

Ministry of Public Health

Monitoring Evaluation & Health Information System GD

وزارت صحت عامه

Diseases Surveillance Department

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ریاست عمومی نظارت ارزیابی و سیستم معلومات صحتی

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دبپارتمنت سرویلانس امراض

د ناروغیو د سرویلانس دبپارتمنت

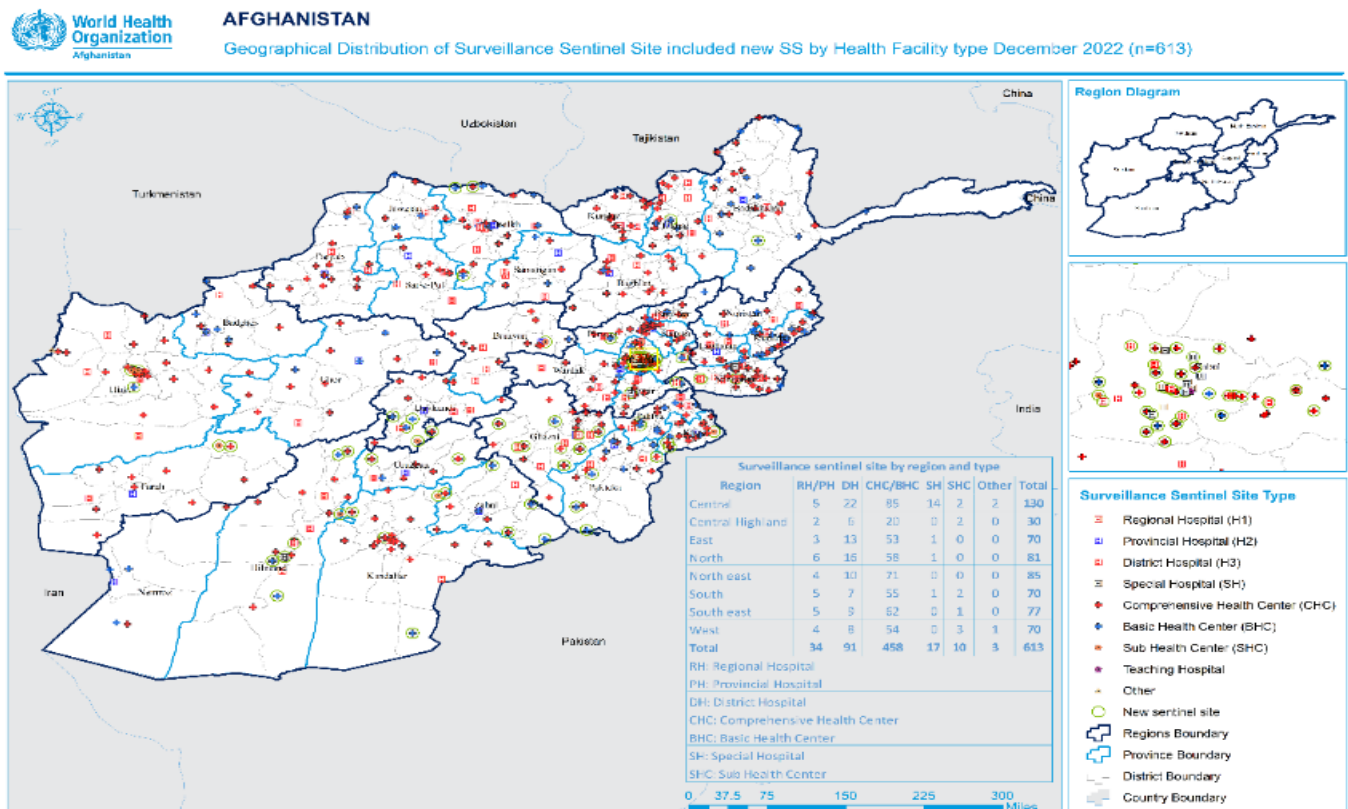
Epidemiological Report | Week # 07 – 2025

No. 07 (09 – 15 Feb 2025)

Summary:

- Out of **613** functional surveillance sentinel sites, **611 (99.7%)** have submitted reports this week.
- A total of **692,534** new consultations, of which **268,853 (38.8%)** were due to Surveillance targeted diseases. That included **140,615 (52.3%) males** and **128,238 (47.7%) females**. Also, **122,966 (45.7%)** people under five years old and **145,887 (54.3%)** people five years old and over were reported this week.
- The main causes of consultations this week were ARI Cough & Cold (**187,904 = 27.1%** cases out of total new consultations), Acute Diarrheal Diseases (**31,873 = 4.6%** cases out of total new consultations), and Pneumonia (**42,999= 6.2%** cases out of total new consultations).
- A total of **507** deaths were reported this week, of which **118 (23.3%)** deaths were due to surveillance-targeted diseases, which include **94 ARI Pneumonia** deaths, **12 suspected Measles** deaths, **07 Suspected Meningitis** deaths and **05 Acute Watery Diarrhea with Dehydration** deaths.
- During this week, **50** outbreaks were reported: **28 Measles** outbreaks, **13 Clinical Scabies** outbreaks, **04 Chickenpox** outbreaks, **03 Dog bite/suspected Rabies** outbreaks, **01 Food Poisoning** outbreak, and **01 Typhoid Fevers** outbreak.
- Moreover, **55** confirmed COVID-19 cases, and **2027** suspected Measles cases (IBS) were reported at the national level.

