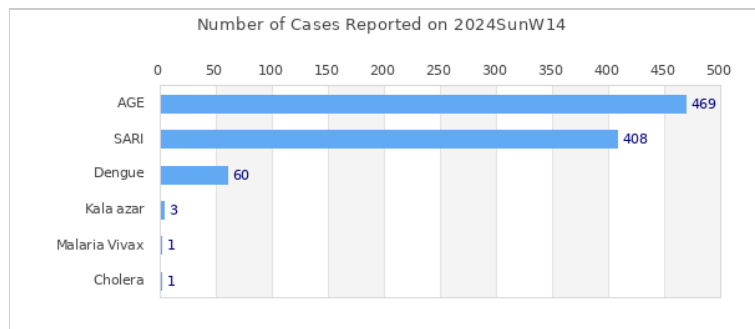




Highlights

- 1003543 cases of Corona Virus disease (COVID-19) have been confirmed in Nepal, of which 991512 cases have been recovered so far.
- Of the reported cases, AGE is the leading cause of morbidity in week 14.

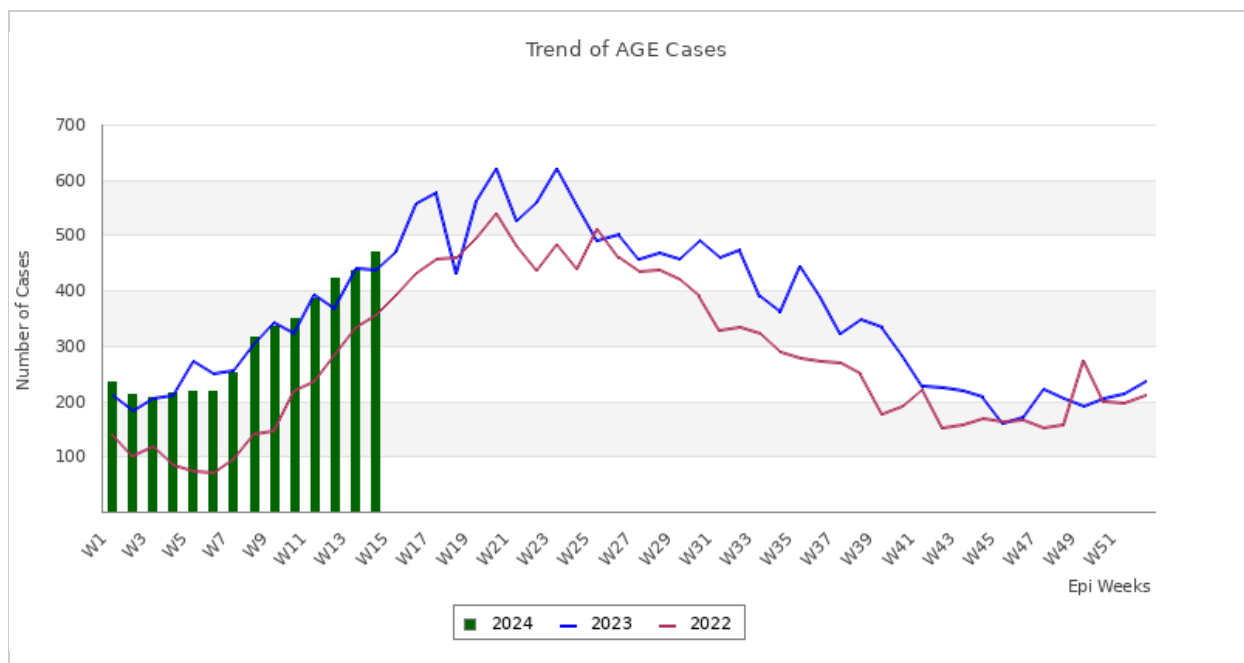


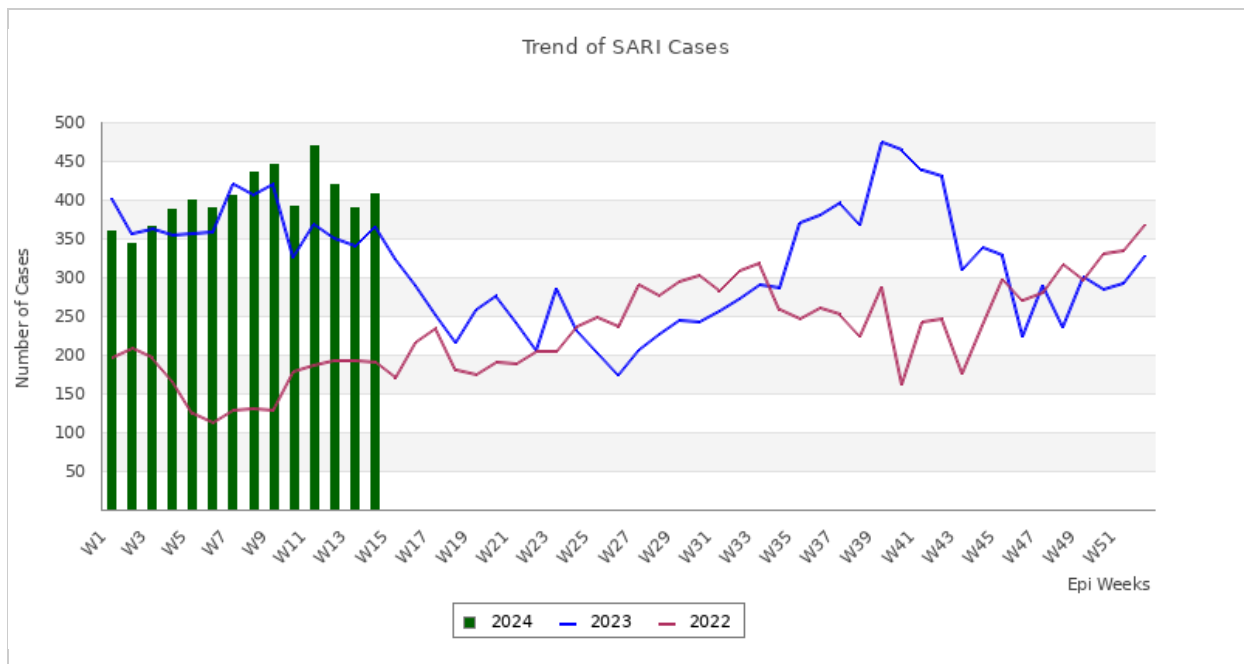
National Reporting Rate

94.9% (112 Out of 118)

Note: This bulletin includes data since January 2022 till date, including comparison of the same period last two year. Since, May 2019, 36 new sentinel sites (including public hospitals, private hospitals, and medical colleges) were added and was gradually oriented and started reporting, thus increasing the number of reporting sites. The current number of sentinel sites is 118.

Trend of Outbreak Prone Diseases/Syndromes





Comparative Analysis by Disease/Syndrome (Week 14, 2024)

