

Summary of Key Notifiable Diseases

Quarter 2 Highlights

- During quarter 2, Suspected Measles cases increased nationwide, rising from 766 in Quarter 1 to 984 suspected cases.
- A total of 412 suspected Mpox cases were recorded, with North-Western Province (145) and Muchinga Province (82) reporting the highest numbers.
- The number of suspected Anthrax cases continued to decline in quarter 2, dropping from 106 to 49 cases. Western Province recorded a significant decline in suspected cases from 51 cases in quarter 1 to 11 suspected cases
- Lusaka Province recorded the highest number of suspected Typhoid Fever cases (1,542), accounting for approximately 79% of all suspected cases nationwide.

Acute Flaccid Paralysis

In Quarter 2 of 2025, a total of 70 suspected Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) cases were reported nationwide, representing a slight increase from 65 cases in Quarter 1. North-Western Province recorded the highest number of suspected cases (11), followed by Luapula (10). Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka, and Southern provinces each reported 8 cases, while Muchinga recorded the fewest (2). The most significant increase was in North Western Province, rising from 6 case in Quarter 1 to 11 cases in Quarter 2, while Eastern Province experienced the largest decline, dropping from 10 to 4 cases (fig.1 and fig. 2).

AFP surveillance remains a critical tool for detecting poliovirus circulation, particularly among children under 15 years. It must be sustained through a high index of suspicion, timely case reporting, and prompt laboratory confirmation to ensure early detection and rapid response to prevent a potential polio outbreak.

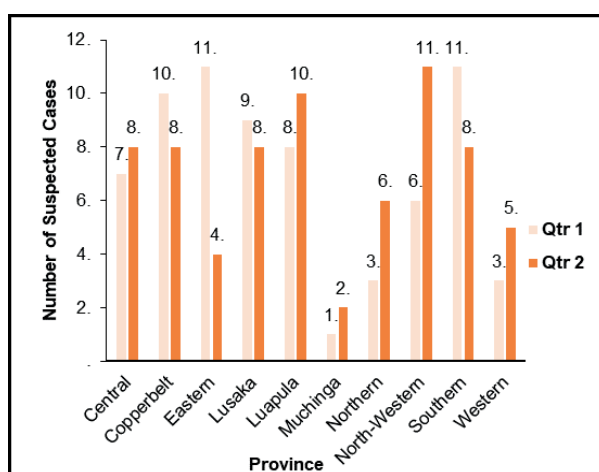


Figure 1 Quarter 2 reported suspected AFP cases per Province (Source: eIDSR, 2025).

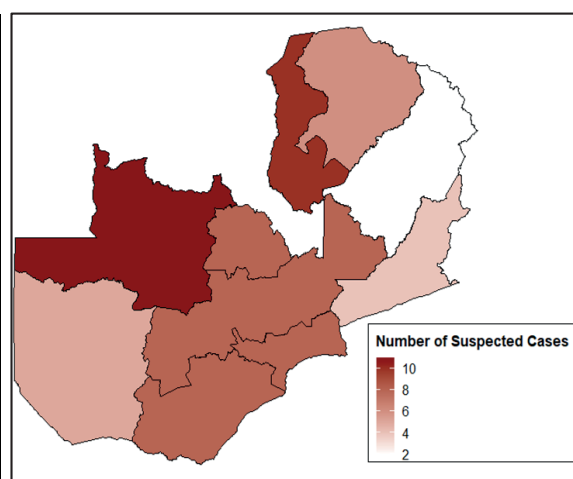


Figure 2 Map showing the distribution of AFP cases

Anthrax

In Quarter 2 of 2025, a total of 49 suspected anthrax cases were reported across seven provinces, a sharp decline from 106 cases in Quarter 1. Southern Province recorded the highest number (31), showing only a slight drop from 33 cases in the previous quarter. Western Province reported the largest decrease, falling from 51 cases in Quarter 1 to 11 in Quarter 2 (fig.3 and fig. 4).

Despite this decline, the public is urged to remain vigilant, particularly in endemic areas. Residents are advised to source meat only from reputable vendors, ensure it is thoroughly cooked, and promptly report any suspected anthrax cases to public health authorities.

