakasero = 02

Veterinary Public Health

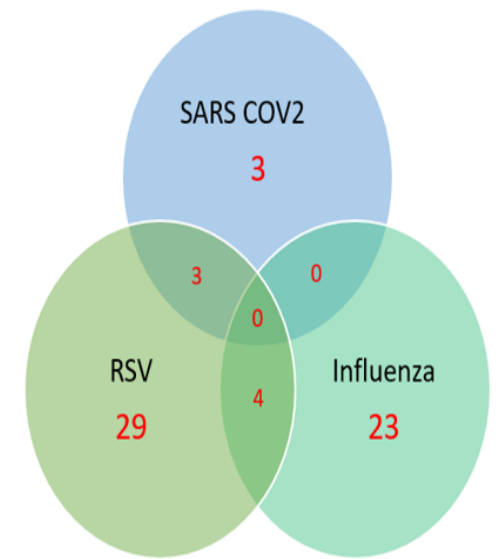
Total slaughters
Cattle:4171(City and Kalerwe abattoir)
Goats and sheep-3786(city and Kalerwe abattoirs)
Pigs-837 (Wambizzi abattoir)
03 Tuberculosis case was identified this week at city abattoir. The carcass and all visceral organs were condemned.
Bovine tuberculosis (TB), caused by Mycobacterium bovis, poses a zoonotic risk to humans primarily through the consumption of unpasteurized dairy products and close contact with infected cattle. Individuals in occupations like farming and veterinary care are particularly susceptible. Symptoms in humans resemble pulmonary tuberculosis, emphasizing the need, for accurate diagnosis Prevention involves pasteurization of dairy and

Distribution of Influenza, RSV Positive Cases by Age and Sex

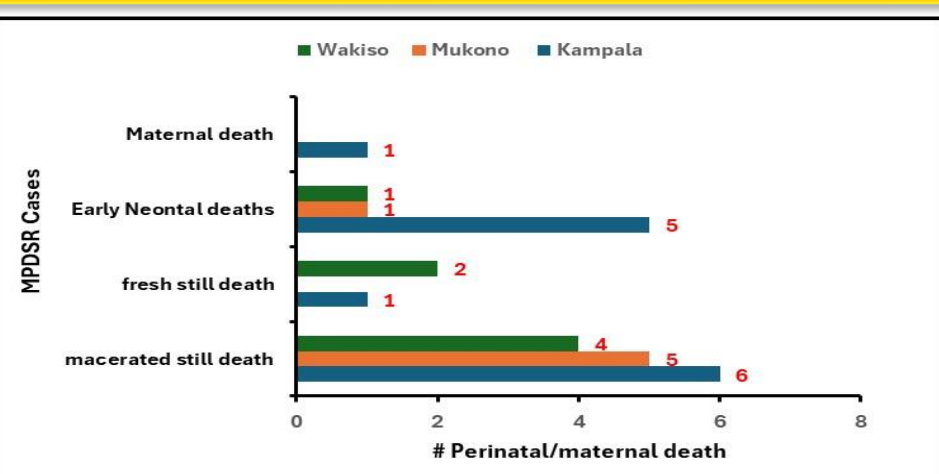


The table above indicates that more cases of influenza-like illness were caused by RSV, followed by influenza, with SARS-CoV-2 being the least isolated pathogen. The 2-5 age group had the highest number of cases for RSV and influenza viruses, with some cases involving co-infections with SARS-CoV-2, RSV, and influenza. However, no cases were registered where a person was infected with all three pathogens, as depicted in our Venn diagram.

Co-morbid Cases of SARSCOV2, RSV & Influenza Positive



Maternal Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response



In epidemiological week 3 of 2024, the Kampala Metropolitan area registered 25 perinatal deaths. This marks a significant improvement compared to the previous year when the region reported over 70 perinatal deaths weekly. Surprisingly, Mukono district in the last two weeks has recorded more than 5 perinatal deaths in a week, with 6 perinatal deaths reported in week.

implementing a One Health approach, where veterinary and public health sectors collaborate. Global efforts focus on culling infected animals, vaccination, and stringent biosecurity measures. Acknowledging the interconnectedness of animal and human health this approach aims to mitigate the risk and impact of TB on both populations. Addressing the zoonotic potential of bovine tuberculosis requires ongoing monitoring, control measures, and public health initiatives.

KMA- Enhanced Situation Awareness

According to the Regional Risk Monitoring Calendar, the region is expected to experience an upsurge in malaria cases, possibly due to the festive season movement. We strongly advise families/households to properly use the mosquito nets distributed by the government in December to reduce mosquito bites.

Health facilities should increase their orders for malaria management logistics from the National Medical Stores (NMS), as a higher number of cases coming to the facility are expected to be malaria related.

Districts are urged to strengthen the implementation of Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM) and provide Community Health Workers (VHTs) with ICCM logistics for effective malaria management.

Infection Prevention and Control



IDI team providing logistics support for IPC in some of the health facilities in Kampala.

Kampala Metropolitan area, with support from IDI, has conducted a health facilities assessment within the region. Only 40% of the facilities scored above 80% in the assessment. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) at health facilities within the region through continuous IPC mentorship activities.

DISCLAIMER: The data included in this summary was extracted from DHIS2 through m-track and other key sources



This report was compiled by KMA PHEOC under KCCA DPHE and made possible by the generous support through the partners. The contents of this bulletin are the responsibility of the Kampala metropolitan area PHEOC and do not necessarily reflect the views of the partners.