

Lassa Fever Surveillance Data Analysis, Liberia, 2016-2017



Oscar N. Gberr



District Surveillance Officer
B'hai District, Grand Gedeh County
*Graduate, Liberia Field Epidemiology Training
Program-Intermediate*

Presenter's ID: O.E-7

Outline

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Methods
- Results
- Discussions
- Conclusion
- Recommendations
- Acknowledgements

Introduction 1/2

- Lassa fever (LF) is an acute viral hemorrhagic illness

Mode of transmission



household items



foods

- Overall case-fatality rate is 1%
 - 15% among hospitalized severe cases



Introduction 2/2

- Under surveillance as an immediately-reportable disease
- One (1) confirmed case is an outbreak
- We analyzed secondary LF data for Liberia from 2016-2017 to inform public health action

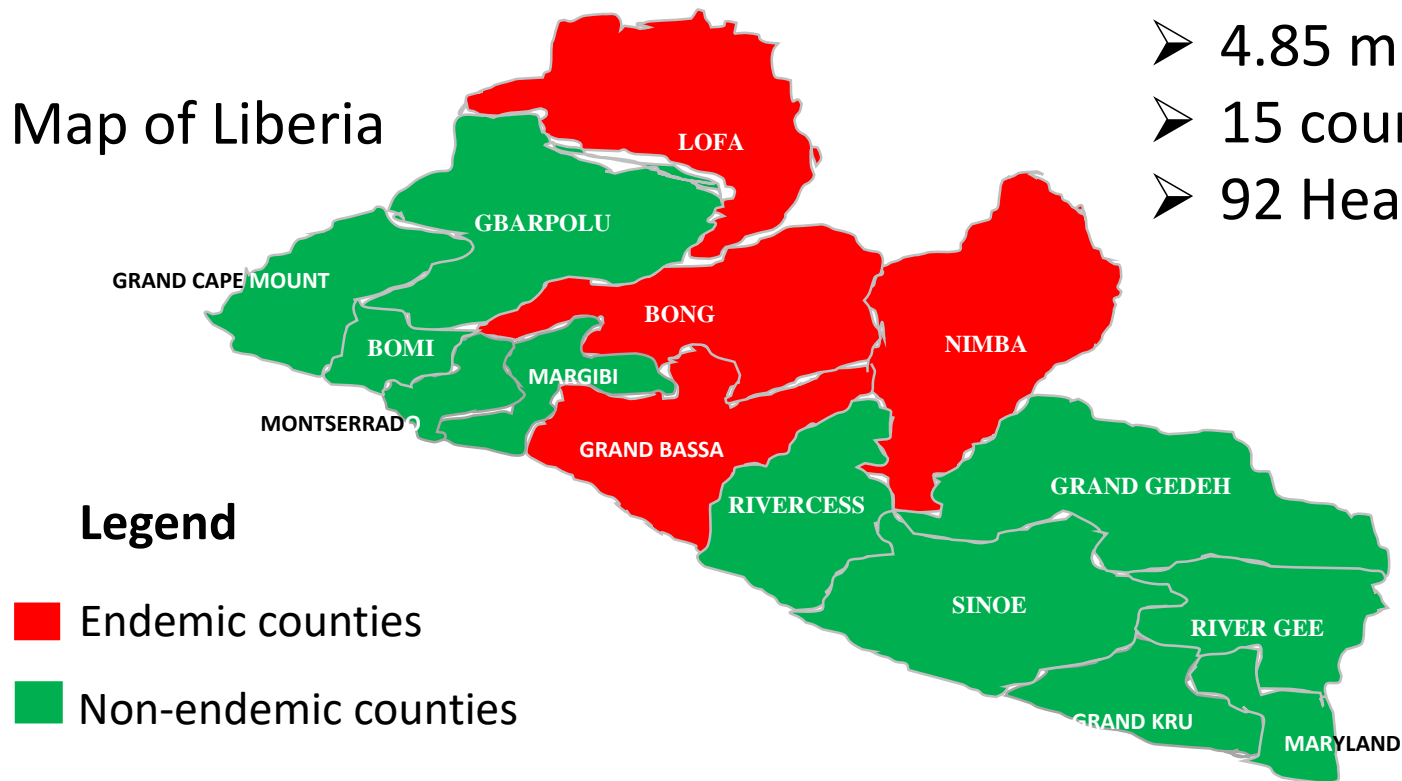
Objectives

- Estimate the burden of LF
- Describe the distribution of LF cases

Methods

Map of Liberia

- 4.85 million inhabitants
- 15 counties
- 92 Health districts



Legend

- Endemic counties
- Non-endemic counties

- Reviewed national line list for 2016 – 2017
- Performed descriptive analysis to summarize results

Results 1/3

- Total of 150 reported cases



= 84 (56.7%)