Figure 1: Surveillance/NDSR Sentinel Sites with GPS location by type of Health Facility, 2025

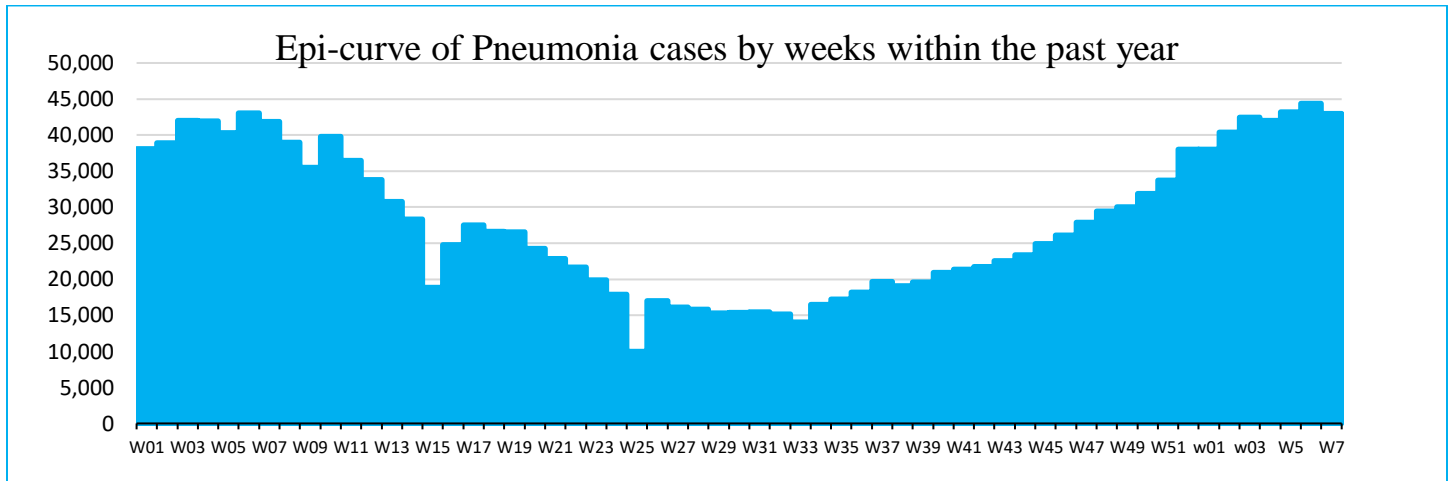


### Indicator – based Surveillance (IBS):

The indicator-based surveillance component of the NDSR reports 17 priority conditions/infectious diseases from sentinel sites on weekly basis. The data is compared with previous weeks and the corresponding weeks of the previous three years, and the alert and epidemic thresholds are checked to see if disease incidence has crossed these levels, and necessary action is initiated.

### Figure 2: Epidemic situation of Pneumonia

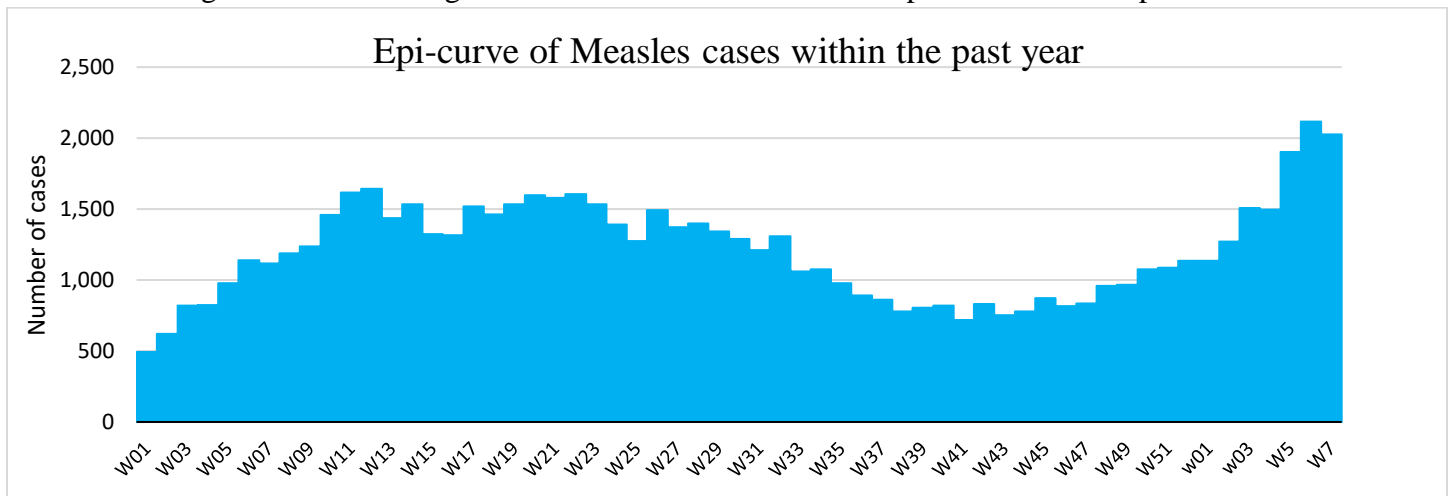
The epi-curve of ARI Pneumonia illustrates a notable increase in pneumonia cases beginning in week 34 of 2024. Additionally, the cases are in the same trend during the first seven weeks of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024, meanwhile, this week, it is on increasing trend compared to the previous week.