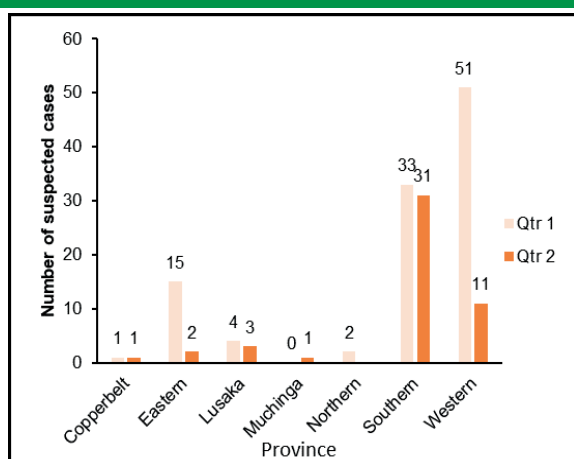


Figure 3 Quarter 2 Suspected Anthrax Cases by province (Source: eIDSR, 2025).

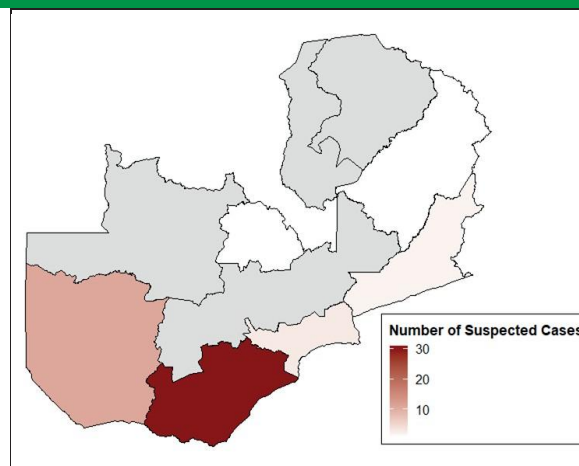


Figure 4 Map Showing the distribution of Suspected Anthrax Cases.

Bilharzia

In Quarter 2 of 2025, a total of 6,773 suspected bilharzia cases were recorded nationwide, up from 6,276 in Quarter 1. Eastern Province reported the highest number (1,127), a slight increase from 1,111 followed by North-Western (965) and Central (907), both showing quarter-on-quarter increases. Lusaka Province recorded 846 the largest reduction in suspected bilharzia cases, down from 1,176 in Quarter 1 to 846 in Quarter 2 (fig.5 and fig. 6).

Despite reductions in some provinces, suspected cases remain high, particularly in Eastern, North-Western, and Central provinces. Intensifying WASH interventions, such as promoting hygiene and sanitation, and strengthening community engagement, are essential to reduce transmission.

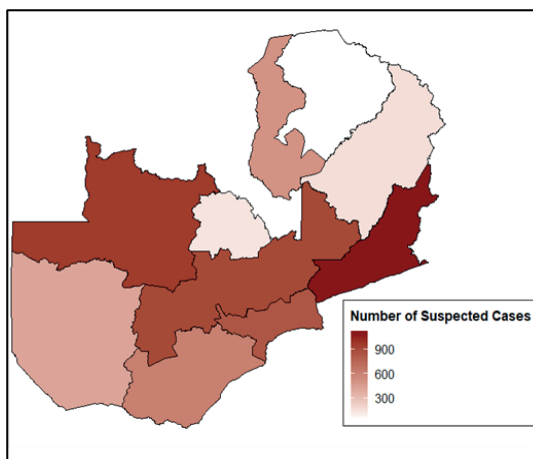
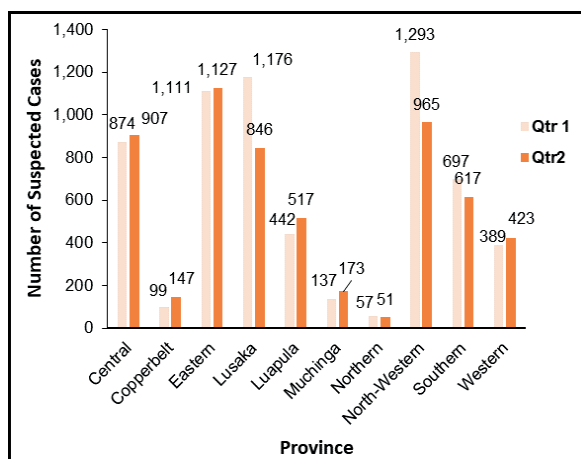


Figure 5 Quarter 2 suspected Bilharzia Cases by province (Source eIDSR, Figure 6 Map showing the distribution of suspected Bilharzia Cases 2025)

Measles

In Quarter 2 of 2025, a total of 984 suspected measles cases were reported nationwide, up from 766 in Quarter 1, continuing an upward trend. Eastern Province recorded the highest number (257), a sharp rise from 24 in the previous quarter and the most significant increase. Northern Province followed with 201 cases, though this marked a notable decline from 351 (the largest decrease). Copperbelt Province reported the fewest cases (15) (fig. 7 and fig. 8).

