



Highlights

- In the current Lassa Fever outbreak, nineteen (19) States (Ogun, Bauchi, Plateau, Ebonyi, Ondo, Edo, Taraba, Nasarawa, Rivers, Kaduna, Gombe, Cross-River, Borno, Kano, Kogi, Enugu, Anambra, Lagos and Kwara) have reported at least one confirmed case – *Figure 1*
- As at week 39 (September 23-29, 2017), the outbreak is activeⁱ in 8 states (Ondo, Edo, Plateau, Lagos, Ogun, Kaduna, Kwara and Kogi).
- Since the onset of LF outbreak in Dec. 2016 (Week 49), a total of 869 suspectedⁱⁱ cases and 119 deaths have been reported. Of these, two hundred and seventy eight cases (278) have been classified as: confirmedⁱⁱⁱ (264) or probable^{iv} (14), with 87 deaths (73 deaths in confirmed and 14 in probable).
- Case Fatality Rate in confirmed and probable cases is 31.3% and 13.7% for all cases (including probable, confirmed and suspected).
- In the reporting Week 39 (September 23-29, 2017), three (3) new confirmed cases were reported from Edo (1) Ondo (1) and Lagos States (1). No death was recorded this week. Two (2) new suspected cases were reported from Kaduna (1) and Plateau (1) states. The suspected case in Kaduna state tested negative for Lassa fever virus.
- There is one pending result for the suspected case in Plateau state.

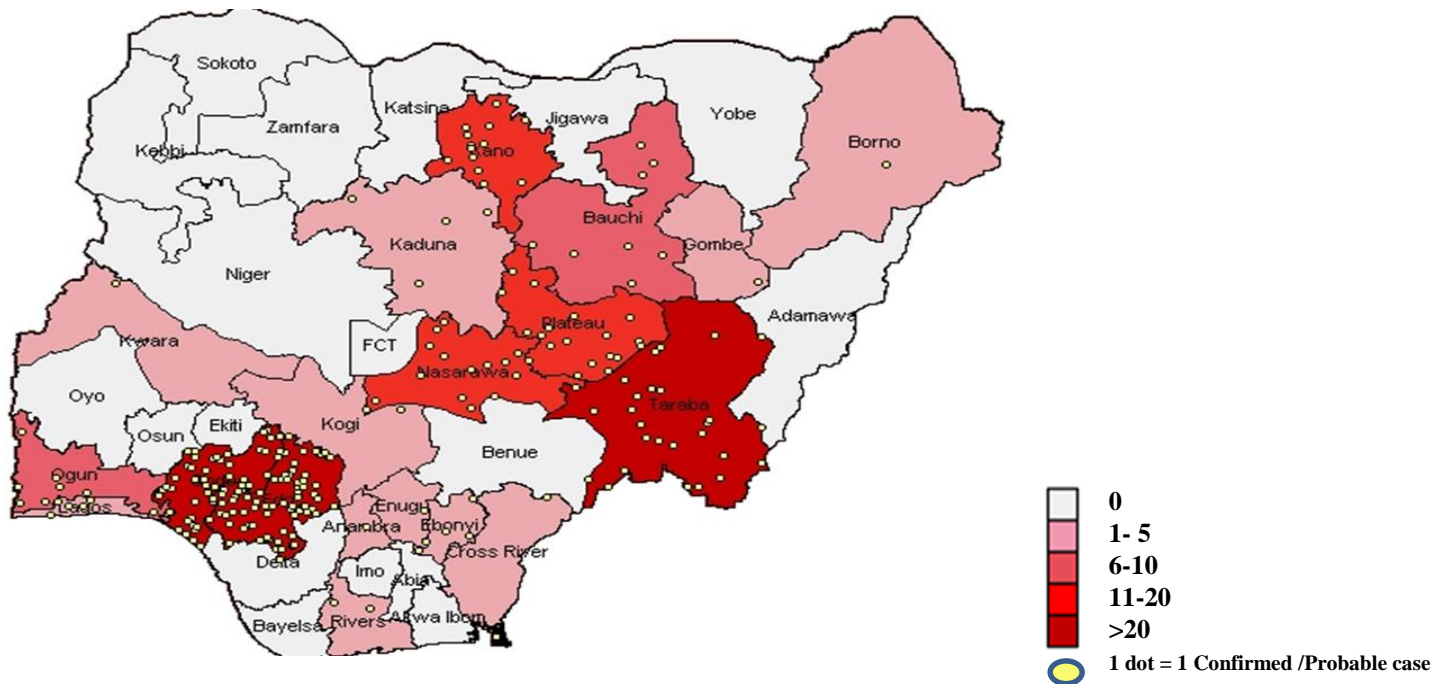


Figure 1. Distribution of Lassa fever Confirmed and Probable cases in Nigeria as at Sept 29, 2017