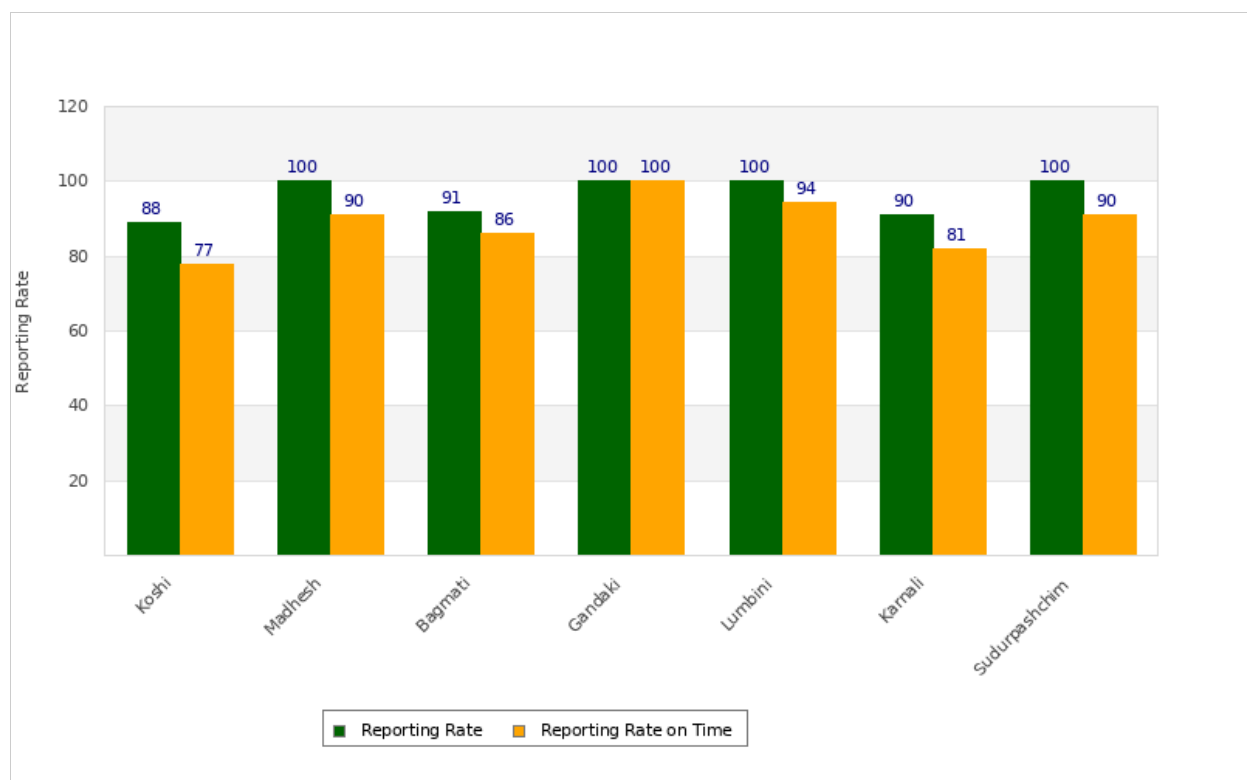
Disease	Week 13 (Previous Week)	Week 14 (This Week)	Change in No. of Cases	2023 Week 14 (Last Year Same Week)
AGE	438	469	31 ■	436
SARI	389	408	19 ■	365
Cholera	0	1	1 ■	0
Malaria Vivax	2	1	-1 ■	2
Malaria Falciparum	0	0	0 ■	2
Dengue	42	60	18 ■	31
Kala azar	9	3	-6 ■	1
Scrub Typhus	90	59	-31 ■	36
Enteric Fever	62	41	-21 ■	70
Influenza Like Illness	123	112	-11 ■	57

■ Increase in number of cases
 ■ Decrease in number of cases
 ■ No change in number of cases

Summary Observation (Week 14, 2024):

- Most of AGE cases were reported from Kathmandu (32 case), Parsa (23 case), Rukum West (22 case), Morang (19 case) and Lalitpur (18 case).
- Most of SARI cases were reported from Morang (39 case), Kathmandu (31 case), Kailali (27 case), Rupandehi (23 case), Lalitpur and Udayapur (18 case from each district).
- Most of the dengue cases were reported from Kathmandu, Chitwan and Makawanpur (6 case from each district), Rupandehi, Banke and Achham (4 case from each district).
- Most of Scrub typhus case from Achham (11 case), and Rukum Paschim (7 case).
- Single case of Malaria vivax were reported from Kailali.
- Single case of cholera was reported from Kapilvastu.

Province Reporting Status (Week 14, 2024)



Acknowledgement: The Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) highly acknowledges the contribution from all the sentinel sites, medical recorders, EWARS focal persons, rapid response team members and technical support from WHO and GIZ for preparation of this bulletin.

Note: This bulletin is also available at the EDCCD website. Other information can also be accessed at the website www.edcd.gov.np. If you have difficulty reading this bulletin, you can access it [online](#).