Suspected cases

Median age

24 (7 months-68 years)

Incidence Rate

0.9 per 100,000 population

- 42 confirmed cases (28%)



= 23 (55%)

Confirmed cases

Median age

25 (1-67years)

Overall Case fatality rate

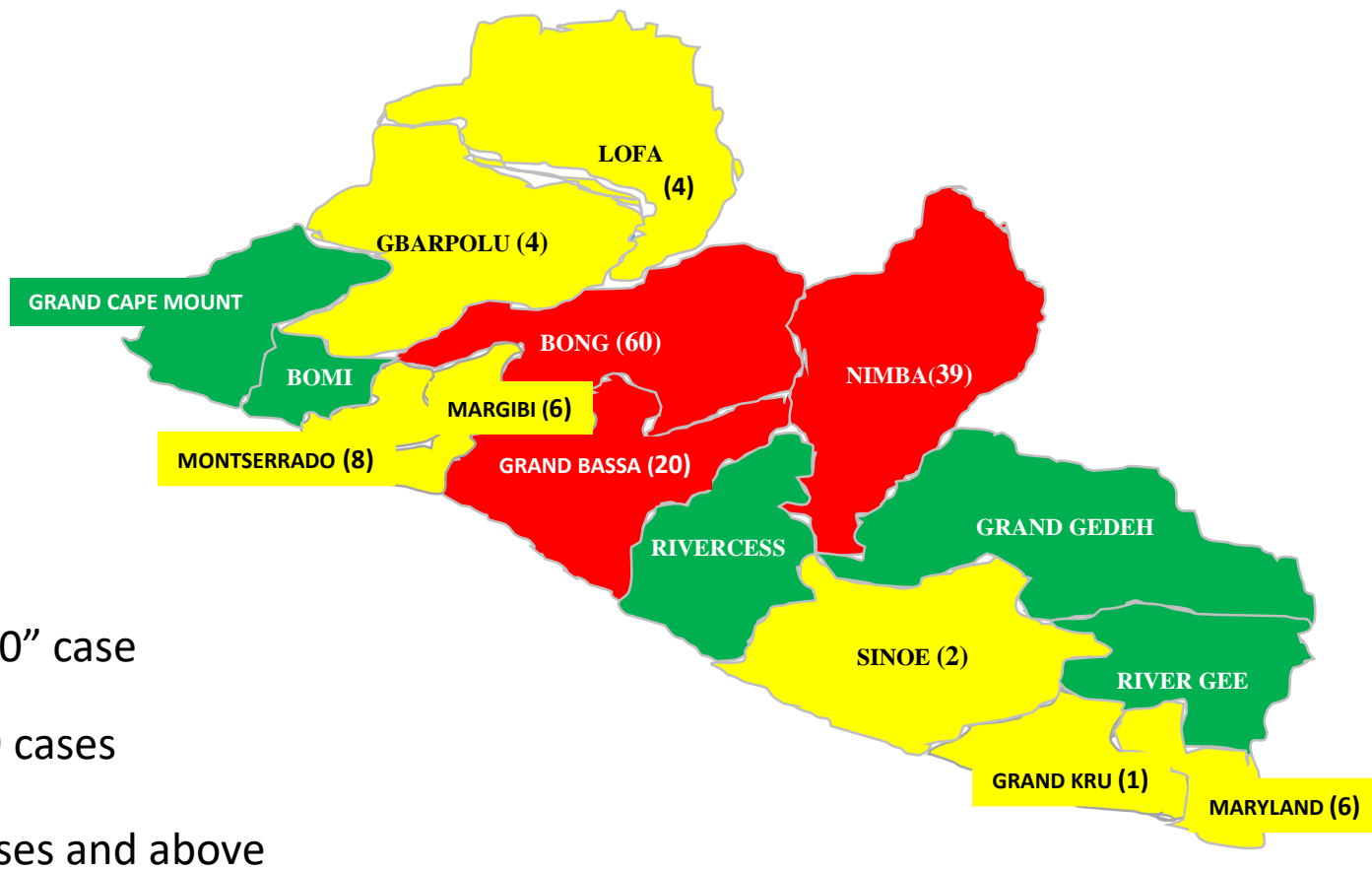
16(38%)

Case fatality rate among hospitalized

14(33.3%)

Results 2/3

Distribution of reported suspected Lassa fever cases by counties, Liberia, 2016-2017

