

## Measles

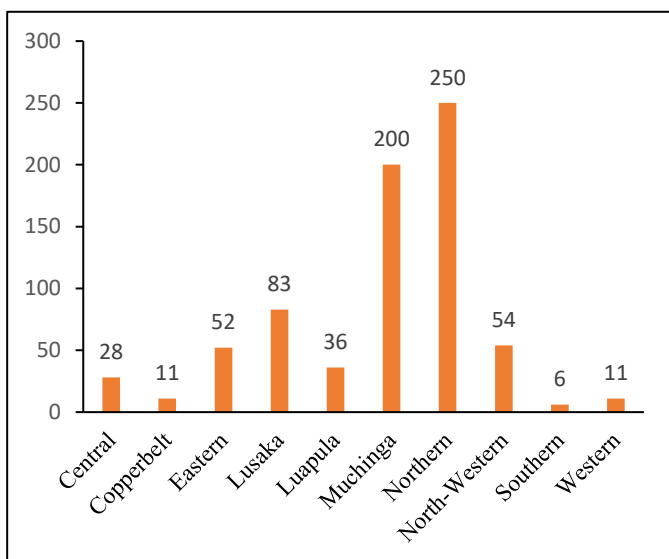


Figure 1 Quarter 3 Suspected Measles Cases by province (Source eIDSR, 2024)

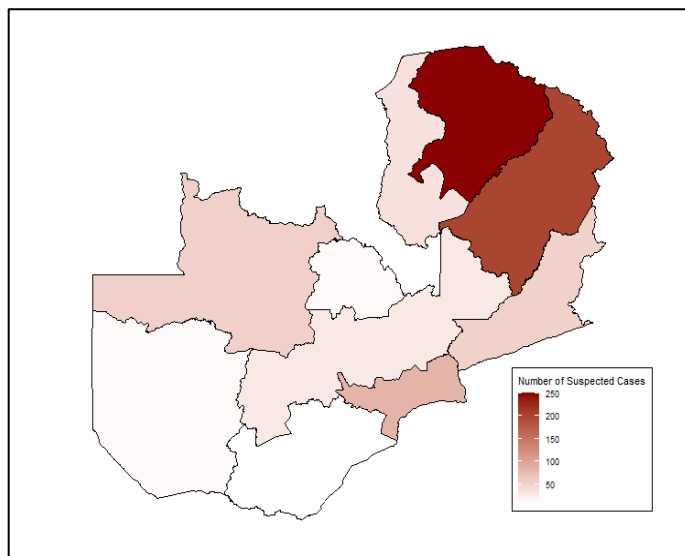


Figure 2 Map showing the distribution of suspected Measles cases

A total of 731 suspected measles cases were reported across all ten provinces in Quarter 3, 2024, representing a significant decrease from the 1,331 cases reported in Quarter 2, 2024. Northern Province saw the largest reduction, with suspected cases dropping from 724 to 250, a decrease of approximately 65%. Eastern Province also experienced a notable decline, with cases falling from 101 to 52, a reduction of about 51.5%. Despite these reductions, Northern Province still reported the highest number of suspected cases (250), followed by Muchinga Province (200) and Lusaka Province (83). Southern Province reported the lowest number of cases with 6. The geographical distribution of these cases highlights the urgent need to enhance immunization coverage and implement targeted vaccination campaigns in high-burden areas, particularly in Northern and Muchinga Provinces, to curb the spread of measles

## Anthrax

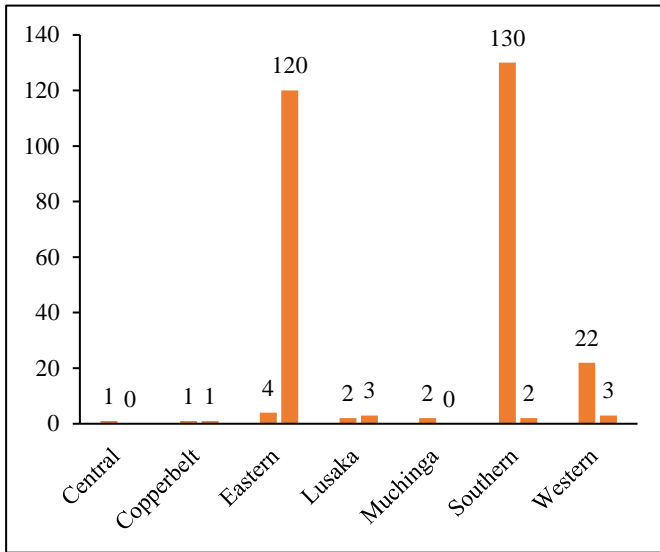


Figure 3 Quarter 3 Suspected Anthrax Cases by province (Source eIDSR, 2024)