Indicators	< 5 Y		≥ 5 Y		Total Cases	Deaths	CFR
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Epi-Week 07	14778	13315	7053	7853	42999	94	0.22%
Cumulative Incidence	94814	85449	53331	59846	293440	689	0.23%

### Figure 3: Epidemic situation of Measles

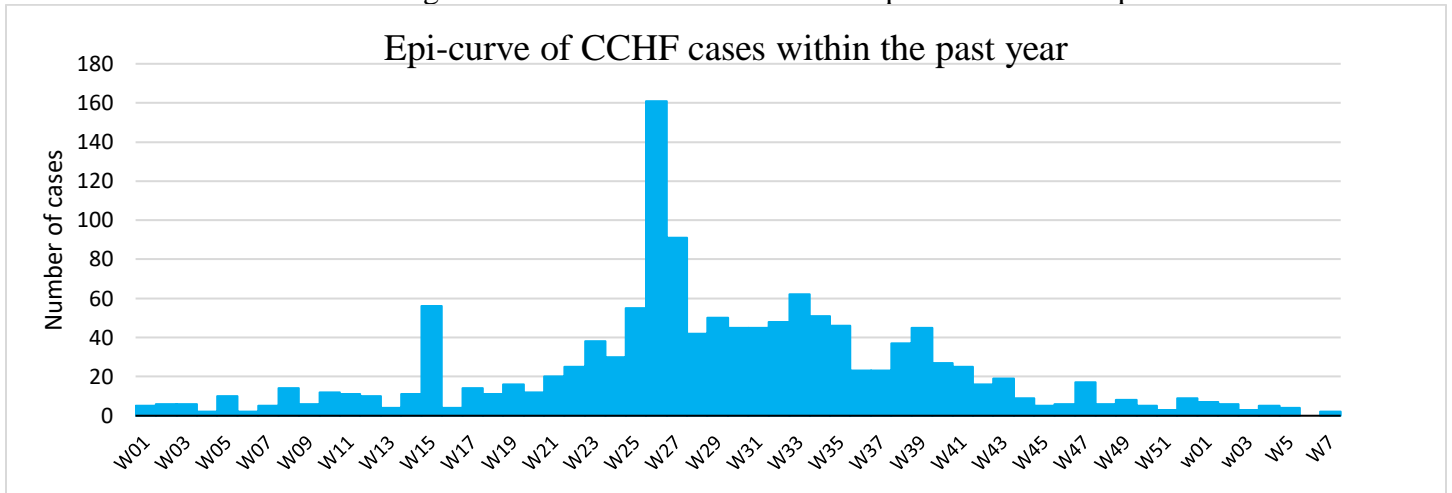
The epi-curve of Measles illustrates a notable increase in cases starting in week 42 of 2024. Additionally, the cases show a significant rise during the first seven weeks of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024.



Indicators	< 5 Y		≥ 5 Y		Total Cases	Deaths	CFR
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
<b>Epi-Week 07</b>	895	786	186	160	2027	12	0.59%
<b>Cumulative Incidence</b>	5017	4400	1074	958	11449	69	0.60%