While declines in Northern and Muchinga are encouraging, the sharp surge in Eastern and rising cases elsewhere highlight the urgent need to strengthen immunization coverage, implement targeted vaccination campaigns, and intensify community engagement to curb further transmission.

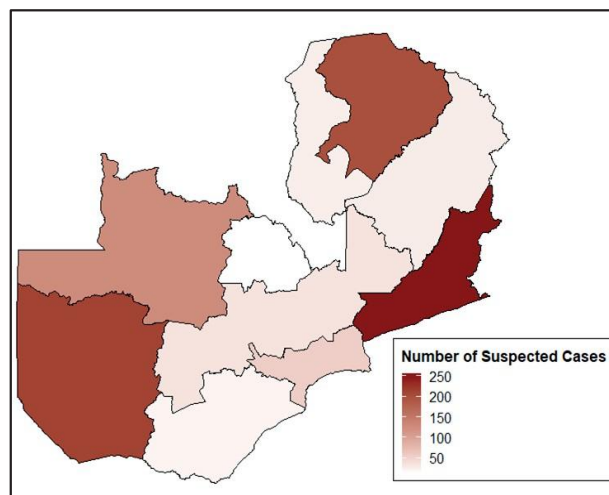
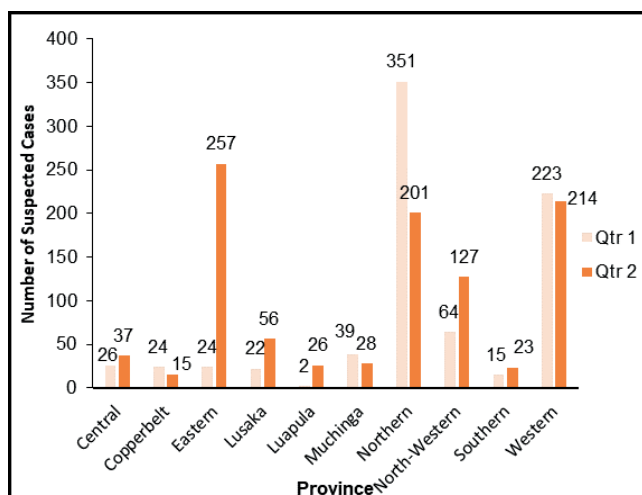


Figure 7 Quarter 2 Suspected Measles Cases by province (Source eIDSR, 2025).

Figure 8 Map showing the distribution of suspected Measles cases.

Mpox

Mpox is a viral zoonotic disease related to smallpox, spread mainly through close contact or contaminated materials. Symptoms include fever, rash, and swollen lymph nodes. The World Health Organization declared Mpox a Public Health Emergency of International Concern in 2024. In Zambia, Mpox is under active surveillance, with clinicians on alert for timely detection.

In Quarter 2 of 2025, Zambia recorded 412 suspected Mpox cases across all ten provinces. North-Western Province reported the highest number (145). Luapula recorded the fewest cases (2) (fig. 9 and fig. 10).

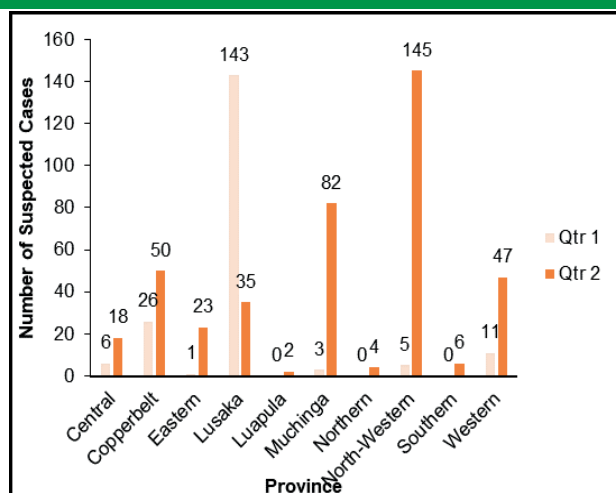


Figure 9 Quarter 2 Suspected Mpox Cases by province (Source: eIDSR, 2025).