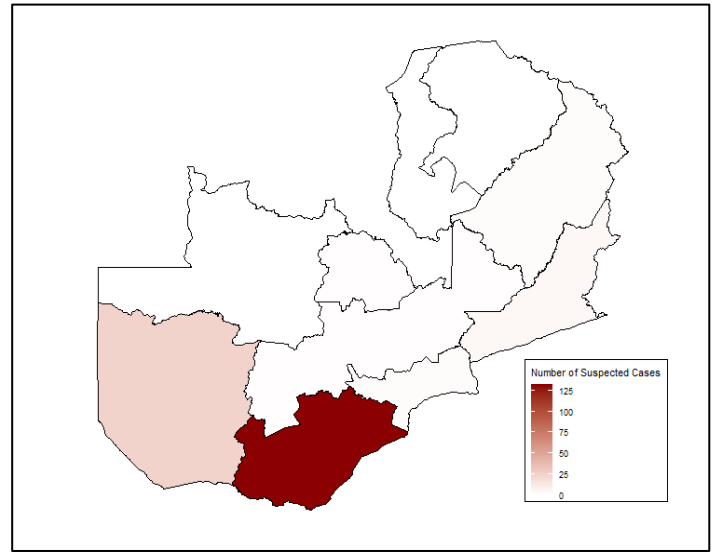


Figure 4 Map Showing the distribution of Suspected Anthrax Cases

A total of 166 suspected Anthrax cases were reported across seven provinces in Quarter 3, 2024, excluding Luapula, Northern, and North-Western Provinces. This marks a significant increase compared to the 58 cases reported in Quarter 2, 2024, and highlights a reversal of the previous downward trajectory observed nationwide. Southern Province reported the highest number of cases with 132, followed by Western Province with 24. With drought conditions persisting, the public is urged to take precautions, such as purchasing meat from reliable sources, thoroughly cooking meat, and promptly reporting any animals that appear sick.

## Bilharzia

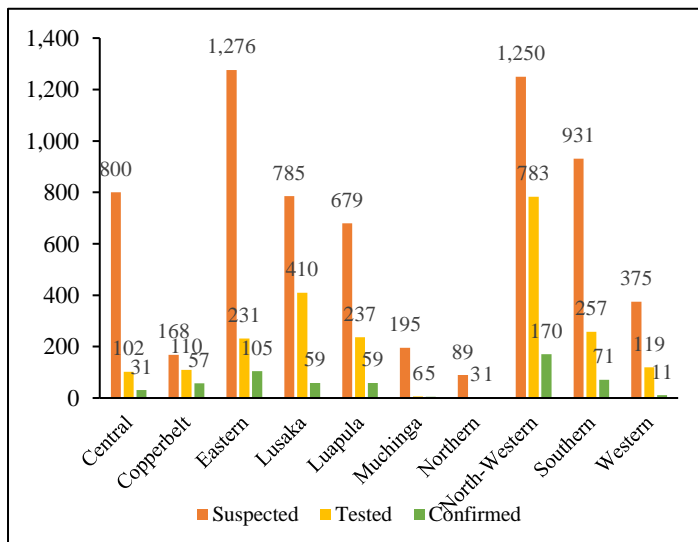


Figure 5 Quarter 3 suspected, tested and confirmed Bilharzia Cases per province (Source eIDSR, 2024)