**Figure 4: Epidemic situation of CCHF**

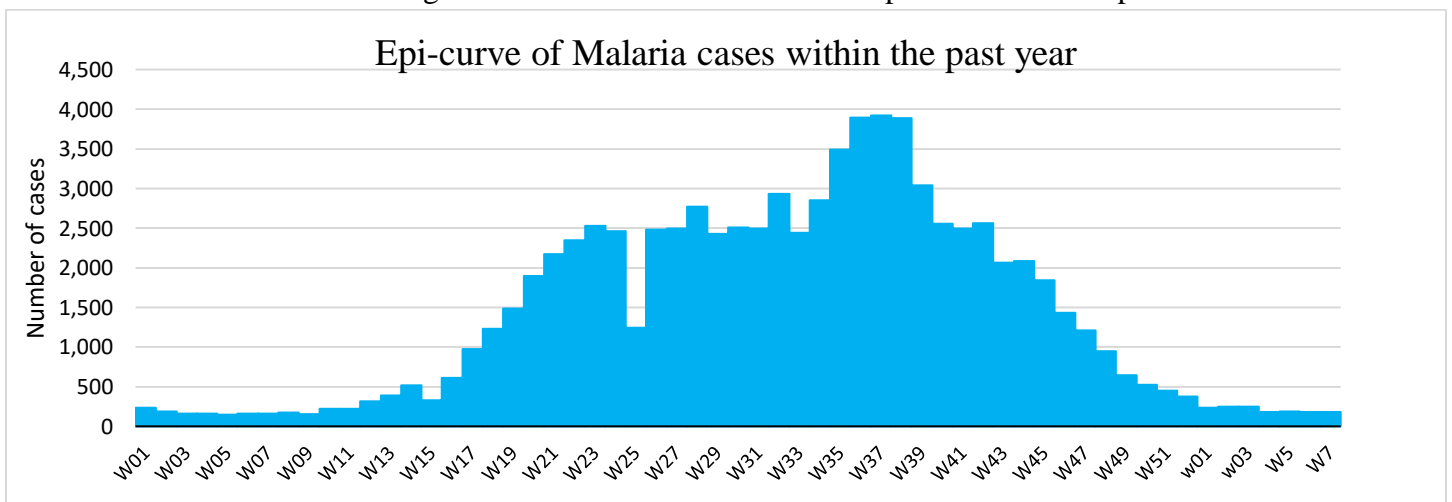
The epi-curve of CCHF illustrates a notable increase in cases starting in week 27 of 2024. Additionally, the cases are in the same trend during the first seven weeks of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024.



Indicators	< 5 Y		≥ 5 Y		Total Cases	Deaths	CFR
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
<b>Epi-Week 07</b>	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
<b>Cumulative Incidence</b>	0	0	16	19	35	1	2.8%

**Figure 5: Epidemic situation of Confirmed Malaria**

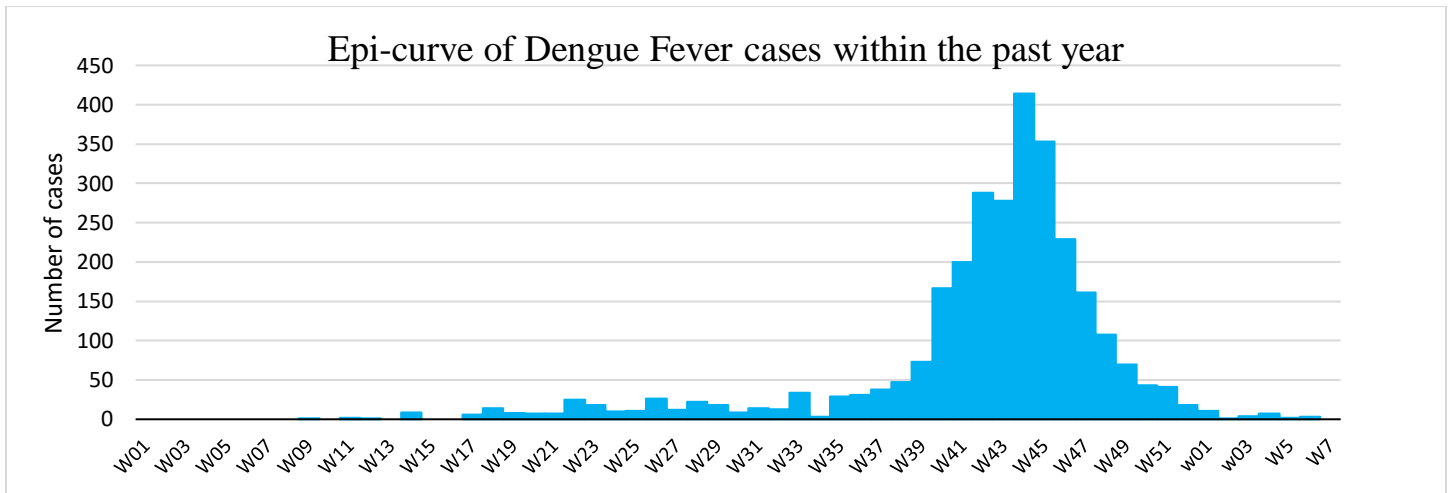
The epi-curve of Malaria illustrates a notable decrease in cases starting in week 39 of 2024. Additionally, the cases are in the same trend during the first seven weeks of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024.