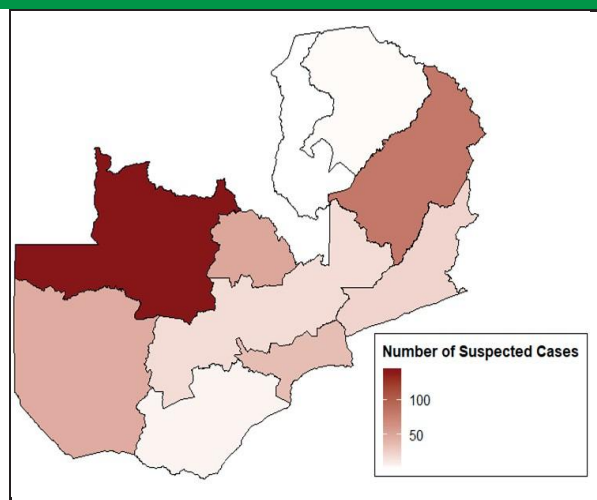


Figure 10 Map showing the distribution of suspected Mpox Cases.

Typhoid Fever

In Quarter 2 of 2025, Zambia reported 1,944 suspected typhoid fever cases across all ten provinces, up from 1,817 in Quarter 1. Lusaka Province recorded the largest share, rising from 1,376 to 1,542 cases and accounting for approximately 79% of all suspected cases in Q2 (fig. 11 and fig. 112).

The persistently high number of suspected typhoid fever, particularly in Lusaka, underscores the need to intensify interventions promoting handwashing and food hygiene, improving access to safe water, and strengthening community engagement to curb further transmission.

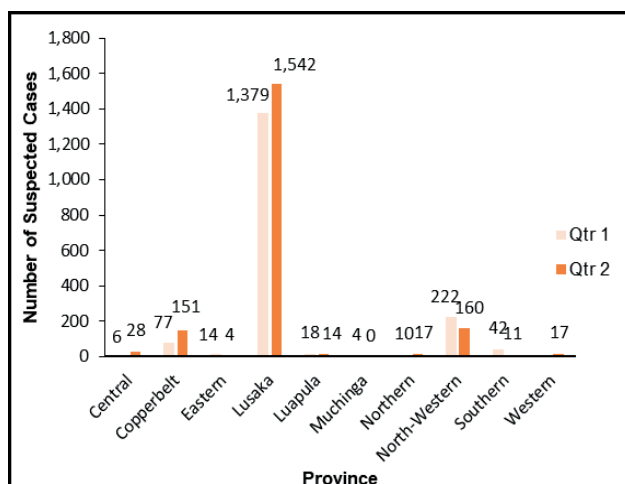


Figure 11 Quarter 2 reported suspected Typhoid Fever Cases by province (Source: eIDSR, 2025).

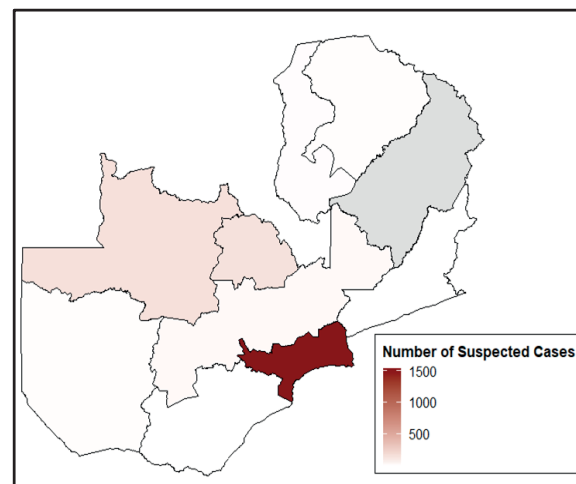


Figure 12 Map showing the distribution of suspected Typhoid Fever Cases.

Summary Report for Priority Diseases, Conditions and Events

Disease / Event	Week 14 - 26		
	Suspected	Tested	Confirmed
AFP	70	52	0
Anthrax	49	10	0
Cholera	153	133	111
COVID-19	1,326	912	19
Dog Bite	6,738	-	6,738
Dysentery	13,744	975	228.
Schistosomiasis (Bilharzia)	5,773	2,382	613
Malaria	4,328,907	4,176,655	2,353,481
Measles	984	735	241
Meningitis (Neisseria)	198	154	15
MPox	412	283	77
Tuberculosis	472,455	422,189	21,139
Typhoid Fever	1,944	1,820	50

Data used was extracted from eIDSR on 6th July, 2025.

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.

For more information you can email healthpress@znphi.co.zm

