

SITUATION UPDATE ON CHOLERA

(Lalitpur, Kathmandu and Kailali)

01 August 2024

Ministry of Health and Population
Department of Health Services
Epidemiology and Disease Control Division
Kathmandu, Nepal



Highlights

As of 01 August 2024, a total of 23 cases of Cholera has been identified from Lalitpur (14), Kathmandu (1) and Kailali District (8) of Nepal.

New cases in the last 24 hours: 1 (Kailali)

Total admission in last 24 hours: 1

No deaths associated with **Acute Watery Diarrhea or Cholera** has been reported as of today. Three districts have reported Cholera. No association have been reported between the cases in Kathmandu and Kailali.

Lalitpur:

19 July 2024: 16-year-old male with suspected diarrhea and vomiting was confirmed as cholera on 22 July 2024. Additional 10 cases have been reported with links to the first case all residing in Rehab center (with inhabitants-67) in Godawari Municipality, ward-14.

Kailali:

25 July 2024: 2 cases of culture confirmed Cholera was reported from Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan, Ward-1, Kailali. Additional investigation identified 6 culture confirmed cases in a congregated area with 6 families. Health authorities have been monitoring the reported site.

Kathmandu:

29 July 2024: 1 stool confirmed case of Cholera reported from Tokha Municipality. Active case finding for additional cases undergoing.

Overall predisposing factors contributing to the disease:

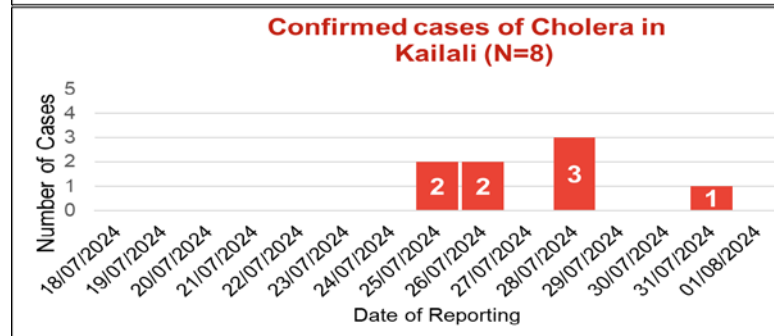
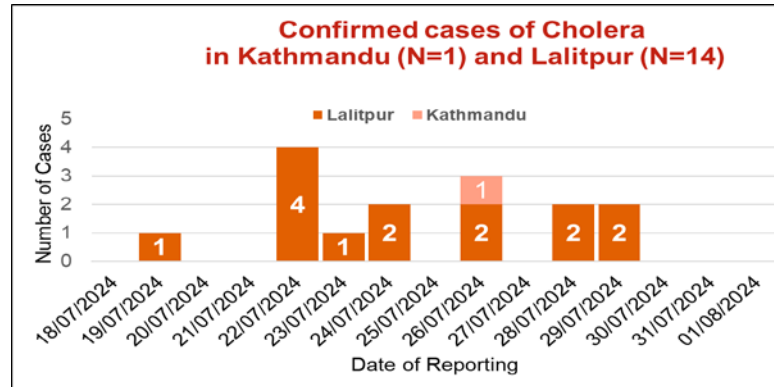
Untreated community supply water used for drinking– fecal coliform detected in multiple samples

Heavy rainfall and drainage overflow causing contamination of water sources

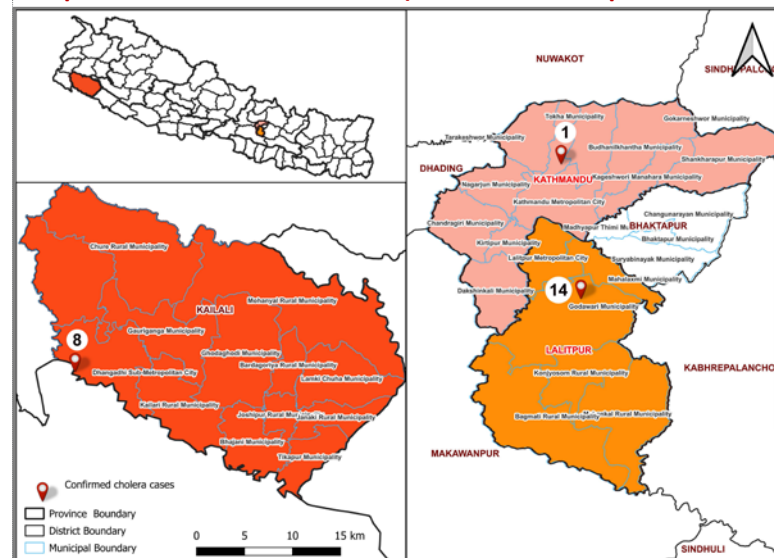
Food washed with contaminated water

Endemic area for Cholera: Cholera has been reported in last three years in affected districts

Locality with non-indigenous population (Rapid in and out migration)



Map of cholera confirmed cases (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Kailali)



Action points from WASH cluster meeting at EDCC:

WASH activities

- Initiate hygiene programs at school and household levels.
- Disseminate and share information about water quality, chlorination, and WASH activities.
- Establish a regular chlorination campaign to ensure consistent water treatment.
- Implement a vigilance and monitoring system for water quality maintenance.
- Assess third-party laboratory for water quality testing.

Training and Capacity Building support

- Orient and train drinking water and sanitation consumer committees on chlorination processes and regular water testing in collaboration with local municipalities.
- Provide technical support for maintaining adequate free residual chlorination (0.2-0.5mg/l) at the consumer level.
- Collaborate with WHO/ UNICEF to provide technical backup for water purification and maintenance.
- Train district-level personnel on field level on-site water sample testing.
- Engage with DFTQC to build technical capacity for food sampling and testing.
- Mobilize FETP graduates.



Collection of water sample for testing and miking in Kailali, Sudurpashchim Province at Cholera affected community