Indicators	< 5 Y		≥ 5 Y		Total Cases	Deaths	CFR
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
<b>Epi-Week 06</b>	12	13	89	70	184	0	0%
<b>Cumulative Incidence</b>	98	85	695	584	1462	0	0%

**Figure 6: Epidemic situation of Dengue Fever**

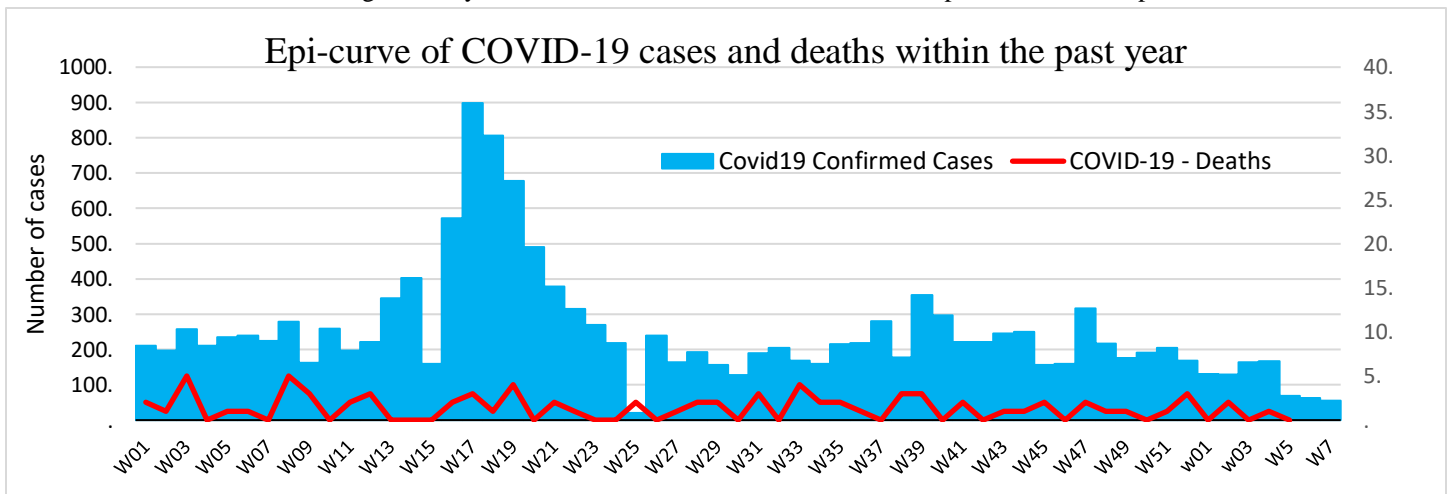
The epi-curve of Dengue Fever illustrates a notable decrease in cases starting in week 45 of 2024. Additionally, the cases are in a decreasing trend during the first seven weeks of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024.



Indicators	< 5 Y		≥ 5 Y		Total Cases	Deaths	CFR
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
<b>Epi-Week 06</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Cumulative Incidence</b>	0	0	15	16	31	0	0%

**Figure 7: Epidemic situation of COVID-19**

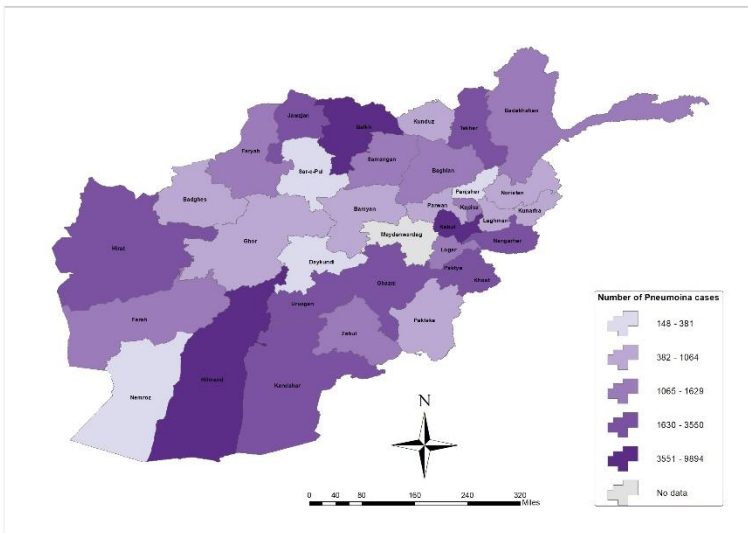
The epi-curve of COVID-19 shows a notable increase in the number of cases from weeks 16 to 22 of 2024. However, at the beginning of 2025, the number of cases is significantly lower in the first seven weeks of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024.



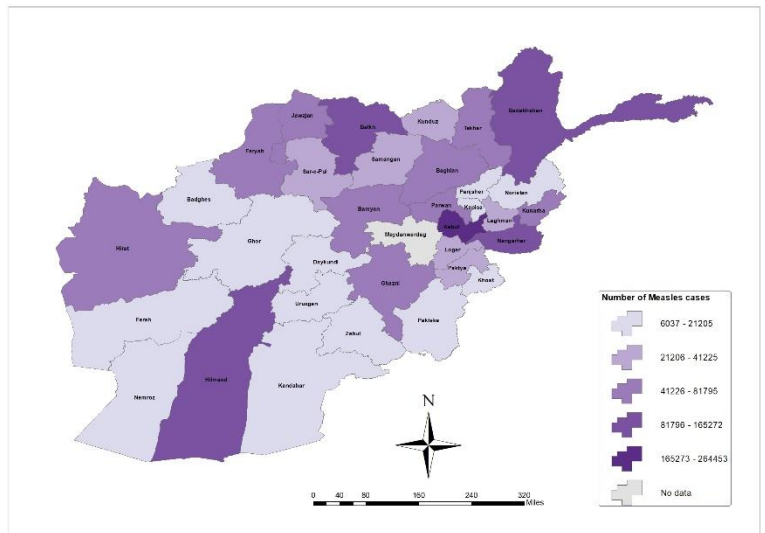
Indicators	< 5 Y		≥ 5 Y		Total Cases	Deaths	CFR
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
<b>Epi-Week 06</b>	3	22	909	908	55	0	0.0%
<b>Cumulative Incidence</b>	69	69	6655	6584	13377	12	0.09%