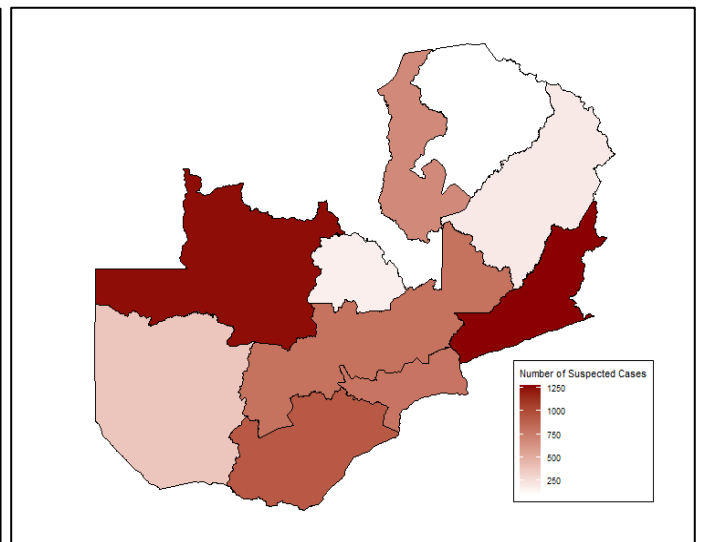


Figure 6 Map showing the distribution of suspected Bilharzia Cases

A total of 6,548 suspected Bilharzia cases were reported across all ten provinces in Quarter 3, 2024. Eastern Province continues to report the highest number of cases with 1,276, followed closely by North-Western Province with 1,250 and Southern Province with 931. Other provinces with high number of cases included Central Province (800), Lusaka Province (785), and Luapula Province (679). The lowest number of cases were reported in Northern Province (89). There is a need to intensify the distribution of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials and community engagement in the affected provinces to promote the adoption of hygiene and sanitation practices These include boiling or treating water and avoiding bathing or swimming in contaminated lakes, rivers, or ponds where bilharzia is known to be present.

## Typhoid Fever

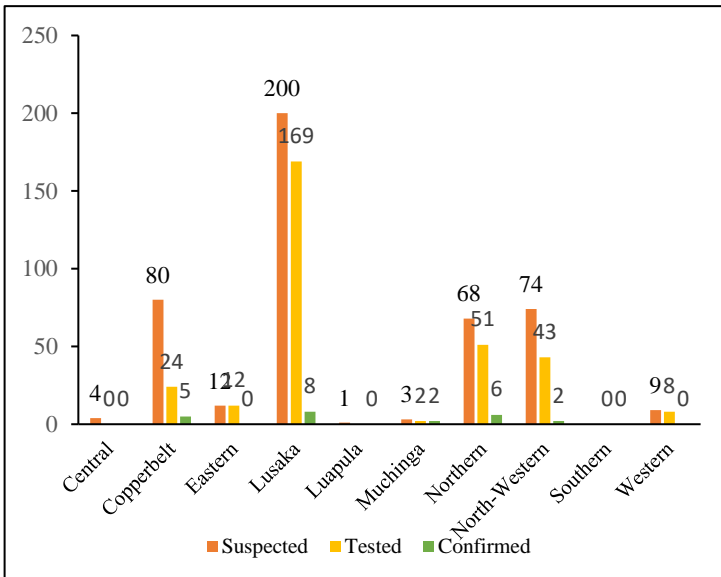


Figure 7 Quarter 3 suspected, tested and confirmed Typhoid fever (Source eIDSR, 2024)