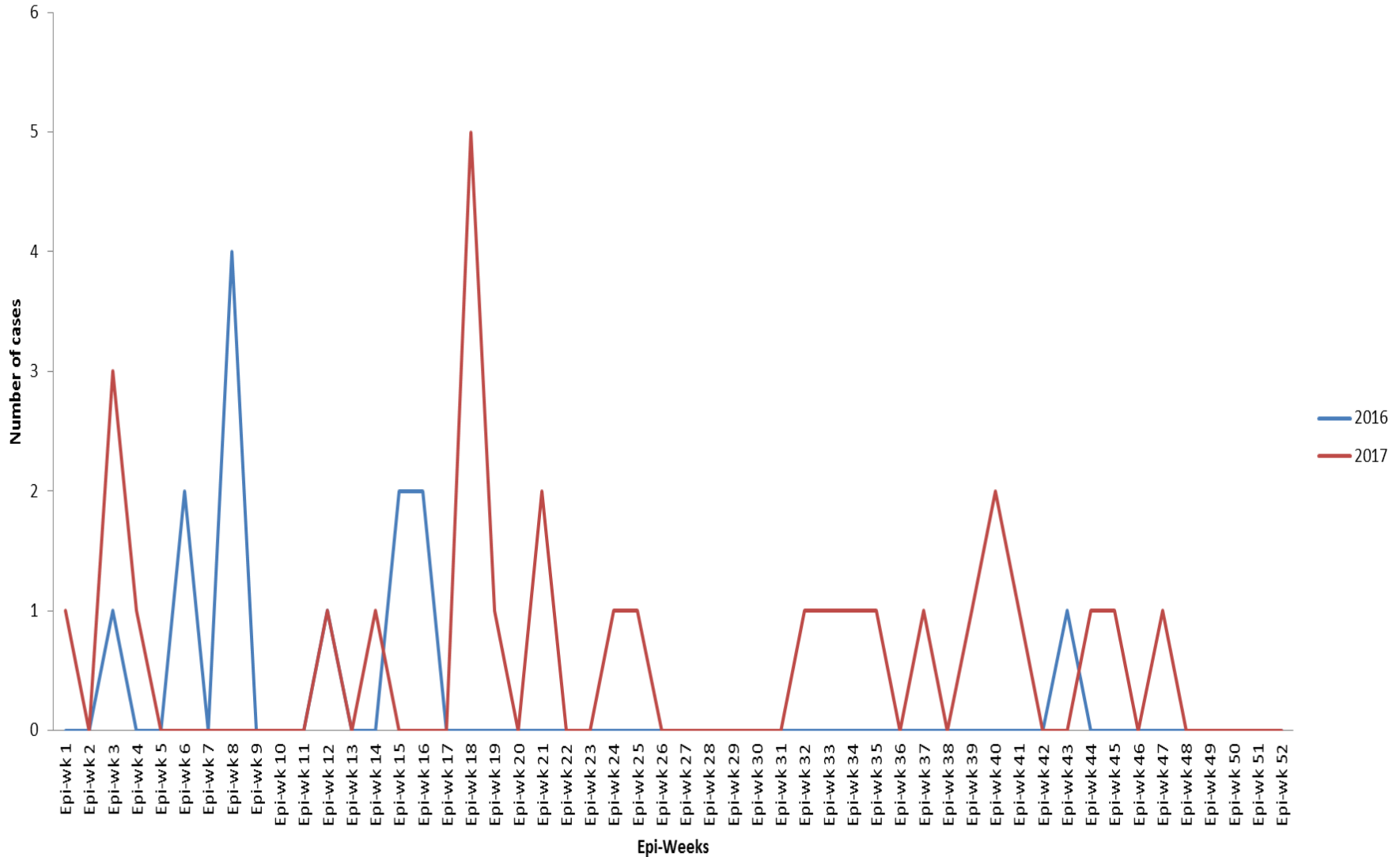


Legend

- Zero "0" case
- 1 to 9 cases
- 10 cases and above

Result 3/3

Trend of confirmed cases of Lassa fever by epi week, Liberia, 2016-2017



Discussion

- More LF cases were reported from January to June similar to finding in Nigeria (“WHO | Lassa Fever – Nigeria,” 2017)
- More females were among confirmed cases comparable to findings in Ondo state, Southwest Nigeria, June 2016
- Case fatality was high among confirmed cases similar to findings in Ondo state, Southwest Nigeria, June 2016 (Iserere et al., 2018)

Conclusion

- There was an increased in trend over the 2years period
- Incidence rate of the disease continue to be high in three endemic counties (Bong, Nimba and Grand Bassa)
- There were confirmed cases reported in non-endemic counties
- The disease seems to have a seasonal trend

Recommendations

- County Health Teams (CHT) / National Public Health Institute of Liberia (NPHIL)
 - Increase awareness about disease
 - Heighten LF surveillance during dry season

- NPHIL/ Ministry of Health (MoH)
 - To conduct analytical studies to identify prevalence of risk factors
 - Analysis of reporting patterns and case management practices

Acknowledgements



MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Republic of Liberia



Grand Gedeh County Health Team



❖ Dr. Maame P. Amo-Addae-Resident Advisor, LFETP