Figur 8; Geographically cumulative cases by province in Afghanistan 29 Dec 2024-15 Feb 2025

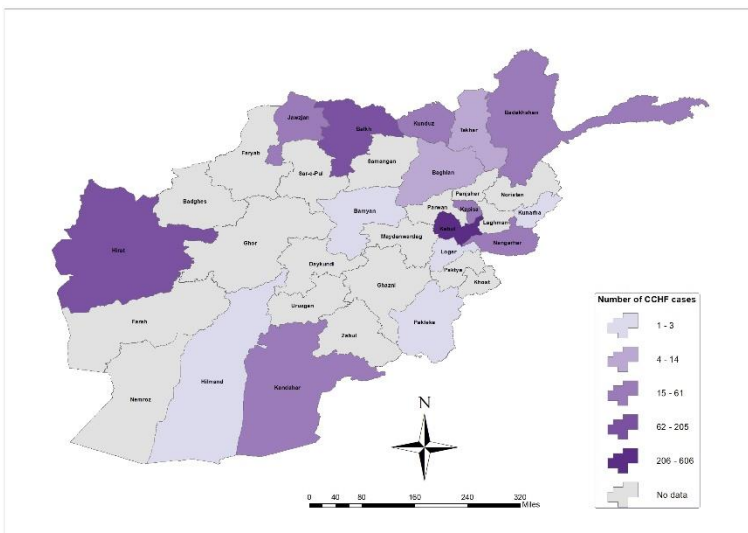
**Figur 8: A (Pneumonia)**



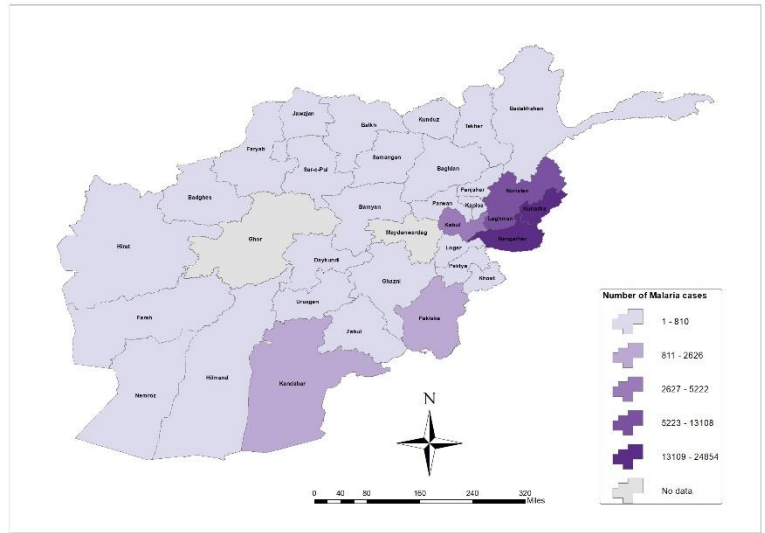
**Figur 8: B (Measles)**



**Figur 8: C (CCHF)**



**Figur 8: D (Malaria)**



**Table 1: Afghanistan Infectious Disease Outbreaks report | Epidemiological week # 07-2025**

Event / Diseases Name	Reported date	Province	District	Village	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Vaccination coverage, If VPD	
							HF reported coverage	Field Estimated Coverage
Suspected Measles	9/2/25	Badakhshan	Faizabad	Khame-Awal	13	2	50%	64%
	10/2/25	Badghis	Aab Kamari	Nahrab	13	2	0%	0%
	12/2/25	Farah	Bala Bolook	Sawr	11	0	0%	0%
	12/2/25	Ghazni	Aab Band	Toochla	15	0	75%	56%
	07/2/25	Ghor	Taywara	Chashma Safid	25	0	100%	65%
	11/2/25	Helmand	Lashkar-Gah	Khudy Rahim	5	0	70%	10%
	10/2/25	Herat	Adraskan	Kaland	7	0	0%	0%
	11/2/25	Jawzjan	Sheberghaain	Eid Mahala	7	0	100%	10%
	10/2/25	Kabul	Mir Bacha Kot	Chaila Bagh & Sare Somoch	5	0	77%	38%
	11/2/25	Kabul	Kabul	Nasratatabad	6	0	107%	60%
	11/2/25	Kandahar	Mainashin	Gosala	11	0	65%	30%
	15/2/25	Kapisa	Nijrab	Dara E Ghaws	9	0	78%	42%
	08/2/25	Kunar	Asadabad	Salar Bagh	9	0	90%	44%
	9/2/25	Nangarhar	Sorkhroad	Fathih Abad	9	0	83%	100%
	9/2/25	Paktika	Zarghonshar	Salla	11	0	90%	65%
	8/2/25	Paktya	Samkanay	Chinargy	14	0	80%	20%
	12/2/25	Paktya	Gardez	Mamray	8	0	80%	15%
	8/2/25	Parwan	Chaharekar	Sunganian	12	1	60%	30%
	10/2/25	Parwan	Chaharekar	Gozer-E-Charso	5	1	60%	33%