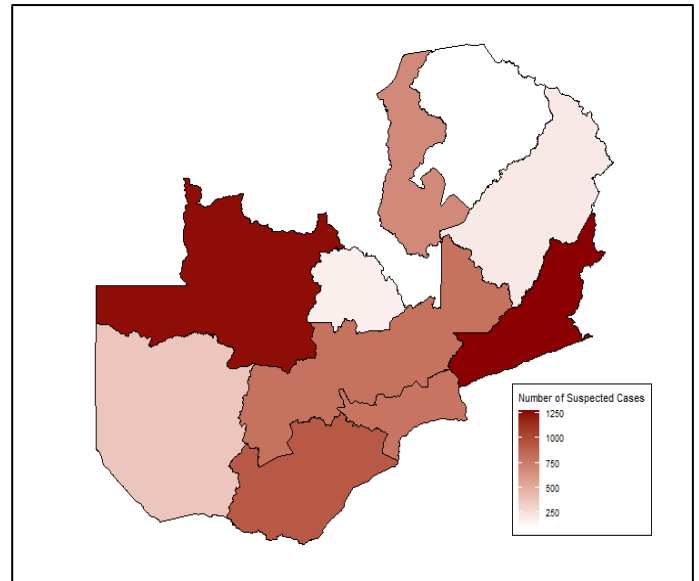


Figure 8 Map showing the distribution of suspected Typhoid Fever Cases

A total of 451 suspected Typhoid Fever cases were reported across nine provinces in Quarter 3, 2024, an increase from 381 cases recorded in Quarter 2. Lusaka Province reported the highest number of cases in Q3 with 200, up from 96 in Q2, indicating a continued upward trend. In contrast, North-Western Province experienced a significant decrease, with cases dropping from 157 in Q2 to 74 in Q3, approximately 47% decline. Muchinga and Luapula Provinces, which reported no cases in Q2, recorded 3 and 1 cases, respectively, in Q3 while Southern Province maintained its zero-case status across both quarters. Typhoid fever can be prevented through improved sanitation, use of clean or boiled water, handwashing and safe food preparation.

## Maternal Mortality

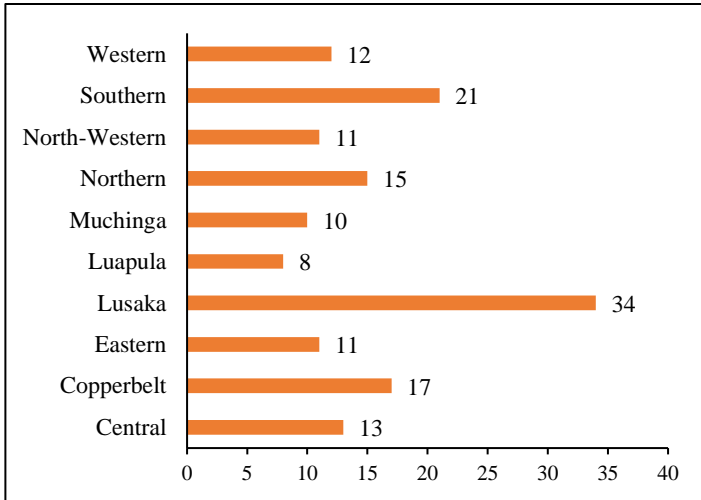


Figure 9 Quarter 3 reported maternal deaths per province (Source: Maternal Child Health Unit (Ministry of Health), 2024)

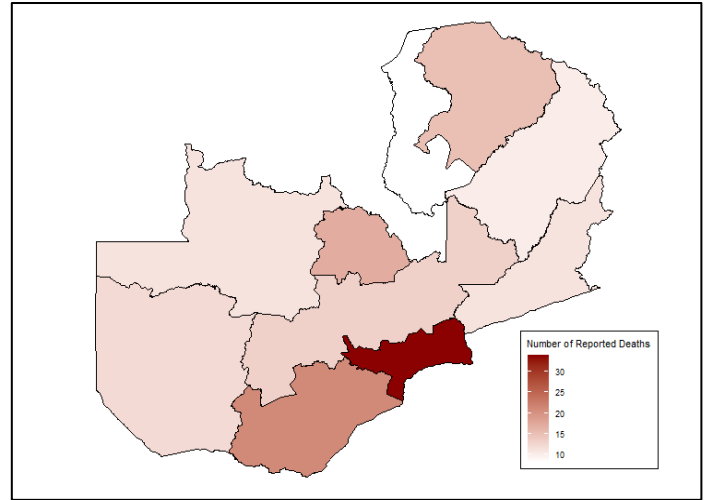


Figure 10 Map showing the distribution of reported Maternal deaths by province

In the third quarter of 2024, a total of 152 maternal deaths were reported, a slight increase from the 150 deaths recorded in the second quarter of 2024. Lusaka Province continues to report the highest number of deaths with 34, followed by Southern Province with 21 deaths and Copperbelt Province with 17 deaths. Notably, Muchinga Province experienced an increase from 5 deaths in Quarter 2 to 10 deaths in Quarter 3, 2024. Conversely, Luapula Province saw a decline in deaths, reporting 8 cases in Quarter 3 compared to 17 in the previous quarter.