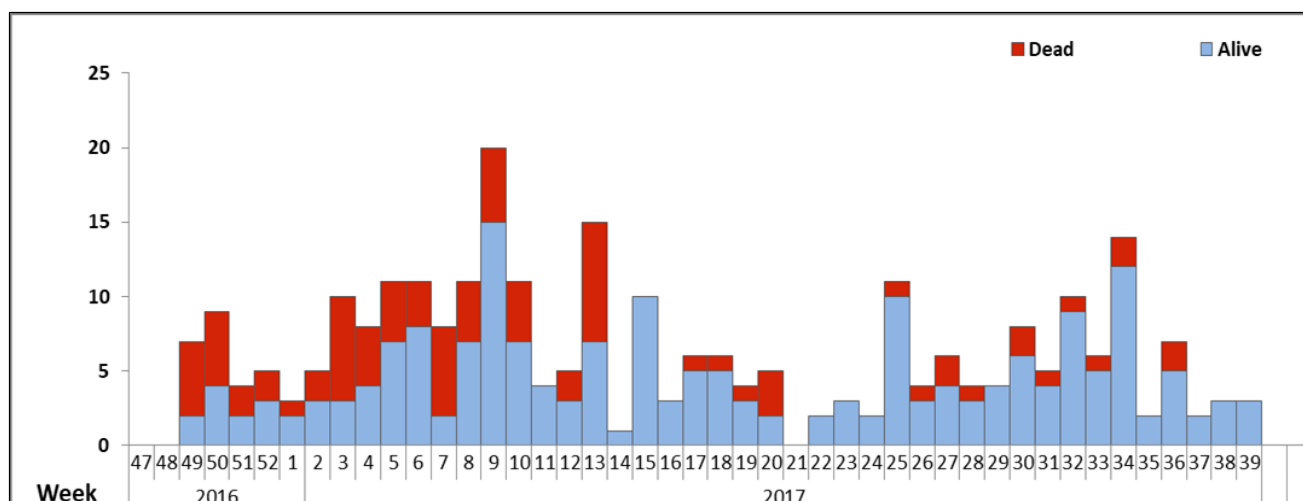


Figure 2. Confirmed and Probable cases of Lassa fever by epidemiological week in Nigeria - Dec. 2016 to 29 Sept 2017) N =278

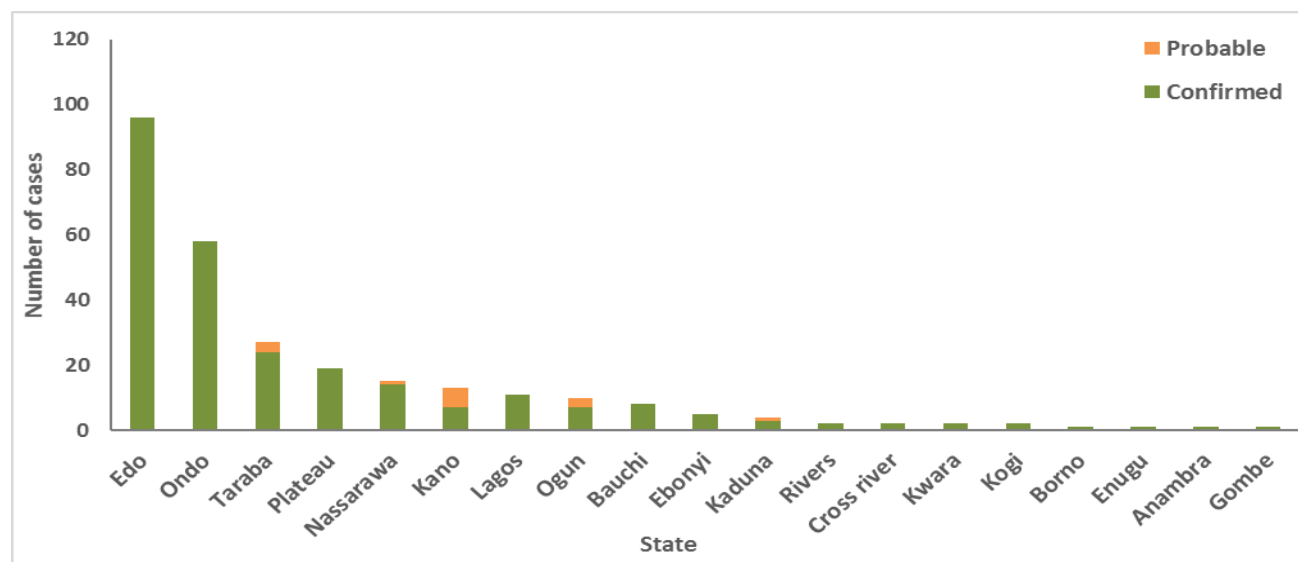


Figure 3: Confirmed and Probable cases of Lassa fever by affected states in Nigeria-Dec 2016- 29 Sept 2017

ⁱ "Active" means where there has been at least one confirmed case, and contacts within 21 days post exposure

ⁱⁱ Suspected case describes any individual presenting with one or more of the following: malaise, fever, headache, sore throat, cough, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, myalgia, chest pain, hearing loss **and either** a. History of contact with excreta or urine of rodents b. History of contact with a probable or confirmed Lassa fever case within a period of 21 days of onset of symptoms **OR** Any person with inexplicable bleeding/hemorrhagia.

ⁱⁱⁱ Any suspected case with laboratory confirmation (positive IgM antibody, PCR or virus isolation).

^{iv} Any suspected case (see definition above) but who died without collection of specimen for laboratory testing

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