	10/2/25	Samangan	Dara-E-Soof Bala	Barangar-Hassani	11	0	85%	75%
	8/2/25	Sar E Pul	Sar-E-Pul	Korak Uzbekia	11	0	85%	80%
	11/2/25	Sar E Pul	Kohestanat	Khawal	16	0	100%	89%
	14/2/25	Urozgan	Tarinkot	Miharabad	15	0	91%	42%

	13/2/25	Urozgan	Khas Urozgan	Baitimor	16	0	68%	32%
	10/2/25	Zabul	Meazan	Karoori	6	0	97%	80%
	11/2/25	Zabul	Shah-Joy	Sarwar Masjid	8	0	97%	65%
	12/2/25	Zabul	Ataghar	Rasool Khil	25	2	93%	40%
	13/2/25	Zabul	Shah-Joi	Sultan Malakhi	8	0	97%	40%
<b>Scabies</b>	13 Scabies outbreaks were reported from Badkshshan (01), Balkh (01), Bamyan (01), Kabul (01), Kapisa (01), Kunar (01), Kunduz (01), Nangarhar (04), Pakya (01), Panjshir (01) provinces. (Total Number of Cases = 717)							
<b>Chickenpox</b>	04 Chickenpox outbreaks were reported from Badakhshan (02) and Bamyan (02) provinces. (Total Number of Cases = 104)							
<b>Dog bite/ suspected Rabies</b>	03 Dog Bite/ Suspected Rabies Outbreaks were reported from Badakhshan (01), Saripul (01) and Laghman (01) Provinces. (Total Number of Cases = 09 and 1 death).							
<b>Food Poisoning</b>	01 Food poisoning outbreak was reported from Paktika (01) province. (Toal number of cases = 18)							
<b>Typhoid Fever</b>	01 Typhoid Fever outbreak was reported from <b>Kabul (01)</b> province. (Total Number of cases = 06 and 1 death).							

**Figure 8:** (Total outbreaks = 50) 28 Measles outbreaks, 13 Clinical Scabies outbreaks, 04 Chickenpox outbreaks, 03 Dog bite/suspected Rabies outbreaks, 01 Food Poisoning outbreak, 01 Typhoid Fevers outbreak.