## Acute Flaccid Paralysis

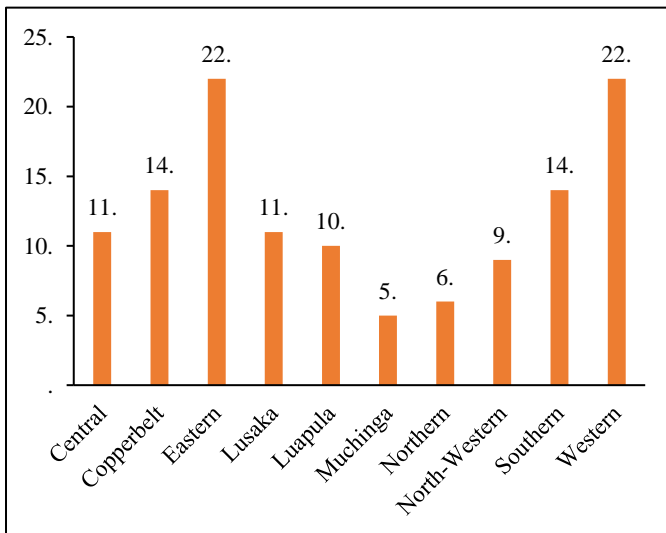


Figure 11 Quarter 3 suspected AFP cases (Source eIDSR, 2024)

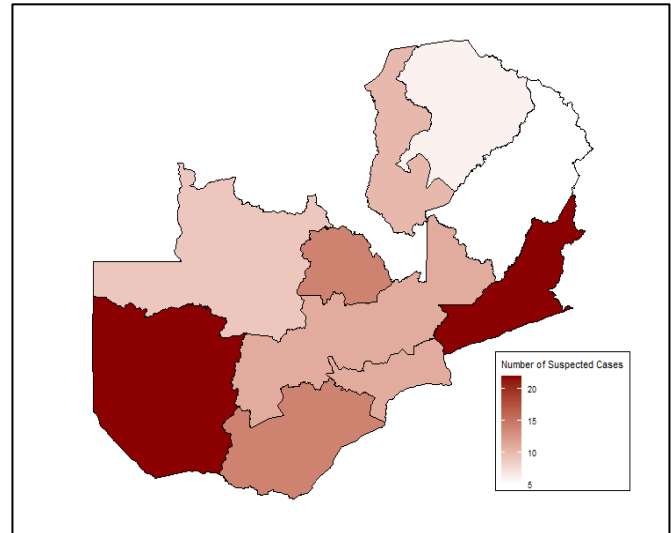


Figure 12 Map showing the distribution of AFP cases

In the third quarter of 2024, a total of 124 suspected Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) cases were reported across all ten provinces, representing a slight increase from the 120 cases recorded in Quarter 2. Eastern and Western Provinces reported the highest number of cases in Q3, with 22 each, while Copperbelt and Southern Provinces followed with 14 cases each. Lusaka Province, which led in Q2 with 25 cases, recorded a significant decrease to 11 cases in Q3. Central Province, which had the least cases in Q2 with 3, reported an increase to 11 cases. North-Western Province also saw a rise, reporting 9 cases in Q3 compared to 4 in Q2. This slight increase highlights the need to sustain robust AFP surveillance systems and rapid case investigations, especially in regions reporting consistent or rising trends.

### Summary Report Priority Diseases, Conditions and Events

| Disease/Event/Condition     | Week 27 - 39 |           |           |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
|                             | Suspected    | Tested    | Confirmed |
| AFP                         | 124          | 90        | 0         |
| Anthrax                     | 166          | 14        | 3         |
| Cholera                     | 41           | 30        | 2         |
| COVID-19                    | 10,670       | 9,305     | 218       |
| Dog Bite                    | 571          | -         | 571       |
| Dysentery                   | 20,860       | 1176      | 409       |
| Schistosomiasis (Bilharzia) | 6548         | 2258      | 569       |
| Malaria                     | 2,078,468    | 1,974,305 | 612,170   |
| Maternal Deaths*            | 152          | 0         | 152       |
| Measles                     | 731          | 353       | 185       |
| Meningitis (Neisseria)      | 183          | 147       | 34        |
| Monkey Pox                  | 13           | 8         | 0         |
| Tuberculosis                | 149,180      | 138,384   | 5,693     |
| Typhoid Fever               | 451          | 309       | 23        |

\*Data not extracted from eIDSR

Data used was extracted from eIDSR on 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2024.

#### About eIDSR

The Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System (eIDSR) is a disease surveillance system that is used to continuously and systematically collect, analyse, interpret, and visualize public health data. Data is collected at facility level and captured by district surveillance officers. The data reported in this bulletin was extracted from the system (except where indicated otherwise) on the aforementioned date.

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