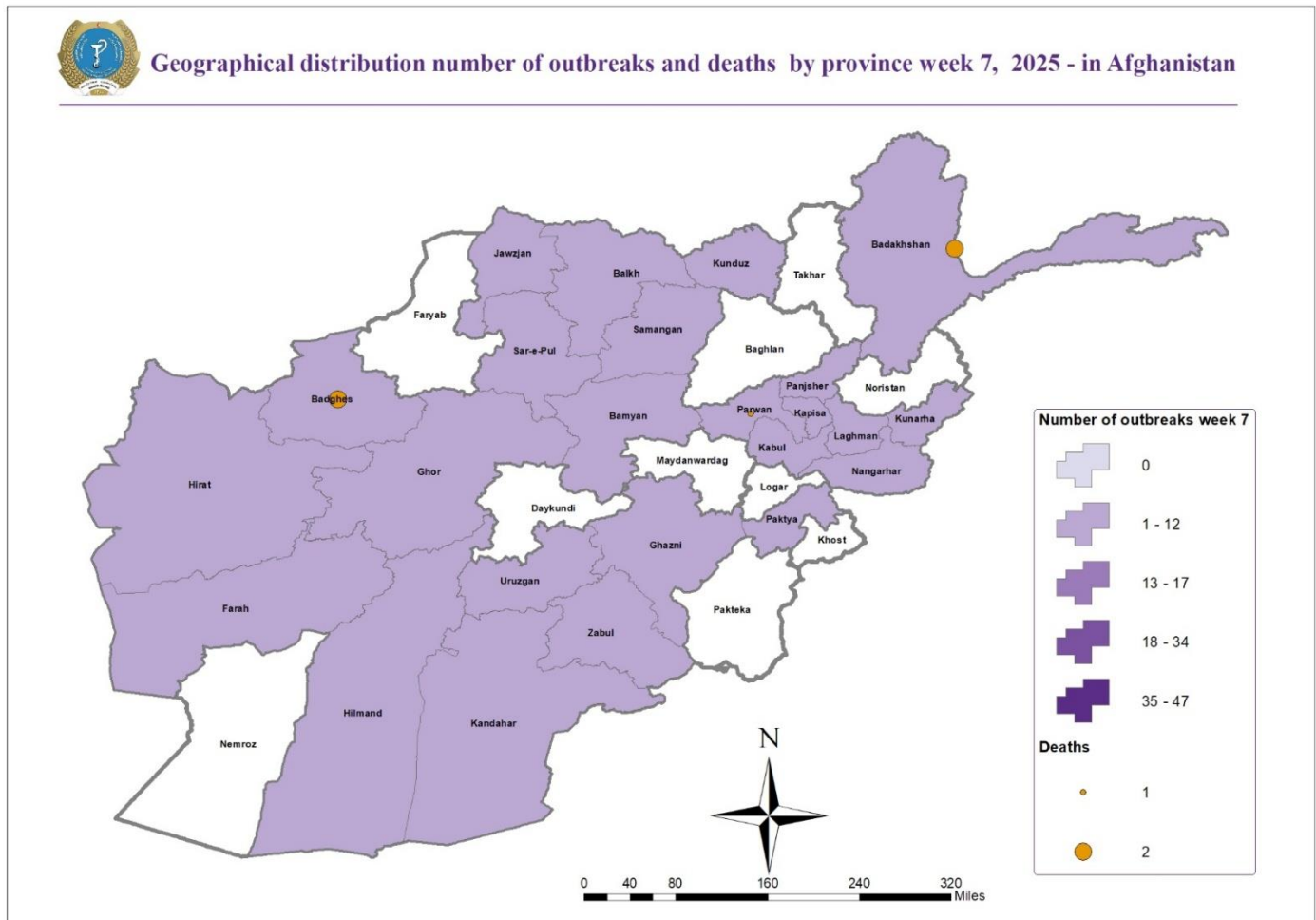


Table 2: Updated Cumulative Outbreak Reports During 2025 (29 Dec 2024 to 15 Feb 2025)

Disease/Event	Disease/Event	Lab-Confirm	Total Cases	Total Deaths
Measles	137	31	1532	37
Chickenpox	29	10	513	0
Scabies	76	0	2925	0
Dog bite/Suspected Rabies	15	0	94	2
ARI-Pneumonia	4	0	147	4
Viral Hepatitis	3	0	41	0
Pertussis	3	1	31	0
Anthrax	1	0	1	0
Tinea Capitis	1	0	16	0
ARI-Cough and Cold	1	0	48	0
Food Poisoning	1	0	18	0
Typhoid Fever	1	0	6	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5372</b>	<b>44</b>

### Laboratory Surveillance:

Lab Specimen	Specimen Tested	Specimen Confirmed	Positivity rate (%)
COVID-19	461	271	58.8
Measles	426	9	2.1
SARI	48	8	16.7
ILI	41	17	41.5
Chickenpox	32	3	9.4
Hepatitis	25	12	48.0
Pertussis	5	0	0.0
ARI/Pneumonia	5	0	0.0
CCHF	4	1	25.0
Dengue Fever	4	0	0.0
Brucellosis	3	0	0.0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0.0
Monkey Pox	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1054</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>30.5</b>

### Influenza Surveillance activities:

In Epidemiological Week 07th 2025, we have received reports from all ten influenza sites (Kabul, Kandahar, Balkh, Herat, Bamyan, Baghlan, Nangarhar, Kapisa, Paktia, and Badakhshan) provinces. Out of all new hospital admissions, 2389 (24,4%) Severe Acute Respiratory Infections cases were reported, and 1386 (58%) were under 5 years old. The proportion of SARI cases increased compared to the week 06-2025, 64 SARI-associated deaths were reported this week. At the 10 Influenza sentinel sites, the top sites with the highest proportion of SARI cases were Badakhshan (56%), Kapisa (51,2%) and Kabul (48%). During this week, our field staff collected 60 SARI and 40 ILI specimens, which were then shipped to the NIC in Kabul.



Challenges and recommendations:

- Scabies cases are on increasing trend as a public health challenge due to unimproved lifestyle of the community.
- Chickenpox cases are on increasing trend, and it is recommended to provide its vaccine through the national EPI.
- Dog-bite cases are on increasing trend, and it is recommended to provide its control measure through the Zoonotic committee in national level.
- COVID-19 preventive and control measures should be strengthened.
- Vaccine preventable diseases (especially Measles and Pertussis vaccination and preventive measures) should be strengthened.
- The measles response strategy should be reviewed to respond to the current measles epidemic situation.
  - **EPI:** As the surveillance system detected **2338 (IBS+EBS)** suspected Measles cases with **20 (IBS+EBS) deaths** at the national level, further prevention and control measures should be conducted by the EPI team.
- The findings should be analyzed further at different levels, and appropriate actions should be taken by the concerned department.